

## ROSE ROUTS A BEAU

WITH HIDES UNDER BED TO ESCAPE GIRL'S FATHER.

He is ignominiously put to flight the parent Relents, and Now the Couple Have Free Use of the Parlor.

Transport, Ind.—Perry Hopke, who near Rockfield, five miles west of Newport, will never again crawl under a bed to escape the irate father's sweetheart.

Hopke's attentions were favored by the girl, but the father objected and intended to kick Hopke out of the house should he ever call. One evening the father went to Delphi, intending to stay until midnight. The girl, named Hopke and he called at the home, but he stayed a little too long.

When papa's footsteps were heard on the porch the girl rushed the young man from the parlor into a side room and told Hopke to crawl under a bed.

The father entered, but at the same time a sharp hissing sound came from under the bed. The next moment a yell was heard, and then a form ran out of the room, bumped into the father, who was standing in the doorway, and fled down the road. A goose was "settling" had attacked the father and struck him so hard in the face that blood flowed.

The sight of the fleeing youth and the fact that he had been put to flight by a goose so impressed the father that he has relented and now Perry Hopke will call at the girl's home and the two will have free use of the parlor.

## WILY BATTLE WITH BEES

Pennsylvania Farmer Nearly Stung to Death by Infuriated Insects Which He Disturbed.

Williamport, Pa.—Harry A. Fague, prominent Picture Rock farmer, was through a swarm of honey bees with a mowing machine. As a part of his battle with the infuriated insects Fague was nearly stung to death. The bees had alighted in a hay field but a short time before drove by with the womer.

The blades of the machine cut the arm in half, and the aroused bees stung the team of colts and their driver. The horses made a leap forward and started across the field at breakneck speed. With one hand Fague attempted to control the team, and with the other he brushed the bees from his face and neck. He held the team in check until they reached the barn safely. Fague's hands and arms were masses of bruises, and his eyes are swollen to twice their normal size.

## MEET AFTER MANY YEARS

Twins Taken by Separate Families at Mother's Death, Brothers Find Each Other.

Pittsburg.—Amos and Cyrus Lape, born together in Black Lick, Indiana county, thirty-nine years ago, are acquainted for the first time. On account of the mother's death at their birth the twins were separated and reared with different families, which cut track of each other.

The reunion of the brothers was sought about by a mistake. An export who found Amos at work in Export exclaimed, "Hello, Cy, what are you doing in Export?"

Amos demurred: "But I'm not 'Cy,' I'm Amos Lape. I have heard I had a twin brother named Cyrus, but never saw him. Do you know him?"

"Well, rather," said the stranger, "I'm a neighbor of mine at Dunbar. I'll lead you to him," and he did.

## Fights Bull With Hairpin.

Fulton, Mo.—Mrs. Thomas Douglas, living south of here, was badly injured by a bull when the animal attacked her in a field. She had armed herself with a pitchfork, which the animal knocked from her grip. She was thrown down, butted and trampled upon. When the beast finally left her for dead she crawled to the house and telephoned to the family doctor.

In the battle with the bull Mrs. Douglas took a hairpin from her hair and used it in an effort to gouge the animal's eyes.

## Mosquitoes Feast on Babe.

New York.—Under a bush in Central park, and surrounded by a cloud of mosquitoes, a patrolman found a 4-month-old baby boy. The child was crying lustily and waving its chubby hands to keep away the insects that were devouring it. At Bellevue hospital seventy severe insect bites were counted, and the attendants declared that the child's condition was serious as a result of the wholesale poisoning by the mosquitoes. The baby was dressed in new clothing and there were no identifying marks.

## Farm Full of Freaks.

Tulsa, Okla.—A chicken with its heart on the outside of its body is one of the monstrosities owned by Billy Lumpkins, a local character, whose hobby is the raising and breeding of freak animals. His unique menagerie includes a five-legged hog, a one-legged chicken, a horned rooster, a talking parrot and the fowl with its heart on the outside of its breast, his latest acquisition to the strange collection of nature's freaks.

## BIRDS WILL PROTECT FRUIT

By Planting Early Wild Varieties Songsters May Be Coaxed Away From Cultivated Trees.

(By W. L. MATEE.)

Birds play a very important part in the economy of nature and by their destruction of insects lend material aid in keeping the balance true. Both the farmer and the orchardist are greatly indebted to birds for the destruction of insects and weed seed.

Both for practical and esthetic reasons, there is a demand for information as to the best method of increasing the bird population in restricted areas, particularly on the farms and about homes. There is a demand also for the provisioning of large preserves for both land and water game birds and the protection of crops by cultivating seed and fruit bearing plants more useful to birds than to man.

Various other factors may be made to contribute to the success of efforts to attract birds, such as a supply of water for drinking and bathing, nesting boxes, protection from enemies, and winter feeding; but the main purpose is to call attention to the plants which best serve to provide food for birds and to draw their attention away from cultivated crops.

Our native shrubs should be utilized as far as possible, especially as many of them are not exceeded in beauty or interest by foreign plants. Furthermore, as a rule they are more attractive to birds than exotics. It should be borne in mind also that smoothly trimmed hedges and the stiff trees of a formal garden are not nearly so attractive to birds as untrained bushes and tangled thickets. Shrubs of sterile varieties or those closely pruned after blooming are not sought by birds, while those allowed to ripen fruit are often crowded with feathered visitors.

The best shrubs and trees for attracting birds are those most resorted to for food, and the extensive records of bird food in the biological survey make their selection an easy task. The berries of elders are eaten by the largest number of species of birds, namely, 67. Raspberries and blackberries are known to be eaten by 60 species, mulberries by 48, dogwood fruits by 47, those of the nonpoisonous sumachs by 44, the various wild cherries by 39, and blueberries by 37.

A great many other varieties which grow in localities where these are not plentiful are also very attractive to birds. Nothing surpasses mulberries for alluring birds away from the early orchard fruits. Early bearing varieties should be planted in numbers and some should be selected for the length of the fruiting season.

Where it is desired to attract birds and afford them a sanctuary at all seasons, a large variety of plants must be used. For this purpose thickets of shrubs and other low growths are better than trees, since tangles of bushes and vines afford a more secure retreat from bird enemies and are the favorite cover of many species.

## GREAT CROPS FOR DAIRYMEN

Alfalfa and Corn Furnish Nutrients, When Rightly Combined, That Are Excellent.

When we find a dairyman that is growing alfalfa and corn he is invariably a successful farmer, says Hoard's Dairyman. These two plants furnish nutrients, when rightly combined, that give excellent results. Prof. W. J. Fraser, in commenting upon them and the use of the silo says:

The summer silo gives the best and most economical protection of all against drought. One of the very greatest crops for the dairyman, and one which is now being successfully grown on thousands of farms in Illinois, is alfalfa. Every dairyman should have a patch of alfalfa, and this will supply the finest of feed when the drought has ruined ordinary pastures. The alfalfa at the university yielded more than six tons of air dry hay per acre last year.

The great advantage of corn in the silo and alfalfa is that they not only produce the largest yield of nutrients per acre of any crops, but are in the best condition for feeding at whatever date the pasture may fall, while it is difficult to have a constant supply of other silage crops in the right stage of maturity at and during the uncertain time of the drought.

Never, under any conditions, allow the cows to go hungry and suffer loss of milk during the summer drought which for several reasons is the most trying season for the dairy herd.

## Get Rid of Lice.

Lice on animals sap away their vitality and hence rob you of money. It is cheaper to invest \$10 or \$20 in a dipping vat and oil than to lose many times as much from the ravages.

A good way to kill lice on hogs is to have crude oil on posts where they will rub against it. Wrap the post with rough bagging and saturate the bagging with oil.

## The Yorkshire Hog.

Tests made by the Wisconsin experiment station show that Yorkshire hogs require the least amount of food for 100 pounds of gain of either Poland Chinas or Berkshires. Common stock hogs made the smallest gains and ate the least food.

## Good Horses Scarce.

Good horses are mighty scarce and very high in price. There are plenty of plugs yet, always will be we presume. So long as poor stallions are used anyway.

# NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS

## NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

### AMERICANS FEEL CHANGE.

Territorial Jurisdiction Denied; Tobacco Trust To Be Squeezed.

Washington—One of the most important American interests that will be affected by the annexation of Korea by Japan is the British-American Tobacco company, of which Americans are the principal owners. According to attorneys here, it is believed the company will suffer considerable loss under the change of regime.

The company had a monopoly of the Korean tobacco trade and had extensive interests in Korea. The monopoly will be wiped out and the interests heavily taxed, according to the belief here.

Mining interests do not believe they will be disturbed for a time, but fear that later Japan may impose disastrous limitations and conditions.

Under the edict of annexation Americans must hereafter be tried in Japanese civil courts instead of in American consular courts.

### FIRE-FIGHTING IS EXPENSIVE.

Soldiers Must Pay for New Suits, to Replace Those Ruined.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Fighting forest fires may cost every soldier in the Regular Army who has engaged in the hazardous occupation since danger threatened from \$30 to \$50 each.

Each soldier is allowed so much clothing every year, and, if he is careful, he is credited with a certain amount on his wages. However, fighting fires is very hard on clothes and many of the soldiers are coming out of the woods with their uniforms ruined. They must replace the clothing spoiled at the fires out of their own pockets—and uniforms are not of cheap materials.

The associate forester at Wallace, Idaho, has applied for a company of regular infantry to assist in fighting fires.

### HOSPITAL FEES DENIED.

Government Will Not Pay For Care of Injured Foresters.

Washington—Forty employees of the Forest Service are in hospitals as a result of injuries received in fighting forest fires in the Northwest. Many are dead and some have been blinded in their endeavors to check the flames.

This information was received by the Forest Service from the deputy forester at Missoula, Mont. He asked whether the Government could pay the hospital expenses of the injured men. He was informed that this could not be done. Under an order issued by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, the forestry employees are entitled to medical supplies, but it was said specifically that this should not include surgical attendance or hospital fees.

### "THIRD DEGREE" INQUIRY.

Committee Will Defer Decision in Dr. R. B. Perrin Case.

San Francisco—Whatever have been the conclusions of Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the congressional committee, investigating the charges of alleged use of the "third degree" on prisoners by federal detectives, it is said now that the result of the inquiry into the indictment and prosecution of Dr. R. B. Perrin will not be announced for some time.

The inquiry of Senator Stone into the Perrin case has just come to an end. It brought out many alleged plots and counter plots in which charges were freely handled against United States Attorney Robert T. Devlin, against attorneys for Perrin and against other persons connected with the inquiry.

### INDIAN LANDS IN SCANDAL.

Government Is After 760,000 Acres Alleged Wrongfully Sold.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—Eugene H. Long, representing the Federal Department of Justice at Washington; John H. Hinton, representing the Interior Department, and J. M. Dickey, Assistant United States District Attorney for Minnesota, are here and announce that they propose filing hundreds of suits in equity to determine the ownership of lands in the White Earth Indian Reservation.

These suits involved 760,000 acres in the reservation that the Indians have disposed of without the consent of the Federal Government and the Federal Court will be asked for an injunction to prevent further cutting of timber on these lands pending settlement of the suits.

### Thennon and Party Are Safe.

Missoula, Mont.—Forest fire conditions continue to improve in this district. Forester W. B. Greely received word that a heavy rain has visited the Nez Perce Forest and has nearly extinguished a number of fires burning there.

With the news of the safety of Ranger Thennon and his crew of 34 men, who are in the Clearwater country, near Indian Lake, the forestry officials feel greatly relieved.

### River Project Favored.

Opening for navigation of the Columbia River from the mouth to Robson, B. C., will be accomplished within the next 10 years, is the belief of members of the Portland chamber of commerce. The conference of a delegation of Portland business men with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, was held at Nelson, B. C., when it was announced that the Canadian government looked favorably upon such an undertaking.

### 200 Soldiers Go to Fight Fire.

Redding—The fire in the Lassen National Forest has burned over 20,000 acres of timber during the last few days and now is raging at the head of Hat Creek and the Shoghtown divide. A report from Anderson says that 200 soldiers are expected there on their way to the Lassen forest to aid in subduing the flames.

### Montana Lands Opened.

Washington—Montana lands to the extent of 669,760 acres have been designated by Acting Secretary of the Interior Pierce as open to settlement and entry under the provisions of the enlarged homestead act. This brings the total of land in Montana designated up to date to 30,355,960 acres.

### COAST CITIES GROW BIG.

Remarkable Increase Shown Causes Extra Caution.

Washington—Because leading cities of the Pacific Coast have made remarkable gains in population during the past 10 years, the Census Bureau is scrutinizing returns of enumerators from those cities with unusual care, so as to avoid all mistakes. Because of this precaution announcement of the population of Portland and other Coast cities may be delayed some time longer.

This explanation was made by Director Durand today, when asked why the population of none of the Coast cities had yet been announced. It has been found necessary, he says, to return a number of schedules to local enumerators for correction and no announcement will be made until all detectable errors have been corrected.

Mr. Durand says he wants his announcements to stand, once they are made, and does not want to run the risk of having his figures upset through premature announcements that may be erroneous. Particularly is he anxious to avoid errors on the Coast because of intense rivalry between the Coast cities.

### JAPAN RENOUNCES TREATY.

Wants New Deal With World Powers in Commercial Lines.

Vancouver, B. C.—Japan has formally given Great Britain one year's notice renouncing the commercial treaty negotiated 10 years ago and to which Canada subsequently became a party. The treaty will expire next July. The serving of formal notice is an indication of the intention of the Japanese government to negotiate an entirely new arrangement in harmony with the spirit of a higher protective tariff to go into operation in August, 1911. Notice denouncing other treaties existing with other countries has also been served. This announcement was made by C. A. Harris, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Japan, who has just reached Vancouver from Tokio. He said:

"It is impossible to foresee how the new protective tariff will work out as regards foreign countries. Trade between Canada and Japan is showing a little improvement over last year, when commercial conditions in Japan were none too favorable."

### MAINE WILL BE INSPECTED.

Engineers, in Raising Ship, Will Find Out How She Was Blown Up.

Washington—Engineers soon will be sent to Cuba to make preliminary survey of the condition of the battleship Maine, which was blown up in Havana harbor just before the Spanish War. This was decided at the first meeting of the Board of Army Engineers, appointed several weeks ago under the authorization of Congress, to proceed with the removal of the wreck.

Composing the board are Colonel William M. Black, Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Patrick and Captain H. B. Ferguson.

Two objects will be kept in mind by the board in removing the battleship. The first will be to recover the bodies of the sailors who lost their lives when the ship was blown up, the second to ascertain whether the vessel was blown up from the inside or from the outside.

### NORTH YAKIMA GROWS FAST.

Washington City Increases 346.5 Per Cent in Ten Years.

Washington—The population of North Yakima, Wash., the home of Senator Jones and the heart of Washington's great fruit district, increased 346.5 per cent between 1900 and 1910, according to announcement made by the Census Bureau.

This is by far the greatest percentage of gain of any city whose population has thus far been announced, and may prove to be the high water mark for the country.

Ten years ago North Yakima had a population of 3154. This year it showed up 14,082 inhabitants, an increase of 10,928.

In 1890 North Yakima had a population of only 1535. The Census Bureau also announced the population of the following Washington towns:

1810, 1900.	
Pasco	2083 254
Prosser	1289 229
Sunnyside	1379
Kennewick	1219
Sunnyside and Kennewick were not incorporated in 1900.	

### Dredge Chinook Is Accepted.

Portland—Formal acceptance of the renovation of the Government dredge Chinook was recently made by Major McIndoe, corps of engineers, U. S. A., who spent the entire morning aboard the "digger," viewing the craft from stem to stern and from deck to keelson. He pronounced the work excellent and said that he was satisfied in every respect. About September 1 she will be placed in commission on the Columbia River bar. The Chinook's appearance has been materially changed.

### Two Mexican Roads Sold.

New York—Official announcement is expected within a few days of the sale to the National Railways of Mexico of the Pan-American railroad and of the Vera Cruz & Isthmus railroad.

## RAIN QUENCHES FIRES.

Light Showers Soak Tree Tops and Aid Fire Fighters.

Local showers in Portland and vicinity Sunday, Aug. 28, put an end to one of the longest dry spells in the history of Oregon and at the same time brought relief to the firefighters engaged in the endeavor to overcome conflagrations in the districts between Sandy and Mount Hood.

The showers extended as far south in the Willamette valley as Eugene, but the dry spell is still unbroken at Roseburg. South of that place and east of Medford a light shower fell in the Crater forest district, where the worst fires in the state prevail.

There were light showers at some parts east of the Cascades, notably at Walla Walla, where a 75-day drought was broken. The sky is overcast and more rain is expected.

It has been 96 days since a real shower fell in Portland. August 15 witnessed a mist which served to clear the atmosphere. Eight one-hundredths of an inch fell during the intermittent storms of Sunday.

The rain fell in about the same quantities in the Mount Hood fire district and will enable the members of the state militia and citizens now on the firing line to prevent the further spread of the flames. It is well known that fires run through the crowns only when the atmosphere is dry, and the humidity of the past few days is expected to have almost as good an effect on the fires as a good soaking. The men on the ground can set their firebreaks and drive the flames back.

Albany received her first soaking in 67 days, the longest dry spell ever recorded there. The last rain fell June 22. Reports from Albany are that the rainfall equaled that in Portland.

A light shower was experienced at Eugene about noon, but is believed that heavy rains fell in the mountains east of that city. Following the rain the atmosphere cleared of the smoke which has been hanging over the city and the fires burning in the Cascades were visible at times. Eugene secured telephone communication with Florence for the first time since the fires broke out two weeks ago.

## ROOSEVELT RIDES ON PLAINS.

Takes 30-Mile Jaunt With Cowboys in Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, Aug. 29.—On tough, wiry cow ponies, Theodore Roosevelt rode 30 miles across the plains of Wyoming yesterday. He wanted to get back once more among the cowboys in their own country and mingle with them as he did in the old days, 27 years ago, when the lure of the West brought him out here, a young man, from the East. He visited the sheep ranch of Senator Warren and returned to Cheyenne tonight, more enthusiastic than ever about the wonders of the West.

Colonel Roosevelt began the day by going to the First Congregational church. Early in the afternoon, he mounted his horse. He had a relay of three mounts and he rode them like a cavalryman. When the ride was over he said he had enjoyed every mile of it and was not a bit stiff or sore. Lieutenant Thompkins, of Fort D. A. Russell; R. S. Van Tassel, who owns a ranch near Cheyenne, and Nat Baker, a ranchman, accompanied him.

They cantered across the prairie, stopping now and then while the colonel talked with some cowpuncher, asking him how things are nowadays in the cattle country. As it began to grow dusk they came to the ranch of Senator Warren, where they stopped for supper. Everybody turned out to welcome Colonel Roosevelt with a cowboy yell, and the colonel shook hands all around. The cowboys and sheepherders were dressed in their Sunday best.

Eight Men Move Tower. Brussels—The remarkable feat of moving a church tower to permit the church's being enlarged is being accomplished at Bocholt, Belgium. The work is being done by two American engineers, and the vast undertaking occupies only eight workmen.

New foundations have been prepared for the tower about 30 feet away. The tower, which dates from the 14th century and is said to weigh 2,700 tons, is now being moved. Large crowds assemble each day to witness the singular spectacle.

## Rockefeller Is Silent.

Cleveland, Ohio—For the second day in succession, John D. Rockefeller failed to take his Bible class at the Euclid avenue Baptist church. Until two weeks ago it was the custom of the oil king to address his class every Sunday spent in Cleveland. His failure to speak at Sunday school is only part of the reticence he has maintained during the last two weeks. During that time he has absolutely refused to be interviewed.

## Six Are Victims of Duel.

Lawton, Okla.—According to a report received here, five men and one woman have either been killed or seriously injured in a duel that took place about sixteen miles from Waters. A. Bushley and two Rawles brothers are said to have been the participants.

## Deposed Friar Disturber.

Rome—A former Franciscan friar, named Beltrami, created a panic in the Basilica of the Vatican at vespers by firing three shots from a revolver in the air. Worshippers fled from the church and service was suspended. Beltrami, who was arrested, said that he desired to attract attention with a view to securing reinstatement to the priesthood.

## GROWTH BIGGEST IN SMALL CITIES

Places of Less Than 50,000 Make Greatest Increase.

Average Record Not Up to 1900—Many Places in West Report Phenomenal Advance.

Washington—Careful, though unofficial, analysis of the returns from the thirteenth census on cities thus far announced reveals that the increased rate of urban growth for the last decade over that of 1890 to 1900 has been confined largely to places having a population of less than 50,000.

While universally there has been a healthy increase, in a large majority of cities exceeding 50,000, the rate of the previous decade has not been maintained. In no instance so far has an actual loss of population been shown and present comparisons are only on the rate of growth.

The population of 63 cities of more than 25,000 has been officially announced. These are somewhat more than one-fourth of the estimated total number of such cities in the country.

Four announcements cover cities of more than 400,000 people. They are St. Louis, with 687,029, or an increase of 19.4 per cent as compared with an increase of 27.3 per cent as shown by the census of 1900; Pittsburgh, with 533,905, or an increase of 18.2 per cent, as against an increase in 1900 of 31.3 per cent; Buffalo, with 423,715, an increase of 20.2 per cent, as compared with 37.8 in 1900, and Detroit, with 465,766, an increase of 63.0 per cent, as compared with 38.3 per cent ten years ago.

A decidedly better average is shown for the nine cities whose population ranges between 200,000 and 400,000. These are:

Denver, 213,381; St. Paul, 214,744; Providence, 224,326; Kansas City, 248,381; Jersey City, 267,779; Washington, 331,068; Newark, 347,469; Cincinnati, 364,646; and Milwaukee, 373,857. For this group the average growth amounted to 33.8, as compared with an increase of 26 per cent in the 1890-1900 epoch. But this high average is due in large measure to the exceptional, showing made by Denver and Kansas City, two of the smallest cities of the class. Denver scored a growth of almost 60 per cent, as compared with a little more than 25 per cent for the previous 10 years, and Kansas City, almost 52 per cent, as against less than 24 per cent in the previous decade.

The mean for the 10 cities of between 100,000 and 200,000 is favorable to the 1890-1900 period, to the extent of almost 4 per cent, the average for 1900 being 35.7 per cent, and that for 1900-1910, 32 per cent. But notwithstanding this general falling off, the rate of growth was more evenly maintained in this than in any other class. There were not so many extremes. The advantage also was with 1900 in the 21 places of from 50,000 to 100,000, the average gain being 41.6 per cent, as against 39.1 in 1900.

It should be explained, however, that Oklahoma City and Schenectady have been excluded from this calculation on account of the abnormal increase in both.

From the 25,000 to 50,000 grade, Muskogee, Okla., and Flint, Mich., are eliminated for the same reason that Oklahoma City and Schenectady are taken out of the 50,000 to 100,000 class. Because of their high figures they would run the average up to an unwonted extent.

But even without them, the showing is altogether in favor of the last census. With Flint and Muskogee out, the mean growth is almost 48 per cent, while the increase for the same places in 1890-1900 was 25 per cent.

## Vatican's Reply Received.

San Sebastian, Spain—Garcia Prieto, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, has received the Vatican's reply to the note outlining Spain's position in the dispute with the Holy See. In his answer Cardinal Merry del Val confines himself to the consideration of the conduct of the various cabinets at Madrid toward the Vatican Curia, and to the justification of the attitude of the Holy See. Senator Prieto will submit the cardinal's reply to a cabinet council. Premier Canalejas, will adhere to his original program.

## Miners Want Conference.

Pittsburg, Kan.—By a vote of 13 to 5 the conference committee of the union miners in the Southwestern field decided in favor of opening negotiations with the operators to draft a contract upon the terms submitted by the latter. The miners will hold a meeting in Kansas City and open negotiations with the operators. According to the members of the conference, the miners are ready to accept the proposition made them by the operators.

## Deposed Friar Disturber.

Rome—A former Franciscan friar, named Beltrami, created a panic in the Basilica of the Vatican at vespers by firing three shots from a revolver in the air. Worshippers fled from the church and service was suspended. Beltrami, who was arrested, said that he desired to attract attention with a view to securing reinstatement to the priesthood.