

POULTRY INDUSTRY-- PERIOD OF NEW BREEDS

By J. B. Perry, Mt. Tolmie.

Mt. Tolmie Poultry Farm. Mr. Editor: In a recent article to your paper we sketched somewhat briefly the history of poultry culture in the United States in 1855 to 1870, and spoke of the importation of fancy or blooded birds, which started "the hen fever," as it was then stigmatized, and the puerile prices paid for these fowls and their eggs.

I may remark that the first attempt to breed these fowls as they came to us, and to perpetuate them pure, met with universal and discouraging failure, solely from acquaintance with the first essential conditions of success in poultry culture. Naturally the glowing high heat of the so-called "hen fever" cooled quickly down to be replaced by a prejudice that ruled for a time the splendid young commerce in so-called "fancy fowls" so recently started. The "hen fever" seemed fatal until long after the first excitement subsided. Thus the first attempt at a somewhat "standard" poultry culture, met with unmerited and ruthless rebuke. To this day the true inwardness of this interesting episode in the history of American poultry culture, has not as yet been referred to, I dissent from the diagnosis that the public high appreciation of these fine imported fowls was in any just and proper sense a "fever" or diseased condition. The very high prices paid for the finest specimens, and then, and ever after quoted in evidence of the widespread public craze to sustain the charge that a few designing Yankees had beguiled the people and secured a corner on this new commerce, and then perpetuated a heartless humbug upon an over-credulous public, and that such had killed the commerce, is absurd; because the prices then paid were nothing to be compared with what the trade of fancy fowl breeders freely paid today for the finest specimens, now, after the revival of this splendid industry which "has come to stay."

The "hen fever" was a natural reaction to the dead industry and infused new life into it, that put beneath it a sane and sure foundation and secured it against recurrent collapse, is education of the people to know the needs and practical necessities of such an industry and poultry culture, both for standard or blooded stock and for market or purely for commercial purposes. Then a poultry journal was unknown, or poorly appreciated and paid scant attention to from one end of the land to the other the great slumbering industry of poultry culture was utterly devoid of information and of a literature. Naturally, then, a people thus conditioned and uneducated were wrong who, in their poultry reading had not begun, and whose care for this class, or of any sort of poultry stock was such as I have pointed out. They were wrong who, in their thing for the comforts and diet and healthy surroundings and essentials of domestic poultry, but confidently expected all feathered fowls to breed and feed spontaneously and self-sufficiently and naturally. Under such conditions the sudden introduction among such a people must end in one, in misfortune, in cholera, in death of the stock and an early collapse of the commerce. The cause of the collapse was not, however, the influence that wrought the revival of the industry and has since sustained it, it was poultry literature--the educating of the people on mass up to the required condition. This is true, in horticulture, of agriculture, of stock raising, the right to vote and in every profession or avocation in life, the essential necessity to success is literature, periodicals and papers, and their successful and thorough study. There is positively no cause nor commerce that can long live in ignorance. Only vice and vermin thrive in the dark, but when you throw a ray of light in a rat-hole you destroy it as a rat-hole forever. General and special education must underlie everything that survives, and poultry culture is no exception to the operation of that axiom.

So much reference to the poultry culture of the past and seems to us essentially necessary in this connection in order that we may soon consider whether the avocation in the future is secure in its aspirations for greater security and permanency. Reverting back to those years of general agitation, from 1855 to 1885, during which time this earliest poultry industry rose and declined and fell, the irrepressible conflict with slavery in the United States ripened into the great revolt of 1860, and civil war for five long years absorbed the nation's energies, care and capital, time and talent, and delayed the reconstruction of this country and commerce. The time, however, the thoroughbred fowl was laying the foundation for an industry better based and more substantial. New blood had been infused and diffused and the people everywhere began to see the priceless worth of this reviving work, and that what they had thought to be a fancy fraud and costly luxury was, indeed, the bed-rock of the new and beneficent business. Encouraged thus by better founded, healthier, more intelligent appreciation, a few patient, persevering men in New England and in Old England, as well as those who knew the public need, with new poultry press and periodicals, and organized poultry associations, cautiously kindled again the smouldering sparks and set aflame the omnipotent enterprise of pure-bred poultry culture. They created a standard or guide-book for breeding and soon poultry shows sprung into existence, and exhibition birds were bred according to this "standard of excellence" and the most friendly rivalry began to exist between the fanciers of these pure-bred birds which developed into an international and strictly scientific and vastly successful industry.

Soon these magnificent specimens suggested to the mind of the ingenious Yankee the idea of such a combination of different pure-bred birds as should produce an entirely new creation, and so taking the black Java hen and the white Birmingham cock and top crossing their progeny with the old reliable American Dominique, and by carefully selecting an "n"-breeding the best barred specimens, there was created the barred Plymouth Rock. But we shall treat of these new creations in proper

place in a future article. I will only add in the present paper, that the yielding of larger, more beautiful and better birds from the crossings, suggested to the market poultrymen a source of vastly greater profit and thus were demonstrated and stamped the separate and right relation between the two great industries, namely, the breeding of standard and commercial poultry. Of these we shall offer some considerations next week.

GOODWOOD CUP.

London, July 31.--The historic Goodwood cup (two and a half miles) was won yesterday by Leopold De Rothschild's Radium 11 to 4, with the consistent long distance handicap performer Torpoint second, 4 to 1, and Hall Walker's much-fancied "White Knight," who went to the post, 6 to 5 on, third. Six ran "Radium" rather unexpectedly won the Bullingham plate at Newmarket a fortnight ago, before which he was generally regarded as a non-trickster. De Rothschild had some difficulty in convincing his supporters in that race. By his sterling performance to-day, however, he established himself firmly as one of the best horses in training, there being no severer test of stamina than the famous cup course, while the field he beat consisted of the pick of horses in training. Hall Walker's horse was regarded as the best all round performer on the English turf, and notably at Ascot.

DERELICT OFF CAPE.

A derelict vessel showing one stump mast above the water, and, from all appearances, a dismantled and water-logged schooner, was reported by Capt. J. A. van der Bergh of the barquentine Archer, upon arrival at San Francisco from Roche Harbor last Wednesday. Capt. McLeod said that he first spotted the derelict forty miles southwest of Cape Flattery, and that he had it in sight for three days.

USURY PROSECUTION.

Winnipeg, Aug. 1.--The provincial government has again decided to institute proceedings against Tollman, the money lender, on a charge of usury.

PENSION SCHEME IS BEING CONSIDERED

B. C. Electric Company's Men Are Again Taking Up the Matter.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The local employees of the B. C. Electric Railway Company are at present considering what action they will take in regard to the adoption of a pension scheme by the company, by means of which allowances would be provided for those men who, on reaching sixty years of age, have been 15 years in the service of the company, or of its predecessors and also in cases of total disability by accident or illness. This is a revival of the proposition which was up a few years ago but on which the men and the company did not then agree. When J. Buntzen, managing director of the company, was in Vancouver recently the employees there approached him about re-opening the matter, requesting, however, that provision be made for pension in case of total disability from accident or illness, the point concerning which the company could not agree when the subject was up previously. Mr. Buntzen agreed to this and the Vancouver employees went on record as being in favor of the scheme which was also amended in some other respects. Now representatives of the Vancouver men are in Victoria endeavoring to get the company's local employees to fall in line with others are laying the proposition before the New Westminster employees. If the Victoria and New Westminster men fall in line the system will be adopted. It is necessary that all employees in all three places agree to the scheme before the company will put it into force. Altogether in the neighborhood of 800 men are affected. The scheme as now before the men is that if the men form themselves into a Pension Fund Association the company will pay three dollars out of the pension fund to each man who is entitled under the provisions of pension now in force on the system and will also pay three dollars on its own account, making a total payment of six dollars per man per year to the pension fund. The total disability benefit will be provided for by the payment by the company of one dollar per man out of the profits to which each man is entitled and also one dollar on its own account. Most of the profits which each man received last year was \$83 so that the deduction on account of the pension would not work any hardship as the company would practically be paying it all. The men are not being asked to contribute a cent out of the regular wages for it. Those who will participate in this scheme are those entitled to share in the profits who have not been in receipt of a salary of more than \$100 per month during the last ten years of their service previous to their reaching the age of sixty. The annual allowance will be equal to one-fourth of the average wages paid to the recipient during the last three years of his service previous to reaching the age of 60 years. This amount may, however, at the option of the administrator of the fund be increased to one-half of the average salary for the last three years of service.

The fund will be controlled, if by the general manager or local manager of each of the three divisions of the company's service and one man appointed by the men from each division. Any other divisions the company may add to its service will be similarly provided for. The representative of the men cannot agree on any question it is provided that a third man shall be called in to act as arbitrator. One of the conditions on which the company insists is that all its employees shall join the Pension Fund Association. Otherwise the whole scheme will be dropped. Provision is made for the distribution of the assets in the case it is ever found advisable to disband the organization. In that case the money on hand is to be divided proportionately between the company and the men who have contributed to it.

CROWN MAKES REPARATION.

Innocent Man in Winnipeg Is Accused of Assaulting Women.

Winnipeg, Aug. 1.--James Tollman, the innocent victim of an atrocious chain of circumstantial evidence connecting him with a series of assaults on women in the Wellington Crescent district, was exonerated before Judge Myers yesterday, and all possible reparation made by the crown attorneys.

At the same moment Alfred Wood was being given a penitentiary sentence by Magistrate Daly, which carried with it the lash, on a plea of guilty of the offenses for which Tollman was under heavy bonds to answer. The two court incidents yesterday furnish a dramatic climax to one of the most extraordinary cases in the annals of local criminal jurisprudence, and the horror of the whole miserable affair is that an innocent man has not only been subjected to an awful ordeal, but he escaped by the narrowest margin from suffering what Wood is now receiving. Tollman closely resembles Wood, and was arrested some time ago and committed for trial. Other assaults occurred, the disappearance was caught here and there, was identified by several women who he had attacked, and then made a clean confession. He has a wife and family residing at Toronto Junction.

SCHOOL BOARD MAKES TWO APPOINTMENTS

Vacancies in the High School Staff Are Filled--Contract is Refused.

(From Saturday's Daily.) At a special meeting of the school board held yesterday afternoon, E. W. Two appointments to the graded school staff were left over until the next meeting. One of these vacancies is due to the fact that Mr. Sparks, who was appointed, cannot qualify, and the other to the fact that Mr. Mitchell, who was appointed at the same time, has refused to accept the position at the salary offered by the board, \$70 per month. Trustee Riddell, chairman of the buildings and grounds committee, presented a report to the effect that Wm. Brown had refused to execute the Clark, late of the Cumberland high school, was appointed drawing master for the high school, and Percy Elliott, late lecturer at McGill University, teacher of physics at the same institution, the salary in each case being \$1,200 per year. On the subject of installing plumbing in the North Ward school on the grounds that he had made a mistake in his figuring, and that the price which he had quoted, \$1,250, was \$100 lower than what it would cost him to do the work. The matter was left with the committee to award the contract to the next lowest tenderer. In connection with the matter Trustee McNeill said that this pointed out the necessity for reorganizing the board, in the case of such tenders, which should be forfeited in case the successful tenderer refused to execute the contract.

There is at present only a quorum of five on the city council of which were present yesterday as follows: Geo. Jay (chairman), and Trustees McNeill, Riddell and Bishop.

VANCOUVER GETS NEW LEAGUE RECORD

Terrific Slugging Gains Victory Over Spokane--Standing in Leagues.

Spokane, Aug. 1.--Vancouver got sixteen hits, including five triples and two home runs, to defeat Spokane in a new league record for the season yesterday winning from the Indians 10 to 6. Flanigan followed his nine out of five Wednesday and Thursday with three hits in his last twenty-four innings at bat and now leads the league with a margin of more than twenty points. To-day he got a triple and a double with one single in his up. Arbogast got two triples and Northwick got one run and presented Vancouver with two. Sailor Roberts batted for Rogers in the eighth, drove a long home run to left centre off pitcher scoring Mackin from third, but Bracy called him out for cutting first base. Kippert came in from centre in the fifth to replace Hollis. Mackin's errors were costly. Stevens' running catch of Hyatt's long foul was a feature.

Table showing Northwest League, Coast League, American League, and National League statistics with columns for Won, Lost, and Percentage.

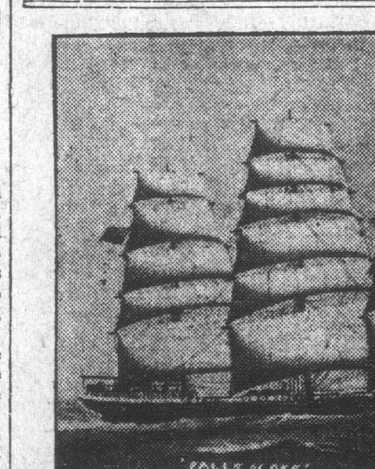
FALLS OF DEE LAST OF CLASS

IS SOLE SURVIVOR OF A FLEET OF FREAKS

Four-masted Ship Recalls Interesting Chapter in "Wind-jammer" History.

The appearance of the four-masted British ship Falls of Dee, Capt. Sinclair, at this port has attracted the attention of local shipping men, and especially those who cherish a warm spot in their hearts for the fast vanishing race of "wind-jammers," to the disappearance of the square-rigged four-masted from British registry during the last ten years.

Of the sixty or seventy four-masted ships which were launched in English shipyards, and notably on the Clyde, during the late "seventies" and early "eighties" the Falls of Dee is the only one afloat that has retained both her original rig and nation. She will be seen from the photograph, reproduced on this page, the Falls of Dee is typical of the "freak" to which builder and designer turned between 1876 and 1886



FOUR-MASTED SHIP "FALLS OF DEE."

Lying in the Royal Roads awaiting orders is the only existing British four-masted ship. The Falls of Dee, which was built in 1876, is commanded by Capt. Sinclair.

When the majority of the four-masted ships which have sailed under the British flag, took the waters of Liverpool to this port with a mixed cargo of tin, salt and provisions, in the excellent time of 119 days. In 1899 she made another trip here in 129 days; two years ago she made her last voyage, and would result in greater speed for the "white wings" the square-rigged four-masted than the way of many preceding innovations and little over a quarter of a century from her birth, her rig was before the arguments of utility and economy.

To those seagoers who served their apprenticeship during the early "nineties" the four-masted ship goes not appeal so much as a freak as it does to those who have gathered their knowledge either ten years earlier or later. The famous County line of sailing ships, the fleet of "battle-ships," as the Trafalgar, Nile and Waterloo and sister-vessels were often termed, built in 1876 and 1884 at Port Glasgow and Greenock by Russell & Co. Glasgow, besides the "Fall" line, to which the Falls of Dee belongs, furnished notable instances of the adoption of the square-rigged jigger-mast. The Falls of Dee, Glasgow, was all built between 1878 and 1884 at Port Glasgow and Greenock by Russell & Co. Glasgow, besides the "Fall" line, to which the Falls of Dee belongs, furnished notable instances of the adoption of the square-rigged jigger-mast.

In addition to the notable four-masted ships named above, a fleet of similar vessels of various ownerships were constructed in the United Kingdom between 1876 and 1886 which swelled the total number of such vessels to anything between sixty and three-hundred. In this number, besides a few of the class which were constructed for foreigners. In the eighties the four-masted was everywhere but the tide of opinion in this respect has already begun to turn against her. From 1890 onwards the square-rigged jigger-mast steadily underwent transformation and the four-masted barque, with its gaff-topmast and spanker-rigged jigger-mast became a common type of vessel. More than this, the four-masted barque permanently and is to-day acknowledged as a type of sailing vessel par excellence in the world's mercantile marine.

When the twentieth century dawned the four-masted ship had again descended to the level of a freak and today the Falls of Dee alone represents the rig among British sailing ships, while the small number of existent foreign four-masted ships is yearly growing less.

Most of the County and Fall ships were turned into four-masted barques and many of them were later sold to foreigners. The County of Linnitgow was one of the last of the type launched and she still retains her rig but is owned by a foreign company, the "Societe National du Buques Maderas," a Spanish concern. It is quite probable that the County of Linnitgow was the last of the type to remain under the British flag, with the exception of the Falls of Dee.

The four-masted ship, as an "unsuccessful freak," was the topic of a conversation between several well known local shipping men of the "old school" (as they term it), one afternoon this week. "It was never a good rig," said one retired captain, "but by the nature of the rigging of the jigger, or fourth mast, on the type of ship mentioned. "It took more men to handle than the barque-rig with the spanker and gaff-topmast and it kept the ship back. Then again, the after-canvas would 'grape,' bringing her up to windward so that you couldn't sail close to the wind." "Yes," added another of the ilk, "I don't know of a single case in which the transformation from square-rig to fore-and-aft on the jigger didn't increase the ship's speed. When I was sea-faring on a four-masted ship for several years and the jigger was the apprentices' mast. By substituting the barque-rig, owners have saved expense in building and operation and have increased the speed of vessels." The two opinions quoted explain briefly, and yet convincingly, the fallure of the rig. Capt. Sinclair, the genial master of the Falls of Dee, was not on hand to give his opinion of the rig of which his vessel is the sole remaining British example. Even if he had been there and had dared a defence of the square-rig jigger-mast in the face of the past experiences and consequent conclusions of the maritime world, his views would probably be attributed to a personal pride in his ship approximating prejudice. Apart from individual expressions of opinion, the disappearance of the rig itself speaks for its lack of utility.

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Capt. Percival Shadforth, who was formerly master of the steamship Lonsdale, visited Victoria twice in the four-masted barque Waterloo during the four years following her transformation from the four-masted ship and, from his knowledge of her performance during her career, says that her speed was greatly increased by the change. In 1896 the Waterloo was turned into a barque and in the following year made a voyage from Liverpool to this port with a mixed cargo of tin, salt and provisions, in the excellent time of 119 days. In 1899 she made another trip here in 129 days; two years ago she made her last voyage, and would result in greater speed for the "white wings" the square-rigged four-masted than the way of many preceding innovations and little over a quarter of a century from her birth, her rig was before the arguments of utility and economy.

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DEATH OF PIONEER.

Mrs. Shade, Who Passed Away Yesterday, Came Here in 1864.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Mrs. Ellen Shade, widow of the late David Shade and one of the old-timers of Victoria, died at the family residence, 828 Caledonia avenue, yesterday after an illness extending over two years. The late Mrs. Shade was born in Clifden, Sussex, England, 68 years ago, and came to Victoria in 1864 with her uncle, Thomas Cratney, the trip being made by the Aspinwall-Panama route. After their arrival both Mrs. Shade and her uncle were employed for some time in one of the first general stores of the city. She is survived by five children as follows: Edward David Shade, of San Francisco; George Adams, of Fort Kensington; Frederick William and Herbert Francis and Mrs. W. A. Sprinkling of this city. An adopted son, Henry Herman Shade, of this city, also survives her.

HARNESS SHOP TRAGEDY.

Toronto, Aug. 1.--Max Magnus, the boy who was shot in a harness shop on Wednesday by Walter Mullock, is at the point of death. Mullock's victim says it was purely accidental.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE OFF BOWKER'S BEACH

Boat Upset Last Evening, Throwing Occupants Into Water.

(From Saturday's Daily.) James Tyson, of 468 Kingston street, and George Bryer, members of the Fifth regiment band, had narrow escapes from drowning yesterday afternoon, as a result of their boat upsetting while they were out rowing off Bowker's beach. Tyson in particular had a narrow escape and was rescued just in time by H. E. Munday and his son, who were witnesses of the accident. Tyson and Bryer rowed out from Bowker's beach and when some distance from land their boat was upset by a heavy swell. Tyson could not swim but he was assisted by Bryer, who also clung to the boat. Tyson, however, even with this assistance found difficulty in keeping afloat and had sunk twice before Mr. Munday and his son, who started out in a row boat, immediately after the accident which they had witnessed, arrived. Both men were brought to shore, Tyson being at the time unconscious, while Bryer was completely fatigued from his efforts. After some time Tyson was resuscitated and taken to his home, where he is recovering and hopes to be able to take his place in the Empress orchestra this evening.

WARNING GIVEN TO HUNTERS ON ISLAND

Official Notices Are Being Posted Against Shooting Game.

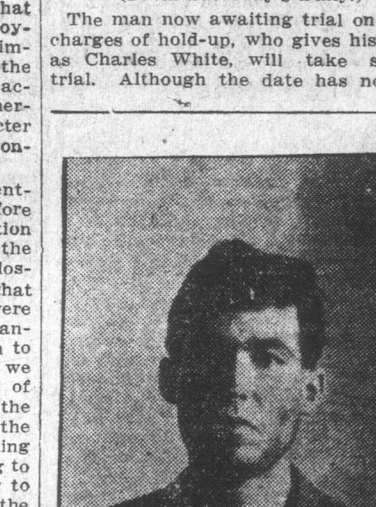
(From Saturday's Daily.) A. Bryan Williams, provincial game and forest warden, is having notices prohibiting the shooting of duck, goose and geese on Vancouver Island posted. These are printed on cotton and are worded as follows:

WARNING. Notice is hereby given that it is illegal to shoot, hunt or have in possession duck of all kinds; goose, of all kinds, and geese on Vancouver Island and islands adjacent before October 1, 1908. Dated at Victoria, B. C. 28rd day of July, 1908. A. Bryan Williams, provincial game and forest warden.

HOLD-UP MAN WILL TAKE SPEEDY TRIAL

Charles White Will Come Before Judge at Early Date.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The man now awaiting trial on three charges of hold-up, who gives his name as Charles White, will take speedy trial. Although the date has not yet



CHARLES WHITE.

is not hard, therefore, in the light of these circumstances to discover the reason why the officials of the race course were inactive in their effort to enforce the law and to prevent gambling upon the race courses. It was clear that in proportion as gambling was reduced on the track, in just that proportion would the gate receipts, and the profits of the racing associations be reduced.

1,000 OUT-OF-WORKS.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 1.--The sawmills of Stehns, Cutler & Company closed last night for an indefinite period, throwing a thousand men out of work. The management assigned the depression in the lumber market as the cause.

CHAMPION GETS BIG SURPRISE

FREEMAN DECISIVELY BEATEN BY SMITH

Miss Hazel Hotchkiss Wins her Two Final Championship Matches.

(From Saturday's Daily.) L. R. Freeman, champion of California, was decisively beaten this morning in the gentlemen's singles for the right to play B. P. Schwengers, the present holder of the British Columbia tennis championship, by Bruce Smith, of Vancouver, who played all round the Californian and won three sets straight, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2. Freeman and Bruce Smith were the last two in the semi-finals and had to play off this morning for the right to contest the championship cup this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Throughout the week both men have been playing first class tennis, although the spectators had seen more of Freeman than of Smith. Smith, however, came from Vancouver with the reputation of having beaten Schwengers last Sunday morning and played a strong game the same day against Freeman. He was however looked on only as a very likely man with about the same chances as Gillhott and Jordan, but after his almost undoubted victory he has undoubtedly earned his place in championship class and at Tacoma and Seattle will prove a formidable rival to all-comers. Schwengers and he should play up a great contest this afternoon, although there are many who look to the local champion to win, and Smith himself, says he has an enormous respect for Schwengers, but will do his best to carry the big cup to Vancouver. Freeman this morning was, after the third game, clearly out of form, and showed that he is an in-and-out player. Had the game been played yesterday afternoon the result would undoubtedly have made a far better showing. The sudden cold change may have been the means of affecting him in his play this morning for throughout the week he had been in good health. Several times he was noticed to labor and made many faulty strokes, taking balls that would certainly have gone out, putting them out of the court, and looking points that were already won. He eyes and his judgment were at fault, and if such can be said of an American, he suffered for a time from a fit of nerves. In the next set he played with Miss Hotchkiss, and as he had never completely mastered his game, his play and variety of strokes. Even allowing for the Californian champion being off color, a glance at the score shows that Smith played first grade tennis, and deserves the credit coming to him. Smith gained five love games in the three sets and Freeman got one. In the first set Freeman scored but 29 points. In the second he got only 15 points, and in the third his total amounted to 19. Freeman in each of the five games could only make one point, while in three games he only tallied two points each. In only eight games out of the winners never pressed to an extent, as indicated by the score. Freeman and Miss Hotchkiss had no difficulty in defeating Jordan and Miss Beckett for the mixed doubles championship, 6-1, 6-2. Freeman was in good form and made but few mistakes, and his partner played one of the best games she has played this week and was seen at her best. Two of the championships therefore go from Victoria this year. The California players, won the mixed doubles and the others being divided between Miss Hotchkiss, California, and Miss Beckett, Vancouver. The remaining ones are being played this afternoon. Schwengers plays Smith for the big prize and Freeman and Jordan play Pooley and Rithet for the men's doubles, while Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Pooley contest the ladies' championship.

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ELECTION BRIBERY.

Toronto, Aug. 1.--Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer of the Presbyterian church's department of moral and social reform, who has just returned from a trip through the maritime provinces, says that he would not have believed that there was so much election bribery as he now knows since he has been studying this and other questions. It is absolutely appalling, the extent to which bribery in elections in this country is admitted, said Dr. Shearer.

LIBERALS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.--Ottawa Liberals meet in convention on Aug. 11. It is understood that Messrs. Stewart and Caron, the sitting members, will be opposed in convention, the former by A. W. Fraser, K. C., and the latter by Dr. Chievrier and August E. Lemieux.

HOTTEST SPOT IN U. S. A.

Helena, Mont., July 1.--Weather Director Young last night stated that Miles city had a temperature of 108 yesterday. This is the highest record in the country. There was one death and one prostration at Butte, where the temperature was 94.

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