SHEEP WAR VERY BITTER.

Dozen Lives Sacrificed and 600,000 Animals Slain.

LOSS REACHES MILLIONS.

Government With the Cattle Men, but the Sheep Herders are Making a Desperate Struggle—A Woman of Pluck and Endurance.

Denver, Col., Aug. 11—At least a dozen men killed, three times that number wounded, 600,000 sheep, with an approximate value of $2,400,000, killed, and thousands of dollars' worth of sheep wagons, outfits, ranch buildings and hay stacks burned by raiders during the last ten years is a conservative estimate of the cost of the frontier sheep war, which has now broken out again more virulent than ever. Ten thousand sheep have been killed in the last three months.

This fiercest and most unique of all frontier vendettas is growing in intensity with each succeeding day, and unless the general Government soon takes a hand and enacts laws that will control the public grazing lands and establish the rights of the sheep and cattlemen the sheep industry of Southern Wyoming and Northern Colorado will be thoroughly demoralized. Conflicts between cattle and sheep men are becoming more frequent, and the slaughter of sheep and killing of flock tenders are rousing the people to a pitch of fury that will result in a general outbreak unless some relief comes soon.

Antipathy to Sheep.

This old conflict of grazing interests had its inception in the natural antipathy that cattle have for sheep. This antipathy is so strong that it extends even to the land upon which sheep have grazed, and the water, unless it be running, of which they have drunk. Sheep are herded closely, in bodies of 500 to 1,000, and are usually moved slowly in one direction. They nibble off every blade of vegetation so close to the earth that even the roots are destroyed, their feet trample what is left into the earth, and as a result the land over which they have passed is left an almost barren waste, upon which grass will not reappear for several seasons. The odor left behind by the sheep is very offensive to cattle, and the latter would rather starve than feed where sheep have been. For this reason land once used for grazing sheep is useless for cattle for several years afterward.

Dared the Cattlemen.

There are two figures in this conflict who arouse one's admiration. They are Griff Edwards, now a leading sheep man, of Eastern Oregon, the first man to dare the cattlemen; and Mrs. Nancy B. Irving, a former Chicago woman, whose goat ranch was recently raided and 1,200 goats slaughtered. In the years from 1890 to '95 Edwards was a flock master in Routt County. For three successive years he essayed to graze his sheep on the public range bordering the Colorado line. He disregarded the warnings of the cattle men and lost his flocks. County and State authorities, fearful of the cattle men's influence, refused to back him up in his fight for his rights. He gathered a band of retainers to defend his flocks. A larger band of cattle men defeated his army, bound and gagged them, tied them to trees, and slaughtered the flocks before their eyes. At last he became discouraged, and for two years has not taken part in the struggle, most of his interests being now in Oregon.

Chicago Woman's Pluck.

Mrs. Irving came out here from Chicago about a year ago and established a new industry, the raising of finely bred Angora coats for the manufacture of mohair. The goats were pastured on rocky land that the cattle men disdained to use. But there were plenty of yucca plants, upon which the goats subsisted well. They did not encroach upon the stockmen's pastures nor interfere with them, but the outlaw raiders swooped down upon this peaceful community, bound and gagged the herder, Lloyd Kellogg, and killed a large portion of the goats. Now Mrs. Irving has placed an armed guard at her camp on Pinon Mesa, prepared to resist another raid, and has notified District Attorney Mullen at Grand Junction of her act and her intentions. She has also appealed to the Humane Society for aid, contending that the killing of the goats is cruelty to animals. It is said that she already has several deputies of the Humane Society among her guard. She pluckily declares that she will resist the raiders to the bitter end.

Most Destructive Raids.

A recital of all the raids since the trouble first began is impossible here, but a few of the most destructive and cruel are given. Griff Edwards, in his struggles to hold the grazing land, lost over 14,000 head in various raids during several years. Teofila Trujillo lost 600 head at Mosca, Col., this summer. George Sedgwick, in the New Forks county in Wyoming, lost 56,000 head. His camp was attacked by 150 masked men, who killed one of the herders who resisted, bound the others and killed 2,000 sheep. The rest of the flock escaped, only to be torn to pieces later by wolves and mountain lions. John Mercer, in the same locality, lost 2,000 head the next day. Two days later Mrs. Irving's ranch was raided.

Raiders Use Dynamite.

Cruelty of the most revolting kind has characterized most of these raids. Dynamite has been thrown in among peacefully grazing flocks, killing them by hundreds. In 1895 a flock of 6,000 sheep was driven into a narrow canyon and clubbed to death. A short time later another flock of 4,000 was driven over a precipice and all killed. In 1899 Geddes and Bennett, of Cheyenne, lost a flock of 2,400 in Routt County. In 1900 Southwest Wyoming was the scene of several raids, where human lives were taken. A Sheridan, Wyo., owner lost 3,500 sheep last year. They were driven over a precipice and killed and his outfit was destroyed.

The sheep and wool business, formerly a prosperous one, is gradually becoming demoralized, and unless the Government steps in and controls affairs with a strong hand it will, before long, be a thing of the past in this locality.

SUN DARKENED AT NOON.

New York Buildings Lighted Up in Day Time.

A VERY UNUSUAL CONDITION.

New York, Aug. 11.—Noonday was turned practically into night all over New York City yesterday, and wherever there was business to be done lights were turned on exactly as at night. Heavy storm clouds that came out of the west and southwest on a slow wind were too dense even for the meridian rays of the sun to penetrate. Across open squares or parks only the outlines of buildings were perceptible at half a block's distance, as at latest dusk. Within doors people had to cease reading until they could start the artificial lights. Police stations and the hotels set their outside lights ablaze. The surface cars ran up and down the avenues with headlights and inner lights all going, as in the evening.

More unusual still, if indeed, such a thing has ever happened here before at midday, harbor navigation went on by light signals, as in the night. Ferryboats and tugs set their sidelights, the lights on the ends of the racks at the ferry slips were burned, and at the Battery the red danger light which marks the position of the swimming bath was lighted.

The intese darkness lasted between twenty and thirty minutes, and coincident with it was a heavy downpour of rain and an electric bombardment that alarmed the timid, interested the curious and aroused the dormant. There was a hurried closing of windows and then people stood at them and watched the storm and their neighbors, who were at the same business. Those living within sight of corners saw the inside lights of saloons go up boldly in many parts of the town. And a little way from some of these, police courts turned up their lights to finish the morning's business. It was the middle of the morning service in the churches and their painted windows striped the gloom without with color.

RITCHIE TO BE CHANCELLOR.

London Daily Telegraph Believes Appointment is Settled.

London, Aug. 11.—The Daily Telegraph says it believes it has been definitely settled that the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, will succeed Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. Charles Thomson Ritchie, at present Home Secretary, has been one of the chief working members of Lord Salisbury's Administration since 1885. Sound, but not brilliant, would probably be the general estimate in which he is held by British political circles. His business qualities, however, are so highly valued that he was a trusted adviser of Queen Victoria, especially since the death of Lord Sydney.

He is a Scotsman by birth, having been born at Dundee in 1838, and reaches his 64th year in November. Both he and a brother are prominent in City of London financial circles, and as the Minister responsible for the drafting and carrying through Parliament of the Act creating the London County Council when he was President of the Local Government Board, he is closely identified with London's special interests. He entered the House of Commons in 1874, and was first given office as Secretary to the Admiralty in 1885. He was President of the Board of Trade from 1895-1900, and was transferred to the Home Office at the beginning of the present Parliament.

WHERE JUSTICE ERRED.

Man Dying Confesses Crime Another Suffers for.

Denver, Col., Aug. 11.—Wm. Thompson, of Vilas, Baca county, on his deathbed confessed that in February, 1901, he killed his 15-year-old son by accident while riding the range. Zeb Nichols, a neighboring cowboy, is serving a sentence of 20 years for the crime. Thompson says he accused Nichols to settle an old grudge and for fear of the penalty if he told the truth at the time of the trial.

A VOYAGE WITHOUT SHIRTS

A Story of the Return of the Canadian Troops.

"Owing to some misunderstanding" it is announced from Halifax, Nova Scotia, that the Canadian troopers just landed there on their return from South Africa, travelled all the way from Durban without their shirts. Under the circumstances it was wise of Colonel Evans to "decline a public reception." But how can the matter have arisen? We have heard of the 'absent-minded beggar,' but it is strange if his reverie is really so profound that he does not notice whether he has his shirt on or not. Such "absent-mindedness, at any rate, can hardly be described as "wool-gathering." Even the Scottish professor who knocked at his own front door and asked whether he was yet back from Palestine, might have noticed the omission of a shirt in his own costume.

END OF A WRECKED LIFE.

Outcast Member of Wealthy Family Dead

IN HER LONELY COTTAGE.

Oyster Bay, L.I., Aug. 11.—In a little white cottage in the forest that skirts the village of Bayville Ada Sweetser died of starvation and excessive drinking shortly after midnight last night. Ada Sweetser, it is said, was an outcast member of a wealthy family of New York and Brooklyn.

In the house with her when she lay dying were five living dogs and two that had died of starvation. Two dead chickens were found near the cot on which the woman had died, and half a dozen others were crawling about the room in an emaciated condition.

Because of her uncontrollable appetite for drink, Ada Sweetser had been an outcast for many years. Scores of letters from relatives were found near her cot. They showed she still had the sympathy of her sisters and nieces, and was in constant receipt of assistance from them, but the letters told the story of her wretchedness, weakness and the cause of her life of banishment.

It was by mere accident that the woman was discovered when dying. On Saturday night a boy passed the house and reported to a group of villagers that everything about the cottage was so dark that he believed something was wrong. He said he could hear dogs moaning as if they were weak. An investigation party was organized, but when it reached the place none had the courage to go in except Charles Bell. No one had ever entered the house and none of the villagers now cared to go in. Bell forced the door and entered.

Living things rustled and scurried away snarling in the darkness. What these objects were he did not know, but whatever they were he could hear them beating against the wire-screened windows and snapping at his feet. He made a light, and on a miserable old mattress in one corner of the room saw the woman. She was breathing, but was delirious. Her form was little more than a skeleton and the few words she uttered were the ravings of madness.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER

Presented With Official Recognition of Services.

PRAISE FOR THE COLONIALS.

London, Aug. 11—There was a representative assemblage at the Guildhall to-night to participate in the City of London's official welcome to Field Marshal Earl Roberts, commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces, and General Lord Kitchener, lately commander-in-chief of the British South African forces, and the presentation of an artistically wrought golden casket to Earl Roberts, and a service of silver to General Kitchener. The plate was substituted for a casket in General Kitchener's case at his own request, and this circumstance has provided gossip with an excellent opportunity for inferring that he contemplates a speedy matrimonial alliance, an opportunity that is being fully availed of.

The Lord Mayor presented addresses to the Generals on their South African achievements. Both commanders received ovations. In returning thanks for his gift General Kitchener said that the honors conferred upon him were a just appreciation of the army in South Africa, which was an Imperial army, it having been drawn from all quarters of the globe. As a fighting machine it was hard to beat. Both generals eulogized the colonial troops for their services in the war.

The Municipal Councils of Liverpool and Aberystwith, Wales, have conferred the freedom of those places on Lord Kitchener.

BUFFALO'S "SWEAT-BOX."

What a Quebec Lawyer Says About the Infamy.

S. T. Jameson, K. C., of Three Rivers, is a Palmer House, Toronto, guest. Mr. Jameson is returning from a lengthy tour of the States with his wife and two children. Discussing relative police methods of Canada and the States, Mr. Jameson observed: "I have just come from Buffalo, and I see the papers are full of stories about a woman in jail there suspected of murdering her husband, being crazed by receiving the 'third degree' from the police of that city. I made inquiry as to just what this phrase meant, though I had a fair idea before. I was amazed, however, to learn that it is no uncommon thing for the police of the States to resort to the most terrible means in extorting confessions from people in their custody accused of crimes. The term 'third degree' over there is the general phrase that means the final effort of the authorities to force a confession. The first degree involves the severe cross-questioning of the accused, the second a direct accusation and threats and the third includes real torture, differing in severity in different parts of the country, depending upon the ferocity of the police in charge. It is no uncommon thing, I am inforemd, for known criminals to be hanged by their thumbs and refused food and water for days. In the case of the Buffalo woman my information is that she was starved and threatened and visited at all hours of the day and night by the police, with threats of violence and most inhuman treatment. The woman is now a raving maniac."

HE KNEW.

Katharine—Who wrote the poem entitled "The Gladsome Summer is the Only Time For Me?"
Kidder—The iceman.

Dr. Richard Seaman, of Locust Valley, was summoned as quickly as possible, but nothing could be done. He said the woman was dying from starvation and the effects of alcohol. Efforts were made to give her nourishment, but she was too far gone. At half-past one o'clock in the morning she died.

A large box was found filled with letters and papers of various kinds. Among them was a note scribbled on a fragment of paper. Evidently it had been written by the dead woman. It said:

"I am very hungry. I went out Sunday and yesterday for something to eat, as there was not a morsel in the house. I never saw such work in all my life. I am just dying by inches leading such a life. I cannot subsist."

POISON OR FEVER.

Young Van Horne Believes He Was Poisoned by a Cook.

R. B. Van Horne, son of Sir William C. Van Horne, sent to Swinburne Island, New York, yesterday from the steamer Cirutyba, from Cuba, is still very ill. Dr. Doty says the young man has developed typhoid fever.

The New York Herald says: To the purser, W. F. Ogden Fay, he said that some time ago he had discharged a Cuban workman, who swore vengeance. Later the man again came into the camp and, without VanHorne's knowledge, obtained employment as a cook. Soon after Van Horne was taken ill, and he fears that some vegetable poison, known only to the natives, had been mixed with his food.

Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, said yesterday: "Microscopical examinations are being made of his blood, to determine if possible what ails him," said the doctor, "and it may be he has some form of fever, contracted during his stay on the island. Without going into the details, he stated to me his belief that he had been poisoned, but there are none of his present symptoms which indicate the presence of any poison with which we are familiar."

Sir William Van Horne, who is at his home, near Montreal, has been notified of his son's condition.

Fall Fairs.

Central Canada, Ottawa	Aug. 22—30
Kingston	Aug. 25—29
Morrisburg	Aug. 27—29
Sherbrooke	Aug. 30—Sept. 6
Toronto	Sept. 1—13
Harrowsmith	Sept. 4— 5
Peterboro	Sept. 9—11
Halifax, N. S.	Sept.10—18
London	Sept.12—20
Owen Sound	Sept. 16—18
Guelph	Sept. 16—18
South Haldimand	Sept. 17—18
Haldimand	Sept. 23—24
Woodstock	Sept. 25—26
Paris	Sept. 25—26
Listowel	Sept. 30—Oct. 1
Beachburg	Oct. 2— 3
Rockton	Oct. 7— 8
Caledonia	Oct. 9—10
Woodbridge	Oct. 15—16
Central Simcoe, Barrie	Sept. 24—26
Hanover	Sept. 30—Oct. 1
Ingersoll	Sept. 25—26
West Zorra and Embro	Oct. 2
East Nissouri and Thamesford	Oct.10
Cooksville	Oct. 8
Norfolk Union, Simcoe	Oct. 14—16

MUST ATTEND CHURCH.

Otherwise Methodists Will Forfeit Their Membership.

Ottawa, Ont., despatch—At a meeting of the Ottawa District Methodist Church to-day, a memorial, presented to Rev. E. Thomas, of Westboro, was passed unanimously, asking the General Conference to make it an explicit law that non-attendance at church as a regular thing should forfeit membership. The motion stipulated that the offending member should be given a month's notice.

The memorial is aimed at what the pastors say is a constantly increasing evil, namely, irregular attendance at service on the part of people whose names are on the membership roll.

CARGO OF YELLOW FEVER.

Vessel From Rio de Janiero on Maine Coast.

HAS HAD SEVERAL CASES.

New York, Aug. 11.—After three days of aimless drifting in the fog the British barque Birnam Wood, Capt. S. Walridge, from Rio De Janeiro, June 19, for St. John, N. B., in ballast, has arrived in Little Maches Bay, on the eastern Maine coast, and anchored close to Old Man Ledge, off the Cutler shore, says a Bangor, Me., despatch to the Times. Signals of distress were flying, stating that the vessel had yellow fever on board, and that three of the crew, including the second mate, had died. Capt. Walridge and the cabin boy are both sick with the fever, but are expected to recover. No other cases have developed. The barque will be held in quarantine and will be fumigated, after which she will be towed to St. John.

A NOTABLE MEETING.

Six Children to Celebrate 80th Birthday of Youngest.

On the farm of Samuel Pound, four miles from the little village of Ridgeway, there assembled to-day the six children of the late Jacob Pound to celebrate the 80th birthday of the youngest member of that interesting family.

The late Mr. Pound had six children, four girls and two boys, and they are all alive, hale and hearty, to this day, and vigorous enough to make extended journeys to join their baby brother in the celebration of his 80th birthday.

It is probable that there has never been such a gathering in America before. For every member of a family, the youngest of whom was born 80 years ago, to be still living and in possession of good health is a remarkable and unusual circumstance.

The members of this interesting family are: Samuel Pound, of Ridgeway; James Pound, of Sparta; Mrs. Amy Bitner, of Lambton county; Mrs. Rachel Zavitz, of Ridgeway; Mrs. Elizabeth Hampton, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Prudence Fretz, of Buffalo. With their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren the company will be swelled to large proportions, and the celebration has attracted the attention and interest of the entire neighborhood.

TIME TO WITHDRAW.

Admiral Seymour Strongly Urges That Shanghai be Evacuated.

London, Aug. 11.—Admiral E. H. Seymour writes a letter to the Times strongly urging the immediate evacuation of Shanghai by the foreign troops there. He says: "I thoroughly agree with my esteemed friend, Viceroy Liu-Kun-Yi, that the time has come for withdrawal. It is due especially to the Yang-tse Viceroys that these troops should now re-embark, and in my opinion no reason that can diplomatically be expressed demands their continued presence there. It is only fair that all nations should at the same time withdraw their troops. Indeed, the keen international competition in China both demands and justifies the procedure."

The French Consul here yesterday told the Chinese representative that France was willing to withdraw her troops from Shanghai as soon as the other powers agreed to take similar action. International jealousy makes the withdrawal of the troops highly improbable.

ENTIRE STREETS DESTROYED.

Fire Plays Havoc With Warehouses in Belfast.

Belfast, Aug. 11.—Fire broke out among hardware and drapery establishments at Larne, near here, this morning. Four recently erected buildings also took fire and houses on both sides of the street were enveloped in flames. The fire raged fiercely, and clouds of sparks were blown all over the town. Three entire blocks were soon a blazing mass of fire, and no one ventured within two hundred yards of the scene. Eventually the fire burned itself out. Altogether eighteen warehouses, covering two entire streets, were destroyed. There were no casualties.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

Returns Show Decrease in Exports to France and United States.

London, Aug. 11.—A memorandum issued by the Board of Trade to-day shows that Great Britain's imports from France have increased considerably, while the exports show a sensible decline. There has been a decrease in the imports of agricultural products from Germany, but this has been balanced by an increase in the imports of sugar and some slight increase in the imports of manufactured goods. The exports to Germany increased over 30 per cent.

The imports from the United States show a very large increase, while the exports to that country exhibit a considerable decline.

Toronto has issued permits for buildings to the value of $2,304,614 in the first six months of this year.

ORDERS GIVEN TO USE GUNS.

Attacks on the Militia at Shenandoah

MAY LEAD TO TROUBLE.

Troops Get Ball Cartridge and Orders to Fire on Stone-throwers—Priest Denounces the Mine Workers' Organization in Severe Terms.

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 11.—The entire Eighth Regiment was called to arms during last night as a result of three attacks made by a band of men in ambush, who threw stones at the troops now in camp on the plateau outside the town.

These attacks are becoming so frequent that Brig. Gen. Gobin has decided to adopt stern measures to end them. To-night a double guard, supplied with ball cartridges, surrounds the camp and the sentries have been instructed that if last night's stone throwing is repeated, they must shoot to kill and investigate afterwards. One of the attacking party is under arrest. The first attack, according to Col. Theodore F. Hoffman, was made at 10.45 o'clock last night. Private Payne, of Company I, on sentry duty, saw a party of men on the Mahanoy City road, which separates the camp of the Eighth Regiment from the Twelfth. He commanded the men to halt and called the corporal of the guard, but before the latter could respond, a shower of stones and rocks were thrown at the sentry. One rock struck him on the chest, knocking him down. He jumped up and fired several shots into the air. As he did so, the men ran down the road and all except one, a Lithuanian, escaped.

The shooting aroused the whole camp and the 8th Regiment was put under arms and companies B, E and K were immediately thrown out in skirmish lines, but could find no one. The regiment was then called to quarters and fifteen minutes later another shower of stones was thrown at the stable guard. The guard turned out and three men were seen running along the road in the opposite direction from where the outpost was stationed. They were not pursued.

Offenders Hid in Brush.

Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning the third and last attack was made and it was of such a nature that the whole regiment was called to arms. Stones were thrown at the stable guard and at the sentries nearby. On account of the underbrush and the darkness the soldiers could not see the offenders. However, the sentries fired about a dozen shots into the bushes, but no one was hit. Some of the bullets went whistling over the tents of the sleeping soldiers of the 12th Regiment across the road.

Denounced by Their Priest.

On Sunday morning Rev. H. F. O'Reilly denounced in scathing terms the mine workers' organization. The Church of the Annunciation was crowded to the doors.

"It is a law of God and of man," said Father O'Reilly, "that every human being has a right to earn enough to feed himself and his family, and no man living has a right to tell him he shall not.

"You should have the manhood to go back to work and defy this organization known as the United Mine Workers. It is a blood stained organization, and it will be blood stained until it ceases to exist. It was formed to promote crime and protect criminals. Every one was happy and contented here until Mitchell and Fahey came and organized unions.

"These men are not working men. They are not respectable and I wouldn't give two cents for the opinion of either of them. They draw big salaries and live on the best in the country by preying on the paltry earnings of you poor, deluded men, while your unfortunate families are starving.

"If the mine workers really wanted to show that they favored peace why didn't they get out and capture the murderers of that young man who was clubbed to death before their eyes?

"I want to urge you not to sign petitions for the withdrawal of troops. I for one say the troops are needed here. If they are taken away, God only knows how many lives will be sacrificed.

"I have seen many strikes, my children, and I say to you, even if won, the cost is too great. It's the women and children who go hungry, who live in terror of riot and bloodshed, who suffer most. You should consider them."

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Another Fine Vessel to be Launched at Stettin.

Berlin, Aug. 11.—Emperor William will attend the launching of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., at the Vulcan shipyard, Stettin, on August 12th. The daughter of Dr. H. Wiegand, the Director-General of the line, will christen the ship, which will be the largest, and is designed to be the fastest in the world. Her length is to be 707 feet, her beam 71 1-2 feet, her depth 39 feet, and her draught 29 feet. She is to be of 39,000 horse-power, 19,500 tons displacement, and will accommodate 1,000 cabin passengers.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in acknowledging the receipt of resolutions of the Montreal Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, cabled that the "matter will receive due consideration."

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO