

MOVES ON MERGER

Stratton Serves Officers of Great Railways.

NEW POINTS IN COMPLAINTS

Will Be Filed in United States Supreme Court April 7-McBride Says Fight Is to Be to a Finish.

OLYMPIA, March 26.—On receipt of news from St. Paul today that Attorney-General Stratton had made his first move against the great railway merger by serving copies of the complaint on the officials interested, Governor McBride said the fight was to be to a finish.

He was not inclined to talk, he said the Supreme Court would have to find some other point than that made in the Minnesota case to refuse the application of Washington for an injunction. This application will be made April 7.

In the Minnesota case, the defect appears to have been that the action was brought contrary to the section of the Federal Constitution which was interpreted to forbid the bringing of an action in the higher court, by a state, against citizens of another state, when one of the parties to the action resides in the state bringing the action. This section will not apply to the State of Washington, as none of the parties to the contemplated action are residents of this state. It will be set up in the complaint that the Sherman anti-trust law is being violated; that the Constitution of the State of Washington forbids the formation of monopolies and trusts, and further, that such a merger is contrary to the well-known principle of the common-law doctrine, which holds that monopolies are incompatible with public policy, and may be dissolved or restrained by the state.

In a general way, the action is to be fought on the grounds set out in the opinion given Governor Rogers by Attorney-General Stratton, last December. In that opinion, Mr. Stratton went into the subject fully, and when he left Olympia, the views held in the opinion were to have been incorporated in the complaint in the case in question.

POINTS MADE IN COMPLAINT. New and Very Important Point Made by Stratton. ST. PAUL, March 26.—Copies of the complaint in the case of the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Company have been served upon the officers of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and mailed East to the officers of the Securities Company. The complaint which is drawn after that prepared by Attorney-General W. B. Douglas, of Minnesota, contains three additional points. Two of these are taken from the complaint of Attorney-General W. B. Douglas, the third point is new, and it is understood to be a very important one and based largely upon conditions favorable to the State of Washington.

Attorney-General W. B. Stratton, of Washington, will remain in Minneapolis until he goes to Washington to file the complaint with the Supreme Court. The date for this has been set for Monday, April 7.

The bill of complaint is printed and fills 27 pages. After reciting at length the facts, or alleged facts, of the case, the bill proceeds to make seven requests or prayers of the United States Supreme Court, as follows:

That the officers and directors of the Northern Securities Company be restrained from voting any of the capital stock at any of the meetings of the Great Northern or Northern Pacific companies.

That it be restrained from in any manner aiding or advising or interfering with the management of the affairs of either of the two railway companies.

That the officers and directors of the Securities Company be restrained from exercising any of the powers or duties of officers of either railway company.

That the Securities Company be restrained from receiving, acting or controlling any additional stock of either of the two railway companies.

That the two railway companies be enjoined from recognizing or accepting the Securities Company as the owner or holder of any share of capital stock of either railway company, and from permitting the Securities Company to vote such stock, or to exercise any of its duties, or from recognizing as valid any transfer, mortgage, pledge or assignment by such company of any share of capital stock of either of the two railway companies.

That the Northern Pacific Railway Company be similarly restrained from interfering with the affairs or business of the Great Northern Railway Company.

The bill is sworn to by Attorney-General Stratton before James Martin, a Ramsey County notary.

Attorney-General Stratton declined to give out the contents of the bill, stating that such action would be discourteous to the defendants.

"We are hopeful of the success of our motion to file before the United States Supreme Court," he said. "We will push the action with all speed, for all the interests involved are equally anxious for a definite decision. We are confident that we shall succeed, although I admit that while the bar that operated to deny the Minnesota jurisdiction does not exist to our state, there are other questions for the court to be decided which are important. Our people have manifested much more interest than I at first thought they would take in this matter. Our state is developing rapidly and our people are very busy with their work in that line; too busy to give the merger the attention it would receive in an older state, such as Minnesota. Our state is, of course, less cut up by the two systems than is Minnesota. Our people, however, approve our action and we shall do our best to maintain it to a successful issue."

THE COLONIST MOVEMENT. Five Thousand Home-seekers Pass Through Minneapolis Westbound. MINNEAPOLIS, March 26.—Over 5000 home-seekers passed through Minneapolis tonight, en route to North Dakota, and states further west. Estimated by the various roads handling this movement place the total for today at 5000 people. With the additional 1500 more taken out by the westbound trains last evening, the home-seeker rush through this gateway in the past 24 hours has been well up to 7000, one of the biggest days in the history of the big immigration movement toward this part of the country. The home-seekers included about 3000 Dunkards, chiefly from Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, who are traveling in six complete trains over the Great Northern Railroad, and whose lines in Northwestern Minnesota and North Dakota they will make a permanent settlement. Forty passenger coaches and 160 freight cars were required to carry the party and their household effects.

Heavy Damage Suits. NEW YORK, March 26.—Six new suits for damages, aggregating \$200,000, for the loss of lives of New Rochelle residents, who were killed in the Park-avenue tunnel collision, were filed in New Rochelle, N. Y., today. The suits were filed against the New York Central in the Supreme Court at White Plains. The largest suit for damages is brought by Walter C. Coffin, of 62 Lafayette street, New Rochelle, who sues for \$50,000 for injuries received by his son, Everett Coffin. Everett, who is 15 years old, is still in Flower Hospital, and it is claimed will be a cripple for life. With the other suits for injuries and deaths previously filed, the total demand for damages amounts to nearly \$1,000,000.

CECIL RHODES IS DEAD

(Continued from First Page.)

HILL Knows Nothing of New Road.

SPOKANE, March 26.—About a month ago it was reported that the Eureka & Eastern Railway was to be built from Eureka, Cal., to Weiser, Idaho. Lord Turlow, one of its promoters, was quoted as stating that he had reached agreements with Messrs. Hill and Harriman, and that the Great Northern would connect with the new line at Weiser, and that the two roads would act in conjunction in the construction of the line. President Hill has been received here, stating:

"I beg to say that I know nothing about the Eureka & Eastern Railway, beyond the reports I have seen in the newspapers. I am not connected with the matter in any way."

Hawley Confirms the Report. NEW YORK, March 26.—Edwin Hawley, president of the Iowa Central and Minneapolis & St. Louis roads, said today it was true that he and his associates had acquired control of the Colorado & Southern Railway, and that his associates at this time Mr. Hawley declined to say at this time Mr. Hawley added that his interests in Colorado & Southern would remain separate and distinct from those in the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Iowa Central. He declined to say whether or not he had in mind the possibility of a combination with any of the leading Southwestern lines.

Will Exploit Eastern Resorts. NEW YORK, March 26.—Members of the joint passenger committee in charge of the passenger business of the railroads of the country met in this city today to consider the policy toward the railroads as regards tourist traffic during the summer. This year the Eastern roads will try to prevent the inroads of the Western companies, which last year came East and inured thousands of tourists to go to Colorado, attracted by the low rates of the Western lines. This year the Eastern roads intend to exploit the resorts of the Coast.

Rio Grande Changes. DENVER, March 26.—Important changes have been announced on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. W. S. Martin, general manager, has resigned, and it is understood will be succeeded by F. W. Egan, superintendent of the Western division of the Grand Trunk, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Martin, it is said, will go to some Eastern road. M. H. Rogers, consulting engineer of the Denver & Rio Grande, has also resigned, and the office is abolished.

San Francisco Street Railway Deal. SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The Union Trust Company has paid out \$55,000 to the stockholders of the old Market-Street Railway Company as a result of the sale of that corporation to a new system, which is to be known as the San Francisco Street Railway Company. The amount due them is, in the aggregate, \$1,170,000.

Change in the Grand Trunk. DETROIT, March 26.—C. W. G. Brown, president of the western division of the Grand Trunk Railroad, with headquarters here, to succeed F. W. Egan, who is reported to resign as general superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande.

LAW'S PENALTY PAID.

American Hanged in the North for Murder of His Chum.

SEATTLE, March 26.—A special to the Times from Fort Saskatchewan, N. W. T., says: Charles Bullock was hanged today for the murder of Leon Station in the Battle River country last April. The prisoner had been convicted on purely circumstantial evidence. Victim and murderer were Americans, but casual visitors to the King's domain. When the crime was committed, Bullock was in place, the officers had but a slender clue to work upon. Thousands of dollars were spent running the murderer down, Canadian officers spending weeks in the United States to follow the clue. At the trial, which took place at Calgary, Alberta, last month, witnesses were present from Michigan, Wyoming, Montana and Canada. The history of the crime, in brief, follows:

Leon Station left his home at Kalamazoo, Mich., to take a position with the Union Pacific Railroad at Aspen, Colo. There he met Charles Bullock, who was also from Michigan, and they became chums. Bullock induced Station to accompany him to Canada. Bullock's parents owned a farm in the Battle River district. When they left Aspen, Bullock had \$200. They were traced from Aspen to Great Falls, Minn., then to Lehigh, and finally to Calgary, N. W. T., where two tickets were purchased for Ponoka, 30 miles from the farm of Bullock's parents. Bullock arrived alone at the farm with plenty of money and gave his father \$55. He remained three days and then left, saying he was going to the Coast. Instead he went to Montana and changed his name to Charles Bullock.

Two months later a body was found half buried near the Bullock farm. Corporal Hetherington, of the Northwest Mounted Police, was put in charge, and eight months later he found the body. The first clue was found by a tailor's name on the clothes of the dead man, showing the clothes were made in Kalamazoo. This led to the police of that city and with Canadian police authorities brought out the fact that Station's parents were looking for their boy, several months ago, when he began in Montana. Station's father was brought out here and identified the remains of his son.

North Yakima Hop Contracts. NORTH YAKIMA, March 26.—Arthur E. Poole, for Pier Bros., of New York, this week filed the following hop contracts: Sam Chong, five tons, at 12 cents; the Yakima Hop Company, 10 tons of 1902 crop, and 20 tons for each of four succeeding years, at 11 cents; Helen G. and S. H. Rankin, 15 tons each year for five years, at 11 cents; F. H. and J. P. Shards, 10 tons for five years, at 11 cents; Pechter & Janek, 20 tons, 1902 hops, at 13 cents; C. S. Meade, 15 tons for five years, at 11 cents.

Trial of Man Who Killed Officer. ABERDEEN, March 26.—The trial of W. J. Youx, who shot and killed Marshal Smith, of Cosmopolis, and dangerously wounded Constable Fenwick, of this city, several months ago, began in Aberdeen today. Youx will allege self-defense. Fenwick has recovered, though the ball wound he was in his stomach, was believed to be fatal.

Western Woolgrowers' Trust. SALT LAKE CITY, March 26.—According to the Herald, a woolgrowers' trust is being organized throughout the West. Already it has been organized in the sheepmen of Utah have gone into the organization, while many of the principal woolgrowers in Oregon, Nevada and Idaho have also joined forces with the new organization. Abolition of the middlemen's profit and the turning of the same to the woolgrowers is stated to be the object of the new organization.

CECIL RHODES IS DEAD

(Continued from First Page.)

He never lost his open-handed but somewhat reckless methods of doing business. Not long ago he walked into the office of one of his confidential subordinates and threw down a bundle of notes, bonds, etc., saying, "Invest these for me, and went out without waiting for a receipt. On inspection revealed the fact that they amounted to more than a million pounds sterling. How they were invested Mr. Rhodes never said, but a number of the later, as that night he went off on one of his wandering tours and refused to allow himself to be bothered with the details of investment of his million until he returned to London. The news of Mr. Rhodes' death reached London too late to excite comment on the stock exchange. The bulletin announcing his death was sent from Cape Town at 4:30 P. M., whereas the newspaper offices just at the first editions were going to press. Some of the half-penny sheets soon turned out posters announcing the expiration of the last editions did not contain even the bare announcement of Mr. Rhodes' death. Throckmorton street was deserted when the news came, so there was no excitement in the stock markets.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS. Editorials Influenced by Papers' Political Views. LONDON, March 27.—In estimating the career of Cecil Rhodes and its effect on the history of the British Empire, newspaper editors are largely influenced by their political opinions. The opinion is unanimous in the press here that in spite of the defects and the limitations of his forceful character, few men have more profoundly impressed the imagination of their contemporaries or played a larger part in the world's affairs than Cecil Rhodes, and that the empire is poorer because of his death.

The Standard says: "There was a certain largeness of vision, even in his failings. He remains an impressive and inspiring figure and a real lover of his country, who sacrificed much to make England great and powerful." The Daily Mail describes him as the successor of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, and says: "The violence with which he was hated by the enemies of his service to England."

The Daily Chronicle says: "There was nothing in the career of Cecil Rhodes to support the charge that he was a vulgar money grubber. He was a man of high character, and his blunders were colossal."

The Daily News bitterly attacks Mr. Rhodes on account of the Jameson raid, declaring that not only the raid, but Churchill shattered a more brilliant career by a more conspicuous act of folly.

The Daily Telegraph says: "If Cecil Rhodes was great, he was not so in 1896, he paid as dearly for it as his most bitter foe could wish. Now that he has passed beyond the reach of malignity or censure, only the magnificent services he rendered to the empire he loved will be remembered."

In an editorial on Cecil Rhodes, the Times says: "With all his undeniable faults and the war which marred his noblest work, Cecil Rhodes stands a heroic figure which the traditions of Imperial history will cling to."

Much curiosity is evinced as to the probable disposition of his property and interests. The general notion is that the bulk of his property will be bequeathed, not to an individual, but to public interests in South Africa, and that Dr. Jameson will be chosen to administer it as far as any one can succeed to the charge of his Rhodesian interests. The Matopani Hills, where Mr. Rhodes wished to be buried, are the scene of the historic conference with Matabele chiefs.

A dispatch from Cape Town in this morning's Daily Express says that Dr. Jameson is authorized by the statement of Cecil Rhodes left by a friend in his residence near Cape Town, to the people of that city, as well as large sums of money to charities.

CECIL RHODES' CAREER. Life and Achievements of the Un-crowned King of South Africa.

Cecil John Rhodes, the English colonial statesman, whose brilliant ability won for him the title of the Napoleon of Africa, was born at Bishop's Cleeve, Herefordshire, England, July 18, 1852. His grandfather was a well-to-do dairyman in the London suburb of London, to whom tradition ascribes 999 head of cattle and the inability to possess an even 1000. His father, Rev. Francis Rhodes, was for many years vicar of St. Michael's Church in the parish of Bishop's Cleeve, where a stained-glass window commemorates the esteem in which the villagers held their country parson.

At the age of 14 he was sent to a remarkable school for 14 months. Cecil, the third son, a weakly youth, received his early education at the local grammar school, where King Edward VI's foundation, and his numerous brothers, of whom one died in the heart of Africa and others did honor to the rolls of the English army.

He term on two at Sand Lodge, Oxford, followed, and then physicians ordered him to the Cape.

He landed with moderate means and took to diamond mining, ultimately consolidating all the mining interests and controlling the diamond supply of Africa. The warm African climate had made a mountain of energy of a weakly English youth, and he was attracted here. He entered the colonial Parliament as a member for Barkly West and later took office in the ministry of Sir Thomas Stuyvesant, the fall of Sir Gordon Spry, the Ministry of July 11, 1890, he became Premier of the Colony. In 1891, he visited England, and while there donated \$50,000 to the Irish Home Rule League. In 1892, he took the field against Lobengula, the warlike King of Matabeleland, with a flying squadron of 600 troopers. In vain did the fearless impetus of the Matabele resist the invincible Maxims, Gardner and Nordenfeldt machine guns made as short work of these war-like Nuboths as the white gold-seekers did of their vineyard. Charges of slaughtering surrendered prisoners were freely brought against the irregular troops of the Chartered South African Company, composed of the Irish and English, who marched, and slaughtered savages as they went. Rhodes had his mind on a telegraph line. If not a railroad, to Cairo. Lobengula tersely called him "The man who would eat the gold for breakfast," and Lobengula's kraal at Bulawayo, was made the new capital of Rhodesia very soon after Rhodes marched into the land. Lobengula's crown, his deeds and his utterances marked him as a man too imperial for a crown to rule. England began to consolidate this political meteor, who added more to the empire's bounds in a month than armies in a century. He was called home and sworn of the Privy Council. But the drawing-rooms of Belgrave were too small a world for the man whose breathing space was the great Karoo desert, and thither he returned.

Then, again, he had great financial interests in the Transvaal; these gave him the moral right to effect a revolution if he could. Here was the real republic refusing to a majority of its community the franchise, while levying taxes at the rate of \$50 per capita and turning a deaf ear to its misdeeds. No revenue into munitions of war. Kruger aimed at arming all the Dutch in South Africa with the gold he levied from

the Rand mines. I do not want to discuss the ethics of our war or the causes of that war, but I do want to make it clear that my friend hoped by an effective coup d'etat to destroy a blow Krugerism and to secure for the Transvaal the same political conditions, namely, equal rights for all white men, as established in Cape Colony. He failed; the raid failed; Dr. Jameson 'upset my apple cart,' as Rhodes phrased it, and the abortive raid presented Rhodes himself to all mankind in a false light.

Passing to the expected death of his friend, Lord Grey said: "The world will be poorer; no one will dream such dreams and try them on a map; no one living perhaps will try as he would have tried to federate our empire on the American system. Roosevelt, yes he will try; we will many of us try, and we will succeed. Others can carry on his work. I am happy that I went to Washington, where these things took place, fully accomplished. Such a result, President, Senator Hoar and others I could name, give those who come near them much encouragement. A great genius goes out with Rhodes, but his work will go forward in some way more smoothly, perhaps because he had inevitably aroused great antagonism; but we shall not think like again and his passing will be for me and many others, take much color from our lives. 'Other nations,' he once said to me, 'will pursue peace; but the two great English-speaking nations, the United States and England, will not.' Lord Grey concluded by saying: "When his will is read, it will be known with what intention Rhodes, who never realized a greater moment on pleasure or self-indulgence, had collected a great modern fortune."

CHARACTER OF RHODES. John Hays Hammond Says Americans Do Not Understand It. NEW YORK, March 26.—John Hays Hammond, who was for many years and up to the time of the death of Cecil Rhodes, an intimate friend of his in the development of South Africa, was consulting engineer of the British South Africa Chartered Company and the Consolidated Mines of South Africa, in which Mr. Rhodes held important interests, had this to say of Mr. Rhodes: "Mr. Rhodes, whose sun went down when it was yet day, died in the 47th year of his life. He was no posterity, but leaves his name on the map of Africa (Rhodesia), sponsor for a commonwealth nearly as large as our Western States. Had he lived he would have devoted the rest of his life to the benefit of the world, and he would have spent every dollar of his fortune in equipping that commonwealth."

"Unfortunately his character was misunderstood in America. Judged by American standards, Mr. Rhodes was truly a great man. He was not only a great empire-builder, but also a captain of industry. He is often reported as a shifty, unscrupulous financier, in league with capitalists to exploit the natives in a hopeless war in order to steal the mines of the country. He is also reported as giving his entire life to the amassing of large wealth, and ready to employ the most unscrupulous means to that end. But by even the most bitter of his enemies conversant with the facts, such allegations are repudiated.

"The truth is that Rhodes cared little for money beyond the money he gave him to assist in the development of South Africa. From a most intimate connection with him in his business enterprises, I am able to state that his methods of finance were better than those of any man of his time. He was unbounded generosity, and one on whom they could depend for the furtherance of any better pleasure of life, devoted especially to local enterprise or worthy charity."

"Personally Mr. Rhodes was democratic in his tastes, and a colonial in his political and social bias. He was fond of the simpler and better pleasures of life, devoted especially to out-of-door life on the veldt, and had a contempt for and disdain of social conventionalities. He was a man of innate refinement and culture, and a graduate of the best universities of his time, and a man of indomitable spirit and dogged perseverance. He was imaginative, but was not a mere visionary. He was built on broad lines, and he abhorred petty politics, which he regarded as the lowest and most ignominious of the parish pump, and he deprecated quite as strongly what he termed the 'unctuous recitatives' of certain statesmen. Politically he was a great admirer of democracy, and he believed in the same time he was a loyal imperialist."

"Rhodes had his defects and faults, but these will not obscure the glory of his life. Great men, it is said, are made of failures. Mr. Rhodes there can be no doubt, that Rhodes' ideals were pure and lofty, and I believe that history will deal rather with his ideals than with his achievements and methods, and that he will be remembered as one of the great men of the 19th century. Cecil Rhodes found in the meditations of Marcus Aurelius many aspirations for his own career."

Rhodes had the unfortunate Jameson raid, for which he has received far more blame than he deserves, as history will prove, but he was very popular with the Dutch of South Africa. Within a very short time there would have been a revolution of feeling, and strange as it may sound to-day, Rhodes would have been able to re-establish his influence with the Dutch, and would have been quite able to take advantage of the situation and would have passed into history as the great pacifier of South Africa. This estimation of Rhodes is shared even today by many of the progressive Dutchmen in the country."

Canada's Mineral Output. Annual Report Chronicles Unusual Discoveries in the Northwest. WASHINGTON, March 26.—The mineral production of Canada during the year 1901, according to the preliminary statement of the Geological Survey, was valued at \$20,467,081, of which \$12,834,000 was metallic and \$7,633,081 non-metallic. The report makes public to the State Department today from United States Consul-General Hittiger, at Montreal, says that the figures represent a growth of about 8 per cent over 1900. An interesting portion of the Consul-General's report is devoted to unusual mineral discoveries in the Northwest. Among these are mentioned a natural soap mine, a pair of mines, several soda lakes, which were found in the foothills near Ashcroft, B. C. The report says their bottoms and shores are incrustated with a natural washing compound.

Lieutenant-Commander Lieutenant. LOS ANGELES, March 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Frederick R. Brainerd, United States Navy, retired, is dead at the California Hospital, after an illness of but a few days. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1889, and served with credit in the Spanish-American War, being attached to Admiral Sampson's squadron.

Accepts a San Francisco Call. CHICAGO, March 26.—Rev. M. P. Boynton, for several years pastor of the Lexington-Avenue Baptist Church, has accepted a call to the Hamilton Square Baptist Church, of San Francisco. He will leave April 1 to assume the new charge.

Injuries Prove Fatal. BERKELEY, Cal., March 26.—E. A. Frengley, a mining engineer, died today from injuries received by falling down an elevator shaft at Baker City, Ore., last Friday.

Dr. English Is Worse. NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Dr. Thomas Dunn English is much worse, and his family and attending physicians today have grave fears that he will not recover.

TALK ON CATTLE FEEDING

DR. WITHEYCOMBE ADDRESSES PERRYDALE INSTITUTE. Necessity of Conforming Methods to Conditions—The Farm Separator and Its Value.

PERRYDALE, Or., March 26.—The farmers of this vicinity met yesterday afternoon and evening, with Dr. James Witheycombe and Professor F. L. Kent, of the Oregon Agricultural College, for a discussion of topics pertaining to the farm and the dairy. Dr. L. Key was selected as chairman of the meeting and Dr. Witheycombe was then called upon to discuss "Cattle-Feeding." He said in part: "We must conform our methods to our conditions. We cannot profitably feed our stock on the same conditions as we used to feed under sheds; not expensive structures, but such as will keep the animals sheltered from the winter rains. For successful feeding we must first secure suitable forage crops. Then we must secure animals adapted to the production of meat. It costs no more to produce a pound of gain on a steer that will sell for 6 cents a pound than on one that will sell for 4 cents, and the probabilities are that the better animal will sell much more readily than the poorer one. The younger animal, the greater the gain for the food consumed, other conditions being equal. Hence a best animal, or any other animal designed for meat, should be kept in a vigorous growing condition from birth until ready for the block. Two-year-old steers are found to be very profitable for the market."

"When you start a herd of any kind be sure to secure a male of character as well as breeding. Not all pure-bred animals are to be recommended. But it is most economical to purchase pure-bred animals have the power of transmitting their characteristics, much more strongly than grades. The male may be regarded as half the herd, hence improvement can be most economically effected along this line. A few dollars' difference in price should not be allowed to stand in the way of the purchase of pure-bred males."

"For best results the comfort of the animal must be considered. If in an uncomfortable frame of mind, the animal will require more feed. The cow confined in a rigid stallion, the steer kept in a muddy, dirty stall, or the pig running in a cold dry, as a rule, the drier the food, the greater the amount of saliva the animal will mix with it, hence the better it will be digested."

J. M. Wase said he was not satisfied with the practice of tying beef cattle. He thought it would be better to have feeding managers, where the animals would be separated at feeding time, but at other times be free to move about under sheds.

E. C. Key, stated that he had been able to secure an average gain of 100 pounds per animal in one month during the past winter on a ration of clover hay and about eight pounds of barley chop.

Professor F. L. Kent discussed "The Farm Separator," calling attention to the essential features of a cream separator, and showing wherein certain so-called cream separators were not entitled to the name. For the milk producer who sells his cream it was pointed out that he not only gets more cream from his milk by using a separator, but gets a better separator cream than for that in "pan-skimmed," and some creameries will not handle the latter at any price.

EXHIBITION OF SUBLIME NERVE. Man Takes a Rig to Catch a Train, Then Turns Horse Loose. OLYMPIA, March 26.—An exhibition of what is here considered sublime nerve came to light last night. A man who was desirous of catching the Northern Pacific overland at Tenino, 11 miles from Olympia, entered the Pioneer Dairy barn Monday night and took therefrom a horse and buggy. These he used to make the connection at Tenino, after which he turned the horse loose, and then proceeded to Portland. A warrant charging horse-stealing was procured for the individual, whose name is unknown, but a better description of him is being sought, which is being furnished to the police.

St. Helena Brevities. ST. HELENS, March 26.—The telephone line between Yankton and St. Helena was completed yesterday.

Fishermen are preparing for the open season, and a larger number of fishermen will be on the Columbia drifts than heretofore. There is much less illegal fishing this season than usual.

Ordered to Stop a Fight. DENVER, March 26.—The Fire and Police Board today instructed Chief of Police Armstrong to stop the fight between Jack Decker and Kid Broadway, which is scheduled to take place at the Coliseum Club Friday night.

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Professor F. L. Kent discussed "The Farm Separator," calling attention to the essential features of a cream separator, and showing wherein certain so-called cream separators were not entitled to the name. For the milk producer who sells his cream it was pointed out that he not only gets more cream from his milk by using a separator, but gets a better separator cream than for that in "pan-skimmed," and some creameries will not handle the latter at any price.

EXHIBITION OF SUBLIME NERVE. Man Takes a Rig to Catch a Train, Then Turns Horse Loose. OLYMPIA, March 26.—An exhibition of what is here considered sublime nerve came to light last night. A man who was desirous of catching the Northern Pacific overland at Tenino, 11 miles from Olympia, entered the Pioneer Dairy barn Monday night and took therefrom a horse and buggy. These he used to make the connection at Tenino, after which he turned the horse loose, and then proceeded to Portland. A warrant charging horse-stealing was procured for the individual, whose name is unknown, but a better description of him is being sought, which is being furnished to the police.

St. Helena Brevities. ST. HELENS, March 26.—The telephone line between Yankton and St. Helena was completed yesterday.

Fishermen are preparing for the open season, and a larger number of fishermen will be on the Columbia drifts than heretofore. There is much less illegal fishing this season than usual.

Ordered to Stop a Fight. DENVER, March 26.—The Fire and Police Board today instructed Chief of Police Armstrong to stop the fight between Jack Decker and Kid Broadway, which is scheduled to take place at the Coliseum Club Friday night.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Best Invigorator and Strengthenor for Old People

Its Use Insures Freedom From the Infirmities That Come With Advancing Years.

It Bestows on the Aged a Condition of Comfort, Happiness and Peace That No Other Agency Can Give.

We should give careful attention to the physical welfare of the aged in our homes. Their chief troubles are constipation, flatulence, drowsiness, rheumatism, neuralgia and indigestion.

Paine's Celery Compound is the world's best medicine for all the besetting troubles of the old. Its regulating influence on the liver, kidneys and bowels removes the disorders that come to the aged. When you are old, Paine's Celery Compound stimulates the vital powers, regulates digestion, and promotes a healthy appetite. It builds you up and adds years of comfort, happiness and peace to your life.

Rev. Dr. William A. Smith, of Groton, Conn., one of the best-known divines in Southern New England, sends the following letter, that deserves careful reading: "I am now 86 years of age, and during my long life have suffered greatly from dyspepsia, torpid liver, constipation and neuralgia, at times thinking I should die for want of sleep."

"By the use of several bottles of Paine's Celery Compound I have so far recovered my health as to consider myself a well man for my age. My appetite is now good, my sleep refreshing, my liver active and bowels regular, and my crutches not needed."

See that you get PAIN'S, the kind that makes old people active, fresh and young. Look for the name PAIN'S on each bottle and wrapper. If you are offered any other kind you are getting a substitute that is worthless.

Save Money by drying your faded garments with Diamond Dyes. 10 cents.

was impossible to secure a jury in that county to consider it. The plaintiff hereof, as it is stated in the complaint, should have been brought against the school district instead of against the directors.

Many "Smudge" Fires in Orchard. Local fruitgrowers are beginning to prepare for warding off the dangers of Spring frosts. Already horticulturists have prepared "smudge" fires in orchards, which will be made just warm enough to counteract the anticipated cold nights that are looked for at this season.

For National Guard Officers. An order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office looking to the appointment of Matt H. Gormley, late Captain First Washington Volunteer Infantry, to be Captain and Regiment Adjutant in the National Guard. Captain Gormley is instructed to present himself for examination at the Seattle Army March 26. The order also provides for the appointment as Second Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster of Harry J. Moxall, late First Lieutenant of the volunteer regiment, and he will report for examination to his competency at the same time and place. Both men served in the Philippines and were recommended by Colonel Lamping