

AS CUT IT OFF

Arthur Isolated From the World by Japanese.

ROY ALEXIEFF NEARLY CAUGHT

Tung Peninsula Force Numbers 30,000 Against 15,000 Russians in the Besieged City.

Petersburg, May 9.—It was officially announced tonight that the Japanese have succeeded in gaining a foothold on the Liao Tung peninsula, landing troops at Pitsewo and at Cape Ter-Since, 15 miles distant, and have cut communications with Port Arthur. Not only that but Viceroy Grand Duke Boris and many higher Russian officers in Manchuria narrowly escaped capture, or at least being penned up in the beleaguered town.

It is reported that the Japanese had arrested Pitsewo was transmitted to Port Arthur by a Russian signal corps officer who sighted the Japanese transmitters early on Thursday. He immediately notified the viceroy, and the Japanese fleet off Pitsewo. Neither the admiralty nor the war office believes that a disembarkation of the Japanese can be prevented, as the guns of the Japanese cruisers could command the point of landing, but after the Japanese are ashore, the Russians will strike and officers say, will strike hard. What force they will be able to bring up to resist the invaders cannot be stated definitely, the strength of the army on the peninsula of Liao Tung having been kept a strict secret.

It is expected the railroad will play an important part in the effort of the Russians to push the Japanese into the sea, as it will permit the rapid transit of troops.

NOW GETS LANDS.

Hitchcock Renders Decision in Favor of the State of Oregon.

Washington, May 7.—The trouble which the state of Oregon has been having with its selection of indemnity lands in lieu of school lands embraced within the disputed portion of Klamath Indian reservation has been satisfactorily adjusted for all time by the Mitchell amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, which specifically gives the state the right to make indemnity selections on such school lands as base. Following his action of yesterday, Secretary Hitchcock today returned to the general land office four Oregon school indemnity lists which had heretofore been disapproved because the state was unable to establish its right to use the school lands in Klamath reservation as base. These lists were before the secretary on appeal. Today he directed Commissioner Richards to reconsider the cases in the light of the Mitchell amendment, which is equivalent to ordering an approval of the lists. These lists are No. 104, in Burns district, involving 279 acres; Nos. 167 and 181, in Lakeview district, involving 8,495 acres, and 400 acres respectively, and No. 261, in The Dalles district, involving 6,517 acres. Other lists of a similar character that are pending, or may hereafter be appealed, will be similarly disposed of.

STILL FEARS CHINA.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—The effect of the disaster to Russian arms on the front in Manchuria is being watched with keen interest and considerable apprehension. The Russian government appears to be satisfied with the situation for the moment, and Paul Bernhardt, the Russian minister at Peking, is making daily reports to the foreign office. The report received from the minister today contained nothing disconcerting.

The Peking government, according to Russian reports, seems to be acting in a perfectly neutral position, and insists that it is not listening to the appeals of Japanese leaders, who want China thrown in her lot with Japan, and is doing all possible to suppress anti-foreign agitation among the people. Nevertheless, the Russian authorities regard China as a powder magazine. They realize the danger and necessity of constant pressure. The danger of an anti-foreign movement throughout the Chinese empire exists, not only for Russia, but for all the powers, and Russia has at least three times since the outbreak of the war addressed the powers on the subject, the last time being less than ten days ago. The powers received uniformly a full appreciation of the need of exercising a restraining influence on Peking, and all the powers are co-operating to this end.

Liberty Bell Will Be Sent.

Philadelphia, May 9.—The Liberty Bell will be taken to St. Louis. Both branches of the city council today passed a resolution appointing a special joint committee of 24 to escort the revolutionary relic, and appropriating \$15,000 to defray the expenses. The start will be made early in June, but before the old bell is placed in the Pennsylvania building it is proposed to pass through the principal cities in the states and territories comprising the Louisiana purchase. A fair Philadelphia police will guard it.

Coal Strike Is to End.

Pueblo, May 9.—From a telegram received from H. M. Simpson, secretary of the Victor Fuel company, in this city, it is inferred that the coal strike in the southern coal fields is declared off. No details are given, but it is understood that the reason for declaring the strike at an end is the failure of the national organization of the United Mineworkers to further support the strikers. No communication has been received from headquarters.

Crops Are Destroyed.

Wichita, Kan., May 9.—A telephone message to the Eagle from Camden, Okla., states that a tornado started at Helena and passed through Timberlake, extending to Alva. It cut a swath six miles long and one and a half miles wide, destroying crops and some buildings at Timberlake. Damaging hail fell in that section, but no lives were lost.

TOGO IS OFF PORT ARTHUR.

He Will Remain There Till Troops Land at Another Point.

St. Petersburg, May 7.—With Viceroy Admiral Togo hovering in the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur and transports loaded with troops lying at Pitsewo, northeast of that stronghold, Russia has braced herself for impending conflicts with the foe in which she will again play a defensive role, this time, it is hoped, with better success, and therefore with less sacrifice of life, than in the engagements on the Yalu.

The war commission sat until 2 o'clock this morning, and at the close of the session it was announced there was nothing to communicate to the public. It is known, however, that the emperor has been informed of the presence of the Japanese fleet off the Liao Tung promontory, and the appearance of transports at Pitsewo.

The fact that the two events occurred simultaneously may have significance. If a landing should take place at Pitsewo it is anticipated that Admiral Togo's battleship squadron will bombard Port Arthur in order to prevent the garrison from sending reinforcements by railroad to the troops opposing the Japanese there.

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TOGO BLOCKS IT

Japanese Succeed in Last Attempt at Port Arthur.

GREAT BRAVERY WAS EXHIBITED.

Men Who Took the Fireships in Persuaded Admiral to Make Attack in Daylight Instead of at Night.

London, May 6.—The opinion gains ground here that the Japanese have at last effectually blocked Port Arthur. No official Japanese reports have been received, but the Tokio correspondents are very positive regarding the matter, and describe the determination with which the enterprise was undertaken. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent declares the entrance to Port Arthur is "absolutely sealed," and adds that the Japanese fleet, in effecting its purpose, steamed into the entrance at full speed. The naval officers who made the two previous attempts begged permission to carry out the next attack by daylight, that being easier, and their request was granted.

So determined were they to succeed, adds the correspondent, that they decided, if necessary, to lose half their men. The number of casualties sustained by the Japanese has not yet been announced.

The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle is also positive the harbor is "corked."

In favor of the supposition of Japanese success in blocking Port Arthur it is pointed out that the previous attempts had left the channel so narrow that a couple of vessels sunk in the fair way would probably suffice to seal up the entrance, while there is a noticeable evasion, and half-heartedness, in the Russian denials of the enemy's success.

There is no confirmation here of a Paris rumor that an engagement between the Russian and Japanese squadrons had taken place off Vladivostok, and St. Petersburg knows nothing of the rumored capture of Niu Chwang. It is said the Japanese have advanced to within 18 miles of Fang Wang Cheng, and another engagement is expected almost immediately.

Reports have been received here that the Japanese captured a quantity of railroad material after Sunday's battle. This is supposed to indicate that the Russians had made great progress with the railroad from the main Manchurian line to the Yalu. If this is so, it would be a simple matter for the Japanese to repair this line, which would materially assist them in their advance through a difficult country. English correspondents with the Japanese forces on the Yalu are permitted to send the most ample descriptions of the people and country traversed, but not one word about the fighting.

The Standard's Tientsin correspondent says he is convinced that the Russian position in Southern Manchuria is exceedingly weak, as a consequence of the enormous number of men detached to guard the railway and to obtain provisions.

LOST TWO THOUSAND.

Russian General's Official Report on the Yalu Battle.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—The Russian losses at the battle of Kiu Lien Cheng were 2,000 men and 40 officers, far greater than previously reported. This is the official estimate of Major General Kashtalinsky, who directly commanded the division that suffered the brunt of the attack, and whose report has not been received by the emperor. Many are inclined to place the Russian losses even higher.

General Kashtalinsky mentions also that more than 700 wounded had arrived at Feng Wang Cheng, and these may not be included in his calculations. He made no attempt to estimate the Japanese losses, merely stating they must have been colossal.

The magnitude of the Russian losses had an almost stunning effect on the authorities, and aroused general grief, mitigated only by satisfaction at the bravery displayed by the Russian troops.

TOGO AGAIN AT IT.

Japanese Make Another Attempt to Close Port Arthur Harbor.

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The fireships were ten in number and of about 3,000 tons each. It is reported that two Japanese torpedo boats were sunk, the remainder withdrawing in a damaged condition. Eight fire ships were sunk and very few of their crews were saved. Most of them were killed.

TO MARK ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Canadian Commissioner Is Preparing to Dispatch Surveyors.

Vancouver, B. C., May 5.—W. F. King, Canadian boundary commissioner, is on the way to Vancouver to arrange for the dispatch of three Canadian parties of surveyors, who are to work jointly with the American surveyors in delimiting the Canadian-Alaskan boundary under the London award of last year. Two Canadian and two United States parties will survey the country where the boundary will cross the head waters of the Lynn canal, Chilkat river. A joint party will make a survey on the Stikine. This will delimit the more important districts through which the boundary will pass. The total distance to be surveyed extends about 550 miles from Mount St. Elias, east and south. But it is not the intention to survey the entire distance, only that portion of the boundary which crosses the rivers, valleys and plateaus where travel and prospecting will be probable. J. J. McArthur is also en route to British Columbia from Ottawa to continue the work of relocating the boundary line between British Columbia and the states of Washington and Idaho.

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Colorado Railroad Traffic Is Again Practically Suspended.

Buena Vista, Colo., May 5.—After an abeyance of several hours, the storm which has practically suspended railroad traffic in this section, resumed with added force this afternoon. Six feet of snow has fallen in the mountains, and while the fall has been heavy in the valleys, only about six inches remains on the ground, the rest having melted. Considerable apprehension is felt for the safety of the twin lakes reservoir, which is reported to be running full of water.

The Colorado Midland railroad has abandoned its tracks in this vicinity and is using the Rio Grande tracks. The trains on the latter road are 12 hours behind the schedule. The Colorado Southern has operated no trains on the Gunnison branch since Monday morning on account of deep snow which is piled high at both openings of the tunnel.

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Funds for Great Irrigation Work.

Washington, May 5.—The secretary of the interior has set aside, provisionally, the sum of \$1,000,000 for the construction of the Path Finder reservoir, on North Platte river, in Wyoming. The reservoir will be of sufficient capacity to supply all of the land under it in Wyoming, but it is considered necessary to increase this area by utilizing water in Western Nebraska, where there are large areas of arid and semi-arid country.

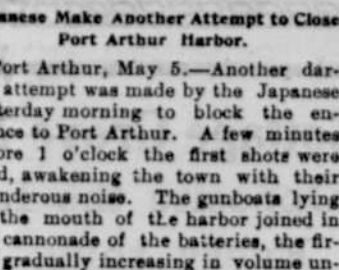
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Steamers to Enter the War.

Berlin, May 6.—A special dispatch from Liban, Russia, says that the former German liners Columbia, Belgia and Kaiserin Maria Theresa have just arrived there to be fitted out for war purposes.

FARMS AND FARMERS



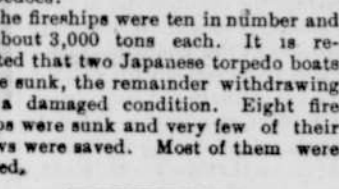
The Darkened Stable.

Where animals are kept in the stable during the summer months, as, for example, work horses, or, in some instances, the breeding stock, nothing contributes so much to their comfort as that of protecting them from flies. Animals that are kept busy fighting flies require more food to keep them in condition, and, indeed, it is impossible with an unlimited supply of food to keep them in proper condition.

Advantage should be taken of the fact that flies constantly tend to seek the light places. A stable need not be absolutely dark in order to prevent annoyance from flies, and, in fact, we do not believe in keeping stables too dark, on account of the fact that animals are liable, if kept in such quarters for any considerable length of time, to go wrong in their eyes. Gunny sack nailed over the windows of the stable will greatly reduce the number of flies that will pester the animals. These should not be nailed down absolutely tight at the bottom, or air will be excluded and the stable will become warm and unhealthy. If the sacks are partly loose at the bottom they will still shade the stable satisfactorily and at the same time admit air. Horses placed in the stable for an hour at noon will eat better, rest better, and we cannot help but think they will work better afterward, if they are afforded some protection during the time they are in the stall. In some of our better class of stables regular window blinds are used, these being pulled down during the day and run up at night, thus freely admitting the air when no protection from flies is necessary. It is claimed by those who use such blinds that their cost is more than offset many times during a single season in the saving of feed that is effected by the protection which they afford.

Grindstone Frame.

My grindstone frame is made of two-inch plank with hole cut through for the stone, and wide enough to fasten on the bearings. The legs are made of pieces of 1x4 mortised in. They are long enough so the man who does the grinding can stand upright. An axle 1 1/4 inches in diameter passes through two of the legs, and there are two wheels made of inch hardwood board



about eight inches in diameter. These wheels run on the axle so the other end of the frame can be picked up and the grindstone rolled around easily wherever it is needed. The legs should be braced as required. The same idea will hold good in making a bench to stand on to drive fence posts, only the wheels should be larger, so it will run over uneven ground easier. A hole through the top of the post driver, a hook and staple on one side would carry the bar and a drawer in one end could be used to put in nails, staples,

Swelled Leg Treatments.

Horses that have run at pasture are often troubled with swollen or "stocked" legs when first brought to the stable in the fall, and others that do not run to grass are so affected when suffering from "general debility." The following is an excellent remedy for such cases:

Powdered sulphate of iron (copperas) three ounces, powdered gentian root three ounces, sulphite (not sulphate) of soda three ounces. Have the druggist mix these ingredients thoroughly in his mortar and then divide the compound into twenty-four powders.

Give one of the powders night and morning mixed in the grain feed, until all are used. Moisten the grain slightly before putting in the powder.

If this does not effect a cure, give a tablespoonful of glauber salts in the grain feed every night for two or three months, if necessary. Cases where the legs have been "stocked" constantly and quite badly for some time have been permanently cured by glauber salts alone.

Magazines on the Table.

When you visit a farmer's home and find creditable papers and magazines upon his sitting-room table you are favorably impressed with that farmer's intelligence. Shiftless farmers are not inclined to pay out money for reading matter. Ignorant farmers consider money spent for reading matter wasted. There is no better sign of prosperity than to see upon his table farm papers, church papers, magazines, etc.

Incubator Don'ts.

Don't use oil less than 150 test. Don't help the chick out of the shell. Don't fail to fill the lamps every evening. Don't set the incubator near the window. Don't use the same wick for more than one hatch. Don't worry with moisture gauges or hygrometers. Don't turn nor cool the eggs after they are pipping. Don't neglect cooling the eggs; it makes strong chicks.

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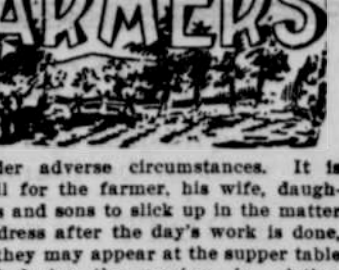
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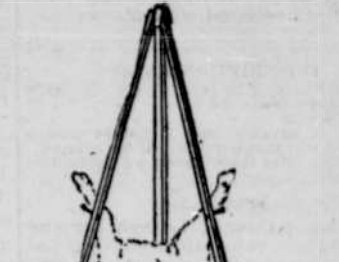
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HOG HANGER.

One-half of the hog can be taken down and the other half left hanging.

Disking Land for Corn.

A correspondent writes us that having heard of quite successful corn growing in Illinois without plowing the land first, inquires whether one can safely disk the corn land, list and plant without the usual breaking. Sometimes the lighter prairie soils are prepared in this way and corn is planted and does fairly well without first breaking the land. This has been so, however, in seasons following deep winter freezing, and little spring rain to run the soil together. Only the light blank soils mixed with some sand have been successfully grown to corn by disking, rather than breaking. In wet spring seasons some risk is taken even with these soils to plant in this way. It is far safer to break the ground first and pulverize it for corn. And the clay loam should be always so treated, and it is best to break them deeply. Disking heavy soils and listing for planting would be a great mistake in any kind of a season. These soils are run together and hardened by the usual spring rains more than others are, and our correspondent would make a mistake to undertake corn growing on his clay loam lands by merely disking them.—Exchange.

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