VICTIM OF THE CALE

Schooner Pioneer Ashore on Nestucca Beach.

LUMBER LADEN FROM KNAPPTON

Further Particulars of Alpha Wreck -Poltalloch Rode Out the Storm-Glenlocky Goe ato Europe by Way of Suez Canal.

SHERIDAN, Or., Dec. 18.-The threemasted schooner Pioneer, Captain Michaelson, went ashore at 4 A. M. Monday on the Nestucca Beach, opposite Ocean Park. She was lumber-laden from the blowing 90 miles per hour forced her inand the captain arrived here tonight.

were: Length, 138.5 feet; beam, 26.2 feet; yet in. depth of hold, 12.5 feet. She was owned by A. M. Simpson, and had been engaged in carrying lumber cargoes from her own-er's mills since she was built. She was of 397 tons net register, and was a big currier for her size. It has nearly always been Captain Simpson's policy to carry the insurance on the vessel himself, and loss of the vesnel will accordingly fall on him, and not on the underwriters,

LOSS OF THE ALPHA. Lives of Victims Sacrificed in Effort to Save the Ship.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Doc. 18.—The latest news of the foundering of the steamer Alpha, with the loss of nine lives, in-dicates that the cause of the disaster was primarily the taking of an unusual course into the coaling station at Union Bay. Encountering a ferre southwest gate while Encountering a fierce southwest gale while steaming up the straits, the captain de-cided to take what is known as the in-side passage and kept on the inside of Denman Island.

Denman Island.

Steaming up the channel known as Baynes Sound, at the head of which stands Yellow Island Lighthouse, on a rocky islet about 200 feet across the light from this lighthouse, is said to only cast its warning reflection lowards the north end east, the usual channel. The Alphu, steaming up the channel at a 10-knot speed, with a half gale of wind almost behind her adding greaty to her speed. behind ber adding greatly to her speed, did not perceive the light, and suddenly, before a voice of warning from the look-out was heard, ran her bow high on the reef surrounding the island.

The wind, which had been increasing to force all the state of the state of

in force all the afternoon, was now blow-ing a gale, and seas repeatedly broke over the vessel. Plucky seamen wolun-teered to swim ashore with lines, and three were thus made fast to the island. By means of these, 5 members of the crew were landed on Yellow Rock, but the captain, engineers and others who were later drowned, decided to stand by their vessel and try and save her from becoming a total wreck. Their efforts re-sulted in their own lives being sacri-ficed. The gale increased and feartui seas swept over the vessel. Boats, bridge, pliot-house and mast were carried by the board, and with them perished those who had stayed to fight their foriorn nope. A superficial examination of the wreck showed her to be under water at even sow

tide and beyond hope of repair. Towards the afternoon a sloop hove in sight, and by its aid Chief Officer Wilkinson and his shipwrecked crew were enabled to reach the mainland, and at \$ P. M. on Saturday evening they reached Union Bay Bay, just as a rescue crew, apprised of the disaster through the wreckage filling the bay, was about to proceed to their

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. B.-The Domin ion Government steamer Quadra leaves at daylight tomorrow for the scene of the wreck of the steamer Aipha. The captain of the government steamer

urday morning, blowing distress signals and drifting. Captain Yerk said he did not want assistance, the only trouble be-ing overheated bearings. The owner of the vessel offered to engage a pilot to take the steamer to Comox, but Captain York said it was not necessary. Engineer Gordon and other members of the former crew who deserted the ves-

sel after she returned with water in her hold from her first attempt to cre Pacific, say the steering goar of the vessel did not work properly.

BY THE SUEZ ROUTE.

Steamship Glenlochy Clears From the Sound for Port Sald.

British steamer Glenlochy cleared from Tacoma yesterday by Bal-four, Guthrie & Co., with 231.165 bushels of wheat, valued at \$12,690. The steamer cleared for Port Said for orders, and her voyage will be watched with more than ordinary interest by both shipowners and shippers as this is the first voyage ever undertaken by a steamer with a full carso for Europe by that route. The ex-periment will be exceptionally valuable in the case of the Glanlochy, as that steamilled from the same port for Europe by way of the Straits of Magelian two years ago, and she will have an oppor-tunity to demonstrate to a nicety which reute is the best and cheapest. Steamship men who have sailed on many seas are somewhat skeptical about the new route proving as satisfactory as the old, and state that the distance, except to some of the Mediterranean ports, is several days' steaming fariher than by way of the Straits of Magelian. In addition to this, a steamer as large as the Gienlochy will be obliged to pay canal dues amountwill be obliged to pay cannot due to up-ing to over \$500, which amounts to upwards of \$1 a ton on the cargo carried. In coaling there is a slight advantage by the far East, as the fuel is very expensive at some of the South American ports.

MET THE GALE.

Outward-Bound Ships Sighted With Sails Missing.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 18.—Captain Ed-warsen, of the United States transport Thyra, which arrived in today, states it he encountered very severe weather the way across the Pacific, and the all the way across the Pacine, and trip was the worst ever experienced. Boulogne, Dec. In—Arrivo.

On last Sunday, December 15, he sighted from New York for Rotterdam.

Liverpool, Dec. Ik—Sailed—Sylvania, for in 45:43 north and 125:22 west a British loaded ship have to under bare poles, with the main lower topsall in rags. Her signal letters were flying, and he made them out to be "O. S. F. R." Yesterday when E miles west-southwest of Cape dam, from New York, via Boulogne. Disappointment he sighted a German Plymouth, Dec. 18.—Arrived—Patricia, with her sails carried away. was flying the signal letters "R. Y. W. Y." He signalled, asking if she needed assistance, but received no reply.

SOUTH BEND MARINE NEWS.

The Poltalioch Rode Out the Gale in Splendid Style. SOUTH BEND, Wash., Dec. 18.-Sun-

of a heavy anchor last week. She floated during the high water, and partially swung around, so that she is really in a

better position than before. better position than before.

The plans for the band mill to be installed in the Simpson Lumoer Company's mill were completed today. The first floating life-boat house ever built on the Coast was launched here this morning. She cost \$500, and it is believed that she will be such a success that others will be built for every life-saving station where the boathouse now stands on piles. be built for every life-saving station where the bonihouse now stands on piles, which piles have to be renewed frequently on account of the teredo. There is one somewhat similar to it in use in Boston harbor. The hull is 56 feet long by 22 feet wide, and is built of 4x5 timbers and sheathed with copper. She is destined for the North Cove station.

BUILDING MORE SHIPS.

Aberdeen Tard Has Contract for Two Big Lumber-Carriers.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 18.—Ship-building interests, which have been lag-ging here since the launch of the schooners W. B. Slade and R. B. Olson, a weeks ago, leaving but one ship, the Pat-terson, so be launched next Saturday, on the stocks, took an upward turn today. It was innounced that Lindstrom Bros. Fark. She was lumber-laden from the Knappton mills, bound for San Francisco. When 90 miles off shore, in latitude 45 degrees, she lost beer rudder, and a gale blowing 90 miles are how formed as a steamer for the lumber trade. She will be 175 feet over all and cost \$70,000. She pour he company of this city, to build a steamer for the lumber trade. She will be 175 feet over all and cost \$70,000. She blowing 20 miles per hour forced her inshore, where she lies high up on the
sands with 500,000 feet of lumber. The
captain and crew of eight men are safe,
and the captain arrived here tonight.

must be completed by lindstrom
tract was also signed by Lindstrom
Bros. to build a schooner for San Francisco parties to cost \$50,000. Millmen recaptain arrived here tonight. (The schooler Pioneer was built at Ho-quiam, Wash, in 1886. Her dimensions have been delayed by storms, and are not

Delayed Fleet Released,

There was a lull in the roar which the storm king has been making down at the mouth of the river, and during an the mouth of the river, and during an interval of peace yesterday morning the steamers Del Norte, Despatch, South Portland and Fulton crossed out and headed for San Francisco. The Elmore did not care to tackle Tillamook bar, so she waited at the wharf. The Elder arrived at San Francisco yesterday after a very stormy trip down the Coast, Notha very stormy trip down the Coast, Noth-ing has yet been heard of the barge Washougal, which was cut loose by the Sameon a few days ago, and grave fears are expressed for her safety. She was in command of Captain Cyrus Harriman, a veteran bar pilot and skillful navigator, and if there is any show for the craft she is in good hands and will make the best of it.

Twenty-four Feet Draft. The river continues at a moderately low stage, but the Oriental liner Monmouthshire went through to Astoria drawing 24 feet of water, and did not touch anywhere on the route. Darkness and heavy weather at Astoria caused her to stop over night at the more peaceful anchor-age near Brookfield, but she was under way again yesterday morning, and an-chored at Astoria less than 24 hours af-ter leaving Portland. She is fully coaled, and was ready for sea when she reached Astoria. The Ching Wo has arrived up from below, and is lying at Irving dock. Like all of the liners flying the China Mutual flag, she is a much neater appearing craft than the average tramp steamer which wanders around the world looking

Transport Kintuck at Port Angeles. SEATTLE, Dec. 18.—The United States Army transport Kintuck, Captain Long, which left this port Saturday for Manila, via Honolulu, was reported today as having arrived at Port Angeles Monday. A
message was received by Frank Waterhouse, her manager, stating that, owing
to stormy weather in the Straita, Captain
Long had determined to lay over one day
at Port Angeles. The weather receive of at Port Angeles. The weather reports of Monday indicated a probable storm off Cape Flattery for Tuesday. The report receive from Captain Long by Mr. Water-house was to the effect that the Kintuck would sall today, unless the weather be-came very much worse.

New Castle Garden.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—With the arrival of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II for the first time immigrants were admitted to the new immigration station on Ellis Island. The boat brought 63 steerage pussengers, and these were the first to pass through the new "Castle Garden."

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. IS.—A survey was made today of the British ship Muskoka, which had been slightly damaged by a tug while she was being shifted in the

lower harbor. Her injuries will not de-Quarantine Station Furniture ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 18.-The furniture for the attendants' quarters at the quar-antine station has been shipped from the East. As soon as it arrives the appoint-

ment of the attendants will be announced. Overdue Steamer Safe. VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 18.-The steamer Royalist, with sugar, 10 days from Moji, Japan, passed up at daylight

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Dec. 18.—Arrived at 11:30 A L and left up at 5:15 P. M.—United States transport Thyra, from Mania, Arrived down at 9:10 A. M.-British steamer Monmouthshire. Salled at 9 A. M.— Steamers Del Norte, Despatch and South Portland, for San Francisco; at 19:80 A. M., steamer Fulton, for San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 4 P. M., rough;

Condition of the bar at 4 P. M., rough, wind east; weather, cloudy. San Francisco, Dec. 18.—Arrived—steam-er Geo. W. Elder, from Astoria; steamer Robert Adamson, from Nanalmo; ship Centennial, from Seattle, Sailed—Steamer Arcata, for Coos Bay, Victoria, B. C.—Sailed Dec. 2—British

steamer Energia, for Yokohama and Diego-Arrived Dec. 17-German ship Aisterkamp, from Antwerp. Port Blakeley-Arrived Dec. 17-Schoon-

er Comet, from San Pedro.
Port Gamble-Arrived Dec. 17-Schooner
Queen, from Port Townsend. San Pedro-Arrived Dec. 17-Schooner C.

8. Holmes, from Seattle; schooner Beu-lah from Umpqua River; schooner Al-cade, from Port Blakeley. Salinas Cruz-Sailed Dec. 15-Bark Vi. dette, for Port Townsend.

Dunkirk—Arrived Dec. 17—British ship Mount Stuart, from Seattle, Callao—Salled Dec. 15—British ship Ta-

Flottbek, for Port Townsend. Sydney, N. S. W.-Arrived previously-Mariposa, from San Francisco via Hono-lulis and Auckland. Boulogne, Dec. 18 .- Arrived -Potsdam, a disc

New York, Dec. 18.-Sailed-Kaiser Wil-

from New York for Hamburg and pro-

Plymouth, Dec. 18. — Suited—Pretoria, from Hamburg, for New York.
New York, Dec. 18.—Arrived—Captain Bennett, from Port Antonio.

Michael Broke a Record.

NEW YORK, Dec. is.-According to the SOUTH BEND, Wash. Dec. 18.—Sunday's storms washed away 80 feet of Tokeland's wharf, which had just recently been purchased by the county. It also blew down the smokestacks of Siler's mill.

The stranded bark Poltalloch rode out the storms well, due to the laying out the storms well, due to the laying out the storms well, due to the laying out the storms well.

FARMING WAS DISCUSSED

FIRST OF SERIES OF MEETINGS AT STAFFORD.

Under Auspices of State Agricultural College-Professors Made Pointed Talks on Live Topics.

STAFFORD, Or., Dec. 18.—The farmers' institute held here yesterday and today is the first meeting of this kind, under the auspices of the Oregon Agricultural College, this season. To be successful, these meetings must, of necessity, be held at a time when the farmer has the mini-

"Draining is beneficial to land in many ways. First, it makes tiliage and harvesting easier; second, it prevents loss of fertility by surface wash; third, the soil is warmed thereby in consequence of lessened evaporation, and through the improved physical condition of the soil, warm air permeating it; fourth, it materially lengthens the season of growth; fifth, drainage greatly increases the area in which the roots of growing plants can obtain sustenance; sixth, it minimizes the danger of frosts heaving out clover and grain during Winter and Spring; seventh, it converts a malarial district into a healthful one, thereby improving conditions for health, both for man and beast. "Perhaps the most important of these to the farmer is the increased temperature of the soil and its improved physical condition. Warmth is indispensable to the "Draining is beneficial to land in many

at a time when the farmer has the minimum amount of work to do on the farm,
hence the institute season may be sala
to extend from about November 15 to
March 15. Occasionally, successful institutes are held in midsummer, but the
great majority of these meetings all over

PROFESSOR F. L. KENT



WHO DISCUSSED "CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES" AT THE

the United States are convened within expended energy of the blacksmith in ber, this year, but the institute force was in such a condition that the requests could not be compiled with. Two of the most prominent workers—Dr. James Withycombe and Professor E. R. Lake— West States, and the latter investigating the fruit industry, particularly that of the prune, in Europe, under the direction of the United States Department of Agriof the United States Department of Aggi-culture. Dr. Withycombe returned 19 days ago from his trin, and is brimful or useful information. Professor Lake has not yet returned to his work at Corvaills. He is expected soon, and will no doubt, be able to instruct and entertain the fruitgrowers of this and adjoining states with the information he has gained dur-ing his six months leave of absence, Professor Lake is a keen observer, and Profesor Lake is a keen observer, and the points he has been able to gather in his travels through France. Germany, Italy and elsewhere should prove a valua-ble addition to the horticultural knowl-

edge of the State of Oregon. The institute was formally opened with a song by Tualatin Grange, No. 111, and a very hearty address of welcome by C. T. Toore, who assured the Corvaliis dele-gation that he and his neighbors felt very much gratified that these gentlemen ould leave their homes in "the heart the Valley" and come down to the reg pend." "The condition of agriculsaid Mr. Tooze, "is being rapidly bettered, and a large share of the im-provement is due to the agricultural college workers. We expect the education received by our young people at the Agricultural College to be a benefit not only to themselves but to us. As they return and settle among us we cannot expect to live in their atmosphere without abthereby." The speaker closed with a glowing tribute to that grand old man, Hon Justin S. Morrill, who may well be onsidered the father of agricultural edu-

Professor F. L. Keht, in behalf of the college, in response to the address of welcome, briefly outlined the history and purpose of the farmers' institute move-ment. Addresses are good, but the pracment. Addresses are good, out the prac-tical benefit for a given locality comes chiefly from the discussions which should follow. In an address the speaker must deal largely with principles and general-lities, while in a discussion the principles can be applied to specific cases. Often a speaker fails to enlighten his hearers to the full extent of his ability owing to the timidity of his hearers preventing them from asking questions. It is quite the common thing after the close of a ses-sion for the speaker to be cornered by two or three individuals and piled with nerous questions he could just as web have answered from the platform, thus siving the whole audience the benefit of his answers, instead of two or three persons only. Attention was also called to the matter of waste on the farm, wastes which, if allowed to occur in the manu-facturing world, would bankrupt the most flourishing factory in the country in a comparatively short time. The isolatea condition of the rural population was commented upon, and diversified and in-Hamburg-Sailed Dec. 15—German ship Plate to the same area. a closer personal Nederland, for Santa Rosalia Yokonama-Sailed Dec. 12—German ship to the same area. a closer personal sequinitance with one's neighbors, conditions favoring the establishment of free Post Post Toward of the Post Toward of mail delivery, the use of farm telephones, good roads, and, in fact, a general unlift-ing and ennobling of the farmer's calling. The principal feature of the session was

> by Dr. James Withycombe, a synopsis of which follows:
> "There are but few economic problems of more importance to the farmers of Western Oregon than that of under-drain-age. An annual precipitation exceeding 40 inches, on a retentive soil, usually in-dicates that artificial means for the proper conduction of this moisture thr the soll can be advantageously employed. Water exists in soil in three forms: Hy-drostatic, or drainage water: capillary water, that which is held in contact with the particles of soil by capillary attrac tion; and hydroscopic water, which is the form of moisture found in practically nir-dry soil and of little economic import

ssion of drainage problems, opened

to plant development. 'The first is the form which concerns the farmer in the matter of its disposal. Hydrostatic water represents the water table, or excess water in the soil, The ordinary farm crops can exist only for a brief period on soils which are over-saturated with water; hence, to overcome the animal will overest if given the op-

the dates above mentioned. Calls were the process of swinging the hammer received at the Agricultural College asking for institutes the latter part of Octoto him through the medium of the soil. the plant and the animal, the latter as food product.
"In a humid climate, similar to that of the Willamette Valley, underdraining will

Withycombe and Professor E. R. Lake—solve the problem of conservation of en-were away on leave of absence, the for-mer visiting the leading agricultural col-leges, experiment stations and dairy es-tatlishments of the Eastern and Middle favorable for the utilization of the energy given off by the sun for the growing of crops. An idea of the amount of heat lost to the soll by the evaporation of wa-ter may be formed from the fact that to evaporate by artificial heat the amount of evaporate by artificial heat the amount or water, contained in a rainfall of two inches on an acre would require over 2s tons of coal. The farmer can readily see that it will be to his pecuniary advantage to conserve this heat for his growing crops. This can only be accomplished by getting rid of the excess of soil water through a proper system of underdrains. Experiments have demonstrated that the soil of a drained field, in which most of the water was removed which most of the water was removed from below, was 6.5 degrees warmer than a similar soil undrained, from which the water had to be removed by evaporation. We frequently hear the expression of the hand being 'cold.' This condition is whonly due to imperfect drainage. The coldness and unproductiveness of the soil be- ach at different seasons. The 'new onion ing due to an abnormally low tempera-ture, resulting from the evaporation of the hydrostatic water. Many farmers have the erroneous impression that underdraining robs the soil of its necessary moisture, hence increasing its tendency to dry out. The effect of underdraining is exactly the opposite of this. But comparatively few economic plants can flourish in soils which are oversaturated with water, as the excess of water seriously, interferes with or prevents the absorption

by the plant of necessary food from the soft particles. "The improved physical condition of the soil, resulting from draining, increases its capacity for retaining capillary moisture This is the most desirable form for the presence of moisture in the soil—in fact, is the only form which is beneficial to the growth and development of plants.

"For artificial drains nothing surpass the common drain tile. These can be procured at reasonable cost. A good test to accertain if the land needs artificial draining is to sink a pit three feet in the earth. If water collects and remains in the pit, it indicates the land needs drain-ing. To secure efficiency and economy in the construction of farm drains, the work should be planned and the locatio the drains decided upon over the entire area that may need draining.

In the discussion which followed, the fact was demonstrated that the farmers were well up on the subject of drainage. Thomas Paulsen stated that he laid the first tiles manufactured in Oregon. He held that surface water should be excluded from the tiles by making the joints tight on the upper side, and by thoroughly packing the first few inches of soil thrown into the ditch. Mr. Paulsen stated that several years ago he purchased a 15-acre mesdow, which was producing less than a half-ton of hay per acre. After expending \$400 for drainage, the same field is now yielding three to four tons per acre annually. The evening session was largely of a

literary and musical nature, includivery interesting address by John Q. Gage on "Some Needs of the Modern Farmer." session closed with a lantern ex hibition of views of the pullidings and industrial features of the Oregon Agri-cultural College, also several views illustrating typical specimens of the various classes of farm animals.
In discussing "Common Diseases of

In discussing "Common Diseases Horses" Dr. Withycombe stated that per cent of the diseases of horses at the present time is due to errors in feeding. Some are underfed, but more commonly the trouble is due to overfeeding, thus producing acute indigestion. Treatment for this trouble must be largely mechani-Watering immediately after feeding is one of the most prottee causes of the disease. The proper way to feed is to disease. The proper way to feed is to allow the horse to first have a good drink. If the animal is quite warm in is not best to allow him to have all he will drink. Then give him some hay and fol-

low with grain. Exercise during the Winter is con should not fall to have daily exercise. The disease known as heaves is due to overfeeding, usually on hay. Clover hay is believed by many to be productive of this deases, but the reason for this belief "I have used Warner's Safe Cure for general debility, and cheerfully recom-mend it as the very best medicine I know of to build up a broken-down Specific

constitution.

MARTHA J. VAN DUZER,
Lady Commander, Jewel Hive, No. 182,
L. O. T. M.
Evanswille, Ind., 513 Mary St.
August II, 1900. KIDNEY DISEASE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

"When a man's life is saved he naturally feels grateful to the instrument. So I feel very gateful to Warner's Safe Cure, as I know that it saved my life and restored me to perfect health and strength. For seven years I suffered with kidney and bladder trouble, finding no relief, and aithough I apent my income on doctors and medicines. I found no help until I road an advertisement of Warner's Safe Cure, and decided to try that. For four months I faithfully took the remedy twice a day, feeling that I was gaining strength, then I considered myself cured. This is five months ago, and I have had no trouble since, and am in good health."

We E. ECK.

We E. ECK. Reputation.

"If I was the 'chief I would order every officer to keep a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure on hand, and there would be but a few to 'lay off on account of sickness. Being exposed to all kinds of weather, excessive heat, and sudden frost, or rain, it takes an iron constitution to stand it. I advocate Warner's Safe Cure as it keeps the kidneys in good condition, which means that all poison and disease is quickly carried off from the system, thus maintaining good health. It cures you when sick and keeps you in good health if you take a dose now and then. I advise every man who has to be out of doors most of the time in all kinds of weather to keep Warner's Safe Cure on hand all the time."

THOS. W. JOYCE.

Desk Sergeant, 43d Precinct, Chicago, Ill., September 3, 1900.

portunity. Hundreds of thousands of dol-lars are wasted by Oregon farmers an-

nually by feeding more than the horses require. Don't feed wet feed to a horse. In proportion as the feed is wetted the

secretion of saliva is lessened, and di-gestion is thereby impaired. If hay is very dry and dusty, a slight sprinkling is advisable, but not to such an extent

as to make it wet. If a horse becomes affected with heaves, feed about half the usual amount of hay and increase the

grain feed, thereby decreasing the bulk."
Professor George Coote, in discussing
"The Vegetable Garden," said:

"It is not my purpose to tell you s

gust until the following June: Early Erfert, Veitch's Autumn Grant, caull-flower, Snow's Winter White, Knight's

plants must be protected by covering with

to good advantage. There is a Summer

and a Winter variety, and this point should be borne in mind in growing spin-

recommended, as it gives onlone of larger size and better keeping qualities. Plant

transplant to the field in May. For clayey

lands this method is almost necessary for any measure of success in onion-growing."

Professor F. L. Kent, in opening the dis-

the dairy products of the United States

"This immense industry," said he "as

conducted at the present time, is practi-cally a development of the last quarter of a century. In these days of concen-

tration of capital and energy, the small

dairyman, as a rule, stands poor show of success unless he is a patron of a modern

secured by having the butter from 100

farms worked up at one factory than by 100 different makers. The difference in price of 'store' butter and creamery but-

ter was offered as evidence in this case.

Lands supposed to have been worn out have been brought into productivity by

dairying and the consequent growing of such crops as tend to improve the fertility of the land. The small amount of plant

food taken from the soil in the produc-

tion of butter, as compared with the amount fequired for the production of a

wheat crop was pointed out. The prin-

cipal points of advantage possessed by a creamery or cheese factory were briefly

"A saving of labor on the farm in caring for the milk; monthly receipts for milk sold instead of receiving the returns

from the farm in a lump sum; better prices realized for the product, owing to its being handled on a large scale, thus

securing uniformity and better rates for

employment and a more even distribution

of the work of the year, is not the least important of its advantages, said Pro-

The Agricultural College representatives

pronounce this one of the most successful institutes held under its auspices. The

outlined as follows:

fensor Kent.

the owners turning their attention

of product is wanted in the dairy lin

creamery or cheese factory.

a little larger than a lead pencil,

of April.

Years Success

A free sampe of Warner's Safe Cure will be mt to anyone on receipt of postal card. Address, WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO., Rochester, N.T. Montion this Paper.

"I have found Warner's Safe Cure a wonderful remedy for backache and the numerous pains women are afflicted with. It tones up the entire system and prevents colds."

ANNIE E. HARPER, Grand Outer Guard, Rathbone Sisters, also Noble Guard of Elite Rebekah Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order O. T. Jacksonville, Ill., 625 State St. August 6, 1990.

"When my physician first told me I had Bright's disease, a cold chill went over me, and I felt as if I were a doomed man. For three months I took his prescription and kept getting worse,

when my druggist, who was a personal friend, told me that in his opinion Warner's Safe Cure was the best medicine on earth for Bright's disease. I took a bottle at once, and gradually felt relieved. I kept taking it patiently and regularly for two months, and words cannot describe my feelings when I found that I was cured. I felt like a new man. Bright's disease is at thing of the past, and I would like to say to every one similarly affected, try Warner's Safe Cure."

JOE ROSE,
Lake View, Cook Co., Ill.
August 22, 1999.

(Moved to 1981 North Ashland ave.,

(Moved to 1931 North Ashland ave., Chicago, Hi.)

GOMPERS AND STRIKES

NEW ZEALANDER.

Delegate Luck, at the Arbitration Conference, Takes Exception to the American's Remarks.

should not occur, as we can grow just as good vegetables of this nature as the Cali-fornians. Three desirable varieties of cabbage to grow are Early Express, Early ex-member of Parliament of New Zealand. Tampes and Early Winningstead, which, if sown at the same time, will mature in The venerable New Zealander during the forenoon turned aside from his prepared the order named." For early market these address to express displeasure at a declavarieties should be sown the first week in August, transplanted in October, and will be ready for market the latter part "Cauliflower is another vegetable that can be grown with profit. Broccali is practically the same as cauliflower, ex-

says you can never have any concillation says you can never have any concination unless you are ready to cut one another's throats. Well, if that is the unfortunate condition of the people of America, I am sorry for them. We are not so anxious to cut one another's throats where I came from. I wish Mr. Gompers had taken the trouble to find out what our consider. Self-Protecting and Sulphur or French varieties of broccali. If there are indica-tions of severe freezing weather, the trouble to find out what our compulsory straw or earth. Straw is preferable. Spinach is another vegetable that sells arbitration law is, before he told you about it. But, as he has not, I am obliged

to do it for him." and a Winter variety, and this point should be borne in mind in growing apinach at different seasons. The 'new onion culture,' which consists in planting the seeds in boxes, then transplanting to the field when the young plants reach a size a little larger than a leaf precil was amounted. The computation of the night preamputated. The compulsory labor law is equivalent to the amputation referred to. I want labor to have the strength of the seed the latter part of February, and a glant, but to use that strength genfly, Following this two speeches were sand-wiched in, and then Mr. Lusk again secured the floor. He explained at length the workings of the compulsory arbitra-tion law of New Zealand, generally look-

ing at the labor president. "If you weer good we would not amout-

ica and independent than to surrender

two men, and they took up considerable time, there were numerous speeches, all favoring voluntary arbitration. Even Mr. The officials to adjust the difference which the officials to adjust the difference which the officials to adjust the strike. So far as the strike be-Lusk declared that America was not caused the strike. So far as the strike beeady for compulsory arbitration.

Warren A. Reed, chairman of the Mas-

suchusetts State Board of Arbitration, followed Mr. Lusk. "Arbitration is in the line of human progress, and for that dicative that the better class of telegreason alone deserves the best thought of all." Mr. Reed said.

transportation and commission charges."

The difference in appearance of farm buildings, fences, fields, etc., in favor of lowed. John M. Stahl, secretary of the Farmers' National Congress, said in part; "Farmers do not believe that compuldairy districts as compared with grain-growing sections, was commented upon. The fact that dairying furnishes constant should be brought together in confer-

hall was filled to overflowing at the first session, and the discussions freely entered into at the start. Nor did the attendance At the afternoon session, R. S. Taylor decrease or the interest in the discussions abate throughout the four sessions. The farmers in the vicinity hitched up their farm wagons and loaded in their wives, children and lunch baskets, and made a WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Commissioner Hermann today rendered an adverse opin-ion in the case of the Kern River Oil Company against C. W. Clark, involving the entry of oil lands in Southern Call-fornia, in which ex-Senator John F. Mitchell, of Portland, appeared for the

was the tribunal to which labor difficulties should come for calm, scientific discus-

LABOR LEADER CRITICIZED BY A

much how to grow as what to grow. Car-loads of cabbage and broccall are brought into our markets from Caufornia, which CHICAGO, Dec. 18.-The conference on rbitration and conciliation was enlivened luring the day by a debate between Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Hugh H. Lusk, ration made by Mr. Gompers in his ad-dress last night. The labor leader on the occasion mentioned asserted that he wanted to see labor organizations retain the privilege of striking when they pleased, "That is not liberty," cried Mr. Lusk: "it is license." At this moment Mr. Gompers entered. The speaker continued:
"Mr. Gompers wants conciliation, and be copt that is it more hardy, and will with-stand Winter frosts. The following va-rieties may be sown early in April, and will furnish matured vegetables from Au-

"Mr. Gompers wants conciliation, and he

tate your arms," replied the New Zea-lander; "but we might enlarge your A lively exchange of questions and answers which bewildered the audience, fol-lowed. Mr. Lusk explained that during the progress of a labor dispute between employer and his unionized employes, neither could, under penalty, change the conditions which caused the appeal to the arbitration court. The hearing, during which neither side had the right to independent action, generally asted about a month.

ica and independent than to surrender my right to strike for one minute," shouted Mr. Gompers. And, with that he left the hall.

Aside from the skirmiches between these raphers, and a member of the Order of Aside from the skirmishes between these

Republic Iron & Steel Company, spoke in favor of voluntary arbitration. D. D. Douglas Wilson, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, following the company of the road saying that in the absence of President Dolphin, who

sory arbitration is the best solution of labor troubles, even in quast-public em-ployments. Employers and employes when a labor dispute develops, the men keeping at work pending adjustment. It is very desirable, if not necessary, that there should be a strong organization of both parties, especially of the working-

At the atternoon session, R. S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., spoke about the Indiana labor law, and gave an account of its workings. C. H. Castle, president of the National Stove Founders' Defense Association, spoke of the experiences of that organization with "industrial arbitration." Other addresses during the afternoon were made by Edgar A. Gard, member of the executive board of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association; Frederick P. Bagley, of the Marble Manufacturers' Associa-tion, and Frank Buchanan, president of the bridge and structural from workers.

Benjamin I. Wheeler, president of the Roland Reed, the actor, was better.
University of California, spoke for a short condition is improved, and he pass

resolutions submitted its report. The res-olutions "recognize the fact that com-pulsory arbitration, aside from all other objections urged against it, is not at this time a question of practical industrial re-form, and that such systems as are now in vogue do not seem fully to meet the requirements of the different interests."

The resolutions further recommend that the presiding officer of the conference appoint a committee, to serve for one year, to be composed of six representatives of the employer class, and six of the employe class, for the purpose of formulating some plan of action looking to the establish-ment of a general system of concillation that will promote industrial peace.
"We believe," says the report, "that this conference will have in part at least failed in its mission unless it strenuously insists that the proper time to arbitrate is not after a strike or lookout has been

is not after a strike or lockout has been mangurated, but before it has been begun. We fully realize that all plans of arbitra-We fully realize that all plans of arottra-tion will be unavailing unless we are all animated by a spirit of fairness and jus-tice, and are willing to open our eyes to such rights as belong to every citizen."

The report was adopted without debate, and Chairman MacVengh appointed as members of the committe for one year the same gentlemen who constituted the the same gentlemen who constituted the esolution committee

THE STRIKE A MISTAKE. Brotherhoods Will Ask That Oper-

ators Be Re-employed. CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—According to a statement issued tonight by J. M. Barr, vice-president of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, the committee composed of the different railroad trainmen's organizations who have taken up the grievances of the striking telegraphers consider the strike to be held here with the officials of the Santa Pe nothing but the re-employment of the telegraphers will be requested from

lows;
"A committee consisting of the systems chairmen of the engineers, firemen, ducotrs and brakemen has asked for a meeting with me in order to urge that the utmost consideration be shown by the company toward the telegraph operators who recently quit work on our system, on law of New Zealand, generally look-ng at the labor president.
"You would cut my arms off in your ountry," said Mr. Gompers, speaking ployes named, do not sympathize with or support the telegraphers' strike, but consider it a mistake. Their sympathy for the men who have lost their places has induced them to take action as here named. We have a full force of telegraphers employed on all our lines. Our business is moving under normal condi-tions. Our earnings for the first two weeks of December were the largest for a like period in the history of the road." The purpose of the meeting is differently regarded by the striking telegraphers. The latter declare that it is ridiculous to suppose that men representing other unions working on the system called for

ing over, it has only begun, and those who are out are not at all worried over the ultimate result. There have been few desertions, and evidence in hand is inraphers who are out of work have no disposition to take the places left vacun.

The strikers refused to talk on the probwas expected here late today, they lacked was expected here is to total, they anced information. The committee which conferred with the railroad officials consists of James Boddy, chairman of the Brotherhood of Localest Thomas Burk, chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen: William W. Hutton, chairman of the order of Railway Con-ductors, and R. C. Scott, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Northern Pacific Telegraphers.

ST. PAUL, Dec. IS.—The Northern Pa-cific telegraphers' committee expects to come to an understanding with five other organized bodies of employes within a dry or two, whereby the fatter are to lend such moral support as may be recovered. It is admitted by the tolescraphers that the fight is chiefly for the recognition of their organization. Yesterday they submitted a proposition to the organization and are expecting an answer this aftern

Roland Reed Is Better.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The physicis at St. Luke's Hospital said today to rsity of California, spoke for a short condition is improved, and he passed a He declared that the university comfortable night