

PACIFIC STATES

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES FROM VARIOUS PLACES

Northwest Furnishes Some of More Than General Interests—Development and Progress in Various Industries—Oregon.

A number of valuable dogs have been found in The Dalles recently, and the owners are after the poisoner, who has far escaped punishment. The police of the East Oregon press are in a resolution was adopted offering a reward of thanks to the people of the county for the hospitality extended to the visitors.

There is a monstrosity in the shape of a calf with two mouths, one above the other, and the lower one is usually underneath the other. It is a sight to all appearances, is perfectly healthy and is being raised.

John Knight, of Marion county, has been appointed into the county treasury for the year 1895. The salary for the year is \$3,188.53.

Marion county has three candidates for sheriff. L. W. Woods, who was defeated for nomination in the recent election, has been nominated at a convention, having announced himself an independent candidate.

Angeline Frazier, the wife of George Frazier, died at her home in Union county, April 4, 1896. She was one of the earliest settlers of Eastern Oregon, and had been a resident of Union county for many years.

Edward, a sheepraiser of Echo, is planning to drive his sheep to the mountains. The animals have been shorn and the wool sold for 8 cents a pound. The clip realized six tons and six hundred, an average of eight pounds a head.

Two of Crook county's babies, Fred Love Bailey and R. E. Misener, were born in Primeville recently and some of the neighbors took them down to the scales and tipped them at 825 pounds. Pretty good for a cow county, don't you think?

A Republican, of Union, says it is generally conceded that Kelsay, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Ben New Year's day, will escape the gallows. Porter was to have been hanged last week, but an appeal was made and execution stayed.

There are years every person within the corporate limits of Florence who is liable to road tax has been in the city to see whether he should work under the city marshal or the supervisor appointed by the council, and the uncertainty of the tax is as perplexing this year as

last year. The owners of floating fishwheels on the Dalles, have most of them been in the water, and are catching some fish, but so far the catch has been very poor. There is no doubt, to the low stage of the water. Stationary wheels are all high and dry and are doing very little business, and will not until the water rises ten or fifteen feet.

The Corvallis Times confirms the rumor of a new flouring mill for Monday. Orders for \$600 worth of new machinery for the mill have been placed in Portland. The mill is to be located on the farm of E. Maude, one and a half miles north of Monroe. It is to be a roller process, with steam power, and the capacity to be fifty or sixty barrels per day. Work is to be done in a short time.

The miners at the coal mine east of the Dalles had a narrow escape last week. L. P. Maury, one of the miners, was working, hit what he supposed to be a tree knot, which on examination proved to be two sticks of dynamite powder, both with caps attached. It seems almost a wonder that the charge did not explode, the sticks being slightly indented from the blow of the pick—and a serious accident happens. It is thought that the charge was placed by the negroes, who previously worked the mine, and neglected to remove it.

The Long Creek Eagle says that the Arbutle recently found the skeleton of a human being in an alkaline pool near the mouth of Granite creek. The skeleton was attracted to the lick by the peculiar formation caused by the action of the elements for years past. What appeared to be a knee protruding above the surface, led to the discovery of the skeleton, and with the aid of a pick and shovel was removed to be the remains of a man who had been buried there for many years in this alkaline formation. The bones were all well preserved.

Washington. There will be a one day teachers' institute in Whatcom, Saturday, May 2. George Lee is planting fruit trees in the county of land in the Kennewick company.

The opening of the reservation has given quite an impulse to trade at Clatskanie.

The directors of the Tekoa schools have teachers who now constitute the educational staff in that city.

A burglar succeeded in making off with \$280, taken from the house of Charles Gustavson, a flour and feed dealer of Auburn.

Six families of Hollanders were located in the Yakima valley last week. Another party of these people is expected there in July.

Seattle now has a law library association. Nearly all of the attorneys—

TRADE IS IMPROVING.

More Favorable Reports Made by the Weekly Reviewers.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, says: "The sudden change from sleighing to summer heat, with fair skies in most cities, has tossed the prevalent idea that good weather only was needed to bring general improvement in business. Everywhere there has been more retail buying, and in some branches better demand at wholesale. There is no abatement of the almost universal disposition to deal with unusual conservatism and not to anticipate future wants, and this has been especially conspicuous where combinations have been formed or prices advanced. The comparative infrequency of serious failures, with money less disturbed since gold exports began than might have been expected, helps to give encouragement, but does not kindle speculative fires, and such improvement as appears is mainly of a healthy sort."

"To many interested in iron ore and coke, steel billets, Bessemer pig and various forms of steel, it may be disappointing that the forming of combinations and fixing of prices have not started again the rush to buy ahead of needs, which made last year so memorable. But it is not easy to forget the lesson which the past year taught. Instead of increasing, purchases have, on the whole, rather slackened, though sales are a little better in tank plates and in sheets at Chicago. Bessemer pig and gray forge are a little lower at Pittsburgh, as is the average of all iron and steel quotations, and obstacles have not been overcome. The greatest consumers of lake ore have not hastened to make contracts at advanced prices, and the output of coke is stationary. Tinsmiths are meeting, and some propose to produce steel for their trade at plants of their own. Unsold stocks increased in March 18,588 tons more than was reported last week. At the West almost every other town seems to want steel for some building, and good orders have been placed for bars by implement and carmakers. Heavy production of copper defeats heavy exports, and 10 1/2c is quoted for lake, and spelter has broken to \$4 10.

"Wheat rose about 6c last week, met some reaction, but is a shade higher than a week ago. Failures for the week have been 223 in the United States, against 241 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 34 last year."

Important Geological Survey.

Washington, April 22.—Many important papers of an economic nature are embodied in part of the 16th annual report of the geological survey year. These relate mainly to geology and water supply problems, and are all written by authors of national reputation. The report comprises the following: Geology and mining industries of the Cripple Creek district, Colorado; a geological reconnaissance across Idaho; the geology of the road-building stones of Massachusetts, with some consideration of similar materials from other parts of the United States; economic geology of the Mercur mining district of Utah; the public lands and their water supply; water resources of a portion of the great plains. The bulk of the report will be delivered to congress.

Indiana Proves Satisfactory.

Washington, April 16.—The special board, consisting of Captain Picking, Constructor Barney and Chief Engineer Ross, who was appointed to make the trip from Port Royal to Hampton Roads on the Indiana, and thus make the final inspection of that vessel, has submitted its report to the navy department. The board finds that there is no weakness or defect in the hull, fittings or equipment, nor is there any defect in the machinery. The ship handled well in every particular, with a remarkable absence of heavy rolling, the maximum roll under a broadside sea being 20 degrees.

Looking for Trouble.

Waterloo, Ia., April 21.—Evangelist Howard is threatened by a mob on account of his wild remarks in the pulpit. The local paper criticized the evangelist, who retaliated by calling the author of the article "a black-hearted liar." A prominent lawyer, who endorsed the evangelist's statement, that "Waterloo is as rotten as hell," has been hanged in effigy. The evangelist flourished a revolver, and threatened to shoot the first man to cause trouble. There is intense excitement in the town.

More Time for Durrant.

San Francisco, April 20.—Judge Murphy today granted another stay of execution in the Durrant case, this time until May 7. All parties are not agreed upon the proposed amendments to the bill of exceptions, and consequently that document is not ready for settling.

A Judge Convicted of Embezzlement.

San Francisco, April 20.—James D. Hage, ex-district attorney of San Francisco, and before that a justice of the peace in this city, was today convicted of embezzlement by a jury in Judge Wallace's court.

Prominent Railroad Man Dies.

Dayton, O., April 21.—Erville B. Gishop, a prominent railroad man and past commander of the Knights Templar of Indiana, died of apoplexy at his home in this city today.

The National Arbitration Conference.

The national arbitration conference will hold a two days' session in Washington, D. C., during the coming week. Between 300 and 400 written acceptances of the invitations to attend the conference have been received from governors of states, judges, publicists, lawyers, leading business men, ministers of religion, philanthropists, educators and other eminent Christians. They represent in all thirty-eight states.

REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Two Million Dollars Worth of Chestnuts Imported Annually—A Home-Made Clog Crusher—Brooder for Early Chicks—Profitable Cows.

Chestnuts for Profit. Upwards of \$2,000,000 worth of nuts, mostly chestnuts, are imported annually into the United States, yet chestnuts are selling at as much per bushel at this time as they did during the war. At present prices, there is no more inviting field in all horticulture than the growing of these improved chestnuts. At this time, when the prices of many farm products are verging on the cost of production, and some going far below it, improved chestnuts not only yield a large profit to the grower, but sometimes make returns that seem fabulous. A grove once planted is a source of great revenue for generations. I own a farm of 140 acres of land at Emille, Pa., and have nearly 1,000 grafted Paragon chestnut trees six years old on the farm; some of the trees bore from six to eight quart jars of nuts per tree this fall; this grove of chestnuts will yield more revenue for the year 1895 than all the rest of the farm. It is to be remembered that large tracts of land suitable for this crop can be bought at \$5 to \$10 per acre.

Much has been written on how to keep boys on the farm. The problem would be solved if the farm could be made profitable. With twenty acres of improved chestnut trees in bearing the strife among the boys would be, not who will go to the city, but who will stay on the farm.

Cleanliness in Butter-Making. We hear a great deal about the value of bacteria cultures. It is likely that some good will result from their introduction; there is danger, however, that in the attempt to produce the best result we overlook one of the oldest cultures in existence, the culture of cleanliness. We believe it was Wesley who said cleanliness was next to godliness, a motto believed by many good people to be found in the Bible, says the Creamery Gazette. It contains, in fact, a very strong element of Bible doctrine. There is no place, however, where cleanliness is so essential as in the dairy. From the brushing of the cow's udder until the tub is ready for shipment, cleanliness is of the utmost importance. Dirt on the outside of the tub, no matter how fine the butter may be, will seriously affect the price. Culture of cleanliness cannot be purchased in quantity. It can only be had by self-control, diligence, formation of the habit from childhood up, and an instinctive hatred of dirt, and all the better if the instinct is inherited. Let us get all the good possible out of cultures and starters and all that science can give us on that line, but do not forget the old and reliable culture of cleanliness.

An Excellent Clog Crusher. The illustration shows a home-made implement that will not only crush clogs, but will be found very serviceable in fitting any soil for planting, making the surface exceedingly fine and mellow. The importance of securing a fine seed-bed cannot be too strongly urged upon farmers, and this machine so finely supplements the

work of the cultivator as to make it worth any one's while to spend the necessary time in making it. The cylinder can be large or small—the larger it is up to a certain point the easier will be the draft. Two disks are cut from planks, and triangular-shaped pieces firmly nailed to these, square joists split at the mill serve well for this purpose. Shafts are then added.

Soil Moisture. Prof. W. D. Gibbs, at the farmers' convention, in Ohio, made the statement that it requires 1,200 tons of water to make an acre of corn. He urged the systematic saving of the natural moisture of the soil by eradication of the weeds. They act as so many pumps to bring the moisture to the surface and evaporate it. He showed that the natural moisture of the earth is easily exhausted by improper methods of cultivation; that frequent level and shallow cultivation furnishes a mulch at the surface; that while loose soil will hold in solution twice as much moisture as compact soil, yet if the entire soil surface be loose it will soon exhaust the subsoil of its moisture, because, being loose, it parts with moisture rapidly under the sun's rays, and, being loose, has not so great capillary power to bring the plant roots the moisture of the subsoil.

Best Stock for Pears. Pears are generally poorer growers than apples, and many varieties have to be double-worked in order to get a good tree. This is particularly true of some of the recent introductions of winter pears, Barry and E. S. Fox, for instance, which always have to be top grafted. One of the best, if not the best, stocks for top-grafting is the Kieffer, but any strong, upright, vigorous sort will do. The Kieffer is a quick grower, hardy, and can be bought at a reasonable price. It is as easy to graft pears as apples, and any one can do it with a little study and practice.

High Feeding of Stock. Within certain limits, high feeding, and especially high nitrogenous feeding, does increase both the yield and the richness of the milk. But it is evident

A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Surroundings Over Which Conductor New Passenger Had Control.

"Thirty-ninth street!" called the conductor of the Alley "L" car. "Thirty-ninth street!" exclaimed the woman who was sitting next to the door, jumping up. "Yes, ma'am," replied the conductor politely. "This is where you want to get off."

"Oh, that's a nice way to try to get out of forgetting me," she returned excitedly. "You know very well that I told you I was only going to Thirty-eighth street. What do you mean by carrying me by?"

"Why, madam, the—" "Oh, it's no use trying to excuse yourself; I know all about it. You thought you could impose on me because I'm from the country, but I'd have you understand that you can't do it."

"But, madam," protested the conductor, "we do not stop at Thirty-eighth street."

"Don't lie to me," she replied angrily. "I guess I know how these city roads are run, if I ain't city born and bred. You carried me by on purpose; you know you did. I can see you grinning at me now, but you won't think it's such a good joke when I complain to the company."

"I'm sorry, madam," said the conductor deferentially. "Do you wish to get off here?"

"Of course I do, but I'll take my time about it, and you can't hurry me, either."

"If you will get off now, madam, and not keep us waiting here any longer, I'll try to remember your face next time and stop the train at Thirty-eighth street for you."

"Oh, you admit that you can stop there, do you?" she said triumphantly, as she stepped on to the platform. "I thought you would as soon as you found that you had a determined woman who can't be imposed upon to deal with."

"Yes, ma'am, I admit it," he replied, as he closed the gate and rang the bell to go ahead. "We don't usually stop there, but we can. But," he added, as the train pulled out, "if you intend to leave the car there, I would advise you to wear your bloomers. It's no easy job to climb down those posts."

She tried to reach him with her umbrella, but it was too late.—Chicago Post.

FASTNET LIGHT.

A Welcome Glean to the East Bound Atlantic Voyager.

The first glimpse of Great Britain that the American tourist gets on his European tour is that of the Fastnet lighthouse.

It stands on a rugged and solitary rock, situated nine miles south of Crookhaven, at the extreme southwest corner of Ireland, and is, perhaps, more storm-beaten than any other around our coast. The rock is 80 feet in height, and the lighthouse towers another 70 feet above, yet, in winter gales, the Atlantic billows literally bombard the massive structure and have even smashed in a portion of the lantern at the summit of the erection, the seas frequently sweeping over the rock with tremendous force. Some two or three years ago the stormy weather then prevailing prevented all communication with the rock for many weeks, so that the store of food was consumed, with the exception of some flour. At last a schooner managed to approach sufficiently near to enable a small quantity of food to be dragged through the sea by the hungry men, and, fortunately, the next day the sea moderated, and the stores were once more fully replenished.

Except in very calm weather the Fastnet is surrounded by a fringe of foam, and the only means of landing is by the aid of a "jib" 58 feet in length, so placed on the rock that, in moderate weather, its end reaches outside the surf. When a visitor wishes to land (an unusual occurrence), he is rowed in a small boat as near as the waves permit, and the lightkeepers throw out a small buoy, attached to a rope, which is secured by the man in the boat. The jib is then swung out, and the visitor, placing one foot in the loop and catching tight hold of the rope, is hoisted about 40 feet vertically, and then the jib, being pivoted at its foot, swings him horizontally about 100 feet on to a safe landing.—London Sketch.

The Conversation Interrupted.

"I beg your pardon," said the man with the slightly bald head, who sat in a parquet seat near one of the boxes in a down town theater the other evening. "I beg your pardon," he repeated, "but would you mind looking at the figures on this check and telling me what they are? I'm a little nearsighted."

The youngest member of the noisy box party, an amiable looking youth, with highly plastered hair, suspended his conversation with the interesting blond in the green dress a moment, leaned over the front of the box, and in answer to the questioner, who had risen to his feet and was smilingly holding out for his inspection the check and of a ticket, he said:

"Certainly, sir. The figures are \$1.50."

"Well," rejoined the questioner, "that's exactly what I paid to hear this play tonight, and I'm going to get the worth of my money or I'll lift my voice right now and raise a fuss and make a scene! You'll oblige me by telling the rest of them."

He was not disturbed again during the evening.—Chicago Tribune.

Witty Wales.

A good reply was given to Mrs. Patti by the Prince of Wales, who had paid a visit at her magnificent castle of Craig-y-Nos. The weather was awful. The hostess in receiving her princely visitor started to him that she had prayed fervently to heaven for good weather.

"Oh," said the prince, "you must certainly have made a little mistake, for if you had sung your prayer instead of saying it, it surely would have been granted."

GOOD FOR THE GARDEN.

Don't make your onion-bed the same place you did last year, just because you have been making it always in that corner of the garden. Change them around, put your onions where you had cabbage or tomatoes last year, and put peas and beans where you had parsnips and beets. A change of ground is good for vegetables, as a change of pasture is for sheep. All plants do not take the same nourishment from the soil. Hence, when one vegetable has exhausted such properties of the soil as it needs the ground is still rich in some other property that will produce a good crop of some other kind of plant. So we see the necessity of rotation of garden vegetables, and have seen its effects by trying it. Try for yourselves and be convinced, says the National Stockman.

FOR EARLY CHICKENS.

It is not a difficult matter to hatch out chicks early with hens. It is a more difficult matter to make them live and grow when hatched in cold weather. They must stay under the hen almost constantly in order to keep warm, but after a few days the hen will not continually brood them, even if cold, and the chicks become chilled. The engraving shows a device for keeping the brood warm. It is a coop with glass top set on top of a pen filled with heating horse manure. It is, in fact, a coop on top of a hot bed. The bottom of the coop is of thin boards, so that sufficient warmth will get up into the coop to make it very comfortable. The hen and the chicks are placed inside and sand and chaff given to

scratch in. A score of early chicks can thus be raised that will set to laying early in the fall.

COW PEAS PLOWED IN FALL OR SPRING.

Experiments conducted at the Alabama station show that approximately six and one-half times more of nitrogen is found in the vines of cow peas in the fall than in those left over to the following spring. The reason of this is that the nitrogenous materials are lost by decomposition. The materials of a mineral character will be also lost from the leaves being blown or washed to other localities. The North Carolina station has gotten the best results from plowing under after the pea vines are ripe in the fall, following with wheat, and not allowing them to remain on the land until the next spring. Cow peas have somewhat more fertilizing properties than common clover.

COMFORT FOR CROWS.

The simplest, cheapest and most effective remedy I know of is to feed them, says the New England Homestead. As soon as the corn is planted, scatter about two quarts of shelled corn thinly over the whole piece, and this amount will be sufficient whether it is a half acre or ten. Every evening repeat the operation, using one quart. Do not put up any scarecrows, twine or anything else to notify the crows that you have corn planted ready for them. The crows will not dig up the ground or pull up the younger sprouts if they can get it without this trouble. From a peck to a half bushel will be sufficient to feed them until the crop is too large to pull.

THRIFTY FARMING.

Farming ought to be done systematically, adopting those systems and plans which have proved the most successful in each individual case, says the Market Garden. Have a time and place for everything, and see that everything is kept in its place when not in actual use. And what must we do and have in order to make farming pay? First and foremost, we must give to the farm and the farm business our personal attention. We must have bone and muscle, a large amount of ambition, which needs to be put in constant use for about 313 days in a year, for without work on a farm nothing seems to do well.

THE PROFITABLE COWS.

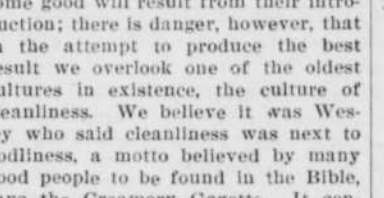
The difference between a cow that will produce 200 pounds of butter per year at 25 cents per pound, and one that will produce 300 pounds, is \$25. During ten years of the cow's life there is a difference in favor of the 300-pound cow of \$250. With twenty such cows there would be a credit in favor of the superior cows of \$5,000 and with forty, \$10,000 would be the amount your bank account would show over and above what it would with the cow that produced 200 pounds per year for ten years.

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES.

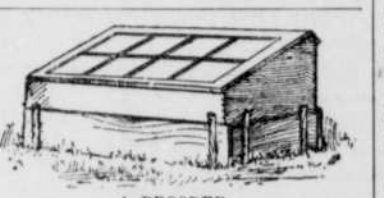
Do not fool away your time making decoctions of paint, coppers or any similar compound. Weave together eight laths so they will be one-eighth of an inch apart and fasten them about the tree. This will afford protection from rabbits, borers, sheep, mice and sunscald, and will last a long time at a cost of a half-cent a year. I have used this protection for twelve years, and have not lost a single tree, says A. J. Phillips, secretary Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

ARMENIAN CORN.

Armenian corn is one of the latest novelties in the grain line. Its value has yet to be proved for the condition of this section.



A HOME-MADE CLOG CRUSHER.



A BROODER.