

NEWS OF THE WEEK

A Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

APPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Massachusetts Republicans have demanded for tariff revision.

Opposition to the peace treaty in Japan is springing up in Japan.

Great Britain and Russia have negotiated a treaty about Central Asia.

New York Republicans have nominated Hughes, insurance investigator, for mayor.

Fifty men were rescued from a burning mine at Florence, Colo., after hope almost had been abandoned for their safety.

Games has appealed for American intervention in Cuba, saying Palma was by terror and that the recent elections were a farce.

Russia has decided to send her prisoners of war now in Japan to Vladivostok by transport and thence by the Siberian railroad to Russia.

The cabinet has decided not to transfer the control of the canal work from the War department to the State department for the present, at least.

Will is said to have stolen a march in the fight for right of way along the north bank of the Columbia, and any one wanting to come down the river must buy right of way from the North Pacific.

Newton C. Dougherty, superintendent of the Peoria, Ill., schools has been indicted for forgery. He has raised the face of hundreds of checks and issued false papers. His operations cover a period of 20 years.

Yellow fever is on the wane in the south.

Russian universities may close to stop political agitation.

Missouri will shut out the New York life insurance company.

Bed packers will plead not guilty under another demurrer.

The municipal ownership party in Chicago threatens to hang aldermen.

Cuba has made a commercial treaty with Great Britain against America's interests.

Tammany has renominated McClellan for mayor and adopted a municipal ownership plank.

The government will purchase instruments for the equipment of a brass band on the isthmus.

Jerome announces that a special grand jury will be called in New York to investigate high grafters.

Pat Crowe says he had planned to kidnap John D. Rockefeller and hold him for a ransom of \$2,000,000.

The Home Telephone company, which has secured a franchise in Portland is pushing construction rapidly.

The president and Representative Townsend have reached an agreement on the rate bill to be presented to congress.

The president says he will not appoint Oscar J. Ricketts as permanent public printer. Palmer's successor has not yet been selected.

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson is not expected to live.

Russia wants to borrow between \$70,000,000 and \$360,000,000.

The New York clearing house denounces the methods of the trusts.

The new regulations on Chinese ex-emption have failed to mollify China.

The South hopes for frost to kill the pestilent mosquitoes which are spreading yellow fever.

A party of four American mining men were murdered by Mexicans 36 miles west of Tucson.

The effect of the proposed coffee tax would be to put the greater part of the burden on the poor man, as our island possessions will never produce enough for our own consumption.

A range war is in progress in Nebraska between cattlemen and settlers.

Fires on the Portland waterfront destroyed an entire block, valued at \$84,000. The loss would have been far greater but for the efficient work of the fireboat. Insurance will amount to \$1,000.

Games has come to the United States on a secret mission, believed by many to ask Roosevelt's aid. The Cuban premier declares liberty is dead on the island and says the tyranny of President Palma is worse than Weyler's worst deeds.

Japan will not have to make a new loan.

More cholera has made its appearance in Poland.

Texas troops have been ordered out to prevent the lynching of a negro.

The Virginia City, Nevada, mines are to be pumped out and worked again.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, says he does not fear strikes.

SANDS ARE RICH IN ORE.

Black Deposits Near Mouth of Columbia Give Results.

Portland, Oct. 3.—Dr. David T. Day, chief of the division of mining and mineral resources of the United States Geological survey, announces that his experiments with black sands at the Lewis and Clark exposition have been eminently successful. Dr. Day says the black sand found in the vicinity of the mouth of the Columbia river is of sufficient value to warrant its being concentrated, as it contains valuable minerals that will average not less than \$7 per ton. The experiments carried on in the concentrating pavilion at the exposition proved that a ton of the black sands taken from the Columbia river will average \$5 in magnetite, or iron, and \$2 in other minerals. He says the exact value of the gold and platinum has not been determined as yet, but that the iron alone makes it valuable enough to pay the cost of transportation and then leave a splendid profit.

Dr. Day has been experimenting with these black sands for some time. He says the extent of the sand beds is practically unlimited, and that in some places they have been found to be 70 feet in depth. Samples have been taken from the surface sands and from the bottom of the beds, and the rich mineral always shows up when the sand is concentrated. He says the deeper the sand is obtained the richer it is in minerals.

DRIVEN BY CLUBS.

Martinique Workmen for Canal Compelled to Land at Colon.

Colon, Oct. 3.—Six hundred and fifty laborers from Martinique, brought here Friday on the French steamer Versailles, under contract to work on the canal, refused to disembark or to submit to vaccination, which is imperative under the American sanitary regulations. They clamored to be taken back to Martinique, asserting that they had been misinformed as to the conditions here before they embarked, and that later they learned these conditions were intolerable and deadly.

Yesterday morning, however, 500 of them were with difficulty persuaded to land, and these were sent to points along the line of the canal. One hundred and fifty remained on board and declined to leave the ship under any consideration. These were forcibly ejected from the vessel this afternoon by Panama and Canal zone policemen, but not until nearly every one of them had been clubbed and several were bleeding from ugly wounds.

All yesterday and last night the Versailles was guarded by Panama policemen. Early this morning the French consul at Colon, M. Bonhenry, appealed to the men to listen to reason, explaining that they had left Martinique under contract with the Canal zone emigration agent, guaranteeing the payment of their passage here, and that while working on the canal they would have, in addition to their wages, the guarantee of free quarters and free medical attendance.

ARMY STORES BURN.

Temporary Buildings Contained Millions of Dollars' Worth of Goods.

Tokio, Oct. 3.—A fire which broke out in an army storehouse at Hiroshima at 1 o'clock and continued for over three hours, destroyed 20 temporary buildings, together with their contents, consisting principally of provisions and clothing. The cause of the fire is being investigated.

A large portion of the clothing had been removed from a new storehouse before the fire. The extent of the damage is believed to be comparatively slight. There was no loss of life.

A later telegram from Hiroshima said that the fire was still burning at 1 o'clock this afternoon. In addition to the 20 buildings, several others filled with fodder were destroyed. Although the buildings were constructed of light material, they contained an enormous amount of stored goods, and the structures being of inflammable nature, the flames were difficult to extinguish, despite the desperate efforts of the troops. The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock, and spread with great rapidity. It was probably of incendiary origin. The loss is variously estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Ferry To Be Abandoned.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 3.—It is announced here that upon the completion of that part of the north bank line between Vancouver and Portland, the Northern Pacific will practically abandon the ferry between Kalama and Goble, and the line from Goble into Portland. It is understood that arrangements have been made with the Astoria & Columbia River road whereby this road will care for the business along the 40 miles of Northern Pacific track between Goble and Portland in the future.

Blown Up by Mine.

Chefoo, Oct. 3.—The coasting steamer Hsiesho, plying between Shanghai and Tientsin, struck and was totally destroyed by a mine 90 miles south of the Shantung promontory Saturday morning. Fifteen persons on board the vessel were drowned, included among them being Engineers Mauchan and Muir. The foreign passengers and a portion of the crew of the Hsiesho were rescued by two passing steamers. Seventy-one were taken to Shanghai.

Big Order for Rails.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—It is officially announced that the Grand Trunk Pacific has given an order for \$4,000,000 worth of steel rails to the Dominion Iron & Steel company, of Sidney, B. C. The contract calls for the delivery of the rails within five years.

LAND FRAUD CASES

Heney Working Hard to Secure More Convictions.

LAWYERS WANT CASE DISMISSED

Should Indictment Be Found Faulty Defendants Will Go Free on Statute of Limitations.

Portland, Oct. 3.—Willard N. Jones, Thaddeus S. Potter and Ira Wade will face the Federal court this morning charged with a conspiracy to defraud the government, provided Judge Hunt overrules the demurrer to the indictment, which was argued yesterday by S. B. Huston and M. L. Pipes for the defense and District Attorney Heney for the government.

Several moves have been made by the defense to prevent the case coming to trial, but so far they have been unsuccessful, though their efforts have hindered the consideration. The first indictment against the defendants was admitted to be defective by the district attorney and was dismissed, while the present indictment was returned just as the statute of limitations was about to run. A plea in abatement was filed by the attorneys as the second step, but this was overruled by the court, upon which the demurrer was presented. Yesterday morning it was submitted upon a statement of contention by the different attorneys interested in the case.

The court listened to the argument on both sides and then took the matter of its decision under advisement until this morning, when it will make known its opinion. If Judge Hunt should decide for the defense, the defendants would be enabled to escape prosecution entirely, as the statute of limitation has by this time run and no new indictment could be drawn or voted to replace the present one.

STEALING IS EASY.

New York Bank Clerk Takes Money to Prove It.

New York, Oct. 3.—By the confession of Henry A. Leonard, a young clerk in the employ of Halle & Stieglitz, brokers at 30 Broad street, the mystery of the robbery on Wednesday last of \$359,000 worth of securities from the National City bank was cleared up today. Leonard who lives with his parents at 566 East 136th street, was arrested yesterday and kept in close confinement while the detectives continued their search for the missing securities, every dollar of which was recovered today.

The prisoner, who is only 24 years old and who has previously borne the reputation of an industrious and thoroughly reliable clerk, made the astounding statement in his confession, that he had planned and carried out his scheme of forgery not from a criminal motive, but solely to show by what a simple device the elaborate safeguards of New York banks could be set at naught. That this statement is in a measure correct is shown by the facts in the case.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Great Northern Express Car Dynamited and Safe Looted.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 3.—The Great Northern overland train, leaving Seattle at 8:20 last night, was held up and the baggage and express car dynamited half a mile east of mile post ten, about five miles from Ballard, at 8:45. It was 11 o'clock before the train pulled into Edmonds and the most meager reports were sent to the local office.

Three men are known to have done the work. Two boys, who got on the blind baggage here, as soon as the hold-up began entered the passenger coaches and began holding up the passengers. They were captured. They say two of the men were on the blind baggage when they got on and the third got on at Ballard. All were dressed with raincoats and slouch hats.

Agitating for a Republic.

London, Oct. 3.—The Christiania correspondent of the London Post says the agitation against the terms of the Karlstad agreement continues to grow. Critics declare the terms have placed the government in a humiliating position, but the delegates shrunk from rejecting them or taking the consequences. The object of those who are behind the agitation is to weaken the government in order to prepare the way for a demand which is being advanced for the establishment of a republic.

Blame for Wreck Fixed.

New York, Oct. 3.—Responsibility for the accident on the New York Elevated railroad recently, in which 12 persons lost their lives, was fixed today by a coroner's jury upon two men. Cornelius A. Jackson, the towerman who set the wrong switch, and Kelley, the motorman, who drove his train around the curve with a speed which caused one car to jump the track into the street, were both charged with criminal negligence.

Fire Destroys Army Stores.

Tokio, Oct. 3.—It is officially reported that the damage caused by the fire in the army storehouse at Hiroshima amounted to 1,849,107 yen, equivalent to about \$924,533, including the buildings, provisions and clothes which were destroyed.

STORM WAS FURIOUS.

Typhoon in Philippines Much Worse Than First Reported.

Manila, Oct. 2.—News of the magnitude of last week's typhoon continues slowly to filter from the interior, but specific details are as yet hard to obtain, owing to the fact that telegraphic service has been paralyzed and it will be many days before the wires are restored to their former state of usefulness. It is certain, however, that the earlier reports of the loss of life have been underestimated, and when the facts are known the full list of dead will run well into the thousands.

But it is not the dead that are the chief sufferers, inasmuch as the destruction of thousands upon thousands of native huts has been followed by a period of what approaches actual starvation of the survivors, and it will require prompt action on the part of the authorities to relieve those in distress.

The damage to crops cannot be estimated, but will run well into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. This is a most serious blow, inasmuch as the last season has been the first when the agricultural workers have been in a position to do their utmost with their land, and they had built great hopes on the outcome.

WRIGHT WILL RESIGN.

Taft Reports Unfavorably on His Government of Philippines.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The opinion has been expressed by prominent members of the Taft party while in San Francisco the other day that General James F. Smith, who is on the Supreme bench of the Philippines, will likely be soon the governor of the Philippine islands. The good reason for their belief is that Luke E. Wright, of Memphis, Tenn., the present governor, will be asked by President Roosevelt to resign on the recommendation of Secretary of War Taft.

Governor Wright is expected to arrive here in November on his journey to Memphis and Washington. It is given out that he is making the trip for a change of climate and scene and to be present in Washington at the opening of bids for the construction of the projected system of railways through the islands. The true reason for his visit, however, is said by the senators and representatives of the Taft party to be his retirement from the governorship of the islands.

AN IMMENSE THROG.

Eighty-five Thousand Admissions to Fair on Portland Day.

Portland, Oct. 2.—Portland day, with its 85,133 attendance, brought with it the city's hour of greatest triumph. It was the crowning day in the success of the Lewis and Clark exposition. Portland has cause to feel proud of September 30.

On no other occasion in the past history of Portland has there been such a patriotic outpouring of humanity. The city was depopulated; the exposition was thronged. The populace appeared to move as one man to the exposition grounds to make the day such a day as never before was seen at the exposition. And at that the weather was not what one would call pleasant, there being a lowered temperature with intermittent showers. Had the weather been more propitious, for the past three days, it is confidently believed the 100,000 mark would have been reached.

The attendance proved a surprise to even the most sanguine. It is true that the sum of 100,000 admissions was set as the tide mark. But not even the most sanguine expected the actual returns to be above 65,000 or 70,000. Hence the outcome is a surprise.

John A. Dowie Paralyzed.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—John Alexander Dowie, founder of the Christian Catholic church in Zion, and of Zion City, Ill., has announced that he was stricken with paralysis on one side before his recent departure for Mexico. He passed through Dallas, Tex., today, on his way to that country. Dowie has chosen his successor, but keeps his identity secret. Dowie attributes his illness to the "sin of overwork" and has bidden his flock farewell, not expecting to recover. Dowie was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847.

The Way Britain Does It.

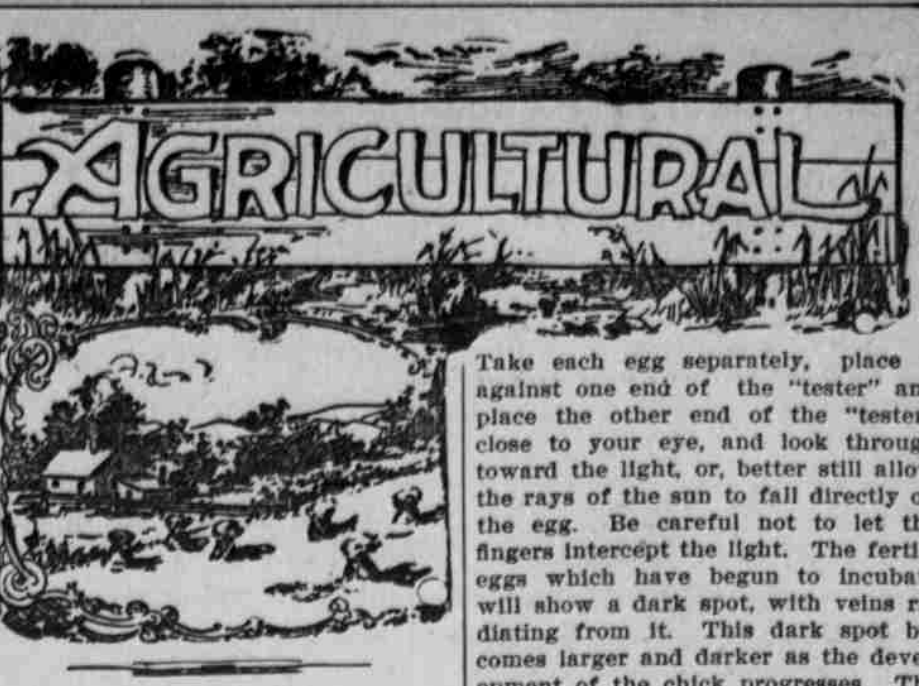
Constantinople, Oct. 2.—The arrival at Hodeida Yemen, province of Turkish Arabia, of the British cruiser Fox promises to lead to a speedy settlement of the British claims in connection with the piratic attacks of Arabs on British dhows in the Red sea. The commander of the Fox has been instructed to see that the local authorities arrest and punish the culprits, destroy the pirate dhows and pay compensation to the owners of the British dhows.

Snow Storm in Nevada.

Tonopah, Nev., Oct. 2.—A heavy snow storm, which swept over Southern Nevada yesterday and last night and which did not cease until this morning, did great damage in Tonopah, Goldfield, Silver Bow and Columbia. In the Gold mountain district south of here and at all exposed places on the desert the storm attained the proportions of a blizzard and it is feared some prospectors may have perished during the storm.

Boycott Still Active.

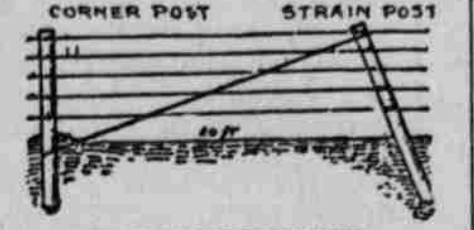
Washington, Oct. 2.—United States Consul General Lay, at Canton, China, has sent a telegram to the State department regarding the Chinese boycott against American goods. He says the situation is bad, and that the feeling against foreigners continues. He expresses the opinion that the boycott ought to die a natural death, but says it seems to be lingering.



Posts for Wire Fences.

There is probably a greater mileage of wire fence in Texas than any other three States, and Texas people ought, therefore, to be the best judges of how to make them permanent. About "strain posts" a Texas stockman in Farm and Ranch says:

Numerous plans have been given for making secure corner posts for wire fences. I have tried many plans, and have found every plan to make a corner post bear the strain of a long fence to be a failure. The strain continues without intermission, and finally the corner post gives way. With short fences the difficulty is not so great. I have built some hundreds of miles of wire fencing. My plan now is to use what I call a strain post, instead of putting the strain on



POSTS FOR WIRE FENCES

the corner post. I put down a good corner post; and at least twenty feet from this put down another good post, large and deep into the ground. At the ground, I run wires to the top of the strain post, and stretch these wires tight. This puts most of the strain on the strain post, and all the strain placed on the corner post comes at its bottom. Again the strain post is not put into the ground straight, but leans to the corner. The effect of this is that the strain tends to force it deeper into the ground, instead of drawing it out. It will be found easier to put in a good corner post and two strain posts than to put in one corner post in the way often directed. I show the plan in sketch sent herewith. It will be best first to stretch the wires around the strain post, making them secure to it, and then to complete the fence by building a short fence at the corner. Of course, such care is not needed for short lines of fencing.

Making the Pig Grow.

Give the young pigs a good start. It will be to your interest to do so. A young pig that has once been stunted will never wholly outgrow it, no matter how good the subsequent care may be. Any animal being grown for meat should have feed enough to make a good gain every day from birth to slaughter. If there is ever a time in that animal's life when no gain is being made in weight all feed consumed during that time is practically lost, for the profit all comes from the feed that makes the gain above the amount required to maintain the animal's needs. In other words, a certain amount of feed necessary to keep the animal alive and the profit must all come from the little extra feed that makes the gain in flesh. A young animal will gain more on a given quantity of feed than an older animal on the same feed. I think we might safely say the younger the animal the greater the gain for the feed consumed. That is why it pays better to feed young stock.—Swine Advocate.

Wagon for Fruit Barrels.

Professor Waugh, of Massachusetts, says in a report: In handling the fruit in the orchard, between the trees and the storage-room, or later between the storage and the shipping



WAGON FOR HANDLING FRUIT.

station, some suitable wagon ought to be provided. A stone boat is sometimes used and is not the worst thing that could be found, especially for short hauls and small loads. It is better, however, to have one of the low-down wagons made especially for handling fruit. In the illustration one is shown as it was actually made up at home. Some sills were hung by strap irons from the front and rear axles of a common wagon frame, and on these some boards were laid, making a floor for carrying the barrels. Handling barrels of apples in and out of the common high wagon is hard and expensive labor, and it is apt to damage the fruit.

A Good Egg-Tester.

Take this paper, says a writer in American Poultry Journal, and roll it up so as to leave the open space a trifle less in diameter than the length of an egg. Tie a string around the center, so the paper cannot unroll, and your egg tester is ready for use, and equal to any that can be bought.

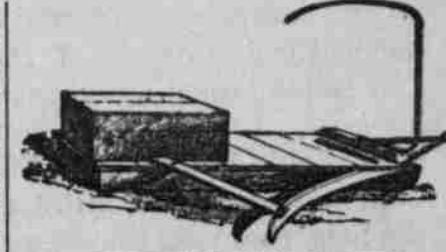
Take each egg separately, place it against one end of the "tester" and place the other end of the "tester" close to your eye, and look through toward the light, or, better still allow the rays of the sun to fall directly on the egg. Be careful not to let the fingers intercept the light. The fertile eggs which have begun to incubate will show a dark spot, with veins radiating from it. This dark spot becomes larger and darker as the development of the chick progresses. The appearance of the infertile is perfectly clear (same as fresh eggs) until they have been set about two weeks, after which time they begin to decay.

Increasing the Corn Crop.

P. G. Holden, Professor of Agriculture at the Illinois Agricultural College at Champaign, is a man whose name and memory should be much respected, not only by farmers, but by all who are consumers of American-grown corn. When a college student he was teaching school in Michigan. He asked his students to each bring him an ear of corn from the crib at home. They did so, and he showed them the different grades, from very good to very poor. Then he asked each one to plant three seeds from the best ear in a box, and water it. The result was an excellent crop of large, well-filled ears. The parents became interested, and soon began to plant only the best corn for seed, much to the advantage of their crop. After he went to Illinois, he began to talk the benefits of selected corn for seed to the farmers, and soon not only were most of them converted to his ideas, but the farmers of Iowa and Missouri were looking for better seed. Later on he became director of a farm near Bloomington, where they usually planted twenty thousand acres of corn, with an average yield up to that time of forty to fifty bushels per acre. The first year he increased the yield by ten thousand bushels above the best previous season. On some acres he brought the products up to seventy bushels per acre. This year he had a special train from which to talk about corn to the farmers of Iowa, and if we have this year the largest crop of corn ever grown in the United States, Professor Holden is entitled to the credit of having added millions of those bushels to the crop by his advocacy of the doctrine of using only the best seed.

Home-Made Corn Cutter.

This idea of a corn cutter comes from Australia where the machine is used in harvesting sugar cane and sorghum, as well as corn. The implement has been tried by a number of farmers in this country and pronounced a success. It is made by bolting the blade of a strong heavy scythe to a sledge or sled, as shown in the illustration. A rod of wrought iron about one inch in diameter is



HOME-MADE CORN CUTTER.

bent to former follower, as shown. One of these machines is expected to cut about 2 1/2 acres per day. After cutting, the crop is less easily handled than when cut by hand, but the total saving in labor is considerable.

Wire Chicken-Catcher.

A chicken-catcher is needed on many farms which can be made from No. 8 wire. Five feet of wire will be long enough. Bend a loop at one end for a handle, with a shepherd's crook at the other end, bending the crook small enough, of course, to hook around the leg of a chicken while it is eating. If the hook is made the least bit flaring, but closed up about a half inch, it will hold the chicken securely by the foot. This is the best way to catch a chicken when wanted on short notice. Many farmers train a dog to catch chickens, but this causes a commotion among the fowls and is one way to make them wild. Uneasy, frightened fowls are not thrifty, like quiet, contented birds.

Pulverizing the Soil.

Considering the pulverizing of the clods that turn up in the most heavy land after plowing, prevention is the best method. If the field is well drained and not plowed when wet, there may be no clods. It will, however, take two or three seasons to thoroughly fine the soil that has been injured by previous mismanagement. Fall or winter plowing, turning the land in ridges and leaving it as rough as possible, so as to expose the moist surface to the frost, will do the work, but unless there are underdrains to carry off the water the plowing may do as much harm as good.

The Dairy Barn.

The dairy barn, as built in the near future, may not have so much loft room, but instead a number of structures in the form of silos, but not air tight or so solid. Into these several months' or the entire winter's supply of roughage may be cut.—Inland Farmer.