

SERGIOUS IS KILLED

Russian Grand Duke the Victim of a Terrorist Bomb.

HAD BEEN MARKED FOR MONTHS

Missile was Packed with Nails, and Grand Duke's Body was Torn Into Fragments.

Moscow, Feb. 18.—Within the walls of the far-famed Kremlin palace, and almost underneath the historical tower from which Ivan the Terrible watched the heads of his enemies falling beneath the axe on the famed Red Square, and within a stone's throw of the great bell of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, uncle and brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas, met a terrible death shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The deed was committed by a single terrorist, who threw beneath the carriage of the grand duke a bomb charged with the same high power explosive which wrought Minister von Plehve's death. The missile was packed with nails and fragments of iron, and its explosion tore the imperial victim's body into ghastly fragments, which strewed the snow for yards around. Every window in the great lofty facade of the palace of justice was shattered and bits of iron were embedded deeply in the walls of the arsenal, a hundred yards away.

The assassin belongs to the noted "fighting group" of the Socialist Revolutionary party, which has removed other prominent officials and long since passed sentence of death upon Grand Duke Sergius. The grand duke knew that he stood in the shadow of death. He was the recipient of repeated warnings and elaborate precautions were taken to insure his safety, but all the resources of the secret police and soldiers proved unavailing against an attempt almost exactly duplicating the procedure that caused the death of Minister von Plehve last July.

ALL IN SUSPENSE.

No Federal Appointments in Oregon Until After Land Fraud Trials.

Washington, Feb. 18.—"No more Federal appointments in Oregon until after the trials."

This conclusion was reached last night by Secretary Hitchcock, Attorney General Moody and Postmaster General Wynne, and applies to all appointments coming under the jurisdiction of their respective departments. As a matter of fact, this decision will affect only postoffice appointments, for there is no likelihood of vacancies occurring in either the Interior department or the Department of Justice while the land fraud cases are pending. The district attorneyship must necessarily remain in abeyance until the cases are concluded, there are no land office vacancies present or prospective, unless the register and receiver at Roseburg should be dismissed, and such action is not contemplated until after the trials are over. So the agreement of these cabinet officers really narrows down to postoffice cases.

CAN'T DECIDE THIS SEASON.

Not Enough Time to Reach Vote on Smoot Case.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Chairman Burrows has called a meeting of the senate committee on privileges and elections, to be held on Saturday, to consider the arguments of counsel in the Smoot investigation and determine on some course of action. There has been no meeting of the committee since the hearings were closed, and no consultation of members to discuss whether it is possible to decide the case at this session of congress. In view of the limited time that remains of the present session, the disposition is to postpone action until the next session. There are so many points involved in the discussion that it is estimated that a week or more would be required in the senate to bring the case to a vote.

Witte Differs with Liberals.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—M. Witte, according to the latest report, has resigned his position as president of the committee of ministers on account of differences with Minister of Agriculture Yermoloff over the conduct of the proceedings of that body. M. Yermoloff is probably the most liberal of Emperor Nicholas' ministers, enjoying now, according to the story, the complete favor of the emperor. He openly advocates summoning a Zemsky Sobor. The report is not confirmable at this time.

All May Again Quit Work.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—The report is circulated here with great persistence that a renewal of the general strike will be declared in St. Petersburg in the course of Friday. The only evidence so far which could be cited in favor of such action on the part of the strike leaders is that the unwillingness of the employers to make concessions pending the governmental arbitration discussion has created great dissatisfaction among the radical element of workers.

Close Blockade of Vladivostok.

New York, Feb. 18.—Reports received, cables the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Herald, indicate that Vladivostok is being closely blockaded by Admiral Uriu's fleet.

MAY LOSE HIS CROWN.

Czar is Threatened by the Autocracy of His Own Empire.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—It is a significant fact that despite the news from St. Petersburg about the probability of the revival of the Zemsky Sobor as a popular legislative assembly, diplomatic circles in Berlin insist that the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius will rather have the effect of strengthening the autocratic party than to weaken its influence at court.

Statements to this effect have been made within the past 24 hours by persons who are close both to the German emperor's advisors and to the Russian representatives in Berlin, and it would be unwise to treat their views lightly. It is pointed out in this connection that the granting of concessions by the czar at this time would not be construed by the liberal and radical elements as voluntary acts, but as the result of fear that other members of the imperial family may share the fate of Sergius, hastened by the admission that the terrorists must be reckoned with.

A dark hint is contained in statements by the pessimists in diplomatic circles which indicate an entirely different reason why the czar, though perhaps personally inclined to do so, will under no circumstances grant any of the more far-reaching demands beyond those as outlined in his manifesto of last December. These persons say that the grand ducal coterie will stop short of nothing to preserve autocracy in its full power, and that if the present czar is not willing to look out for his crown, a regency will see to it that the infant carevitch is not deprived of it unless it is taken from him by force.

Plainly this means that the men who have murdered by their counsel and methods thousands of the workmen and peasants in the many years of their rule, will not shrink from having put out of the way the ruler who, it is strongly asserted they reverence in public, while they hold his lack of decision, his desire to placate all of the factions and his evident leanings toward the moderate liberals in private contempt.

RESERVES BREAK UP A CROWD.

Russian Revolutionists were Blocking Streets in New York.

New York, Feb. 21.—Police reserves were called out tonight to disperse a crowd said to be sympathizers with the Russian revolutionary party. Eight men were arrested, charged with parading without a permit, collecting a crowd and holding an unlawful meeting.

The trouble started when two policemen came upon a crowd cheering and applauding a speech made by one of their number. The police were unsuccessful in dispersing the people, and called for the reserves. It was said that a red flag was being waved and later a sergeant of police, who assisted in the raid, made the statement that on one of the men arrested was "inflammatory and revolutionary literature." This man's name was Albert Argentier, and the police found on him a subscription list for the Russian revolutionists, said to have been issued by the pro-revolution committee for Russia. All the men arrested said they were tailors and protested against being taken into custody.

ANOTHER CABLE IN ATLANTIC.

Clarence Mackay Announces that Bids Have Been Made for Laying.

New York, Feb. 21.—Another Atlantic cable is to be laid and bids for its laying have already been made. It is expected the new cable will be in operation during the coming summer. Clarence Mackay said today that no new stock would be issued on this cable, but that the cost has been met by the Mackay company, because of a desire to keep the reserve fund of the Commercial Cable company intact.

Mr. Mackay added that the first report of the Mackay company to the shareholders would be adopted within the next fortnight. The new cable will embody the latest discoveries in this branch of electricity.

Investigators Complete Report.

Sacramento, Feb. 21.—After deliberating from 8 o'clock until nearly midnight the committee appointed to investigate the bribery charges involving State Senators Simmons, French, Wright and Bankers completed their report, which will be filed at tomorrow's meeting of the senate. While the members of the committee would not give answers as to whether the report will recommend the expulsion of the accused men, Senator Simpson said: "The report will recommend that action be taken in the bribery cases."

Strike Results in Better Wages.

Warsaw, Feb. 21.—The chemists' assistants here have struck, demanding shorter hours and one free day each week. A majority of the other strikers have resumed work, the only important branch still out being the ironworkers. The strike has resulted in a considerable general improvement in the condition of the men. They have secured higher wages and shorter hours. In the tanning districts the men secured the first increase in wages in 40 years.

Blockade-Runner Captured.

Tokio, Feb. 21.—The navy department announces the seizure of the British steamer Silvania, bound for Vladivostok with Cardiff coal. The place where the seizure was made is not stated.

UP TO THE SENATE

President Sends Santo Domingo Treaty With Letter.

GIVES POSITION OF GOVERNMENT

If United States Does Not Take Hold of Bankrupt Republic Some Foreign Nation Will.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The senate must decide the question as to whether or not the Monroe doctrine is to be maintained and upheld. This is the contention of President Roosevelt. He made the issue clear in a confidential letter to the senate late this afternoon, in transmitting to that body the treaty entered into between this government and the republic of Santo Domingo, relative to which the treaty-ratifying body of the government has heretofore indulged in some caustic criticisms.

The president declared that foreign governments were pressing Santo Domingo for the payment of claims; that while the republic should be prosperous, its revenues were depleted through insurrections and that, if the United States did not exercise such a just parental supervision as would naturally be expected and as was desired by the republic and arrange for the payment of just obligations, foreign governments would set about to enforce collection through the customary diplomatic methods.

The message was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The treaty was not read. It was the expectation of Chairman Cullom to have a special meeting of the committee to take the convention up for consideration.

Briefly stated, the protocol or treaty provides that the United States shall collect the customs revenues of Santo Domingo and turn over to President Morales' government a specified percentage necessary to meet the expense of administration and disburse the remainder among foreign claimants. The United States undertakes to respect the integrity of Santo Domingo and the protocol or treaty must be approved by the United States senate and the Dominican congress.

CASTRO PLAYING FOR DELAY

Venezuelan President Insists on Arbitration—Revolution Threatens.

La Guayra, Venezuela, Feb. 16.—The negotiations between United States Minister Bowen and President Castro in the effort to reach an adjustment of the pending disputes between the two countries are practically at a standstill. Mr. Bowen's efforts have been blocked by the tactics of Castro, which culminated recently in Castro's abrupt departure from the capital when he was pressed for a frank and definite answer to the proposition to arbitrate.

After his return to Caracas he declined to submit to arbitration on the ground that the matters are now before the courts of the country. He made a counter proposition, however, that the United States conclude with him an arbitration treaty to cover future cases which under international law could be considered as diplomatic questions. This Mr. Bowen declined, but in return proposed that a tribunal be selected to determine whether the asphalt case and other pending cases are diplomatic matters. Again, Castro refused, and pressed his demands for a treaty to meet future cases, and here the situation rests.

The ever-present rumors of a revolution against Castro seem at this time to have a possible foundation. The movement is assuming a more widespread character than for some time, and it is considered in well-informed circles that a revolutionary attempt is not a remote possibility.

The British Fleet is Coming.

London, Feb. 16.—The date of the visit to American waters of the squadron of British warships commanded by Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg has been definitely fixed for October. It will comprise a short stay at Newport, New York and Annapolis. The prince's visit to Washington will, it is understood, be of an official character. President Roosevelt will be notified through Sir Henry Durand, the British ambassador, and Prince Louis will convey to the president King Edward's greeting in a special message.

To Dredge Tacoma Waterway.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senator Foster today offered an amendment to the river and harbor bill authorizing the dredging of the middle waterway in the Tacoma harbor. His amendment appropriates \$115,537, and stipulates that none of this money shall be expended unless the city of Tacoma shall pay to the War department \$38,512, one fourth of the cost of the improvement. He also offered amendments authorizing other surveys.

No Action on Lieu Land.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The senate public lands committee today recalled the bill which it recently reported repealing the lieu land law and providing for the purchase of private holdings within forest reserves, or an exchange on the like-for-like basis. The whole subject has been referred to a subcommittee. This action will result in delay and probably means that no bill will pass this session.

TO BE SHOWN AT EXPOSITION.

History or Declaration of Independence, with Portraits of Signers.

Washington, Feb. 20.—General William H. Michael, chief clerk of the State department, by order of congress, has published a book giving an illustrated history of the declaration of independence, with the biographies and portraits of the signers and the secretary of congress. The advance copies of this work have been received at the department. The illustrations include not only photographs of the famous state paper in its present decayed condition, but also a number of photographs taken when the document was in a better state of preservation.

The volume was prepared primarily as an aid to those in charge of the exhibit of the declaration of State at exhibitions in explaining that part of the exhibit relating to the declaration of independence. The series of portraits of the signers is complete and there is an interesting facsimile of the broadside copy of the declaration signed by John Hancock, president of the congress for and on behalf of the members of congress, attested by Charles Thompson, secretary. Especially interesting is the correspondence relating to the declaration, which is given. Because of the historic value of the work of Colonel Michael, congress ordered the book printed as a government publication.

SPANIARD FOOLS WITH BOMB.

Tries to Blow Up Mexican Legation, but Only Wounds Himself.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Inhabitants of the Champs Elysee quarter were aroused tonight by a loud explosion, and the police, who were hurriedly summoned, discovered in front of the Mexican legation a man severely wounded and lying amid fragments of a bomb.

The man was taken to a hospital and cross examined. He said his name was Garcia and he was a Spaniard. He asserted he had been ruined by the Mexican government and in revenge threw a bomb, which, however, exploded too soon, and he himself was injured. The police found a revolver, a dagger and some anarchist pamphlets, and a search of his lodging led to the discovery of two bombs identical with that which he had exploded. Garcia denies being an anarchist. He is wounded in the arms and hands.

Prompt action by the police prevented his being lynched.

The bomb was filled with dynamite, and the stone walls of the legation were somewhat damaged.

CROOKED OFFICIALS DROPPED.

Pinchot Discharges Men Involved in Forest Reserve Frauds.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Forest Superintendent Benjamin F. Allen and Forest Supervisor Grant I. Taggart, who a year ago confessed to having been tools in the hands of the Benson-Hyde land ring, and admitted having made recommendations in the interest of this firm, have been dropped from the government payroll. Notwithstanding they admitted having been parties to extensive land frauds, these two officials were retained in office, but when the forestry service was transferred to the Agricultural department, Gifford Pinchot, head of the Forestry bureau, refused to accept them.

Taggart and Allen were lost in the shuffle, and, though they made frantic efforts, have been unable to be reinstated. These two men made extensive investigations in Southern Oregon and recommended the creation of vast forest reserves to include lands owned by Benson and Hyde. Their efforts in Oregon failed.

More Money for Pneumatic Tubes.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The postoffice appropriation bill was reported to the senate today. The principal amendment was introduced by Senator Foraker for the extension of the pneumatic tube service. It provides for an increase of the appropriation available under this bill from \$500,000 to \$800,000, and limits the total expenditures, including existing contracts, to \$1,500,000. It provides further that all contracts for service shall be based on competitive bidding, and not exceed terms of ten years.

Philippine Quarantine Not Needed

Washington, Feb. 20.—The bureau of Insular affairs is in receipt of a communication from the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine islands, saying that, owing to the favorable sanitary reports which have been received, it is no longer necessary for inter-island transports, which carry as a part of their personnel army medical officers, to procure bills of health at ports of departure, or to await quarantine inspection at ports of arrival.

More Siege Guns.

Moutouran, Feb. 20.—There is noticeable reinforcement to the Japanese siege artillery. The Japanese fire now exceeds that of the Russians in intensity, and Poutiloff (Lone True) Hill is constantly bombarded. Two new Japanese batteries are being erected east of the Russian center. Japanese cavalry rarely is seen with the main army of late, and it is believed that branch has been released for service on Mongolia.

Doubles Cost of New Building.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Senator Foster today introduced amendments to the public building bill increasing the limit of cost of the Tacoma and Spokane public buildings from \$400,000 to \$800,000. He also offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of the Vainier National park.

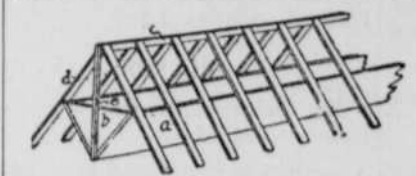


FARMS AND FARMERS

An Effective Trough Guard.

One of the greatest troubles with the hog is that he is so irrepressibly hoggish. When you feed him, he apparently feels it his inherent duty to crowd every other hog as far and forcefully away from the feed as possible. When fed grain on the open floor, he takes it upon himself to cover as much as he can, to keep nosing and pushing his fellows, often to his own loss of food, since more or less is wasted by his rude "table manners." When fed slop in the trough, the biggest hog will invariably work his way through or over the jam, and get his carcass into the trough, where he complacently stands lengthwise, and if not satisfied with that, lays himself down, gulping in his own and the smaller ones' share until too full even to grumble, when he will stretch out for a snooze if the trough is big enough.

To avoid the waste of feed, and to give all an equal chance to secure



A GOOD TROUGH GUARD.

their share, I have a number of schemes and devices, but I consider the one shown in the illustration to be as good as, if not better than, any. Then, too, it is so simple that any farmer with a hammer and saw, and such loose pieces as may be found in almost any scrap pile, can build a substantial affair that will suit.

The first requisite is a good-sized, well-constructed trough, built preferably in V-shape, as shown by "a." The width of the side boards will depend upon the size of the hogs to be fed. A small trough, with six-inch side boards, may be used for the wee pigs, and twelve or sixteen-inch stuff for the large sows and breeding sows. The size of pieces "c" and "d" should depend upon the weight of the animals and the strain likely to come on the frame. For hogs of ordinary weight a piece two by four inches should be used for the ridge-pole, "c," and pieces one by three or two by two inches for the guard bars, "d." These should be securely nailed to the side of the trough, and if a permanent trough in the hog house, spiked to the floor to prevent breaking off. The upright, "e," firmly spiked to "b," should be amply stout to secure endwise rigidity.

For delivering slop to the trough, a spout or small trough should be arranged to enter at the end of the feed trough. With this arrangement, when the distance between the bars has been properly adjusted to the size of the animal, only one can get to the trough between each space, and all sidewise crowding is effectually prevented.—Exchange.

Barley as Feed for Horses.

Except on the Pacific coast barley is not extensively used as a feed in the United States, doubtless owing to the fact that it is in such demand for brewing purposes that it is high in price. Wherever it is grown, however, it is frequently possible to secure at a low cost grain which is off color owing to rain or fog during harvest and which for this or some other reason is unfit for brewing, but valuable as feed. The barley grown on the Pacific coast is extensively used in the feeding of horses. Its use for this purpose is old in other countries. The Arabs fed their horses unground barley, and it is used successfully by the Berbers of north Africa. In Europe its value is generally recognized. Barley may be fed whole to horses having good teeth and not required to do severe work. Since ground barley, like wheat, forms a pasty mass when mixed with saliva, it is regarded as more satisfactory to crush than to grind it if for any reason it is considered undesirable to feed the grain whole.

A Cheap Wood Sled.

My wood sled gave out early in the winter and I made a good substitute of some 2-inch plank. The runners



WOOD SLED.

are 8 feet long and 2x6 inches square. They are held with four braces of the same material, 4 feet long and fastened with spikes and bolts. Stakes are set in the front and rear cross pieces and a draw chain hitched to the front cross piece. The runners go flat side down and the ends are rounded to prevent catching on the ice. The sled can be used with the body or box of a wagon. It is a good sled for heavy work and short hauls. For long hauls, the runners should be shod.—I. A. Fiske, in Farm and Home.

A Corn School.

The corn school of Indiana is an interesting development in the line of farm education. It is organized in Hamilton County and comprises seventy-five boys all under sixteen years of age. Each boy received four hun-

dred grains of seed corn which they were obliged to plant and cultivate themselves. The boys took such care of the crop that they actually beat the experienced farmers in the vicinity. The corn was much larger and of a better quality than ordinary field corn, although the seed was the same. Prizes were awarded to the boys for the best display.

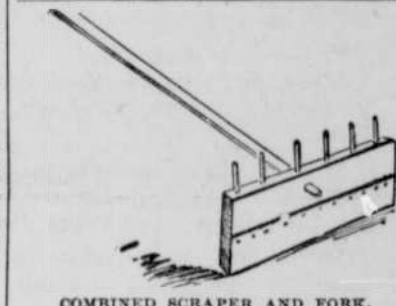
Deep or Light Plowing.

The whole matter resolves itself into a question of soil and climate. If a soil is thin, then it is manifest that it would be very foolish to dip the plow into the raw subsoil and bring it to the top, though perhaps subsoiling would improve matters by helping the draining and allowing the roots to penetrate downward more easily. Again, in the matter of climate; in a dry district shallow plowing nearly always gives the best results—with a grain crop, at least. Often the best wheat has been grown where the surface was disked to clean off the rubbish, and the seed drilled in down to the hard, unmoored soil. The reason of this is that in a dry district the plant has to depend largely on the ground moisture, which rises by capillary action much better through firm soil than through loose plowed land. Where bare fallowing is practiced on stiff clays, then the shallow system is the best, for it means ever so much less soil to move per acre where there are repeated plowings, cultivations, etc., to be done. On the whole, probably shallow plowing, combined with an occasional stirring of the subsoil with a subsoiler attached to the plow, is the best.

Stable Scraper and Fork.

Most of the labor-saving tools about farm buildings could be readily fashioned at home if one is handy with tools and has the inclination to put ideas into effect. One of the best of the simple tools for the barn is the combination fork and scraper made in the following manner: Select an inch board five inches wide and seven or eight inches longer than the width of the fork used in the stable.

Bevel the lower edge of the board for the scraper, then bore holes near the lower edge, one for each tine of the fork, so that after using the fork to handle the coarse stuff it may be



COMBINED SCRAPER AND FORK.

Inserted into the holes in the board and the combination used as a scraper. The artist has added another to the combination, a rake, which is made by driving wire spikes into the top edge of the board and filing off the heads. This can be done or not as one wishes, but combined fork and scraper is certainly a most useful tool.—Indianapolis News.

Notes About Farm Work.

There are 644,000 farmers in Texas, the largest number of all the States in the Union. Georgia comes next with 522,000.

The animal heat must be provided by feeding the stock liberally, but the greater the exposure, the greater the loss of animal heat.

In the new farm mechanics department of the Iowa college, 125 young men are learning how to build, manage and take care of farm machinery. Tennessee farmers want the State to appropriate \$5,000 to develop the live stock investigations now in progress, and to extend experiments in breeding and feeding.

Some Western men claim to have obtained good results from feeding the common desert cactus to cattle. They say when chopped up and boiled, or soaked in water, the sharp and dangerous points become soft. The department of agriculture is investigating the matter.

About the Horse.

Draft horses are in demand far exceeding the supply.

Onion juice is recommended as a cure for warts on horses.

When horses are to be fattened something depends upon the breed. A changed bill of fare will help to hasten the matter.

A horse has no reasoning power. The answers of the brightest of them are dictated by some sign from the master or trainer.

It is wonderful what fancy prices rich men are willing to pay for horses that please their fancy. The highest prices are paid for race stock, with the hope that it will be won back either by the horse itself or by its offspring.—Texas Farmer.

Live Stock in the Far North.

Stock raising is being successfully carried on in southern Alaska, especially on one or two of the Aleutian Islands. On Kadlak a Seattle company has established a cattle ranch and a sheep ranch. No shelter is provided for the animals in winter, but they endure the cold season much better than the herds and flocks of Montana and the Dakotas. The company has about ten thousand sheep and several hundred cattle on the island.