

AWFUL ROAR

Of Explosion was Heard 20 Miles Away.

12 PEOPLE KILLED.

A Car Loaded with Dynamite was Blown to Atoms and Much Other Property Destroyed.

Jellico, Tenn.—Twelve deaths, the injuring of scores of other persons and \$500,000 damage to property were caused here Friday when a car load of dynamite standing on a track near the Southern railway depot exploded with a report that was heard for 20 miles. Buildings were shattered in the business section and nearly every piece of glass within a radius of a mile was broken.

The explosion occurred at 8 o'clock in the morning. The freight car, one belonging to the Pennsylvania railroad line, contained 450 boxes, or 29,000 pounds, of high explosives consigned to the Rand Powder Co. at Clef, Tenn. Two causes are assigned for the explosion. One is that three parties were shooting at a mark on the car and that a bullet entered the car and caused the explosion. The other is that while the car was standing on a side track a carload of pig iron was switched against it and that the impact caused the explosion. People here are divided as to the theories, some going so far as to say that they actually saw the men firing at the car with a rifle.

Jellico is situated on the Tennessee-Kentucky line, about 60 miles from Knoxville, the main business portion of the town being on the Tennessee line. Two lines of railroad, the Southern and the Louisville & Nashville, enter it. The depot of the Southern, which was located near the scene of the explosion, was completely wrecked. Two hotels, the Glen Morgan and the Carmathen, were badly wrecked, the third story of the latter being wholly destroyed. A large number of stores and residences were badly damaged.

Many people are homeless as a result of the disaster and as almost every chimney was destroyed, cooking cannot be done in many of the houses.

BUSINESS BULLETIN.

The Volume of Domestic Trade Exceeds All Previous Records.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Unseasonably high temperature in some sections of the country retarded distribution of fall goods but, with the assistance of special sales, reduced stocks of summer merchandise to a satisfactory position. High rates for money have delayed mercantile collections somewhat, and there is still complaint regarding the scarcity of labor, but confidence in the future remains unshaken. Preparations for winter and spring keep machinery well employed, large crops are being secured, and building operations are very heavy.

The volume of domestic trade is beyond all records, and foreign commerce exhibits some striking comparisons. Total merchandise exports in August were valued at about \$12,000,000 more than the same month in any previous year, and imports rose \$10,000,000 above the preceding record for August.

Commercial failures this week in the United States are 200, against 206 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 16, against 34 last year.

LOSE MONEY AND LIBERTY.

Seven Men Convicted of Peonage are Sentenced to Pay Fines and Serve Terms in Prison.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—The jury in the Smith Case Friday returned a verdict of guilty against Charles M. Smith and Charles M. Smith, Jr., and five tenants of their farms on the eleventh count in the peonage case. The eleventh count of the 44 indictments refers to John Reed, the negro who was with Roosevelt in Cuba and escaped from the shack on the Smith farm by sawing his way through the floor at night. He was the strongest negro witness for the government.

Judge Pollock overruled motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment and pronounced sentences as follows:

Charles M. Smith, three years and six months in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and a fine of \$5,000 and costs; Charles M. Smith, Jr., two years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$5,000 and costs; Ben Stone and Ben Fields, each one year and six months and \$100 fine; Lee Rogers and William Woods, each two years and six months and \$100 fine; Floyd Woods, two years and six months and \$100 fine.

No Contest of Russell Sage's Will.

New York.—The will of Russell Sage was presented to the surrogate Friday without contest. Mrs. Sage intends to give to each of Mr. Sage's relatives named in the will an additional sum equal to the amount of his or her legacy, provided there is no contest.

Fairbanks Laid the Cornerstone.

Chicago, Ill.—Vice President Fairbanks on Friday laid the cornerstone of Chicago's new county building, which when completed is to be the largest court house in the world.

MUST BE TRUTHFUL.

New Rules for Labeling Meat Products Do Not Permit Any Deception.

Washington, D. C.—Further rulings in connection with the enforcement of the meat inspection law, after October 1, were made public Thursday by the secretary of agriculture, and give an idea of what consumers are to expect hereafter when purchasing meat products, particularly canned goods. Anything favoring of a false or deceptive name will not be tolerated and no picture, design or device which gives any false indication of origin or quality will be permitted upon any label, as for example, the picture of a pig appearing on a label placed upon beef products, or the picture of a chicken upon the label of a veal or pork product.

Geographical names are allowed to be used only with the words "cut," "type," "brand" or "style," as the case may be, except upon foods produced or manufactured in the place, state, territory or country named. For instance, "Virginia ham" must be marked "Virginia style of ham;" "English brawn" must be "English style brawn;" "Westphalia ham" must be "Westphalia style ham." The word "ham" without a prefix indicating the species of animal is considered by the department to be a pork ham, but trimmings removed from the ham and used in the preparation of potted meats or sausage, or when used alone, may be known as "potted ham," or "ham sausage."

Frankfurter sausage no longer can be known as such, but must be called "Frankfurter style sausage." The rules clearly describe what constitutes pure lard, but prescribe that a substance composed of lard, stearin or other animal fat and vegetable oil may be labeled "lard compound."

Among the restrictions are the following:

"Picnic hams" cannot be called "hams," but may be called "picnic hams," or "picnic shoulders;" "little pig sausage" may be called "little pork shoulders." Extract of beef must be actually made from beef and veal loaf cannot be called such unless the meat used is veal only.

The same rules apply to other canned products, and manufacturers are warned that the rulings do not exempt them from the enforcement of state laws.

COOLIE LABOR FOR THE CANAL.

Bids for Furnishing It Are Submitted to the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Washington, D. C.—Proposals were submitted to the Isthmian canal commission Thursday for the furnishing of Chinese labor to be employed in the construction of the Panama canal. The requirements of the specifications were, in brief, that the contractors should agree to supply the commission with at least 2,500 Chinese, the commission having the privilege of calling upon the successful contractor for additional laborers not exceeding 15,000. It further was specified that the laborers should be on the isthmus ready for work within three and a half months of the opening of the proposals and that the contractors should deposit with their proposals a bond of \$50,000 as a guarantee to faithfully carry out the terms of the contract.

While the commission has been in communication with about 150 individuals and corporations who had signified a possible desire to submit proposals, only four propositions finally were offered to the commission. In the presence of the contractors and others interested, the propositions were opened in the room of the commission by Leon Pepperman, assistant chief of the office of administration of the Isthmian commission.

At the conclusion of the reading of the proposals Mr. Pepperman announced that no award would be made of the contract until the proposals had been examined by the commission and its counsel. The proposals were made for the furnishing of different classes of labor at a price fixed by the hour in American gold.

A sample of the proposals submitted follows: Common laborers 10 cents per hour; foremen and interpreters 20 cents per hour; physicians 40 cents per hour; cooks and barbers 15 cents per hour.

Doctors Come to Patrick's Aid.

Albany, N. Y.—Scoffing at the value of "expert" testimony rendered for pay in criminal cases, 3,600 physicians in 551 cities of this state have sent a petition asking Gov. Higgins to reopen the case of Albert T. Patrick, under sentence of death since 1901 for the murder of the aged millionaire, William Marsh Rice. The petitioners say the testimony of experts is greatly at variance. They ask the governor to appoint a commission of disinterested experts to examine into the facts and make an early report, thus avoiding mistake in executing Patrick.

Corpses are Under the Wreck.

London, Eng.—Twelve persons are known to be dead and 17 were injured in the wreck of the Scotch express on the Great Northern railway at Grantham early Thursday morning, but it was stated late last night that there are other bodies under the wreck, which has not been cleared.

Congressman Hitt Dies.

Naragansett Pier, R. I.—Congressman Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, died at his summer home here Thursday. Congressman Hitt came here last June and since that time he has been very ill, requiring the constant attention of nurses and physicians. His age was 72 years. He had served 13 terms in congress.

Ashore on Trial Island.

Victoria, B. C.—The steamer City of Seattle, from Seattle for Alaska, is ashore on Trial Island, held fast broadside to the shore.



"All's Well!"
"All's well!" the sentry called by night—
From out the mountain girded vale
To camp fire's ruddy red
"All's well!" The sentry paced his beat
With sturdy step and true;
From guard to guard with measured tread
He strode his vigil through.

And all the night when darkness reigned
He dreamed of one he knew
Was loyal in her love for him
Of one whose eyes were blue!
And as he dreamed he threw erect
His shoulders, broad and strong,
"All's well!" And when the cry rings out,
Against the cause of wrong!

War knew no dangers he would shrink,
No fears to pall his heart,
For her he loved, the girl back home,
He vowed the hero's part.

In nestling cot among the hills,
A maiden knelt alone
And prayed the God above to bring
Her lover safely home.

Next day the Battle God went mad
With blood that vied the sun,
And when the roll was called at night
The lover's race was run.
He died in arms, a hero's death,
His wounds were all in front;
When turned the tide to victory,
He stood the raging front!

The maid he loved, the girl back home,
Is waiting still for him;
A woman gray she waits the call
Of Death, the reaper grim:
"All's well!" And when the cry rings out,
She, smilingly, will nod
And go to meet her hero there
Where "All is well!" with God!

Mere Man.

Adversity has made many a general.
—
The best a man can do is all that's in him.
—
Never say fail. Leave that to your friends.
—
The man that climbs high must mind his hold.
—
The alarm clock has lost many a man a fortune.
—
Some men's morals descend as their fortune ascends.
—
The golden rule some men live by is merely plated.
—
The man behind the snow shovel has no hay fever.
—
It upsets a man terribly to lose his balance at the bank.
—
No man is absent-minded enough to forget to go to his own funeral.
—
Many a man has set up the drinks to be up set, in turn, by the drinks.
—
It isn't so much where a man parts his hair as what he has under the part.
—
The Diogenes of to-day, hunting for an honest man, would have his lantern stolen.
—
Money was made to be subservient to man. To-day man is subservient to money.
—
Many men believe honesty pays in the long run, but they are too fat to run long.
—
When a man talks of his own honesty we begin slyly to hide our editorial scissors.
—
Many a man might have been saved from being an anarchist by a liberal dose of physic.
—
It is more to a man's credit that he make his own name than to depend on his ancestors for it.
—
It being the custom to pension heroes, why not provide for the man who pays his taxes?
—
When a man cannot make a living at anything else, it is never too late to start a newspaper.

The Age of Machinery.

We live in the age of machinery. The thinking, directing mind becomes daily of more account, while mere brawn falls correspondingly in value from day to day. That eccentric philosopher, Elbert Hubbard, says in one of his essays, "where a machine will do better work than the human hand, we prefer to let the machine do the work."
It has been but a few years since the cotton gin, the "spinning Jenny" and the power loom displaced the hand picker, the spinning wheel and the hand loom; since the reaper and binder, the rake and tedder, the mowing machine took the place of the old cradle, scythe, pitchfork and hand rake; since the friction match superseded the flint and tinder; since the modern paint factory replaced the slab and muller, the paint pot and paddle.
In every case where machinery has been introduced to replace hand labor, the laborers have resisted the change; and as the weavers, the sempstresses and the farm laborers protested against new-fangled looms, sewing machines and agricultural implements, so in recent times compositors have protested against type-setting machines, glass blowers against bottle blowing machines, and painters against ready mixed paints. And as in the case of these short-sighted classes of an earlier day, so with their imitators of to-day, the protest will be in vain. It is a protest against civilization, against the common weal, against their own welfare.
The history of all mechanical improvements shows that workmen are the first to be benefited by them. The invention of the sewing machine, instead of throwing thousands of women out of employment, increased the demand to such an extent that thousands of women have been employed, at better wages, for shorter hours and easier work where hundreds before worked in laborious misery to eke out a pitiable existence. It was so with spinning and weaving machinery, with agricultural implements—in fact, it is so with every notable improvement. The multiplication of books in the last decade is a direct result of the invention of linotype machinery and fast presses.
The mixed paint industry, in which carefully designed paints for house painting are prepared on a large scale by special machinery, is another improvement of the same type. The cheapness and general excellence of these products has so stimulated the consumption of paint that the demand for the services of painters has correspondingly multiplied. Before the advent of these goods a well-painted house was noticeable from its rarity, whereas to-day an ill-painted house is conspicuous.
Nevertheless, the painters, as a rule, following the example set by the weavers, the sempstresses and the farm laborers of old, almost to a man, oppose the improvement. It is a real improvement, however, and simply because of that fact the sale of such products has increased until during the present year it will fall not far short of 90,000,000 or 100,000,000 gallons.
Hindsight is always better than foresight, and most of us who deplore the short-sightedness of our ancestors would do well to see that we do not in turn furnish "terrible examples" to our posterity.

Cure for Whooping Cough.

Irwin, Pa.—The "mine cure" for whooping cough among small children is attracting attention in this section, where the disease is almost epidemic. In one case a Jeannette father daily takes his ten-month-old baby girl down into the Penn mine. He remains half an hour, comes to the surface for the same space of time, and again goes down and remains another half hour. This will be repeated daily for two weeks. The child has a severe case, and from a fit of coughing goes into spasms. A Pittsburg physician recommended the "mine cure" as the only profitable relief.

From Clyde Fitch's Scrapbook.

Clyde Fitch, at a dinner that he gave in honor of a noted dramatic critic, read from his library of scrapbooks a western criticism on Hamlet. The criticism, which was dated 1873, ran:
"There is too much chinning in this piece. The author is behind the times, and seems to forget that what we want nowadays is hair raising situations and detectives."
"In the hands of a skillful playwright a detective would have been put upon the track of Hamlet's uncle, and the old man would have been hunted down in a manner that would have lifted the audience out of their cowhides."
"The moral of the piece is not good. The scene where Hamlet sasses his mother is a bad example to the rising generation."
"Our advice to the author is more action, more love-making, and plenty of specialties. The crazy girl scene should be cut out altogether and a rattling good song and dance substituted."

Pension Head Works Saving.

Washington.—Commissioner of Pensions Warner has worked economies in the service which have saved the government \$201,346 during the last fiscal year. He has reduced the expenses of the bureau \$92,552, has cut the expenses of special examiners \$60,398, of examining surgeons \$30,000, has made a saving in salaries and clerk hire at agencies of \$7,242, in rents and contingent expenses of agencies, \$8,654, and in the examination of pension agents has saved \$2,500.

Joy in Your Heart.

Jest hum a chune as yer pluggin' along;
Joy in yer heart as ye carol yer song!
Sobs only jiggle de load on yer back!
Doan help ter lighten de weight o' yer pack.
No sense ter pine er be downcast 'ith woe;
All folks's got thev's own ga'den ter hoe!
Roll up yo' eyes at de heaven o' blue—
This am de glory fer me and fer you!

Byron Williams

Wheat in Western Canada

A Good Crop of Excellent Quality Has Been Raised This Year.

The grain crops estimates from the Canadian West make a range of from \$7,000,000 to 115,000,000, and an accurate statement will be somewhere between these figures—probably not far from 90,000,000 bushels.

This year a larger acreage was sown, estimated at an increase of from 18 to 20 per cent, and had the average yield of last year been maintained, the aggregate would assuredly have gone considerably beyond the 100,000,000 bushel mark. The exceptionally large influx of settlers was responsible to a considerable extent for much of the increased area, and, there can be no doubt, is also responsible for a part of the decreased average yield.

The first crop raised by the new settler—often unacquainted with the conditions of western agriculture—is not usually prolific, and 1905-06 placed a very large number of amateur farmers behind the stils of the plow; but they will learn, and learn fast, and with another season or two will help to raise the average instead of depressing it.

Of the estimates to hand, that of the Northwest Grain Dealers' association is the lowest: Wheat, 87,203,000 bushels; oats, 75,725,000 bushels, and barley, 16,980,600 bushels. The Winnipeg Free Press sent out five special correspondents, who returned

	1904.	1905.
Manitoba	55,761,416	46,484,025
Saskatchewan	15,944,730	19,213,655
Alberta	786,975	5,609,496
	55,893,228	62,655,125

	1904.	1905.
Manitoba	55,761,416	46,484,025
Saskatchewan	26,107,286	19,213,655
Alberta	2,297,524	9,514,180
	84,166,226	74,211,260

This year, the lowest returns, as have stated, are estimated at: Wheat, 87,203,000 bushels; oats, 75,725,000 bushels, and barley at 16,980,600 bushels, which is very satisfactory, if not absolutely satisfying. To better appreciate the fact, all that is necessary to do is go back 25 years in the history of Western Canada. At that time the agricultural product of the western country was confined to Manitoba and consisted of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, on an acreage of 51,300 acres, 1,270,268 bushels of oats. The crop was at that time required for local purposes, and the export was an unknown quantity. The allowance nearly 20,000,000 bushels of wheat for local consumption alone, there will be about 70,000,000 bushels for export, which at 70¢ per bushel will bring in outside of \$50,000,000. The barley and oats exported good for an additional \$25,000,000.



Wheat and Oat Farms, Elbow Valley, Twelve Miles West of Calgary.

after 20 days with a somewhat better report and gave reasons for the faith that was in them. They had traveled all through the spring wheat district; had driven 1,400 miles through the grain country, besides traveling thousands of miles by rail; and they had visited 93 localities and knew whereof they spoke. They reported: Wheat, 90,250,000 bushels, on 4,750,000 acres, with an average yield of 19 bushels per acre. The western division of the Bank of Commerce also investigated with the following result:

Alberta.	Yield.	Bushels.
Wheat	14,421	2,328,429
Barley	75,678	2,270,340
Oats	322,923	12,916,920
	540,022	18,015,689

Saskatchewan.	Yield.	Bushels.
Wheat	1,331,649	29,296,278
Barley	41,273	1,238,190
Oats	542,483	21,639,320
	1,915,405	52,173,788

Manitoba.	Yield.	Bushels.
Wheat	3,141,537	69,680,263
Barley	471,242	14,227,260
Oats	1,135,951	46,228,440
	4,748,730	128,135,963

Total. Wheat 90,250,000 bushels; Barley 16,980,600 bushels; Oats 75,725,000 bushels.

All of which goes to show that a wheat crop of nearly if not fully 90,000,000 bushels may be safely counted



A Still Better Outfit Seven Miles West of Morden.

upon. This is less than was looked for by some enthusiastic western people, who maintained that increased acreage necessarily meant an increased aggregate. Still, 90,000,000 bushels of wheat is 6,000,000 better than what was looked upon last year as a good crop, and we do not think Western Canada has much cause to feel down in the mouth because the acme of its anticipations on the wheat crop may not have been realized. Taking one year with another, that country has demonstrated that it can be depended upon as a great wheat growing territory, and has to be reckoned with in the markets of the world.

The yield in oats has been increased this year by nearly 1,500,000 bushels, the aggregate estimate being 75,725,000, with the average at 41.2 bushels to the acre. The estimated crop of barley is placed at 16,980,600 bushels, which is a slight increase over the total of last year. Of fax the estimate given is 690,184 bushels, which is a material increase upon last year's figures.

Following are the figures in detail for wheat, oats, and barley in Western Canada for the three years last past:

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Wheat	40,116,878	55,761,416	87,203,000
Oats	33,035,274	46,484,025	75,725,000
Barley	8,707,232	9,514,180	16,980,600
Saskatchewan	15,321,015	19,213,655	21,639,320
Alberta	1,118,180	5,187,511	10,777,274
	56,356,073	70,000,000	124,500,000

lem of transportation very largely to the front, and there is development in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Such as has never been anywhere. There are at over 6,000 miles of operation in that country a conservative calculation lines now in course of completion the extent at 5,000 miles; a large portion of to be completed during the present year. This means the opening up of considerably increased agricultural territory, and there is every reason to believe that in a very few years the natural wealth of the country developed to such an extent that it will not be out of the question to refer to the crop as "500,000,000 bushels of wheat for export." It looks like drawing the long present time, but, in the meantime, has been done in Western Canada in the past five or ten years is no limit that can be placed on what may be done in the years immediately in front of us. The young giant of the West is growing.

An Odious Comparison.

"Doesn't Scrubby look of that magnificent, well-dressed fellow?"
"I should say so! He looks like a bar-tender's shirt-stud beside me!"—Judge.