

HONORED GUEST

President Roosevelt Receives Royal Welcome to Oregon.

TENS OF THOUSANDS LINE THE WAY

Invited to the State by Governor—Laid
Monument—Off for Sound.

Olympia, Wash., May 23.—President Roosevelt was gloriously welcomed to this city yesterday. All Portland made a day of it, put on its best attire, flocked to the city and climbed even the roofs and chimneys to see him.

The spirit of the people was never before in this city. If there had been a martial thrill that electrified the populace, it could not have been the throngs of enthusiastic spectators more than the peaceful visit of the president.

Thousands crowded the streets as he rode by. Less numerous still lined the sidewalks to the city park, where the president laid the cornerstone of the Lewis and Clark monument. In the evening they surged to the hotel, calling for him with a clamor, until he appeared on the fire escape and satisfied them with a brief speech. Then he returned to the banquet from which the people called him.

All arrangements for the visit were made so successfully. The only awkward event was the heavy rainfall which began just as the president entered the city park, and continued during the ceremonies there. But the rain did not quench his ardor, and he made even the better for it. He knew the blessing of abundant rain, and paid tribute to Western Oregon by saying here he did not need to talk about irrigation. Then, after paying tribute to the memory of Lewis and Clark, and to the people of Oregon to emulate their predecessors, he sealed the city in the monument where lies the pioneer box.

He will leave this morning for Puget Sound.

On Behalf of the State.

Olympia, Or., May 22.—Ten thousand people of Oregon welcomed President Roosevelt to the state capital yesterday morning. On behalf of the people of a commonwealth, Governor George Chamberlain voiced the state's greeting and with vociferous cheers the people manifested their hearty concurrence in all that was said. For an hour the president addressed the assembled multitude from the west steps of the capitol, and that they were highly pleased with the ideas he expressed was demonstrated by frequent interruption of applause and cheers.

The reception here was the formal welcome on behalf of the state. Nothing was left undone which could contribute to the comfort of the president and strength to the expression of respect and admiration for the nation's chief.

FACES BIG DEFICIT.

Postal Department Must Ask Congress for Appropriation.

Washington, May 23.—Congress will be asked at the opening of its next session to make an appropriation to cover the deficiencies in both the regular delivery service and the rural free delivery service of the postoffice department. Postmaster General Payne announced today that this deficiency now aggregates exactly \$227,300, of which \$105,000 is in the free delivery branch. The postmaster general said he very much regretted the existence of the deficit, and for the first time publicly criticized the administration of A. W. Machen, the general superintendent of the free delivery system, who is now on indefinite leave of absence.

"This is not the first time that a deficit has occurred in the free delivery service," said Mr. Payne. "I regret its existence. At the opening of the next congress Mr. Machen pointed out that without additional appropriations no more routes could be established beyond those ready to be installed January 1. He maintained, however, that if congress appropriated \$500,000 for the purpose the work could be continued during the rest of the fiscal year. This appropriation was promptly made, but it was exhausted. Despite this fact, the office (free delivery) was going on increasing the deficiency, and if we had not taken steps to curtail the expenditures and suspend the establishing of routes until the beginning of the next fiscal year the deficit would have been much larger. It was not good administration."

Turkey Would Exile Bulgarians.

Constantinople, May 23.—Hilma Pasha, the inspector general under the reform movement in European Turkey, is credited with having formulated a plan for the colonization of Anatolia and the islands of the archipelago, by Bulgarians, whom he proposes to deport wholesale from Macedonia. It is doubtful, however, if the powers will permit this. Meanwhile, Hilma has planned to summarily exile to Anatolia the Macedonian prisoners who were suspected of complicity in the recent events in European Turkey.

Government Subsidy Doubtful.

Vancouver, B. C., May 23.—If any cash subsidy is granted by the Dominion government to the transcontinental railroad to be built by the Grand Trunk, it will be very small. It is doubtful if any financial aid will be given by the government to the enterprise. As for land grants, it is definitely announced that there will be none. All that the government proposes to do is to guarantee the bonds of the company, taking a first mortgage.

ON PUGET SOUND.

President Receives Hearty Ovation in Western Washington.

Olympia, Wash., May 23.—President Roosevelt caught his first glimpse of Puget Sound at 1:20 yesterday afternoon as his train entered Olympia, the capital city of Washington. Although other stops had been made in Washington, it was in Olympia that the official reception to the state was accorded the President.

The Governor's staff, ex-Governors of the state, state officers and reception committees appointed by the Legislature, in addition to 5000 people from out of the city, were gathered here to greet the President. From the Northern Pacific depot to the State capitol building, long lines of troops from the National guard of the state were deployed, and the President and party entered carriages at the depot and were driven through arches of evergreen and flowers and between long lines of soldiers to the office of Governor McBride.

The President's carriage was escorted by a platoon of cavalry. Governor McBride and Mayor C. J. Lord occupied seats in the President's carriage, which had been decorated with the state flower, rhododendron and evergreen. At the office of Governor McBride an informal reception of ten minutes was held, and distinguished members of the Evergreen State were presented to the President.

From the main entrance of the capitol building a platform had been constructed reaching out 50 feet. A series of arches increasing in size started at the capitol doorway and ended at the end of the platform. One hundred and fifty people were seated on the platform and from its outer edge the President addressed briefly the people gathered in Capitol Park.

At the close of the President's address the party entered carriages again and were driven for ten minutes through the residence portion of the city to the Masonic Temple. The Masonic Temple in Olympia was built over 50 years ago and was the cradle of Masonry in the Northwest. Within its walls the first Masonic lodge organized in territory west of the Mississippi river and north of the Columbia river, held its sessions. When the Temple was reached only the Presidential party entered. Within they were greeted by John Arthur, of Seattle, Grand Master Mason of the State of Washington, and were presented to officers of the Grand Lodge.

Crowd at Tacoma.

Tacoma, May 23.—The President called Tacoma the "City of Destiny" yesterday afternoon at Wright Park, and captured the hearts of 30,000 people assembled there. Probably not more than two or three in the 30,000 expected to hear Tacoma's pet name. The cheering at all times during the President's speech was loud and prolonged, but when he referred to Tacoma by the name dear to the hearts of all true Tacomans, the men waved handkerchiefs frantically, the men swung their hats, and the youngsters screamed with delight. The President was plainly pleased with the hit, and he smiled broadly, causing another round of vociferous applause.

CUBA SIGNS TREATY.

Platt Amendment Has Been Accepted in Its Entirety.

Havana, May 25.—The permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba, in which is incorporated all the provisions of the Platt amendment, was signed this afternoon. The act of signing the treaty took place at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the office of the Secretary of State. The signers were Secretary of State Zald and United States Minister Squiers, who were constituted special plenipotentiaries for that purpose. Senator Zald and Mr. Squiers simply met, accompanied by their secretaries, and the signing was accomplished, and copies of the treaty exchanged within a few minutes.

The permanent treaty contains no provision for its abrogation, and no extraneous conditions of any kind. It simply incorporates the entire Platt amendment into the form of a treaty. The length of time consumed by the negotiations was principally due to the fact that Cuban Government desired to include in the treaty various extraneous conditions, especially one to the effect that there should be no intervention in Cuban affairs by the United States, except through the initiative of the President of Cuba. All these conditions were rejected.

Hail Breaks in Roofs.

Salina, Kan., May 25.—The worst hail storm in the history of Salina visited this place tonight. Nearly every window in the town was broken. The hail broke through corrugated iron roofs on the business houses, and the rain pouring in damaged thousands of dollars worth of property. After the hail a severe wind storm came up, taking the roof off the Methodist Church and doing damage to other small buildings. A bad storm is reported from the vicinity of Niles and Pennington, northwest of Salina.

Damage by Cloudburst in Ohio.

Cincinnati, O., May 25.—Reports today show that much damage was done last night in different parts of the Ohio Valley by cloudburst and lightning. No lives were lost and none were seriously injured, but many people were shocked by lightning. The interurban electric lines are still badly disabled. A car on the Mill Creek Valley line was struck by lightning and set on fire at Carthage, and the passengers narrowly escaped death, all being unconscious for a short time.

Catholics Look to Emperor.

London, May 23.—An address to Emperor William is being widely signed here expressing the hope of the British Catholics that Germany may be entrusted with the protection of Catholic interests in the East, and assuring the emperor that the British Catholics will labor to remove the misunderstandings between Great Britain and Germany, and the promotion of the friendliness of the two countries.

CHINA COWED BY RUSSIA.

She is Agreeing, One by One, to All the Czar's Demands.

London, May 21.—According to a Pekin dispatch to the Times, dated May 19, the situation at Niu Chwang and in Manchuria, in spite of proclamations and assurance, is unchanged. There is a constant flow of Russians and war materials to both the Chinese and Korean banks of the Yalu river. Trustworthy evidence, says the dispatch, confirms the report that numbers of Chinese described as former brigands are officered by Russians. They number at least 2,000 and carry a badge inscribed "protectors of the forest."

Reviewing the Manchurian situation, and commenting on the apathy of the powers, the Times correspondent avers that China is agreeing one by one to all the Russian demands. She has already undertaken not to alienate any portion of Manchuria to any other power; not to alter the present administration in Mongolia; not to open any new treaty ports in Manchuria, and has given an assurance not to employ foreigners in the administration of Manchuria, and whether China gives her consent or not, Russia retains the telegraph lines between Port Arthur and Mukden.

China has agreed that Russia shall have full control of the customs at Niu Chwang, and there is little doubt that an agreement exists giving Russia exclusive mining rights in the Mukden province.

When Manchuria is gone, what security will there be, asks the correspondent, for the position of Japan in Korea, military or civil? Does any one know what secret agreement was signed by the emperor of Korea during the year he resided as refugee in the Russian legation at Seoul?

STREET CAR TAKES FIRE.

Fainting Women Trampled Upon and One Man Badly Hurt.

New York, May 21.—In a wild rush of frightened passengers to escape from a burning street car near Cypress Hills, Long Island, Michael Murphy, of Jamaica, was pushed through a window and so badly cut by the glass that his condition is critical.

The car was on its way to Jamaica when a flash of flame shot from the trucks and the motorman brought the car to a stop. Before the passengers were aware of the danger, fire worked through the floor and caught the trimming of the seats. The 25 passengers jumped to their feet and started toward the rear door. Two women fell in a faint on the floor, but the crowd was too intent on saving themselves to pay any attention to them. It was in the jam at the door that Murphy was crushed against the window with such force that the glass broke and he was shot out onto the ground. As he fell fragments of glass cut his hands and face in a dozen places, and a ragged edge caught his foot. The weight of his falling body sent the sharp edges through his clothing and severed an artery in his ankle. Two policemen held the crowd out of the car. Murphy was sent to a hospital.

SHEEP AND CATTLE FREEZE.

Loss by Unexpected Blizzard on Montana Ranges Amounts to Millions.

Great Falls, Mont., May 21.—The heaviest sheep and cattle loss in the history of Montana, the damage of which will foot up as high as \$5,000,000, has been caused by the terrible storm which has been raging for the past three days. In some sections fully 90 per cent of the sheep on the ranges have perished.

Three herders, at least, have wandered away in the blinding storm and have frozen to death. It is difficult to get names. An aged herder at Portage was lost Sunday. Two more in the Shelby Junction country are missing and there is no hope that they can be found alive.

Two thousand five hundred sheep are drifting on the ranges without herders. The latter have abandoned their flocks on every hand and fled for safety to the settlements and ranches. Nothing like the fury of this storm has ever been witnessed in Northern Montana.

Of a consignment of 600 cattle bound from Havre, all but five were found frozen stiff. Losses are reported on every hand, from Harlem, from Lethbridge, from Chinook and Havre.

Commissioners Report No Progress.

Washington, May 20.—No progress is reported from the United States treaty commissioners in China. The exact nature of the obstacle to the consummation of the trade treaty is not known. The Chinese commissioners make one statement in the matter; the Russian government makes another and conflicting statement, and the commissioners do not know which to believe. It is probable that the state department may feel it necessary to cause the Chinese government to give more definite instructions.

German Wine May Be Excluded.

Washington, May 21.—Acting Secretary of Agriculture Moore has requested the secretary of state to ascertain from the United States consul at Mayence the facts regarding the trial of Dr. Schlamp Von Hope, who is charged with the adulteration of Nistiner wines. It was alleged in this case that the wines were largely adulterated and imitated. If this were so, under the act of March 3, 1903, they would be excluded from United States ports.

Earnings of Rubber Company.

New York, May 21.—The annual report of the United States rubber company shows total earnings to be \$51,888,757 and the total net income \$2,774,398, which, after deducting interest and bad debts, left a surplus for the year of \$1,342,448.



To Train Grape Vines.

It may be said that there are a dozen systems of grape vine training in use, all of which have their good qualities and each, perhaps, superior to all others under certain conditions. The system of training from a single upright growth is, however, admitted to be after the most approved lines, and it certainly gives results. The illustration shows how the vine is trained in its first year. It is cut back to two strong buds at the time of planting and is set so that the buds will be just above the surface of the ground. A slight stake is pressed into the ground near the vine and the vine is fastened to it with cord of a waterproof kind. If the trellis is built during this first year this cord is run to the first wire (the top one) and fastened. The vine will make the growth about as shown in the cut during this first year. The trellis is an important feature of the plan. The posts should be set eight feet apart.



and so that they will stand about six feet out of the ground. Two wires are used in the position, as shown in the cut, the wires being fourteen inches apart. In training the vine for the second year cut off all that portion above the top wire, and as the lateral canes grow select the strongest opposite each wire, one on either side of the main stalk, and train them along the wires; this gives us two arms, so to speak, running along each wire at the end of the second year from planting. The third season the fruiting buds must be handled, and it is a good plan to select every other bud to supply the canes necessary for the upright growth from the arms. This upright growth is shortened in from time to time during the growing season, so as to throw the strength into the fruiting canes. This system of training requires labor, but it gives most excellent results.

Cost of an Acre of Strawberries.

For plowing, \$3; harrowing, \$3; marking, 50 cents; plants (8,000) \$25, average price; plants are scarce this year. Trimming and preparing plants, \$5; setting plants, \$4; cultivating with horse, \$7.50; hoeing six times, \$18; fertilizer, half a ton, \$15; four tons of straw, \$20; applying straw, \$5. This makes the cost about \$100 for the first year. Of course the increase of plants can be used to set a new bed the following year, which will make the cost one-fourth less. The straw is worth as much as it costs almost to the soil. In these figures we are actually giving what it would cost the farmer to hire the work done by men who know how to do it. If the farmer does the work himself, he does not feel the cost any more than were he putting in a crop of potatoes. We advise setting the strawberry bed near the buildings so it can be attended to without going far. The usual gross sales from an acre of strawberries are about four times the cost of the acre for the first year.—Rural New Yorker.

Temporarily Blind the Horse.

It has long been known, and put to practical test time after time, that to get a horse out of a fire the best plan is to blindfold him, and many an animal has been saved in this way which it was impossible to remove from the burning stable in any other manner. It is now proposed by a Nebraska inventor to apply practically the same principle to control fractious or vicious horses and to stop runaways which are caused by the animal taking fright at some object on the street or road. While the blinder in common use on bridges prevents the horse from seeing objects on either side, there is nothing to shut out the view of anything approaching which might tend to frighten the animal, and it can also turn its head if it hears a noise; but with this new device the driver or rider has only to pull a cord lying parallel to the reins and a bellows-like curtain is drawn over both eyes to shut out the sight completely. In this condition the animal can only stand and tremble until the object causing the fright has passed, when the curtain is lifted by releasing the cord, and the horse travels on as before. The curtain is housed in a small semi-circular leather casing passing over the animal's forehead just above the eyes, and the operating cords are inserted in the bit rings before passing back with the reins.

Small Farms to Be the Rule.

In the future small farms will be the rule. More and better products will be raised on 60 acres than are now on 120 acres. There are farmers to-day who plant a 40-acre field in corn who could take the same amount of manure they used and put it on a 20-acre field, and

get a greater yield and of better quality. Besides this, it will take only half the time to plow and cultivate the 20-acre field, which would further add to the profits. What a lesson the market gardeners are constantly giving to us farmers. Why, some of them use more barnyard manure on 20 acres than some farmers do on 120 acres. The crops the gardeners get are enormous, and their land is constantly increasing in fertility.

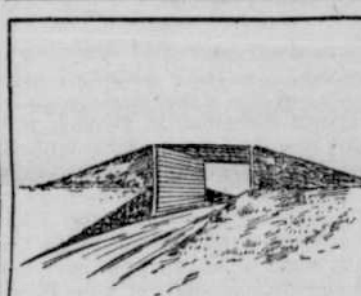
Extent of Irrigation.

Exclusive of the rice-producing States the Territory of Hawaii and Indian reservations, the number of irrigators in the United States in 1899 was 108,218, an increase of 54,082, or one hundred per cent over the number reported in 1889. The number of acres irrigated was 7,539,545, an increase during the ten years, of 3,908,165, or 107.6 per cent. Of the total irrigated area, 5,944,412 acres were in crops, and the total value of the products therefrom was \$86,890,491. The total cost of construction of the irrigation systems operated in 1899 was \$67,770,942. In the number of irrigators California stands far ahead of any other State, having about one-fourth of the total number in the United States. Colorado, however, exceeds in the number of acres irrigated, although not in the value of irrigated crops. Of the total irrigated area, 7,063,629 acres were watered from streams, and 169,644 acres from wells. The number of acres in crops irrigated in 1899 was 5,711,965 and the number of irrigated acres in pasture and unimproved crops was 1,551,308. The value of the irrigated crop was \$84,443,438. Of the irrigated area, 7,263,273 acres were in the arid States, 273,117 acres in the semi-arid region and 3,155 in the humid region.

Connecting Pastures by Causeway.

It frequently becomes desirable to have the pasture so arranged as to let stock pasture on both sides of a highway. The pasture is sometimes located on one side of the highway and yard and watering place on the other. Much time is required to drive cattle back and forth.

The difficulty can be overcome in a very convenient way. Select a place where there is a little rise in the ground, say from 2 to 4 feet, the more the better. Construct a wide ditch, from 10 to 12 feet, so it will easily admit a team to work with scraper down at bottom of it. Make it from 2 to 4 feet deep, as the natural condition of ground will admit. It must be constructed in such a way that it will have natural drainage at lower side, otherwise it would fill with water after very heavy rains and be of no practical use. A plank bridge is built across the



opening and the sides planked. It

should be made 5 1/2 to 6 feet high to admit the passage of all kinds of stock or even horses below. The earth taken out in digging is used in constructing the grade on each side of bridge. The bridge, as well as grade or dump, must be made as wide as required by law. The deeper it is practical to make the ditch, the less it will be necessary to dump upon the grade. A tight fence must be constructed from the pasture on each side of the passageway close up to the bridge. I have seen such a passageway constructed on the level prairie, but in such a case is only practical in every dry season, because in a rainy one the ditch will fill up with water.—Lewis Olsen, Kandiyohi, in Farm and Home.

Agricultural Notes.

Eggplant is a gross feeder, but easily cultivated.

Interest in the apple box grows apace in the east.

Bone black is said to be good fertilizer for parsnips.

Give a good, thorough cultivation between the rows of strawberries.

Beets will stand considerable cold weather and may be planted early.

In a cold frame or sprout hothed is a good place to start lima beans on sods.

In butter and cheese making every effort should be made to suppress dust which, according to a dairy authority, carries more infection than any other source.

Bees carry pollen from one flower to another while seeking honey. The real benefactors are the bee keepers, many of whom keep bees for pleasure rather than for profit. But for the bees many fruit trees that blossom out full would produce no fruit.

It has been demonstrated conclusively that when an animal is fed on a variety, instead of on corn exclusively, a greater gain in weight is secured.

Corn will excel in the production of fat, but bone and lean meat sell in the live animal as well as fat, rapid growth being a gain in weight.

Preventing the spread of fungus diseases could be accomplished better by destroying the branches and vines that are cut away from trees and bushes than by the use of other methods. It is not sufficient to remove the portions of trees affected with black knot. They should be consigned to the flames, as no remedy is as sure in the destruction of the spores as fire.

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