

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

FLEET TO BE REVIEWED.

President Will Inspect Atlantic Squadron Before It Sails.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Secretary Metcalf today signed an order prescribing the outlines of the program for the review of the battleship fleet by President Roosevelt at Hampton Roads, December 16, when it starts on its journey to the Pacific. The arrangement of the details will be left to Admiral Evans. The Mayflower, with the President and party on board, is to arrive in Hampton Roads from Washington, shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning, and will anchor near the center of the fleet. Immediately on anchoring, the flag officer, followed by the commanding officers of the vessels of the fleet, will repair on board the Mayflower to pay their respects to the President. Returning to their ships, the fleet will get under way to stand out to sea, preceded by the Mayflower. The latter vessel will anchor, the fleet passing in review and out to sea.

Island Teachers Needed.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs has received a cablegram from the governor general of the Philippines indicating that probably 300 teachers will be required at the beginning of the next school year, which opens in June. These teachers will be selected from among those seeing either the "teachers" or "assistant" examinations, which are held semi-annually by the civil service commission. The age limits are 20 and 40 years. The bulk of appointments will be made at the entrance salary of \$1,200.

Taft Will Hasten Home.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Secretary Taft, who arrived at Vladivostok yesterday, called Major McIntyre, the acting chief of the insular bureau, to engage accommodations for him and his party on the steamship President Grant, which will leave Hamburg, Germany, on December 7 for New York city. The secretary said nothing about his program for the stay in Asia or Europe. Mr. Taft telegraphed that all the party were well. It is understood Mrs. Taft will not come to the United States with the secretary.

Notaries to Take Evidence.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The Interstate Commerce commission today appointed C. H. Sholes, of Portland, and N. W. Bolster, of Seattle, as notaries, to begin November 30 the taking of depositions in the northwest lumber rate cases. It is said there will be a large number of witnesses whose testimony will be taken on the coast, and it will become a part of the record in the lumber cases here when the hearings begin, December 11.

Rebate Case Set for Argument.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The rebate case against the Great Northern Railway company, in which the company is under sentence to pay a fine of \$15,000, has been set for hearing in the Supreme court of the United States on January 6. This is the case in which the company resists the Elkins law, under which the fine was imposed, on the ground that it was repealed by the railroad rate law at the last session of congress.

Will Be Oversubscribed.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Developments of further assurances of the success of the new financial plan of the administration. The treasury department has received many bids for the canal bonds and certificates and it is believed that the hundred million of certificates will be largely oversubscribed. The local banks say that individual deposits have greatly increased since yesterday.

New Northwest Postmasters.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Postmasters appointed: Miles, Ore., Edgar A. Johnson, vice R. E. Cunningham, resigned; Rutledge, Ore., William D. Hinger, vice C. E. Young, resigned; Star, Ore., Mary J. Harlow, vice M. L. Pitcher, resigned; Greencastle, Wash., William T. Donahue, vice H. M. Adams, resigned; Thornton, Wash., Harry H. Goss, vice L. L. Holt, resigned.

Proposes Large Homesteads.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Soon after congress convenes Senator Fulton will introduce a bill authorizing 640-acre homesteads in those parts of Eastern Oregon where small acreage will not sustain families. His plan has been successfully tried in Nebraska, particularly in sections which have but little rainfall and where irrigation is not possible.

New Washington Postmasters.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Washington postmasters appointed: Lakehead, Wash., W. Kernodle, vice H. P. Chamberlain, removed; Yelm, D. R. Hovest, vice J. L. Mesman, resigned. Rural free delivery route No. 2 has been ordered established February 1 at Tumwater, Thurston county, serving 400 people and 100 families.

Williamson Case Set.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The case of ex-Congressman Williamson, by joint request of the prosecution and the defense, has been set by the Supreme court for December 2. As several other cases are set for the same day ahead of this case, the hearing will probably be held about December 4.

Freight to Pacific Increases.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The census bureau reports that the commercial valuation of freight transported by water to the Pacific coast was \$74,000,000 last year, and \$21,000,000 in 1889. The wages have increased from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Navy Needs Men.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The navy department announces that it wants from 2,000 to 3,000 additional workmen for the Bremerton and Mare Island navy yards to prepare for Rear Admiral Evans' battleships when they arrive at those places.

LUMBER CASES CONSOLIDATED

Oregon and Washington Complaints Will Be Heard Together.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission will hold one hearing to dispose of the complaints of Oregon and Washington lumber manufacturers against the new rates on lumber shipped to Missouri river points and the Middle West and from points in Oregon to points in California. The Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association have filed separate complaints with the Interstate Commerce Commission but in effect their complaints are identical, as the rates complained of are the same from Oregon as from Washington, the defendant railroads are the same in each case.

The complaint of the Western Oregon Lumber Manufacturers' Association is in some respects different from that of the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which will be represented by their attorneys and the lumbermen by Teal & Minor, of Portland; A. E. Griffin, of Seattle; W. H. Abel, of Montesano, Wash.; and by Wimbush, Watkins & Ellis, of Atlanta, Ga.

The complaint, recently filed with the Commission, the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association, alleges that the Hill and Harriman railroads, by concert of action absolutely fix and maintain rates on lumber from Oregon and Washington to points in the Mississippi Valley, Rocky Mountains and Plains states, said rate being formulated through the trans-continental freight bureau at Chicago, said bureau being dominated and controlled by these two systems.

After setting forth the difference between the old rates and those which were to have gone into effect November 1, the complainants allege that this raise in rates is the result of a conspiracy to destroy all competition among the railroads operating in the Northwest, and to exact an unreasonable compensation for the transportation of lumber, and that the railroads, by increasing their rates, propose to distribute unequally all of the profits of the lumbermen.

HEARST HELD FOR LIBEL.

Bound Over to Grand Jury—Political Game Charged.

New York, Nov. 22.—Justice Wyatt, in the Court of Special Sessions today, held William R. Hearst for the grand jury on the charge of criminal libel, preferred by William Astor Chandler, S. S. Carvalho appeared for Mr. Hearst. The amount of bond was fixed at \$500. The usual requirement in misdemeanor cases. Mr. Carvalho is the general manager of Mr. Hearst's New York newspaper.

Both Mr. Hearst and his bondsmen were in court when Justice Wyatt handed down his decision. They repaired to the office of District Attorney Jerome while the bail bond was being prepared. It was later approved by Justice Wyatt and Mr. Hearst and his attorneys drove away in the big red automobile that had brought them to the criminal courts building.

The charge against Mr. Hearst grew out of a publication in the New York Evening Journal concerning the case of Raymond Hitchcock, the actor. Mr. Chandler's name was mentioned in connection with the article. Several hearings were had before Justice Wyatt, and the defendant stoutly denied that he had ever been at Hitchcock's house when little girls were there.

His counsel contended that the publication had been made for the purpose of injuring politically Lieutenant Governor Charles D. Smith, a brother of the complainant, against Mr. Hearst. This was denied by Mr. Hearst's attorneys, who made the counter assertion in court that Mr. Chandler's proceedings against Mr. Hearst were taken in the hope of hurting the chances of the Independence League ticket in the last country election.

Combined to Down Opposition.

Salt Lake, Nov. 22.—The Federal grand jury returned indictments against the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Oregon Short Line, the Union Pacific Coal company, J. M. Moore, general agent of the Union Pacific Coal company and Everett Rockingham, assistant general superintendent of the Oregon Short Line. The indictment charges a combination in restraint of trade by forcing a Salt Lake City coal dealer out of business because he had lowered the price of coal below that fixed by the combination.

National Dry Convention.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—The national convention for the selection of the presidential nominee of the prohibition party will be held in Columbus, O., during the first week of June, 1908. That fact was announced at the meeting of the party in this city today. Fifteen hundred and eighty delegates and alternates will attend, the ratio being one delegate and one alternate for each 100 votes cast for Jacob S. Swallow for president in 1904. Charles R. Jones, of Chicago, was elected chairman of the national committee.

They Assassinated Picture.

Olesea, Nov. 22.—The trial by a special military court of 25 men of the Eleventh Michigan Infantry, on charges of mutiny and insubordination, came to an end here today. Two sergeants and one private who had destroyed a picture of Emperor Nicholas were sentenced to death and at once shot. Nine other men were sent out to the mines for life, 12 were sent to the mines for 10 years and the others were acquitted.

St. Louis Bids for \$12,000,000.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—At a meeting of all St. Louis bankers today, it was decided to take \$12,000,000 of the government's treasury certificates, providing the money paid for this circulating medium be re-deposited in the banks taking the scrip. This the Treasury department has already signified its intention of doing.

Deposits Rushing Back.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Terminal bank, one of the Brooklyn institutions which closed their doors several weeks ago, reopened for business today. More than 100 deposits were in line and \$45,000 was deposited during the first hour.

MONEY OR CELLO

Effort to Have Canal Put Under Continuing Contract.

JETTY IS GOOD OBJECT LESSON

Construction Under Spasmodic Appropriations Expensive, Wasteful and Uncertain.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The recommendation of General Mackenzie, chief of engineers, that an appropriation of half a million dollars be made this winter to continue the construction of the Cello canal opens up an opportunity for placing this work under continuing contract system.

In the river and harbor bill passed last session was an item authorizing the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the construction of the Cello canal, which means congress sanctions the appropriation, and will make the money available when asked for.

The appropriation will come as a matter of form in the sundry civil bill, which will be passed toward the close of the approaching session, unless it turns out that the available money is exhausted before spring, in which event the appropriation may be made in the urgency deficiency bill, which will be passed in January or February.

It is most desirable that the canal should be brought under a continuing contract, for unless this is done the work must progress spasmodically, as congress appropriates money from time to time, inasmuch as there is yet to be appropriated upwards of \$3,000,000 to complete the canal, it is doubly important that it should be made a continuing contract. Otherwise, the money is likely to be made available in quarter or half year increments, and construction will be strung out over a long period of years. This is undesirable, for experience has demonstrated that all large works of this character, built under spasmodic appropriations, cost much more than if they had been built under a continuing contract, the money being made available as rapidly as needed.

PEAT FOR FUEL.

Canada Attempting to Solve Problem by New Process.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Canada, like the United States, is confronted with a fuel problem that is causing her a little concern. There is a much smaller supply of coal in Canada than in this country, hence the greater need for the development of some new fuel beds.

Over top of the bog has been placed a series of railway tracks about five yards apart, and over them run what are called collectors. The collector picks up the peat from the bog and carries it to a large electric gas engine, which pumps it up a long pipe, perhaps two feet in diameter, at the end of which is a shoe with a "lip," through which the dry peat dust on the surface of the bog is drawn into the pipe by suction and deposited in the car.

As the car moves along the rail the amount of peat which is drawn up is scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, and yet one collector will pick up 50 tons of dust a day. The sun quickly dries the exposed surface which has been uncovered by the collector, and the same process is then repeated.

The dust is taken from the collector into the factory, and run through a large pipe, or covered trough, through which runs a screw similar in shape to an auger. Around the outside of the pipe is a trough, in which the peat is packed in a steam jacket placed several inches from the pipe to allow the steam to pass through the space between, in order to dry out the dust passing through the inside of the pipe. The peat is ground fine, and passed through 100 mesh in other words, finer than flour. The dried dust is then placed in a unique press and at a temperature of 200 degrees and pressure of 80 tons formed into briquettes. In two days after going through the press the briquettes are harder than coal and nearly the same color.

Hawaii is After Hindus.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 23.—Hindu laborers on Puget Sound, who have been driven from town to town by anti-Asiatic societies, will be shipped to the Hawaiian islands for work on sugar plantations. Arrangements are now being made for chartering a special steamer to carry away the Hindus gathered in the Puget Sound country, and it is believed by agents of the Hawaiian plantations that several hundred Hindus in Washington and British Columbia can be induced to go back to the tropics.

Pacific Mail May Quit.

New York, Nov. 23.—In a speech tinged with bitterness, General Manager R. P. Schwerin, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, assailed the Government's attitude toward shipping on the Pacific and declared that the present policy had failed to drive the American flag from the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. His line, he said, was losing money as a result of the operations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and he intimated that the company would not ask for a renewal of its 50-year charter, which expires on April 15.

Boston Wants Certificates.

Boston, Nov. 23.—The subscriptions at the Subtreasury today to the issue of Government certificates of indebtedness amounted to \$5,667,650. These subscriptions were made by individuals, and the amount is greatly in excess of the total of the past two days. On Wednesday, the first day of the sale, the total receipts were only \$15,900. On the two days National bank subscribers to the issue amounted to \$2,800, from individuals only \$17,350 in all.

French Court Lend.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The court which has been hearing the case against Charles P. Baird, of Philadelphia, who on October 10 was driven by an automobile, was held today to a month's imprisonment, and \$10 fine. In addition Baird must pay \$2,000 damages.

HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Worth Many Times Its Cost to Every Farmer's Dinner Table.

Professor J. R. Shinn, horticulturist of the Idaho Experiment station, Moscow, Idaho, in a recent letter gave the following suggestions concerning the home vegetable garden.

"The vegetable garden should be an important factor in every farmer's home throughout the country. It will afford him an economic element in providing for his family; it will add to the comfort and happiness of the mother, the children and himself; and it will do much toward creating an interest in farm life if properly planned and managed.

The fact that a vegetable garden will aid in keeping down the expense of the home is likely to appeal strongest to the average man, and for this reason it demands first consideration. In order to gain some definite idea of the exact usefulness of the home garden the experiment station of Illinois conducted experiments with a garden for a period of five years. This garden consisted of one-half acre of black prairie soil and the average net profit for the five years, after all expenses for seed and labor had been deducted, was \$74.40 per year. Some years gave less returns than others, owing to the effect of dry seasons but under irrigation it is probable that the returns would be much more constant and even higher. During the best year this plot of one-half acre gave a net profit of \$111.05. Where could the average farmer turn to find a more paying use for his ground?

In the matter of creating happiness in a family and rendering the home life more comfortable the farmer's vegetable garden may exercise an important mission. Happiness always comes to those who are deeply interested in the things that surround them. If a farmer has a fine herd of Hereford calves he immediately shows his interest by taking his friends or relatives to see them as soon as they arrive at the farm; if the wife has something in the parlor that is attractive and new, no time is wasted before the guests receive information about it, and from these facts the whole household rejoices and the guests are made glad with them.

In like manner the vegetable garden may create another avenue for happiness. Visitors will undoubtedly enjoy seeing a well kept garden and especially if the number varieties is great and the size of the individual vegetables large, the pleasure of the occasion will be at its maximum. Then the comfort of sitting down to a meal where vegetables in great variety adorn the table will be greeted with the utmost satisfaction on the part of guests, but it is to the family that gather around the same board three times each day that such an assortment of food is the most satisfying and comforting. Pork and beans may satisfy hunger adequately for a time, but the same things appearing on the table too frequently become distasteful. The average individual therefore needs a change in his ration often. No other method is so readily accessible to the farmer as the vegetable garden to meet this demand for variety for his table.

Aside from the economic value of the vegetable garden and the satisfaction it brings to the home, the interest which it may create in farm life may be of no small moment. Rightly planned and properly conducted the garden may furnish the first element that shall interest the farm child in his surroundings. The little tot all enjoy gardening time and no farm garden is complete without certain definite portions set aside for the special provision for the children's garden. Here is where the first lessons in the science of agriculture should be taught, and through these lessons the very earnest and brightest children will decide early in their career to follow the calling of their parents.

"Viewing the vegetable garden from the standpoint of its economic value, its value as a comfort and pleasure to the household, and its usefulness in arousing a deeper interest in the farm, it behoove every farmer to direct his attention toward planning the garden for next year during the long evenings at his disposal this winter."

TOMATO BLIGHT.

Results of Exhaustive Research at Washington State College.

A great many remedies for tomato blight have been suggested by tomato growers, but most of these have proved to be unsuccessfull. A couple of years ago the State college experiment station experimented quite extensively with tomato blight at Clarkston, Freeman, Pullman, Wenatchee and North Yakima. We found that tomatoes which were grown in the shade did not blight as badly as those which were grown in the sunlight, but usually there was about twenty-five per cent of blight, even in the shaded plants. Shading tomato plants can therefore hardly be considered a remedy for the blight.

Short Suggestions.

Egg spoons that are stained should be rubbed with damp salt before polishing.

Place tea grounds around the roots of ferns and be rewarded with a rich growth of leaves. Frequently change the leaves.

If canned pears have a flat taste, and most pears do, they will be improved by adding stick cinnamon to them while cooking.

The fish found over the oven of a cook stove in which wood is used for cooking (when used dry) a silver polish equal to any on the market.

When the brass tops on kerosene lamps get loose, try melted alum for holding them in place. Alum must be melted over an intense heat, and it is excellent for mending purposes.

Turn your coffee mill down very tightly, fill the hopper with granulated sugar, grind it through once or twice, or even three times, and you have an excellent powdered sugar.

ently different varieties of tomatoes have been tested in our own experiment station, and all have blighted more or less. Unfortunately, Spauls Earliana, one of the favorite varieties for early tomatoes, is one of the worst to blight. We have found that the Dwarf Champion is less susceptible to blight than any of the varieties we have tried. At Clarkston, it was the general opinion of the growers that the blight was due to a hot wind which blows up the Snake river valley about the first of July. However, in our experimentation there, we discovered that seventy-five per cent of the blighting occurred before the hot winds came.

A peculiar phase of the situation regarding tomato blight is that it occurs only in the Northwest. Although it has been investigated by our station staff for the past ten years, we have failed to discover a remedy, or the cause, although it seems probable that it is due to the attacks of fungi, or a bacterial disease. Blighted plants may be recognized by the leaflets beginning to curl and turn over. Next the plants cease to grow, and gradually turn yellow. An examination of the roots of diseased plants shows that the interior of each root is blackened. Insects have nothing to do with the blight, as far as this station has been able to discover. Indeed, tomato blight is one of the puzzles which thus far has not been solved by investigators, and is a serious menace to tomato growing in the Pacific Northwest.

R. Kent Beattie, Botanist.

DIPPING OF SHEEP.

Formula for Killing Lice and Manges Successfully.

In response to numerous inquiries, the State College department of veterinary science has prepared the following formula for the making of sheep dip. From several regions of the Northwest, word has been sent of the existence of mange and other infectious maladies among the sheep, which it is hoped to eradicate by properly dipping the sheep.

Use twenty-four pounds of flowers of sulphur; eight pounds of unslaked lime; one hundred gallons of water. Place the unslaked lime in a mortar, box, or suitable vessel, adding enough water to slake the lime and form a lime paste, or "putty." Sift into this lime paste the flowers of sulphur, and stir the mixture well. Be sure to weigh both the lime and the sulphur. Do not trust to measuring them in a bucket, or to guessing at the weight. Place the sulphur and lime paste in a kettle, or boiler, with about twenty-five to thirty gallons of boiling water. Boil the mixture for two hours at least, stirring the mixture and sediment. The boiling should be continued until the sulphur disappears, or almost disappears from the surface, at which time the solution will be a chocolate, or liver color. The longer the solution boils, the more sulphur is dissolved, and the less caustic the case becomes.

Pour the mixture and sediment into a large tub, or barrel, and allow it ample time (from two to three hours, or more, if necessary) to settle. Drawing off the liquid is a great advantage over dipping it out, in that less commotion occurs in the liquid, and therefore it remains freer from sediment. Add enough warm water to make one hundred gallons. Under no circumstances use the sediment for dipping purposes.

In order to attain success in the treatment of mange by dipping, care and sureness of method must be observed. Animals that have been exposed should be dipped, as well as those that show distinct evidence of the disease. After the elapse of two weeks following the first dipping, the animals should be subjected to a second dipping, in order that parasites that may have survived the first treatment, or that may have gotten on the animals from corals or elsewhere, may be destroyed. The liquid at the time of dipping should have a temperature of 102 to 112 degrees Fahrenheit. Each animal should be kept in the dip for two minutes, and in unusually bad cases of mange the sheep should be hand rubbed, and kept in the dip for four minutes.

The treatment just outlined applies to mange or scab. If, however, you desire a dip for lice, make a solution of crude tobacco leaves and water, used in the ratio of three pounds of tobacco to ten gallons of water. Boil the tobacco until its properties have been thoroughly taken up by the water, and then dip the sheep the same as prescribed for mange.

F. B. Hadley, Instructor in Obstetrics.

Care of the Filter.

The water filter must have an occasional cleansing, and one of the best preparations is a solution of permanganate of potassium. Dip a small brush in the solution and go over every atom of the surface after washing with hot soapsuds and thoroughly rinsing. Should some small amount of the solution remain after several rinsings, it is not injurious. A cheap filter can be made from a large new flower pot thoroughly cleaned, with the hole in the bottom covered with a piece of clean, new sponge held down by a layer of coarse gravel stones. This will filter the water as successfully as an expensive apparatus.

Like a pieplate with good crust and half fill with ripe, stoned cherries, sprinkle over one cup sugar, a little flour and a few bits of butter; then fill in more cherries and sugar and put strips of the pastry on top. Bake in a hot oven.

Lemons will keep longer if placed in covered glass jars. If some it is said they will keep longer if the jars are filled with water. If wrapped in tissue paper and placed in bran they will last many weeks during hot weather.

Wash the grapes and put them over the fire, without water, in a large double boiler. Cover closely and cook until the fruit is well broken and soft. Rub the grapes through a flannel jelly bag. Measure the juice and to each pint of it allow a pound of sugar. Put the sugar in pans in the oven to heat, taking care that it does not burn. Return the juice to the oven in a porcelain-lined kettle, bring to the boil and cook for twenty minutes. Pour in the heated sugar, boil up just once and pour into glasses.

Improve Rivers in Montana.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 21.—A call was today issued by the Helena Commercial club for a meeting of citizens of this state, to be held here November 26, for the purpose of forming a state association to bring about the securing from congress of a just share of the river and harbor appropriations for the betterment of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers.

STATE FUND TIED UP

Cannot Recover School Money in Defunct Bank.

NO GROUNDS TO SUE BONDSMEN

Treasurer Does Not Have to Account Except to His Successor. Three Years Hence.

Salem, Or., Nov. 21.—No steps have yet been taken to recover the \$395,000 deposited by the state treasurer in the Title Guarantee & Trust company bank, or to find out whether the state has any recourse against the defunct company which was made surety upon the bond of the state treasurer and the trust company. Demand was made for repayment of the money, but there the matter rests, and seems likely to rest, for some time to come. The surety company has acknowledged liability for \$100,000 of the amount, but no more. So far as known, no arrangements have been made for the payment of even this amount.

Governor Chamberlain has been earnestly seeking some means of enforcing payment of the bond money to the treasury which has been unable to find any way of bringing to a legal test the question of the liability of Steel and his bondsmen. Though it is publicly known, and admitted, that the money is gone, not only from the treasury, but also from the control of the treasurer, there is no way of bringing a suit until the treasurer has been called upon to turn the money over to some one else and he fails or refuses to do so. It was this situation that first brought the suggestion that the state treasurer should resign, thus making it necessary that he turn over the funds to his successor, in default of which a suit would lie against his bondsmen. But the treasurer has said that he will not resign, and there the matter rests. His term will expire in a little over three years, and then a suit can be brought unless the money has been paid into the treasury since.

INVESTIGATE BANKING LAWS.

California Legislature Takes Steps to Protect Depositors.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 21.—Resolutions were introduced yesterday in both houses of the legislature, convened in extraordinary session, for the appointment by the governor of a special executive committee to investigate the banking laws of California and the banks of the state. Amendments are to be drafted and the committee will draw up more stringent measures for the better protection of depositors and will report its findings and recommendations to the next regular session of the legislature.

Locomotive Famine Serious.

Los Angeles, Nov. 21.—This city is suffering from a locomotive famine and train loads of freight are tied up in the local yards without engines to move them. Yesterday there were about 150 cars and only one available locomotive. With the orange season near at hand, the situation might be very serious, but measures have been taken to relieve the traffic congestion. The trouble is laid to the movement of crops throughout the San Joaquin valley, requiring an unusual amount of rolling stock.

Must Call Session Again.

Sacramento, Nov. 21.—After an extra session for two days it has developed that the proper financial relief legislation and the rehabilitation of the courts on special holidays cannot be enacted by the legislature under the present call of Governor Gillett, and that a supplementary proclamation must be issued. Such was the conclusion arrived at late last night by a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee.

New Death Test.

Paris, Nov. 21.—A new death test which absolutely precludes the possibility of burial alive has been discovered at the Lariboisiere hospital in this city. Experiments have shown that radiographs of bodies taken even a few minutes after death reveal clearly the outlines of all the organs, whereas if the radiographs are taken during life the organs are not revealed.

Cannot Rescue Canadians.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 21.—Despite the Ottawa reports that the Dominion government would at once distribute \$10,000,000 in currency to help the movement of grain of Western Canada, it was announced today that the government has no cash to loan and has failed so far in getting a supply from the bank to help the farmers. In the meantime the frozen grain must be moved. The congestion at the head of the lakes is becoming serious.

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