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PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From All Parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The Tacoma Whist Club proposes to send a team to the whist congress in Minneapolis.

The Spokane ordinance to fund the waterworks indebtedness was passed by the council over Mayor Belt's veto.

Assessor Zumwalt estimates the population of Curry county, Or., at 3,500, double what it was five years ago.

Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Plymouth, Eng., who recently visited Gray's harbor, says he will send to the harbor a colony of Cornish fishermen.

About 1,000 Seventh Day Adventists from Oregon, Washington and Idaho, attended the general assembly conference at Walla Walla recently.

Judge Stallcup, of the superior court of Pierce county, has dismissed the jury in his court because there are no funds with which to pay them.

The Concentrator of Monte Cristo is now running steadily and sending two or three carloads of concentrates to the Everett, Wash., smelter by every train.

A party of engineers is inspecting the Okanogan river for persons who contemplate putting in a line of light-draught steamers between Virginia City, Wash., and the boundary line.

Mrs. Crouch denies the story of the death of Jonathan Dine by starvation in Eden valley, Or. She says Mrs. Dine is very much alive, and living with Mr. and Mrs. Crouch in Camas valley.

A proposition is informally being considered among some of the Tacoma councilmen for the calling of a convention this summer to revise the charter, under the provision of the new law on the subject.

Engineer Burrows is having planted the lines of the Wishkah river, in Washington, to present them to the state land commissioner when the question of title lands on that river comes up for decision.

County Treasurer Young, of Union county, Or., gives notice that he has funds on hand with which to pay all outstanding warrants which were presented and indorsed by the county treasurer up to the first day of September, 1895.

James G. Kidwell, of Walla Walla, has taken a carload of twenty-two ponies to Philadelphia and disposed of them at good prices, finding an active demand for them. The ponies were raised near Walla Walla, and partly trained near that place.

The last sections of the gates have arrived at the Cascades, and these will be put in position as soon as the water will permit. The gates that have been erected keep the water out of the canal and permit work to be done and the contractors are pushing forward the improvement as rapidly as possible.

William D. Humbert, a woolen mill man who has been interested in the mills at Bandon, Coos county, Or., has been in Ashland in consultation with the owners of the Ashland woolen mills property, and looking over the field with a view to starting the mills up again if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The Hood River, Or., strawberry crop gives promise of going far ahead of any previous year. A scarcity of pickers is feared, as nearly everyone has determined not to use Indian labor, and so far but few Indians have put in an appearance. Growers expect to pay 1-2 cents per pound and good pickers can make \$2 per day.

The ravages of the caterpillar in the orchards in various parts of Whatcom county is assuming alarming proportions. In the vicinity of Fossil, Lummi and Fort Belknap, Wash., whole orchards are stripped of their foliage and the trees are dying. The Allen orchard at Marietta, has been, it is said, completely ruined.

E. D. Boyd, of Pendleton, has filed his first report in the administration of the estate of Robert Sargent, deceased. It shows the total receipts from all sources to be \$2,755.43; total disbursements, \$1,966.42; balance on hand, \$789.00. On the preferred claims payments have been made to the amount of \$374.40; on notes, \$1,402.46. The administrator has petitioned for an order to pay a 3-1-2 per cent dividend.

James L. Berridge and Albert Hastings, who were sentenced two years ago to five and seven years in the penitentiary for cattle-stealing, have been pardoned by Governor McGraw. All their neighbors, the judges of the court and the prosecuting attorney united in the petition, for the reason that the convicts were boys, led into the crime of cattle-stealing by a butcher and a gang of thieves who left the country to escape punishment.

In the northern part of Clarke county, Wash., near La Center, is an electric saw which is the invention of a Clarke county man, which bids fair to revolutionize the woodcutting business. It seems that the plan is to generate steam by the use of a boiler burning wood and to run a dynamo with the engine. From the dynamo a long wire is stretched out and attached to a motor which operates a drag saw. It only requires three minutes for the saw to cut through a five foot log, and then it is the work of but an instant to move the saw and motor along the log to another cut. One hundred cords is said to be a fair day's work for this machine.

THE JUMP IN WHEAT.

Advance Caused by Small Supplies in Foreign Countries.

New York May 27.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The moderate reaction in the stock market last week and this week caused primarily by frosts and reports of severe damage to cereal crops, was followed only in part by a corresponding check to the movement in general trade. Not one of the larger grain states confirm the reports of severe damage to wheat and corn, with which the exchanges have abounded, and there is less reason to believe in the extent of it than currently reported. The most bullish feature in the wheat situation lies in the announced restriction of Argentine and Russian exports, the reduced exportability of nearly all the leading producing countries and shorter supplies of importing countries. Few believe that wheat has touched its highest point on this wave, although it is 25 cents per bushel above the lowest since the panic.

Exports of wheat from the United States, both coasts, this week amount to 2,754,000 bushels, against 2,397,000 bushels last week, 2,310,000 bushels in the third week of May, 1894; 3,108,000 bushels in the third week of May, 1893; 2,280,000 in the year before that, and as compared with 2,345,000 bushels exported in 1891.

This week's record of advances is as conspicuous as ever, and includes hides, shoes, leather, Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, nails, bar iron, copper, zinc, wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, lard, flour, coffee, cotton, naval stores, potatoes, poultry and butter—twenty-three in all. The tone of the iron and steel markets is the strongest since the depression of 1893-94.

Woolen manufacturers are working on old orders, and some refuse to stock up with raw materials, as prices in the interior are above a parity with those at the seaboard. Western views are that manufacturers may be short of supplies to meet fall contracts. The immense advance in petroleum prices has so far failed to induce any large increase in the well output, thus pointing to approaching exhaustion of subterranean stores of this product in the Appalachian region. Consumption is still lighter than production.

THE COUNTRY NORTH.

Married Canadians May Marry Again in the United States.

Quebec, May 27.—Bigamy in the United States by Canadian citizens is one of the subjects to be grappled with next week at Toronto by the National Council of Women of Canada under the presidency of its founder, the Countess of Aberdeen. It has lately been decided that a married person who is a British subject resident in Canada, and there goes through a form of marriage with another person cannot in Canada be convicted of bigamy. This is the case when even no divorce has been obtained in the United States. To lawyers it seems clear enough that bigamy in the United States is not an offense against Canadian laws, and therefore it is not unreasonable to expect that there should be no machinery for convicting the offender in Canada.

But the Countess of Aberdeen and the ladies affiliated with her upon the executive committee of the National Council of Women of Canada are bound to have such provision made if by any means possible, and there have recently been some very sad cases of wife desertion in Canada and remarriage in the United States, calculated to call out female sympathy in general.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

No Export Duty Discriminating Against American Capital.

Washington, May 27.—Senator Romero, Mexican minister, said today, concerning the intention of Mexico to decree an export duty discriminating against the American capital invested in Mexican mining enterprises, that he was not aware that such a bill had been approved by the Mexican congress, but that, as it was presented by the executive, he believed that it was very likely to be approved. Senator Romero further said that the real object of the pending bill was to distribute on the whole mining industry of Mexico the very high duty now levied upon the mining of silver. The present mining duty is 4.44 per cent. Senator Romero further said that the real object of the new bill is to distribute equally between all the silver producers of Mexico the present taxes which now lie on some classes of miners, and that the impatience that it is a discriminating measure against American capital invested in Mexico is utterly without foundation.

Ejecting Settlers.

Pender, Neb., May 27.—Indian Agent Beck has positively commenced the ejectment of settlers occupying the lands of the Plourmoy Land Company on the Winnebago reservation. Three settlers in the vicinity of Wakefield were removed yesterday by sixteen Indian police heavily armed. Captain Beck has served notice that other settlers must go, and will continue the evictions. It is thought there will be an attempt to put off the cattle on Kelly's ranch. If the attempt is made there will surely be bloodshed, for Kelly has threatened to shoot the first redskin that comes inside his pasture for that purpose. Those who have been ousted by the police were merely told to get off, and when they refused, were not molested.

The Manufacturers' Association.

San Francisco, May 27.—The Manufacturers' Association has addressed a letter to Governor Budd, requesting him to use his influence to induce the various commissions of the state to give California manufacturers the preference when ordering supplies, price and quality being equal.

THE RACE FOR A CLAIM

Fifteen Thousand Rushed for the Kickapoo Lands.

NOT ENOUGH TO GO AROUND

All Told, There Were Only Four Hundred and Fifty Odd Claims to White Settlement.

Oklahoma City, May 25.—Sharp at noon at least 15,000 men, with a large number of women, made a grand rush from all sides of the Kickapoo reservation for the 450 odd claims open to white settlement. In less than an hour there were scores of contestants on each of these claims in addition to the soomers, who had already taken possession of the lands.

Sweeney's bridge, on the North fork of the Canadian river, in township 12, was one of the principal points of entrance to the new land. There were 300 men gathered there. The suppressed excitement, as the minutes ticked nearer and nearer the hour of noon was intense. Watches were held in one hand and lines tightly grasped in the other. The scene that followed the shout "Go" was intensely exciting.

The first one to dash across the bridge was in a little buggy drawn by a pair of bays. The driver brought his whip down, shouting at them and the horses bounded across the bridge and up the road with a good start, running away. Following, eight horsemen jostled one another on the narrow bridge, trying to pass one another. They whipped their horses and struck at them and at each other, and at last crossed over and scattered, racing like mad. The recklessness of the drivers whipping their horses down the bank and across has seldom been equalled. Horses would go down to be dragged to their feet again. Men were hatless, their faces and foreheads wrinkled, their veins standing out like cords.

The yard of the bridge hotel became clear, the wagons and horsemen in the road came on behind, rushing pell-mell, and in fifteen minutes the last wagon had passed over the bridge. The air was full of dust, and the sound of shouting men and the rumbling of wheels grew fainter and fainter up the road.

About half a mile northeast from Sweeney's the road passed through narrow lines of trees. Here an awful jam occurred, delaying the racers for ten minutes. The jam was finally straightened out, however, and the men were off again.

Last night it was evident to many of the boomers that all could not get claims, so it was resolved to organize two towns. About midnight a crowd left Sweeney's for Dale, and as this procession went along large additions were made to the ranks. Two towns have already been projected, Olney and Aurora. A council was held, but the projectors of both towns were interested in a consolidation of interests.

The procession, 5,000 strong, then took up the march to Douglas Mills, at the section on which McDord was to be. At the head of the enterprise is Dr. J. W. Gillett, of Perry, who was chosen mayor. Green B. Raum, jr., of Washington, son of the ex-pension agent, is a leading member of the town organization. The site of the town is a sandy bank covered with cactus and underbrush. At noon the crowd passed over the ford in a very quiet way and drew lots for positions on the town plat. Corps of surveyors were on hand, and at once laid out the town. Wagons with liquors, groceries and cots came in, tents were erected, and soon stores, restaurants and hotels were opened, and a new town had been born.

The Kickapoo opening was much in the nature of a huge farce. At 12:10 nearly all claims had from ten to twenty claimants on them, and those farthest from the line were reached from the border in twenty-five minutes. In one section 100 claimants, who had run in from both borders, are fighting for their claims. At Shawnee the crowd became restless before the noon hour arrived. At three minutes to twelve, by some watches, and precisely noon by others, there was a break here and there in the line, a wavering, and then all broke into a run. The race across the level plateau was a very pretty sight.

A Chance for Disappointed Boomers.

Guthrie, O. T., May 25.—Governor Renrow this morning issued a proclamation offering 90,000 acres of school land in the Kickapoo reservation for lease for five years from October 1, 1895, bids to be received until June 10. This will give the disappointed boomers a chance to get some fine land.

An Explanation Demanded.

Stockton, May 25.—Rev. Ray Palmer is in trouble over his utterances. Last Sunday night in a speech at Avon the pastor said certain city officials had told him they had given and received bribes. Indignant office-holders are demanding an explanation. Palmer said he referred to past officials, and now the latter demand an investigation, and Palmer has been summoned before the grand jury to explain. The general belief is that Palmer talked for political effect and that his statements bear no foundation in fact.

Acquitted of Murder.

Denver, May 25.—Christopher C. Schramm was acquitted on the charge of murder in the district court tonight, the jury being out three hours. He killed Edward W. Murphy, his tenant, in a quarrel over certain repairs that were needed. Schramm's plea was self-defense.

WASHINGTON CORPORATIONS.

Those That Have Recently Filed Incorporation Articles.

Olympia, May 25.—Articles for the following domestic corporations have been filed in the office of the secretary of state:

Aberdeen Cemetery Association, Aberdeen; capital, \$500; 50 shares of \$10; incorporators, J. W. Farquhar, D. H. Keith and W. H. Pearson; to buy and sell land for burial purposes.

Natoriam Company, Spokane; capital, \$2,000; 200 shares of \$10 each; incorporators, Frank O'Conner, W. S. Norman, D. L. Huntington; to conduct a general amusement business.

Northwest Publishing Company, Olympia; capital, \$1,000; shares of \$10; incorporators, B. W. Brintnall, L. S. Brintnall, C. H. Carpenter; to engage in the printing and publishing business.

Washington Undulating Motor Pump & Water Power Company, Tacoma; capital, \$150,000; 1,500 shares of \$10 each; incorporators, G. W. VanFossen, J. W. O'Keefe and A. N. Hamilton; to manufacture and sell pumps and motors, and conduct water works.

St. Elmo Gold Mining Company, Spokane; capital, \$1,000,000; 1,000,000 shares of \$1 each; incorporators, F. C. Loring, George T. Crane, F. E. Snodgrass, R. E. Coe, E. D. Olmstead; to conduct a mining and milling business.

CONDITION OF WHEAT.

Reports From Three Points Indicate an Average Crop.

New York, May 25.—The World tomorrow will publish telegraphic reports from nearly 300 points in the wheat belt showing the exact condition of the crop. It says:

"These reports show that on the vast wheat farms of the Northwest in Minnesota and the Dakotas, the wheat crop is not only unimpaired, but actually is better than the average condition. 'Never better' is a frequent expression of the farmers of that section. From the Southern section of the wheat belt there comes a different story. Kansas reports indicate less than half a crop. In Illinois, Indiana and Ohio chinch-bugs, rust and other ills have aided the frost in doing extensive damage to wheat. Missouri and Michigan also report heavy losses. On the Pacific slope, which is becoming one of the largest wheat-producing sections in the country, all reports agree that the crop is above the average. Taking the whole wheat belt, together with the Pacific slope, it seems clear from these reports that the present prospects for at least an average crop are favorable.

"Favorable conditions and an increased crop in the vast fields of the Northwest will easily make up for the lessened crop in the diminished wheat area of the Central states."

QUEENSBERRY'S SON.

Lord Sholto Douglas Ready to Make Loretta Addis His Wife.

San Francisco, May 25.—According to a morning paper, Lord Sholto Douglas, who is in this city, is only awaiting the consent of his father, the Marquis of Queensberry, to wed Loretta Addis, the concert-hall singer with whom he recently became infatuated.

"The whole question," he said, "is getting the consent of my family. If my father disapproves of the marriage, I suppose it will not take place. You know how it is. I can't go against my people. I do not know yet just what I will do. I am waiting for the letter from home that will decide everything. I can't marry her if every-thing goes against me, and it is to my disadvantage, which would of course mean her too. As far as her family is concerned, she can marry me, for she is of age and can do as she chooses. No, I cannot tell how much I think of her or anything of that sort. That is sacred between us. She thoroughly understands me."

Argentine's Foreign Relations.

Washington, May 25.—The fears of trouble between Chili and the Argentine republic over the boundary line appear to have been overcome, by the annual message of President Urubari, of Argentine, just received here, which speaks of satisfactory negotiations with Chili. The president also refers to the settlement of the trouble with Brazil over disputed territory, through arbitration of President Cleveland, and says the arrangement promises to bring about a renewal of the strong alliance formerly existing with Brazil. President Urubari reports that in the midst of the world's depression Argentine exports were \$102,000,000, which was \$9,000,000 in excess of her imports.

Why Huntington Goes to Europe.

New York, May 25.—Two of the reasons for C. P. Huntington's trip abroad are said to be the sale of a portion of the new Southern Pacific bonds under the \$89,000,000 which was authorized last year for various purposes, including the funding of the floating debt, and a personal conference with the representatives of the Panama canal interest which own the Panama railroad. In addition to these things Huntington, as already mentioned, will confer with the Englishmen about Central Pacific matters and try to reach a satisfactory understanding for the extension of interest on bonds and the dividends on stocks.

To Protect American Interests.

Washington, May 25.—Cablegrams to the state department from Ecuador announce the revolution has broken out afresh. Orders were cable to the commander of the United States steamship Ranger, now at Panama, to proceed with his ship to Guayaquil, at once, where he will still be able to communicate with the navy department by cable.

NEW OVERLAND LINE

The Union Pacific May Reach San Francisco.

WOULD BREAK THE MONOPOLY

Scheme by Which the Oregon Pacific May Become a Link in Another Transcontinental Road.

San Francisco, May 24.—Within a few months another transcontinental railway, the Union Pacific system will have a terminus on the bay of San Francisco. This will break a railroad monopoly that has held the city in an iron grip ever since the first railroad reached this section of the Pacific coast. After years of patient efforts and many disappointments, the Union Pacific system has effected an arrangement by which it can reach San Francisco bay. Tiburon will be its terminal, and an increased ferry service between this city and that point will be one of the benefits to this part of the state.

This will be accomplished by a connecting link, the Oregon Central & Eastern railway, formerly the Oregon Pacific, uniting the Union with the San Francisco & North Pacific railway, commonly called the Donahue broad-gauge line. The latter is to extend its line from Ukiah to Covelo. The Oregon road now extends to Corvallis and Yaquina bay, by that state. The connecting road will follow down the coast, and join the Donahue system.

The Payment Suspended.

Washington, May 24.—By order of the president, the payment of claims of the Nez Perce Indians, amounting to \$600,000, has been held up. The claims were in process of examination by the auditor of the interior department when a brief order was received for a suspension of the work. At the treasury department it is supposed this order is due to some recommendations from the secretary of the interior.

THE INCOME TAX DECISION.

Declaration That It Has Also Killed the Internal Revenue Laws.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 24.—The startling announcement is made by Colonel Noble Smithson, a Knoxville attorney, who has much practice before the United States supreme court, that the decision on the income tax has also killed the internal revenue laws. In a carefully prepared opinion, Colonel Smithson says:

"Justice Fuller in his opinion says the constitution divides federal taxation into two classes. First, direct taxes; second, imposts and excises—and that direct taxes must be apportioned among the several states in proportion to their representation in the house of representatives. Apparently the logical result of this opinion is that all federal taxes, except duties on imports (that is to say, taxes collected under tariff laws) must be apportioned among the states according to their representation in the house of representatives. An act of August 27, 1894 (the Wilson bill), section 48, provides there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits, etc., a tax of \$1 on each proof gallon; the statutes of the United States levy a tax of 6 cents a pound on tobacco, etc. It seems clear, according to this opinion of the chief justice, that these are direct taxes on personal property, and not being apportioned among the several states according to their representation, they are unconstitutional and void.

"If this view is correct, the supreme court has not only wiped out the income tax but has practically repealed the internal revenue as it affects tobacco, whisky, brandy, etc. If this construction of the opinion be correct, all direct taxes, including these on real and personal property, must be levied according to representation, so that the rich people of New York, Massachusetts and other Eastern states will pay no more tax per capita than the poor people of the Western and Southern states. Of course, this is not to be thought of. The result would be that practically all revenues for the support of the government must be raised by duties on imports, and instead of reducing the tariff it will necessarily increase it materially."

Claim for Reparation.

Washington, May 24.—At the instance of Patterson Spriggs, a lawyer of San Diego, Acting Secretary Uhl has brought to the attention of the Mexican government the claim for reparation of Charles Oberlander of San Diego. Oberlander was a deputy marshal in California at the time the Chinese exclusion act went into effect. He was employed on the Mexican border preventing the smuggling of Chinese. His statement is that while thus engaged he was kidnaped May 20, 1892, by Mexican officers, forcibly carried out of the United States and kept in confinement in a Mexican prison without warrant of law. All the Mexicans implicated are named in Oberlander's statement.

A French Submarine Cable.

Washington, May 24.—Consul Hollis, of Mozambique, reports to the state department that on the 21st of March the French steamer Franchois Arago laid the shore end of a submarine cable to be constructed between that port and Majunga, Madagascar. A deep sea cable is now being laid from the latter port to Mozambique.

Russian Villages Destroyed.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—In the town of Kobudene, 200 houses have been burned, and in the village of Roshastay 250 persons were killed, and very many more injured.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL CLOSED

The First Failure of a National Bank in Seattle.

Seattle, May 23.—The first failure of a national bank in this city occurred this morning, when the Merchants' National bank closed its doors, and it was announced that it would not reopen.

The bank was incorporated July 21, 1890, with a capital stock of \$200,000. In explaining the failure, Angus Mackintosh, the president, said this morning: "This misfortune is the inevitable result of the hard times and the inability of the people to respond to the calls made upon them. Our board of directors met this morning and decided, in view of the position of things, not to open today, and to have the cashier notify the controller of the action taken. We can do nothing until the examiner comes in. The plan of consolidation fell through and this bank will simply liquidate. The bank will pay all its obligations, and I do not think that this will absorb any of the capital stock. Our aim will be to call upon our stockholders and not to go through the hands of a receiver. The stockholders will be able to recoup themselves from the assets as fast as they are able to realize on them, and they will be quite sufficient to make the stockholders whole again. I cannot give you an exact statement of the affairs of the bank until the examiner gets here, but I can say generally that there are no really bad assets, the only difficulty being that they are slow to realize on."

Washington, May 23.—Controller Eckels today received a telegram stating the Merchants' National bank of Seattle, Wash., had suspended. Examiner Crison was put in charge. The bank's capital was \$200,000, and at the last report had assets amounting to \$630,000 and a surplus of \$25,000. It is understood one of the causes of the bank's failure was too great holdings of real estate and securities upon which it did not realize.

TESTS OF ARMOR.

Foreign Military Attaches Not Admitted at Indian Head.

Washington, May 23.—At nearly all the tests made at Indian head and other places where experiments are conducted upon armor, shells and guns, officers of foreign navies and arms have been admitted. Objection has been made to this by the branches of the service, on the grounds that the United States is expending many millions in making war materials, and that foreign governments have been enabled to procure information concerning these materials without expense. It has been pointed out that foreign governments are in the habit of guarding very jealously their own experiments of this kind, so as to prevent other nations from profiting at their expense. Last week, for the first time, the navy department adopted a new rule. The ordnance officers were making some most interesting experiments to determine the question as to whether a bursting shell could be shot through an armor plate representing the sides of one of the best of the modern battle-ships. As usual, applications were made by the military attaches of the French and German governments for permission to witness the experiments, but Assistant Secretary McAdoo was obliged to deny the applications as courteous as possible, and hereafter these officers will be obliged to acquire information as to the result of experimental tests from the recommendations which the ordnance officials think prudent to make public.

Convicted and Sentenced to Hang.

Vancouver, B. C., May 23.—The trial of Pat Caine for the murder of F. I. Man, a Chinese market gardener, last September, was concluded this evening. The jury returned a verdict of murder. Judge Croese strongly charged against the prisoner, and the jury, after a brief absence, were unanimous in their verdict. July 23 was fixed as the date for the execution. Caine heard his sentence without the slightest sign of fear, simply remarking: "I am innocent."

Receiver for an Insurance Company.

New York, May 23.—J. C. McAdam in the superior court special term granted an order today for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the New York Bowers Fire Insurance Company, and a temporary injunction restraining the directors from further interference with the management of the company. A petition sets forth that the stock, effects and other property are not sufficient to pay all its demands.

A Reward for Heroism.

Liverpool, May 23.—The officers and crew of the steamship Teutonic today received the reward presented by President Cleveland for the rescue of the fishing schooner Josie Reeves in December last. Mr. Bruce Ismay, of the White Star line, made the presentation. He expresses regret that the British government is so tardy in making rewards to those who render such service.

Hawaii's Reply to Willis' Note.

Washington, May 24.—The state department has received from Minister Willis the reply made by the Hawaiian government to his note informing them that Thurston was persona non grata. It consists of the mere announcement that Thurston would not return to Washington, and does not enter into a discussion of the merits of the case.

Reorganization of the Whisky Trust.

Chicago, May 23.—The reorganization committee of the whisky trust today took action which will probably end the receivership within a short time. Resolutions were adopted providing for the sale of trust properties, either by the courts or by the board of directors.

FOR THE FARMERS

Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

LOVE GOOD FEED FOR POULTRY

They Like Clover Better Than All Other Grasses—Keep the Bees in Clean Quarters.—Notes.

Clover is most valuable for poultry. A writer in the American Poultry Advocate says that poultry likes clover better than all other grasses or vegetables, and he is right. He reminds us that it contains elements for growth of bone, feathers and muscle in young stock, and production of eggs with hens. For poultry that is moulting it is most excellent; inducing them to moult early and to go through their moult vigorously and strong. It is an established fact that poultry needs green food at times, especially in summer. Clover grown second crop should be cut, when just in bloom, or just before this time when there is a profusion of tender green leaves and the stalks have not become woody. In curing the clover a great deal of care and attention should be given. It should not be spread out in the hot sun too long, but dried so the leaves shrink up some, but not dried enough so they will crumble and fall off. In handling, the clover should be put in a pile or cocks and left to go through a curing or sweating process. These piles should be opened a little every day and the whole pile lightened up and turned completely over, to get the bottom hay which gathers moisture from the ground up, where the air can circulate through it. The piles or cocks should be covered at night and during any shower with a hay cap. After the piles have been up a day or two and have been cured some, the caps should be kept on all the time. Of course a great deal depends upon the weather. In hot sunny weather clover can be cured in a very few days, at other times it would take much longer. When cured, clover can be stored in a barn or other dry place. To feed clover to get the best results, it is best to cut it up very fine, the finer the better, then take twice the bulk of cut clover to bulk of grain, corn meal, bran and wheat middlings, the whole to be thoroughly cooked for the morning mash. The clover should be boiled for an hour or more to make it soft. The grain should be thoroughly mixed with the clover, and the whole left in the boiler to stand over night for the morning mash and when cooked in a boiler or set kettle, the whole mess slowly cooks all night and comes out in the morning a nice, hot steaming mash, smelling sweetly of clover, and is greedily eaten by poultry, large and small, enough water should be used in cooking the mash to have it come out quite moist in the morning, when a paddle full is thrown into the feed trough it should spat a little when it strikes. If the mash should be stiff, so as to crumble it is not eaten so well, the poultry are apt to scratch it out of the trough and waste it. The stiff, crumbly mash does not pass on to the gizzard readily and time is lost, and for the time the poultry are crop bound. When fed moist enough, there is no trouble and it is all eaten up. Chickens grow fast on such a mash, but do not fatten, hens fed in this way will have red combs, keep healthy and lay plenty of eggs.

The Bee Demands Clean Quarters.

Bees are apt to leave the old hive that has sheltered them during the winter unless precautionary measures are resorted to in the spring. Spring abscondings differ from those of the honey season, for while the former go abroad to find larger quarters for increase of brood, the latter are simply deserters. In nine cases out of ten, desertion is the result of bad quarters, dampness, too little food, bad and constant interference from the owner or bee robbers. No creature is more sensitive to his surroundings than the bee, and he will not long put up with quarters that are unfit. It is the hardest thing in the world to get back the deserter. There is no remedy for this. One must use preventive measures, and that is to have the hive clean, sweet and dry, with plenty of food, and then do not disturb the bees more than is necessary.

Notes.

The meat ration for hens can be discontinued when they can get plenty of insects. During the coming summer see to it that the poultry has plenty of good, fresh water. The farmer who makes liberal drafts upon his flock for table use and thus enables his family to eat less pork, is wise. When apple trees do not bear, two bushels of ashes applied as far out as the limbs extend, will sometimes remedy the trouble. It is fun for the dog to chase a hen, but the hen does not enter into the sport with much spirit, and as long as she does not, better stop the play. For scours in calves a raw egg broken into their milk is the most effectual remedy. A piece of rennet soaked in milk is also good, but we prefer the raw egg. When a farmer raises his horses he knows their disposition, constitution and capacity. It is the proper way to get good, sound, serviceable horses on the farm. During the first few weeks of a calf's existence be very careful and not over-feed. Better err on the side of feeding too little, and many times it will