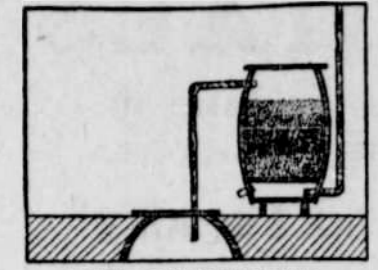


# FARMERS' CORNER

## Economical Clatern Filter.

A practical filter is necessary for the clatern. One may be constructed of any good, sound oak barrel, as shown in the illustration herewith. One head is removed and several holes bored in it. It is then dropped inside and forms a false bottom, as shown, leaving a clear space between it and the bottom or head proper. Six or seven inches of coarse gravel or broken stone are next placed on the false bottom, and on this a layer of charcoal six or seven inches thick is placed, and on the charcoal a second layer of stone or gravel. In all it should be about eighteen or twenty inches thick. The water enters the

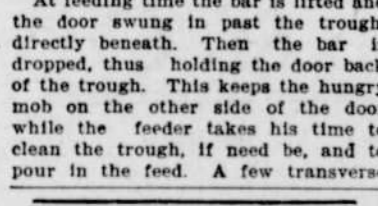


FILTER MADE OF A BARREL.

barrel at the bottom between the head and the false bottom through the regular down spout, which is clearly illustrated. It passed up through the gravel and charcoal and out at the top through a second pipe which leads to the clatern. The top layer of stone may be improved on by filling the voids between the stone with sand. The sand is covered with cheesecloth stretched on a wire and the cloth and wire held in place with one or two stones. A small wooden plug or faucet is placed at the lower end of the barrel to drain same after a rain or when washing out the filter. Give the barrel two or three coats of paint, provide a close fitting cover and your filter will do the work just as well as any twenty-five dollar filter in the 'and.

## Unique Door for the Pigeon.

A very convenient way of feeding pigs was observed in the swinehouse of a prominent breeder, an arrangement that made the tridally feedings a matter of so little difficulty that a child could place the feed before a pen of unruly noses. The front of each pen was hinged at the top, swinging downward against the farther sides of the uprights, as here shown, the weight of the door being sufficient to hold it in place. On the front of the door is a vertical bar with a pin through the top, as here shown. This is held in place by two wooden blocks notched out to admit of the bars sliding up and down, the blocks being bolted to the door. If desired the home blacksmith could easily shape a piece of iron to perform the same duty. At feeding time the bar is lifted and the door swung in past the trough, directly beneath. Then the bar is dropped, thus holding the door back of the trough. This keeps the hungry mob on the other side of the door while the feeder takes his time to clean the trough. If need be, and to pour in the feed. A few transverse



PIG PEN DOOR.

bars across the top of the trough prevent any unusually plish pig from crowding down the length of the trough to the exclusion of others. When ready to admit the pigs to the feed the bar is lifted and the door drops to its usual position. Any farmer can make such a device, all that is required, besides the lumber that would have to be used in any case, being the hinges.

## Keeping Tab on Hens.

It is a good plan to watch for the hens that are laying and those that are not. Those that are not laying these days should be disposed of, for they take away what profit the busy ones make. The eggs from the persistent layers should be used for hatching purposes, so that a better strain of laying hens may be obtained for next season. It is only by careful watching and observation that the busy hens can be told from the drones. —Agricultural Epitomist.

## Disposition of Breeders.

In breeding profitable horses care should be taken to select animals known to possess desirable qualities. Vicious mares should not be bred. Every year bad dispositioned horses send quite a number of persons to premature graves and cripple others, while the material damage they do is quite considerable.

## Cool Tar Remedy for Mange.

For itch or mange, rubbing of tall or mane, wash thoroughly with warm soft water and soap, then rub in with brush a proper strength of coal tar dip used on sheep and dogs. Scrub every three or four days until cured. Disinfect stalls and harness also or you never will get rid of the pest.

## Age of Usefulness.

The period of a hen's usefulness depends altogether on the hen. While the first year is usually the best for egg production, it is not always the case, some hens laying better the second year. But, as a rule, one will get the greatest number of eggs from a given number of fowls by having the pullets hatched early in March and April are the best months, so as to get them laying early in the fall, and change them each year, disposing of the fowls when they cease laying to go through the molting process.

## FARMED LANDS.

An exhaustive census investigation of farm interests throughout the United States showed that in the last ten years the total number of farms has increased 18 per cent. In the older States, from Ohio eastward, there has been going on for twenty years a tendency toward the amalgamation of farms distant from market into larger holdings. There are now almost three times as many farms as in 1870, and an unprecedented increase in the value of farm lands and live stock is the even more momentous fact revealed by this inquiry. The land in farms, with their buildings, improvements and live stock, is to-day almost \$30,000,000,000, a gain of 44 per cent in ten years. Present values are two and one-half times the farm values of thirty years ago. In the North Central States the increase in the value of farms is 43 per cent; in the South Central States, 58 per cent; in the North Atlantic, 13 per cent, and in the South Atlantic, 34 per cent.

## Keeping Milk Utensils Clean.

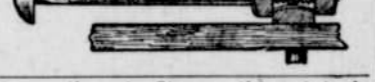
Discard the dishcloth and the dish towel when the milk utensils are being washed. Wash them in warm water first, with plenty of some washing compound, and use a brush to do the work, but never a rag. Get into every part of them, after which rinse off with clean warm water, and then either put them in boiling water or pour boiling water over them. Stand the parts up so they will drain and use no cloth to wipe them. The hot surface will dry them quickly, and they will be clean. Leave the parts in a sunny place if possible.

## Testing Poultry for the Tubercle.

Some experts in choosing poultry for the table depend upon testing the breastbone, but sometimes dealers break this out for you, then you are out. In a young chicken or goose the cartilage in the breastbone will bend easily. If the bird is a year old it will be brittle, and in an old fowl will break before it will bend to any amount. To make this test, take the end of the breastbone farthest from the head and make the attempt to bend it to one side. If it is young it will bend easily to either side.

## Substitute for a Wrench.

If in need of a wrench and one is not at hand, take a large bolt and run on two nuts, allowing a space be-



FOREST REMEDIES.

## How the Trapper Cures Snow Blindness and Treats Grip.

"Outside of battling with weather conditions the serious troubles encountered by Maine fur traders are snow blindness and influenza," said Benjamin G. Flood, who is engaged in the fur business and is an expert trapper. He was talking with a Washington Herald writer. "When one becomes snow blind from long tramping above sealed and glaring drifts and the outside world is made up of alternating bars of flame and darkness the sufferer whittles two broad disks of tough spruce wood until they are thin, cuts a transverse slit in it to fit directly over the line of vision and goes wandering about in the semidarkness until he recovers, perhaps assisting nature to some extent by bathing his inflamed eyes in a decoction of witch hazel bark secured from bushes which grow beside the camp.

## Beef and Dairy Cattle.

When a dairyman has faced the actual practice of selling cows from his herd for beef he will not feel encouraged over the outlook of combining beef and dairy qualities in the same herd. There is a popular prejudice against eating beef from an old, played out dairy cow, and there is no advantage in trying to combine the two qualities in one animal.

## Grain Ration for Colts.

An experienced horseman has found equal parts of corn and oats ground together to be one of the best grain rations for growing colts. It furnishes elements needed for the production of fat, bone and muscle. Adding bran or linseed meal to the ration aids very much in keeping the bowels regular and avoids constipation, and in this way lessens the liability of disease.

## Dynamiting Holes for Planting.

Tree planters advocate dynamiting holes for the planting of fruit trees. When there is an impervious hardpan they advise the digging of the hole deep enough for the tree, then placing a small stick of dynamite in the hardpan and the explosion will loosen up the ground so that the roots of the trees may take deeper hold in the soil.

## Useful Little Suggestions.

A dirty collar often makes a sore shoulder. Are rabbits and mice skinning your young trees? Cheap harness often proves an expensive instrument. The most perfect milk can be quickly and easily spoiled. It will cost no more per pound to grow a colt than a calf. A little axle grease applied where it belongs saves horseflesh. Unthrashed cow pea hay, well cured, ranks among the best of dairy feed. Successful hog raisers will always have clover alfalfa pastures for their animals. Everybody is in danger of having a poor stand of corn unless the seed is tested. We do not need manure nor commercial fertilizer on our orchards as much as light cultivation and perfect care. If you cultivate your orchard, see that the ground is kept finely mulched, in order to preserve the moisture the trees should have. A cheap paint can be made from a solution of borax and water mixed with linseed oil. Every farmer in the country has a place for sheep, some perhaps only for fifty, others for 1,000. Let the young pigs learn to eat with their dams and as soon as possible put them all on pasture. Make your head save your heels by careful planning, and you can do twice the work with fewer steps. Hornless cattle are preferred by feeders and shippers, and they will usually pay a premium for those

## CRUDE OLD MONARCH.

### Nord Alexis, Who Died in Exile Recently, a Barbaric Tyrant.

Nord Alexis, former president of Haiti, who died at Kingston, Jamaica, while in exile, lived in barbaric splendor surrounded by officers who had all they could do to walk about, so did they were they with gold lace. His guards are reported to have been constantly sleeping in the rooms of the comic opera palace, the furnishings of which were imported from abroad at unheard-of expense. Alexis himself wore a uniform of glaring green and gold. He had polished manners and spoke excellent French, the New York Sun says. Here is a description of the personal appearance during the last days of his rule:

"His face was black as black could be. It was far more Ethiopian than the average negro in the north. The profile was almost triangular and the chin dropped straight off. Behind his gold spectacles his eyes were sunken and the whites were discolored to a dirty brown."

There were incessant plots and uprisings against his rule, but it was not until December, 1903, that any kind of effectual resistance was made. Then the people arose in a body and thrust him out. A revolutionary army had possession of about half the republic. At last the people of Port au Prince suddenly rose one morning, the administration buildings were seized and mobs surged around the rooco palace calling upon the old man inside to come out and be killed. He watched them from an upper window for a day. He was game and would have fought to the death, but the foreign consuls urged surrender. So with a few attendants he drove in the carriage of the French consul through the streets to a waiting French schoolship while the people spat at him and cursed him. He seemed more overcome by their "ingratitude" than by the loss of his power. Leaving the carriage, he left a bag of gold in it said to amount to \$20,000. This was the last amount in the course of his exile the deposed president came to this country and remained a few months. There was a very persistent belief among those who knew Alexis best that he was a believer in voodooism and that the cruelty in the man's nature was a religion with him. It is hardly doubtful that he was an adherent of the savage African rites.

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## Washington, June 11.

Large amounts of politics were mixed up with the debate on the sundry civil bill today, and it was all over the tariff. In the sundry civil bill there was a provision for \$250,000 with which to enable the president to investigate the operation of the present tariff law. Many senators took part in the discussion precipitated, and Senator Clay, of Georgia, started the fireworks by charging that the measure was intended to delude the insurgent Republicans into the belief that there was to be another revision of the tariff, which he tried to prove by Republican success. By approving the latest step in the re-classification of the national forests and public lands today, President Taft increased the public domain available for homestead entry to 1,182,816 acres and increased the national forests 381,094 acres. The proclamation which the president signed eliminated 11,154 acres from the Gunnison forest; 5,640 acres from the Cochotopa forest and 45,489 acres from the Uncompagure forest, all in Colorado. All these lands will be available to settlers. The re-classification is the government's hope of stemming the tide of emigration from the United States to the Canadian Northwest. With more than a million acres now available for homestead entry, it is declared there will be no need of settlers going over the border to gain the advantages of a virgin homestead. Secretary Ballinger also made some additions to the lands available for homesteaders to day, when he designated 875,000 acres in Wyoming and nearly 4,000 acres in Colorado as available.

## Washington, June 10.

The bill authorizing the assignment of homestead entries on government irrigation projects, which passed the senate today, was reconsidered by the house irrigation committee today and after an argument by Representative Hamer, the amendment, previously adopted by the committee, providing that assignment of entries be made to qualified homestead entrymen, was stricken out. Hamer objected to this amendment, declaring it restricted opportunities for disposing of the lands, and on his motion the committee reported the bill exactly as it passed the senate. Assignments may now be made to any one.

## Washington, June 9.

The Oregon senators have lost another opportunity to get a government headquarters established at Portland. The civil service commission on July 1 will create a new district, comprising Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, all but Wyoming being carved out of the old San Francisco district. Through the efforts of the Washington senators the headquarters of this new district is to be located at Seattle, notwithstanding that Portland is more centrally located. Insurgent senators practically reached an agreement today to support the house provision in the sundry civil bill, making an appropriation for the expenses of the tariff board. Speeches will be made in the senate expressing preference for a tariff commission but announcing acceptance of the house provision. Charles B. Merrick, at present register of the Portland land office, was this afternoon nominated for postmaster at Portland, to succeed the late John C. Young.

## Washington, June 8.

By the overwhelming majority of 195 to 101, the house today passed the postal savings bank bill as recently agreed upon by the Republican caucus of the house. Not a single Republican voted against the measure on the final roll call. Prior to this action the house, by 113 to 196, rejected the Democratic substitute for the bill. The vote on the several motions involved in the measure followed six hours of debate, in which many Republicans and Democrats recorded their views upon the bill of the majority and the substitute, supported by a large portion of the minority. Congress was asked today by members of the house and by prominent representatives of Jewish organizations to pass the resolution proposed by Representative Harrison, Democrat of New York, condemning the persecution of Jews in Russia and requesting the President to use his friendly offices with the Russian government to obtain action to prevent a recurrence of the recent massacre. Pulp and printing paper manufactured from wood cut on crown lands in the Province of Quebec prior to May 1 last is subject to the countervailing duty of 25 cents a cord, or its equivalent of 35 cents a ton in the manufactured state as print paper, as provided by the new tariff law, according to a decision the Treasury department today. Charging that Russian immigrants were being held virtually in a state of peonage on sugar plantations of Hawaii, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has protested to Secretary Nagel, of the department of commerce and labor, and the latter has demanded the prosecution of the

## Coal Land Bill Passed.

Washington, June 8.—The house bill authorizing the disposal of the surface coal lands for agricultural purposes was passed by the senate today. The measure, which is considered very important, now requires only the signature of the president to make it a law. The bill will permit the settlement and cultivation of vast areas of public lands which, while they have been withdrawn on account of their coal deposits, are still valuable for agriculture. The government does not part with its control of the land.

## Medical Trust Alleged.

Washington, June 8.—An attack on the Medical Journal, the official journal of the American Medical association, as being part of a medical trust building scheme of that organization, was made before the house committee on interstate commerce today by Frederick A. Bangs, of Chicago. Mr. Bangs represented the National League for American Freedom, which is opposing the pending bills for the creation of a department of health.

# BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

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## BAD QUAKE IN ITALY.

Large Area Badly Shaken—Dead Number About 50.

Rome, June 8.—Great apprehension has been caused again by seismic disturbances showing that the zone affected by the earthquake shocks today is a vast one, embracing practically the whole of Southern Italy, as well as a portion of Tuscany and Venetia to the north. Some reports estimate the number of dead at 50, and of injured at several hundred. It is feared that many are buried in the ruins of buildings thrown down at Calitri. It is said that in this town half the buildings have been wrecked and the number of dead is above 35.

From many other towns and villages come stories of fallen homes, death and suffering. At San Sole, in the province of Potenza, six persons were killed and five injured. The convicts in the prison at Bonavento became panic-stricken and tried to force their way past the guards, but were overpowered by troops.

The district in which the most serious damage occurred extends for only about 50 miles about Mount Vulture, in the province of Avellino. This region has suffered much in the past from earthquake shocks and in 1851 800 persons were killed.

The government has taken hold of the situation with promptitude and although the earthquake occurred during the night military and civil authorities were soon hard at work giving aid to the injured, preparing shelter for the homeless and bending their energies to the re-establishment of order.

## WORK IS ORDERED RESUMED.

New York Central President Much Pleased With Settlement. Washington, June 8.—President Brown, of the New York Central, was so pleased at the way in which President Taft treated the railroads in the present controversy over rates that he said tonight he would order the resumption of all work on the Central which he ordered suspended last Friday.

This work, it was said at that time, would require an expenditure of about \$5,000,000. It had to do with the improving of stations, building new ones, laying additional tracks, making yard and roadbed improvements. The Central also will permit the Pressed Steel Car company, Standard Steel Car company and American Steel Car company, all of Pittsburg, to go ahead with orders given them some time ago for 3,000 new freight cars which he estimated would cost about \$1,000 each. The orders for these cars were cancelled Friday also.

Commenting on the agreement reached with the administration today, President Brown said: "It was just as good an arrangement as could have been made."

## JAPAN AFTER SOUTH POLE.

Expedition Hurries to Goal of Antarctic Exploration. Victoria, June 8.—Japan is hurrying an expedition under Lieutenant Shirase to leave this month in the hope of anticipating the British expedition to the South Pole, according to news brought by the Weir steamer River Clyde, which reached port today. Some Japanese professors are to accompany the expedition, which will be restricted to Japanese. The diet has voted money for the enterprise, and when the River Clyde left, Lieutenant Shirase was at Sendai preparing for the voyage to the Antarctic. He said he would plant the Rising Sun flag at the South Pole before other explorers could reach there.

## Van Cleave Can't Produce.

Rock Island, Ill., June 8.—James B. Van Cleave, ex-state insurance commissioner, failed today to get before the Rock Island county grand jury as a voluntary witness in the fraternity insurance investigation. Van Cleave, who was here last week, claimed to have documentary authority for withdrawing \$57,000 reserve funds of the Fraternal Tribunes from the Chicago Title & Trust company and depositing it in the Lincoln National bank of Springfield, from which it was paid out on alleged bogus death claims.

## Settlers Coming Back.

Washington, June 8.—An unusually heavy movement of homesteaders this Spring into various parts of the arid West is indicated by reports that have come to the reclamation service. Train loads of settlers have been pouring into Montana, Oregon and Washington and large numbers have been seeking the milder climate of the Southwest. A cheering feature in connection with the movement is said to be the return of thousands of American citizens from Canada, offsetting in a measure the exodus of others to the Dominion.

## Marooned Miner Rescued.

Seward, Alaska, June 8.—John Schmitt, of Los Angeles, had a narrow escape from death late in May while coming down the Susitna river from Talkeetna station. His boat was capsized by floating ice, but Schmitt managed to reach a log and made his way to a ledge of rock, where he was marooned without food until rescued by the river steamer Alice. He was nearly dead of starvation and exposure when found.

## Summer Practice Cruise Begins.

Annapolis, Md., June 8.—Bound on the annual summer practice cruise for the instruction of midshipmen, the battleships, Iowa, flagship; Indiana and Massachusetts, with Captain George R. Clark as squadron commander, sailed this morning. The cruises this year will include stops at many foreign ports.

## Pittston Strike to Be Settled.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 8.—An early settlement of the strike of 12,000 mine workers in the Pittston district is looked for today. It is possible there may be an adjustment of grievances without the intercession of a conciliation board.

# UNITED EFFORTS TO SAVE TIMBER

## Railroads, Timbersmen and Officials Co-operate.

Disappearance of Prospective Tonnage Stirrs Roads to Action—Big Increase in Values. Portland, Ore., June 7.—Realizing that with the burning of every thousand feet of standing timber there is a loss of labor amounting to \$3, that stumpage values decrease \$2, and the railroads see the vanishing of tonnage which cannot be replaced for many years, the necessity of adopting safety measures for the prevention of the repetition of the fires of 1902 has led to the organization of several cooperative associations.

Oregon and Washington in 1902 helplessly watched the gigantic conflagrations which wiped out a large amount of the visible assets of the states, and also resulted in the destruction of two towns, Springwater, Or., and Brush Prairie, Wash., more than 20 lives being lost. That fire occurred in a dry season in the mountains, and was only one of the many which raged along the Cascades and adjacent ranges. It is said by timber cruisers and millmen from the upper waters of the rivers of the two states that the year 1910 is thus far a duplicate of the conditions which made possible the losses of that season.

Anticipating the danger which is sure to exist, an effective system of patrol is being placed in operation, the railroads, timber owners, state and county organizations joining with the forest service in an endeavor to prevent the occurrence of fires and to control those which may be started. Many of the large railroads on the Coast have begun clearing their rights of way of all inflammable material for a distance of 100 feet on either side of the center of the track, equipping their engines with spark arresters and instructing train crews and employes in fire fighting. Sparks from railroad engines have proved the greatest cause of fires, and are followed by donkey engines, hunters' and campers' fires, mill smokestacks and lightning. One of the destructive fires of the Coos Bay region was caused by a settler knocking the ashes from his pipe among the dry leaves and twigs beside a log on which he was resting.

An effort will be made to keep in touch with slash burnings made by settlers and to warn all persons entering the forests of this state of the necessity of exercising care in handling fire. The forest lands are now plastered with warning signs. In this manner it is hoped to save the tremendous values which are becoming available with the development of railroads. Timber sections which at one time sold in Oregon for \$500 have recently changed hands for as much as \$160,000. On that basis the prevention of forest fires becomes a matter of stern business.

## MISS MORGAN OBSERVER

Daughter of Financier Mingles With Aged Laborers. New York, June 7.—To see with her own eyes the conditions under which the men who are building the Catskill aqueduct to New York City are working, Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, went 500 feet below the surface of Rondout valley today and talked for hours with gangs of Italians and negroes. Accompanying her were Miss Frances Keller, secretary of the State Immigration department, and Dr. David Flynn, sanitary superintendent of the board of water supply. The trip was made as a result of a criticism published by Miss Keller in a magazine article.

Miss Morgan had little to say of her observations, but she praised the engineers and begged them to "be kind to the poor fellows."

## President Returns Home.

Washington, June 7.—President Taft returned to Washington tonight at 8:44 o'clock from his Western trip. He went directly to the White house, declaring he intended to see no one this evening. The president was highly pleased with the enthusiasm shown by the crowds that greeted him at the railroad station at which his train stopped today. Although there was a steady downpour of rain, cheering crowds hailed Mr. Taft, who spoke briefly at several points.

## Madriz Ready for Mediation.

Bluefields, Nic., June 7.—General Estrada, leader of the provisional government, has repeated the offer that he made last March to Madriz looking to the establishment of peace. The conditions of his proposal provide for the friendly mediation of the United States, that country to designate the Nicaragua whom it considers most fit to occupy the presidency provisionally, neither Dr. Madriz nor General Estrada being eligible; the provisional president to convoke elections for a constitutional president.