

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

The trial of the Standard Oil in Ohio has commenced.

Radicals are again in control of the Russian Democrats.

Snow has fallen for the first time this year at Minneapolis.

Taft will heal old feuds in Cuba before proclaiming amnesty.

General Funston will use considerable numbers of mounted infantry in Cuba.

The triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy is to be revised.

Sealing schooners returning to Victoria, B. C., all report the seal catch as light.

San Francisco police have captured the man who is believed to have been the leader in the Japanese bank robbery.

The Philadelphia manager of Armour's packing house has been arrested for the illegal use of boracic acid in hams.

Plans are on foot for the organization by various railroad companies of a gigantic refrigerator and stock car company.

The Columbus, Ohio, board of education has decided to adopt the simplified spelling so far as it is practicable in the schools of the city.

Frauds in the construction of warships have been discovered.

The negro race war continues in a small way in many Southern cities.

J. J. Hill has sounded a warning against the waste of national resources.

Mexican guides have murdered a number of prospectors in the mountains.

Governor Magoon will rule in Cuba under the terms of the constitution of that republic.

Cuban rebels have refused to give up their arms until the government troops are all disarmed.

It is said Mrs. Howard Gould will go to South Dakota and establish a residence when she will sue for a divorce.

A marriage has been arranged between the Grand Duke Michael, only brother of the czar, and Princess Patricia, niece of King Edward.

The new and powerful armored cruiser North Carolina has been successfully launched at Newport News. Exclusive of armor and armament the vessel cost \$3,575,000.

Reed Smoot declares he is neither ashamed of his religion or his state. He appeals to Mormons to concentrate their efforts to obtain land in preference to other forms of investment.

Panama and Colombia are quarrelling about their foreign debts.

Hill has leased large tracts of Minnesota coal lands to the steel trust.

Forest fires are causing great damage to forests in Southern California.

Gas explosion in Philadelphia kills eight men and does great damage.

The army forces are gathering at Newport News for transportation to Cuba.

Howard Gould and his wife are quarrelling about the management of Castle Gould, and may separate.

Two clerks wrestling on the four floor of a Cleveland department store fell from a window and were dashed to death.

The 18-year old son of a Chicago millionaire has been arrested for robbing slot machines and spending the money on chorus girls.

The St. Paul road has voted to issue \$150,000,000 of new stock with which to build a line down the coast from Portland to San Francisco.

The czar has returned to his gilded prison from his yacht, keeping a sharp lookout for bombs.

A great telephone system, backed by the Western Union Telegraph company, is being organized to fight the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

Roosevelt says the enlargement of the powers of the national government is the only remedy for the trust evils.

An emigrant steamer plying between Hoihow and Hongkong foundered. The captain and 60 passengers were lost.

The coroner's jury believes that Carey M. Snyder, whose body was found in the woods near Hillsboro, was murdered.

The governor of Simbirek provinces, Russia, was wounded by a bomb.

A strong desire for annexation by the Cuban citizens of all nationalities is openly expressed and talk is indulged in of talking a vote on the question.

An Oregon minister has laid himself liable to a fine for marrying a couple on the Vancouver ferry while it was moored on the Washington side. The marriage license was procured in Vancouver.

GERMANY REACHING OUT.

Establishment of Bank Part of Game to Get Control of Persia.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—The efforts of Germany to establish a bank in Persia are only a part of a very deep game being played now for the ultimate control of the Persian gulf by the German government. The statement that this bank will be purely commercial is one that causes amusement in diplomatic circles in Europe, where it is felt that the foreign office will have to take energetic steps to prevent the bank being established.

German influence in Teheran is very strong and cautiously but surely Germany is pushing its policy forward. First came the building of the German railroad to the shores of the gulf, and the intrigue that has since been taking place to secure the shah's permission to make Koweit the terminus. Then only a month or two ago came the establishment of a German line of steamships to trade along the gulf, a line heavily subsidized by the German government.

Now comes a proposal for the establishment of the bank. There is good authority for the statement that the Indian government is watching every move very carefully, but the English foreign office so far has remained passive.

LEAGUE FORMED AT HAVANA.

Promoting of Stable Government is Given as Object.

Havana, Oct. 9.—The preliminaries of an organization to be called the Good Government league of Cuba were begun this afternoon at a meeting of Americans, Cubans and others, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the purpose of the association should be the "promoting of all legitimate means, the establishment of a permanent, stable and lawful government, competent to administer justice, insure democratic tranquility, promote the general welfare and insure the blessings of liberty to all the inhabitants of the island."

It was declared that the league intended to adopt whatever means to this end were deemed wisest by a majority of the membership, which is intended to be representatives of all nationalities and sections, and not to be committed to any line of action until it is decided what is most conducive to the objects named.

While there was no expression to that effect, the movement generally is regarded as pointing eventually toward some more definite degree of American control or oversight in Cuban affairs than is vouchsafed by the Platt amendment.

FOURTEEN OFFICERS LET OUT.

Result of 4,596 Courts Martial During Past Year.

Washington, Oct. 9.—During the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of General George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the army, issued today, 4,596 trials by general court martial were held. Fifty of these trials were of commanding officers, 42 of whom were convicted and eight acquitted. Fourteen officers were dismissed by sentence. In four cases the sentences were commuted to loss of rank; in two cases resignations, "for the good of the service," were accepted in lieu of confirming the sentences, and in one case the sentence was disapproved.

About 50 per cent of the enlisted men convicted by general court martial received sentences involving dishonorable discharge and about 5 per cent of these sentences were awarded in view of previous convictions.

The trials by general court martial during the year showed a decrease of 204, as compared with the previous year.

Rebels Waving Machetes.

Havana, Oct. 9.—Reports received here late tonight from Guines and Alquizar declare that disbanded rebels are riding about these towns and waving their machetes in a threatening manner. General Funston will go to Guines tomorrow. The members of the disarming commission for Santa Clara, accompanied by Jose Miguel Gomez, Garcia Canizares, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, and others arrived at Casilda, the port of entry to Trinidad, this evening. They were met by a large crowd.

Steeds From the Desert.

New York, Oct. 9.—Twenty-seven Arabian horses were landed today from the steamship Italia. They have been on the way from Syria since August 14. This importation is said to be the largest of the kind ever made and is the result of the only trade ever issued to an American. Homer Davenport negotiated the purchase. The animals, he says, represent the only strictly desert bred thoroughbreds ever brought to this country.

Ministry to Resign in Protest.

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 9.—It was reported today that the ministry, following the recent example of the national cabinet, intended to resign as a protest against the temporary arrangement of Great Britain and the United States, by the provision of which American herring fishermen secure privileges contrary to the laws of Newfoundland.

Accepts China's Word.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.—Sir Robert Hart, director general of the Chinese imperial customs, has issued a circular to the foreign colony here, saying that he has received assurances that his status with regard to Chinese customs will not be changed and that he is satisfied there will be no undue interference with foreign control of the customs.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

SHEEP ON FOREST RESERVES.

Chief of Grazing Department Announces Limit for Next Year.

Pendleton—As announced by A. F. Porter, chief of the grazing department of the Forest Reserve bureau, in the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve, a general cut of 25 per cent is to be made, reducing the number of sheep from 238,000 to 180,000. In other reserves the number of sheep allowed is as follows:

Western division Blue mountain, 230,000; Wenaha, 100,000; Wallowa, 150,000; Chenimus, 50,000.

In the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve 1,200 sheep will be considered a band and the lambs will not be considered. Permits for one band will be allowed in the eastern division without reduction. Permits for less than one band may be increased, provided such does not exceed 20 per cent nor go over 1,200.

Growers having from 1,200 to 2,000 sheep in the reserve this year will be cut 20 per cent, provided such a cut will not reduce the number below 1,200. Those having from 2,000 to 4,000 in the reserve this year will be cut 30 per cent, with a corresponding provision as the above.

Growers having 4,000 or more sheep in the eastern division this year will be cut 40 per cent, provided such a cut will not make the average cut for the entire division greater than 25 per cent.

In the western division of the Blue mountain reserve the reduction will be made in a similar manner, though the average cut will be 20 per cent.

In the Wenaha reserve 1,100 sheep will be considered a band, and those now having less than that number in the reserve will be allowed an increase.

On or about November 1 a meeting of the stockmen who use the eastern division of the Blue mountain reserve will be held at Sumpter, under the direction of Superintendent D. B. Sheller, and at that time the range within the reserve will be segregated among the stockmen according to the rules of the Forest Reserve bureau.

Hood River Land in Demand.

Hood River—Sales of ranch and city property aggregating \$60,000 in one day are reported by Hood River real estate men, who said that the demand here for apple land was never better than at present. The statement was made that O. L. Vanderbilt had been offered \$100,000 for his apple orchard known as Beulah Land, which he refused because he has a \$15,000 crop of apples on it, which the intending purchaser wanted included in the sale. Vanderbilt confirms the sale. The ranch of F. Chandler, 60 acres, was sold to the real estate firm of Albee, Benham & Co., of Portland, for \$15,000. The ranch is situated near the city, and it is expected that it will be cut up into lots.

One Board for Normal Schools.

Salem—At their session the members of the Department of Superintendent of the State Teachers' association decided without a dissenting vote to favor the placing of all all state normal schools under the control of a single board. There were one or two superintendents who said that they had not fully determined the matter in their own minds and therefore would not vote upon the question, but all those who did vote went on record in the affirmative. The officers elected are: President, L. R. Alderman, of Yamhill; vice president, E. E. Bragg, of Union; secretary, E. F. Neff, of Wasco.

To Operate Dredge Chinook.

Portland—To operate the bar dredge Chinook at the mouth of the Columbia on an annual appropriation furnished by the state is a matter that came up for consideration at the regular monthly meeting of the board of trade. In his monthly statement Secretary Labor devotes considerable space to the fact that the Chinook has been lying idle at the government moorings for two years, and during that time it has been useless so far as the purposes for which it was constructed are concerned. He is of the opinion that funds with which to continue the work on the bar can be secured.

Rebuilding Pendleton Levee.

Pendleton—The work of rebuilding the levee along the western part of the city has been started with a small force of men and teams. Owing to the lateness of the season the work will be rushed as fast as possible. This city is now in the midst of a labor famine. In addition to the usual demands for help, the street paving company, the levee builders and the government road experts are all being greatly handicapped.

Linn School Fund Apportioned.

Albany—County School Superintendent Jackson has made the semi-annual apportionment of the Linn county school funds. Albany receiving \$2,308.30 of the amount. Other cities received as follows: Lebanon, \$811.60; Brownsville, \$790.50; Seio, \$260.20; Harrisburg, \$466.60; Halsey, \$302.60. These amounts do not include the amounts received by each district through its own tax.

Where Alfalfa Grows Luxuriantly.

Weston—Marion O'Hara has just finished cutting his third crop of alfalfa at his ranch a short distance above Weston. His best yield was from two acres of sub-irrigated bottom, which made 16½ tons. Mr. O'Hara has put up altogether 125 tons of hay, and is one of the most successful producers in this section of the country.

WOULD REVISE LAWS.

Superintendents and Principals Suggest Important Changes.

Salem—If the legislature of 1907 shall grant any considerable portion of the recommendations of the county school superintendents of Oregon, the public schools of the state will have more funds, longer terms and better paid teachers. In annual session here the superintendents and principals agreed upon many desired changes in the school laws, some of them of much importance and interest not only to teachers and officers, but to taxpayers and school patrons generally.

That the minimum length of term a district shall maintain school shall be increased from three to five months, and that the county school levy shall be raised from \$6 per capita to \$8 per capita, were the most important changes suggested. This is raising the minimum term 60 per cent, and increasing the minimum county levy 33 per cent. One recommendation of general interest to teachers is that an application be granted but one second or third grade certificate in this state. At present only one such certificate may be obtained in a county, but by going from one county to another a teacher may get 33 third grade certificates. The proposed change in the law will compel teachers to advance from year to year in their educational qualifications.

In order to raise the standard for county papers, it is advised that algebra and physics geography be added to the list of subjects upon which an applicant must be examined for a first grade county certificate, and that mental arithmetic be dropped as a separate subject. Composition, bookkeeping and general history were suggested as proper subjects to be included in the examination for first grade county certificates, but only the two mentioned were approved.

The State Population.

Salem—Reports from all but five counties in the state, and these supplied with estimates based upon school statistics by Labor Commissioner Hoff, give the total population for Oregon, according to the 1905 census, as 433,574, as against 413,536, under the 1900 Federal census, or an increase of 20,038 in five years. These figures are based on census returns from the counties sending in reports to the office of secretary of state.

Hunters Cut Wire Fences.

McMinnville—A number of farmers complain that hunters cut their wire fences in order to get their dogs through. One man found that his fence had been cut in three places. There is talk of forming a club to keep poachers off.

Increase in Receipts.

Albany—The receipts of the Albany postoffice for the past quarter were \$2,646.91. This is an increase of \$136.08 over the receipts of the same quarter a year ago.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 65c; bluestem, 68c; valley, 67c; 68c; red, 61c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$23.50; gray, \$22.25 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$20.50 per ton; brewing, \$21.50; rolled, \$23.

Rye—\$1.25 to \$1.35 per cwt.

Corn—Whole, \$26.27; cracked, \$28 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10.11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14.16; clover, \$6.50; cheat, \$7.75; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7.75.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25¢ to 75¢ per box; choice to fancy, 75¢ to \$1.25; grapes, 50¢ to \$1.50 per box; Concord, Oregon, 27¢; half basket; peaches, 80¢ to \$1; pears, 75¢ to \$1.25; cranberries, \$1.25 per box; prunes, 25¢ to 50¢ per box; cranberries, \$9 per barrel; quinces, \$1.25 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, 5¢ to 7¢; cabbage, 1¼¢ to 1½¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, 50¢ to 90¢ per dozen; corn, 12¢ per dozen; cucumbers, 15¢ per dozen; egg plant, 10¢ per pound; lettuce, head, 20¢ per dozen; onions, 10¢ to 12¢ per dozen; peas, 4¢ to 5¢; bell peppers, 5¢; pumpkins, 1¼¢ per pound; spinach, 4¢ to 5¢ per pound; tomatoes, 30¢ to 50¢ per box; parsley, 10¢ to 15¢; sprouts, 7¢ per pound; squash, 1¼¢ per pound; turnips, 90¢ to \$1 per sack; carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per sack; horseradish, 10¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.15 per hundred.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, delivered, 80¢ to 85¢; in carlots f. o. b. country, 75¢ to 80¢; sweet potatoes, 2¢ to 2½¢ per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25¢ to 30¢ per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 31¢ to 32¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12¢ to 12½¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 12¢ to 12½¢; spring, 12¢ to 12½¢; old roosters, 9¢ to 10¢; dressed chickens, 14¢ to 15¢; turkeys, live, 16¢ to 21¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20¢ to 22¢; geese, 1 lb, 9¢ to 10¢; ducks, 14¢ to 15¢.

Hops—Choice, 1905, 11¢ to 12¢; prime, 10¢ to 11¢; 1906, 14¢ to 17¢.

Wool—Valley, 22¢ to 22½¢; Eastern Oregon, 14¢ to 21¢ as to shrinkage; mohair, choice, 28¢ to 30¢.

Cattle—Best steers, \$3.60 to \$5.65; medium, \$3.25 to \$5.25; 2.50 to 2.65; second grade cows, \$2.25 to 2.50; 1.50 to 2.00; calves, \$4.40 to 4.50.

Sheep—Best, \$4.40 to 4.50; lambs, \$4.50.

Hogs—Best, \$6.50; light weights, \$6 to 6.25.



Permanent Trellis of Wire.

The scarcity of bean poles forces me to resort to other means of giving support to my lima beans, says a gardener in Farm and Fireside. At one time I thought we could get around the difficulty by planting the newer bush limas. The latter however have never given me more than a fraction of the crop that I can and do get from my "pole" limas, and now I plant the latter exclusively. They are trained to a post, wire and string trellis.

Posts should be set firmly, and not too far apart. I use galvanized wire of fair strength and find it good for a number of years. It has to stand quite a strain, as the load of thrifty vines is very heavy, and I, therefore, give as much support, by supplementary stakes (between the posts), as is convenient. The wires are made to rest in a crotch at the upper end of the pole or stake.

To make the trellis still stronger, I



LIMA BEAN TRELLIS.

now put several rows side by side, and connect the posts and stakes across the rows by cross strips fastened high enough to allow the horse in cultivating to pass under it.

For each row I stretch two wires, one about six inches above the ground surface, the other about five feet from the ground. Common binder twine is wound zigzag around the two wires. It makes a useful and quite ornamental support for the limas, and the vines take readily, particularly and remarkably so, to the strings, even without much assistance or coaxing on the part of the grower.

Superiority of the Mule.

The mule is less nervous than the horse and therefore loses less energy in useless fretting. In fact, one of the chief characteristics of the mule is his ability to take care of himself under all circumstances, says Farming. Much of the apparent shirking which is charged against the mule is an inborn tendency to husband his strength and make every effort count. The result of this instinctive care on the part of the mule is that he is able to turn out more work than would be possible for a horse of the same weight under the same conditions. The mule instinctively avoids holes, sharp obstacles, barbed wire fences and various other forms of danger which are not so successfully avoided by horses. It is a matter of common observation that in instances where mules run away they seldom injure themselves to any serious extent.

Fumigation to Protect Orchards.

In Germany some interesting experiments have recently been made in the protection of orchard trees against night frosts by means of fumigation. A part of an orchard in bloom was thus successfully guarded against an April frost by the dense smoke of naphthalene. But the experiment was very expensive, fifty kilograms of naphthalene being consumed by seven flames in one hour. Later a new preparation of chemicals was tried, producing a comparatively large volume of smoke with the expenditure of only two kilograms of the material per hour. These trials are under the direction of an experimental gardening association.

Pulling Old Fence Posts.

Fasten chain to post close to the ground, pass it over the wheel of an



POST-PULLING DEVICE.

ordinary corn planter, hitch team to chain and go ahead. It don't damage the wheel and the broad tire keeps it from sinking into the ground.

Setting Fence Posts.

Some farmers argue that it is best to set posts early in the fall, when the ground is solid. Of course, a post carefully set at any time will remain in its place, but the fall season is really a much worse time than in the spring. Digging the hole makes the soil loose, and if done in the fall it has not time to become compact again. Water filters down through the loose soil, which will raise the post a little every year until it throws it out altogether. If the soil has time to settle it absorbs less moisture, and after the first year, if the heaving out has not already begun, it will rarely begin.

Anthrax and Earth Worms.

From recent experiments it is certain that earth worms are responsible for conveying the spores and anthrax from various buried carcasses to the surface of the earth and thus bringing about a reinfection. This process of reinfection was urged by M. Louis Pasteur, but without success.

Make an Asparagus Bed.

Here is a reminder from one who evidently appreciates the good things every farmer may have in his garden. He advises everyone to make an asparagus bed, and says very truly it is easily and quickly done. Asparagus needs a rich, mellow, warm soil. Manure the ground thoroughly with well rotted stable manure. Plow eight to ten inches deep or deeper. Plant in a long row. Pulverize thoroughly with disk and harrow. Secure a hundred 2 year-old plants at a cost of from 50 cents to \$1. Open a row with plow or a cultivator. Set plants two feet apart in row with crown three inches below surface. Press soil firmly about plants, fill up the row and cultivate same as corn or beans, and next year you will have an abundance of delicious and healthful food, and the same will continue for years if you keep free from weeds and add each year a fresh supply of farm fertilizer.

Value of a Silo.

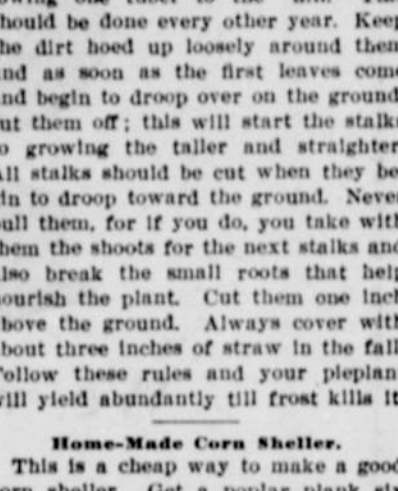
It is very important to provide some means by which the dairy cow can be supplied with good food at all seasons of the year in order that she may yield milk most economically. Such medium may be found in the silo which furnishes a place for the storing of food in the form of silage. It is a well-known fact that the nearest an ideal food that can be obtained for the dairy cow is good pasture; but for several months in the year green pasture is not available. At such times the best substitute are corn silage and such roots as mangels and turnips. Corn yields an average of twice as much dry matter per acre as root crops; and since the latter involve much more labor, and greater expense, silage is far more economical.

How to Grow Rhubarb.

Have the ground on which rhubarb is grown very rich. It requires well-rotted manure. Divide the roots, allowing one tuber to the hill. This should be done every other year. Keep the dirt heaped up loosely around them and as soon as the first leaves come, and begin to droop over on the ground, cut them off; this will start the stalks to growing the taller and straighter. All stalks should be cut when they begin to droop toward the ground. Never pull them, for if you do, you take with them the shoots for the next stalks and also break the small roots that help nourish the plant. Cut them one inch above the ground. Always cover with about three inches of straw in the fall. Follow these rules and your pieplant will yield abundantly till frost kills it.

Home-Made Corn Sheller.

This is a cheap way to make a good corn sheller. Get a poplar plank six inches wide, one inch thick and three



THE HOME-MADE CORN SHELLER.

feet long. Dress the plank smooth; drive some 8-penny nails into the plank to within one inch of the heads; put them one-half inch apart in rows in a square six inches each way.

Bees and Smoking.

Many times bees are smoked more than is necessary; perhaps, because not every one knows that during a nectar flow some honey is lost every time a hive is opened, says Farming. When bees are smoked they fill themselves with honey and if so much smoke is used that most of the bees in the hive at that time take honey, it will be more than an hour before it is redeposited into the cells and the regular work resumed. Bees sometimes gather nectar enough to make a pound of honey an hour, so one can see that it would be quite a loss if every colony in a fair sized apiary were smoked enough to interrupt the work for one hour.

To Ripen Cream.

Cream left to itself will become sour spontaneously. This is the result of the growth of lactic acid bacteria, which feed upon the milk sugar, and as a final process convert it into a lactic acid. Other forms of bacteria are always present in cream; some have little or no effect in the ripening process, while others, if allowed to develop, produce undesirable and often obnoxious flavors. To cultivate and develop these "wild" germs is called "spontaneous" ripening, and is often attended with uncertainty. Good butter making demands the use of a "starter," either home-made or a pure culture. The former should be made of selected skim milk.

Keeping Hogs Clean.

To give the pigs a thorough scrubbing may appear to be labor thrown away, but if two lots of pigs are treated alike in every respect, except that one lot receives a thorough scrubbing with soapuds once in a while, there will be a marked difference in favor of the hogs that are washed when the time for slaughter arrives. A clean bed of straw with a dry house, so as to afford them comfort at night, will also promote thrift and growth. The hog is naturally a cleanly animal and enjoys a bath. If considered a filthy animal, that devours filthy food, it is because of the treatment given. Hogs will select clean and wholesome food if given the opportunity to do so.