

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

The governor of Warsaw has been killed by Polish strikers.

Grand Duke Nicholas is reported to be going to Manchuria to help Kuropatkin.

John Barrett, minister to Panama, says that there are but few cases of yellow fever on the isthmus.

The American Tobacco company has declared an initial dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its common stock for a period not yet stated.

A conference of 100 ministers in New York has decided to start a crusade against vice by holding a series of mass meetings.

In New York in a single quarter last year, with a total population of 3,838,324, there were 24,944 births and 21,058 deaths, a natural increase of 2,056 in the population of the city.

Albert T. Patrick, who is under sentence of death for the murder of William M. Rice in New York, hopes to escape by proving at a second trial that embalmers caused congestion of the lungs. The prosecution proved that Rice died by chloroform administered by Patrick.

The Industrial General Trust company, of London, has asked the New York supreme court for a special jury to try its suit for over \$1,000,000 against J. Kennedy Tod and others for damages for unauthorized sale of bonds for the Birmingham, Sheffield & Tennessee railroad company, the ground being that an ordinary jury would not understand the case.

The reported resignation of Kuropatkin is denied by St. Petersburg officials.

Huge ice floes fill New York harbor, making navigation difficult and almost impossible.

The assassin of the procurator of Finland has been captured. He is a medical student.

The ocean steamer Damara has been wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia and many lives lost.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, recommends additional appropriation for the Lewis and Clark exposition.

St. Petersburg workmen threaten to renew the strike unless those engaged in the previous strike are taken back to work.

The National Editorial association, which meets in Guthrie, Okla., in June, will visit the Portland fair after its session is closed.

Rapid fire guns mounted on automobile cars are to be used by the Russians for the protection of the Trans-Siberian railroad. Six of these cars have been ordered in Chicago.

A blizzard is raging over Northern and Eastern Texas and rain and sleet falling in many sections of Southern Texas, Mississippi and Tennessee. Thousands of cattle are reported to be suffering and in many cases totally devoid of water.

The strike has spread to Transcaucasia.

The reign of terror continues in Poland.

Another Russian squadron is to sail for the Far East in May.

German mine owners have rejected overtures from the strikers.

Heavy rains in Southern California have washed out railway tracks.

A agreement has been made for a parcels post and quick mail service with Britain and France.

All the smaller harbors of the New England coast are frozen over and others are blocked with ice floes.

Soinen Soininen, procurator general of Finland, has been assassinated by an unknown emissary of the terrorists.

A storm of snow and sleet has swept over the South, stopping communication and killing cattle and fruit.

Another great storm is raging in New York state and cold weather is predicted for the entire section east of the Rocky mountains.

Henry B. Miller, consul general at Niuchwang, China, will be promoted to one of the best Oriental posts on account of his good work during the Japanese-Russian war.

An insurrection has broken out in Argentina.

Fire in Birmingham, Alabama, destroyed property worth not less than \$500,000.

Taft recommends a revision of the Philippine tariff.

The weather has greatly moderated in the middle states.

Atlantic coast ports are blocked with ice and navigation is stopped.

The crews of the Russian Black sea fleet are on the verge of mutiny.

The governor and a committee of Massachusetts solons will visit the Lewis and Clark fair.

JURY DRAWS NET.

Two Indictments Said To Be in Order for J. N. Williamson.

Portland, Feb. 7.—The last week of the present Federal grand jury is at hand. The long series of investigations which have been taking the time of the jury for the past two months is drawing to a close and will end on Saturday, if the plans of the government attorneys carry.

The present week will be a busy one, for it will bring to light some of the entanglements of those high in the confidence of the state and the nation and will show still further the extent and scope of the land frauds which have been carried on in many cases to completion and in others practically to that stage during the past few years.

During the week it was rumored that Representative J. N. Williamson will come under the notice of the Federal grand jury, not once, but twice. It is said that the next few days will see the junior representative of the state indicted for his alleged connection with various land deals in the vicinity of his home at Princetown and also for fraudulent transactions in the Blue Mountain reserve.

Just what the complaints are is a mystery which the government officials alone would be able, at this time, to tell. They have nothing to say. But in spite of this reticence, it is made known from various sources that the end of the week will see more persons implicated in the land frauds than have as yet hinted at or thought of.

IMPROVE VANCOUVER BARRACKS

Large Allotment from Army Post Fund Likely To Be Secured.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The army appropriation bill, recently passed by congress, carries a large appropriation for the improvement of army posts. This money is distributed by the secretary of war, he approving allotments which are made up by the quartermaster general. Senator Ankeny and Representative Jones have arranged to call upon the secretary of war and ask for a liberal slice of that lump sum for making much-needed improvements at Vancouver barracks.

Reports which have been submitted by the officers at Vancouver show the urgent necessity for many new buildings to replace the antiquated and dilapidated structures now standing. Of course they ask for more money than can be had, something over \$1,000,000 in all. Nevertheless, an attempt will be made to get a liberal portion of this fund.

The largest item recommended is \$250,000 for erecting a new building for headquarters offices, a building of brick, with stone trimmings, large enough to accommodate all the officers assigned to headquarters, together with the clerical force of the post. It is also asked that four additional double infantry barracks be erected at a cost of \$230,000, and in addition quarters for 59 officers as follows: One commanding officer's residence, six field officers' quarters, nine captains' double quarters and nine lieutenants' double quarters, to cost in all about \$500,000. In addition \$10,000 is asked for a new main sewer, \$8,000 for cement sidewalks, \$2,000 for extending the electric lighting system, \$5,000 for water mains, \$45,000 for grading and filling, \$15,000 for improving the parade grounds and \$70,000 for two new artillery stables.

Foreign Mines Shut Out.

Tokio, Feb. 7.—After the most heated debate which has yet taken place in the Japanese house of representatives, the amendments to the mining law prohibiting foreigners to work Japanese mines was passed during Monday's session. The bill was fought bitterly by the foreign residents having mining interests in Japan, and the government has been severely censured for advocating a measure which must needs antagonize certain influential interests whose good will, it is believed by many, to be important and necessary at this time.

Japanese Colony in Texas.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 7.—In an interview today B. F. Younk gave out the following details concerning the recent visit to Texas of a number of commissioners from the Japanese government: "As a result of this visit a great Japanese colony will be planted in Southwestern Texas for the growing and manufacture of silk. A splendid tract of land has been secured, and upon each five acres of this will be settled a Japanese family."

Reservists Are in Arrest.

London, Feb. 7.—The London Daily Chronicle prints a dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent stating that 6,000 reservists at Peterhof have mutinied and are under arrest in their barracks.

PUTER IS CAUGHT

Attempts to Secure Big Tract of Oregon State Land.

NINE MEN SWEAR FALSELY TO AID

Prospective Irrigation Scheme on Klamath Lands Would Have Been Made to Yield Profit.

Salem, Feb. 4.—S. A. D. Puter, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government in timber land cases, and under indictment on further charges, was caught today in an attempt to secure title to 3,200 acres of state school land in violation of law, and the state land board has \$2,000 of his good money and evidence sufficient to show the fraudulent nature of the transaction.

Basil Wagner, of this city, procured the men to make the applications for the land. As each filed his application he told Clerk Brown that Wagner would call for the certificate of sale.

Applications to purchase school land near Klamath Falls were filed by nine residents of Salem, who swore that they wanted the land for their own use and benefit, and had made no contract, express or implied, to convey the land to any other person. No certificates of sale were issued, but Clerk G. G. Brown called the attention of the state land board to the suspicious applications, and an investigation resulted.

One of the applicants was taken before the governor, where he was closely cross-questioned, until he admitted that he had made the application at the instance of an agent of Puter, and made the initial payment with a bank draft furnished by Puter.

Governor Chamberlain immediately called a special meeting of the state land board to consider the matter, and Puter appeared before the board. He asked leave to withdraw the applications and receive his drafts, but the land board refused to recognize his right to have the money returned.

The drafts will be returned only to the persons who deposited them, and when these men appear, they will be brought up on the carpet and questioned as to the truth of their affidavits. Whether the \$2,000 will eventually be returned or will be held by the board as forfeited remains to be determined.

ONE OBSTACLE GONE.

Way is Being Cleared for the Klamath Irrigation Project.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The house has passed the bill recently reported by the irrigation committee authorizing the secretary of the interior in carrying out any irrigation project undertaken under the national reclamation to raise or lower the levels of Little Klamath, Tule, and Goose lakes, or such other river or other body of water connected therewith as may be necessary and to dispose of any lands which may come into possession of the United States as a result thereof by cession from the state of Oregon and California or otherwise.

If the senate accepts the house amendments there remains but one obstacle to be overcome before the government begins construction of the Klamath irrigation project in Oregon and California. That is to buy out the Klamath canal company and other owners of irrigation works within the area proposed to be reclaimed by the government. A satisfactory offer has already been made to sell the Ankeny canal to the government, and it is believed that ultimately satisfactory terms can be arranged for buying out the Klamath canal company, although it is understood that the company now asks \$500,000 for its works and rights. That price is declared to be exorbitant and unreasonable.

It is probable that the senate will agree to the bill as it passed the house today and that it will be promptly signed by the president.

Build Warships at Home.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The admiralty, having definitely committed itself to the policy of rebuilding and greatly increasing the size of the navy, although the details are not yet completed, is already being besieged by foreign firms anxious to secure contracts. These firms are having little success. The admiralty has decided to attract foreign capital to Russia for the erection of new yards with the general purpose of encouraging and creating a vast shipbuilding industry at home and securing an independent footing.

Suspension Bridge Collapses.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The suspension bridge spanning the Fontanka river collapsed today while a detachment of dragoons were crossing. Thirty men and horses were precipitated into the frozen river, together with a number of cabs, wagons, etc., the ice at that point being weak. The greatest excitement prevailed, but speedily help was forthcoming, and the victims were rescued, with the exception of one dragoon.

Strike Breaks Out in New Place.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—A strike began today in the Sosnovice district. The strikers are parading the streets, but the police have been tactful and public order has not been disturbed. The co-operators' strike at Samara has ended, the employers conceding an increase of pay and a reduction of hours.

KLAMATH BILL IS PASSED.

President's Approval Alone Needed to Execution of Irrigation Project.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Klamath irrigation bill now lacks only the signature of the president to make it a law. The senate has accepted the house amendments, which are entirely satisfactory to the reclamation service. As finally enacted the bill reads:

That the secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in carrying out any irrigation project that may be undertaken by him under the terms and conditions of the national reclamation act and which may involve the changing of the levels of Lower or Little Klamath lake, Tule or Rhet lake and Goose lake, or any river or other body of water connected therewith, in Oregon and California, to raise or lower the level of said lakes, as may be necessary, and to dispose of any lands which may come into the possession of the United States as the result thereof by cession of any state or otherwise, under the terms and conditions of the national reclamation act.

CALIFORNIA WILL HELP.

Bill Affecting Klamath Irrigation District Is a Law.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 6.—Two senate bills became laws today upon being signed by the governor. One was the Coggins bill, permitting the lowering of the water levels of certain lakes in the northern part of the state in furtherance of irrigation and reclamation work of the reclamation service of the United States. A similar bill has recently been enacted by the Oregon legislature, and important legislation by congress bearing on the work in question has been passed by both houses and is ready for the president's signature.

Under the authorization now given by the California and Oregon legislatures, it is understood that \$4,000,000 will be expended by the federal government on reclamation of the Klamath district, in Northern California and Southern Oregon, and that 200,000 acres in California and 100,000 in Oregon will be placed under irrigation. The other bill signed by the governor is the bill appropriating \$70,000 for a California exhibit at the Lewis and Clark exposition. The last legislature appropriated \$25,000, so that \$95,000 is now made available for the exhibit.

FINISH CANAL IN TEN YEARS

Report of Minister Barrett Says Progress is Good.

Washington, Feb. 6.—In connection with the lack of public information as to the status of the work of canal digging on the Isthmus of Panama, and as to the exact amount of work executed so far by the Americans since they took up the task, the American minister to Panama has, after consultation with Chief Engineer Wallace and a close personal inspection of the route of the proposed canal, submitted to the state department a report upon this subject. The communication is practically a brief summary of the vast amount of detail statistics and facts that will eventually be produced by the canal commission, showing the actual construction on the canal accomplished since July 1 last, when Mr. Wallace took charge of the engineering department. The most important statement in the report is this:

"If the next six months show a progress corresponding to that of the last six months, it is the conviction of the best engineers in Panama that a sea-level canal can be constructed in ten years and be ready for large vessels by January 1, 1915."

The report says there is no ground for the current reports that little has been accomplished in advancing the construction of the canal during the last six months.

Canal Zone is Healthy.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Taft today received a report from Governor Davis, of the Panama canal zone, stating that reports of health conditions on the isthmus are "usually exaggerated and that the sanitation of Panama is progressing as efficiently as that of any city in the United States." He says that the total number of yellow fever cases originating in the zone since the Americans assumed control is 32. The report says there is no plague, no typhoid fever and very little dysentery.

Cannot Depend on Troops.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—German military experts familiar with the inner conditions of the Russian army declare that the autocracy cannot depend on the loyalty of any of the troops outside of the few regiments serving as bodyguards to the czar and the grand dukes. Military men here, in the light of history and tradition, therefore, regard the recent mutiny of soldiers and marines at Sevastopol as the most dangerous event of all the recent turmoil in Russia.

Kuropatkin Tenders Resignation.

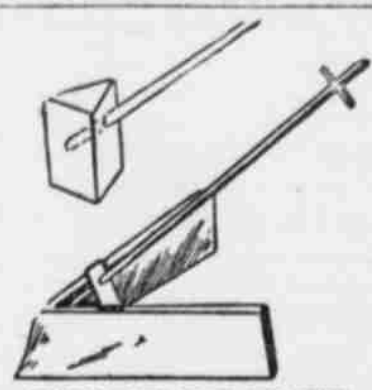
St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—General Kuropatkin has tendered to the czar his resignation of the command of the forces in the Far East. General Gripenberg has been removed from the command of the Second Manchurian army at his own request, having declared that he had been dishonored by Kuropatkin's orders to retreat at the battle of the Hun river.



Hand Plow for Snow.

When there is such a quantity of ground to be cleaned of snow as is found around the average farm home, something more than the ordinary snow shovel is needed. If the snow is deep and the space to be cleared considerable, then one should bring into use a large plow with the horse to pull it. For a hand plow nothing is better than the simple one made in the following manner:

Select two pieces of board free from knots, each three feet long and six inches wide. Bevel the end of each board and nail them together in the form of a V. If necessary they may be braced at the wide end by a strip three inches wide and the necessary length. Then put in a pole five feet long with a cross piece at the upper end. To strengthen the end in which the handle is inserted cut a block of wood as large as possible, and fit it



SIMPLE HAND PLOW FOR SNOW.

In the end where the two pieces of board join.

This will make it easier to insert the handle firmly and will make the side pieces stronger as well. The small cut in the upper part of the illustration shows clearly how this block of wood should be formed and the handle inserted to get the best results.

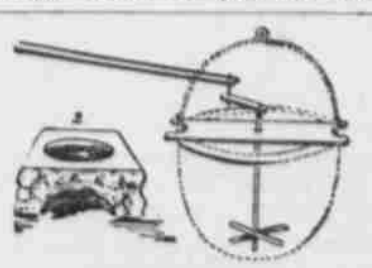
Thinning Apples.

Thinning apples may be a profitable operation under some circumstances; but as fruit is ordinarily marketed in the commercial apple-growing sections of New York, it is not profitable. Investigations in thinning by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station (Geneva) were carried on for four seasons in a commercial orchard. The results, in improvement of the fruit, in size, in color and in quality, were marked, whenever fair to heavy crops were borne on the trees, but the quantity of fruit was usually lessened; so that unless a higher price is secured for the improvement in quality the expense of the operation is not repaid. Full details of these tests are given in Bulletin No. 239 of the station, which any apple grower or other person interested may secure without cost, by sending his name and address to the director, with a request for this bulletin. Any available station bulletin may be obtained in this way.

Stirring Cooking Food.

Where more or less food for stock is cooked, some handy way of stirring it ought to be devised. Of course, the old-fashioned ladle, or the great wooden spoon, is always available, but if the quantity is large, to use these instruments means aching arms and shoulders. A stirrer which will save much labor is readily made in the following manner. Make a shaft of a strip of wood two inches thick and long enough so that it will extend three or four inches above the top of the kettle. At the bottom of this shaft make paddles by crossing two thin boards two or three inches wide.

Fasten a crank to the top of the shaft and to this crank fasten a pole, or not, as preferred. Then prepare a strip of board six or eight inches wide, bore a hole through the middle, through which to pass the shaft.



TO STIR COOKING FOOD.

match both ends to fit over the handle of the kettle and at one end fix a slide and a set screw to hold it in place. If the cooking of the food for stock is done away from the house, as it ought to be, one should build a fireplace of bricks and cement in which to set the kettle. The illustration shows both the fireplace, or pot, as suggested, and the plan for making the stirrer and it will be seen that it is comparatively easy to arrange the device as suggested.—Indianapolis News.

Color of Honey.

The color of honey varies greatly, ranging from water white to a very dark brown. The bees themselves have no control in regulating the color of honey; in fact, it seems to make no difference at all to them whether it is light or dark, as there is plenty of it. Light honey is not always the best in flavor, though it does always bring the highest price. Light-colored honey is gathered from such flowers as clover, bass-wood and mountain sage, while the dark is gathered from buckwheat,

autumn flowers and whitewood. In some localities it is almost impossible to secure a crop of light-colored honey. We know of no way of making dark-colored honey light; bleaching it would impair its flavor and would be impracticable. We would rather have dark good honey than light poor honey.

From Grass to Dry Feed.

Changing farm animals from grass to dry feed is a critical time in the fattening period. While the stomach of a critter is able to withstand considerable ill treatment without causing death, yet at the same time sudden changes in the ration may greatly interfere with his general thrift. The secret of success in making the change is to do it so gradually that the system will not be deranged. A little dry feed should be given at first, this being gradually increased until the animals become thoroughly accustomed to it. It is better if animals may have access to old grass for several weeks after they are placed on dry feed. Some adopt the practice of hauling a little hay to the pastures late in the fall, and claim that this bridges over the change period in a most satisfactory manner. In making the change it is better to underfeed during the first week or two rather than overfeed, because it may take months to correct the injurious result of overfeeding at such a time. There are those who make the claim that an animal overfed at any period of its existence will never completely recover, but will appear more or less stunted even up to the time it goes to the block as a fat animal. Where fattening animals have had considerable range it is a great mistake to confine them in close yards suddenly, because they will fret considerably and may refuse to make gains for several weeks.—Iowa Homestead.

The Mortgage Paid.

We ain't havin' many luxuries, like city folks do. We ain't wearin' all the latest styles an' all our clothes ain't new. Of our honesty and goodness we ain't no parade. But we're havin' all we want to eat an' got the mortgage paid. We ain't pillin' up a fortune for the boys to fight about. When our last day's work is over an' we're steppin' down an' out. But it's good to have succeeded in the effort that we made. For to keep things runnin' smoothly an' to get the mortgage paid. We have had our share of ups and downs, as other people do. But we've tried to keep our spirits up when things were lookin' blue; We'll be ready for the ending when the game of life is played. For we've raised the children best we knew and got the mortgage paid.—The Gentleman.

Smoking Meat Safely.

Take an old stove and lead the smoke through a long stove pipe, b, into a large box, a. Set the box a little higher than the stove. Drive nails through the top of the box and bend them into hooks, c, to hang your meat. Make a small door in the side to put the meat through. With a stove you can control your fire and it is also much safer.—Henry Nessen, in Farm and Home.

Kill Off the Cabbage Lice.

Cabbage aphids is one of our worst cabbage pests. The lice multiply very rapidly when conditions favor them and are a source of great loss and annoyance. They may be killed only by insecticides that smother, or kill by contact; ordinary poisons have no effect on plant lice. Kerosene emulsion diluted with 10 parts of water, applied thoroughly to the lower side of the leaves when cabbage plants are small, is effective in a measure. Fumigating seed stocks in spring with carbon bisulphide gets rid of the original brood. The pest is nasty and should be treated wherever found.—Farm and Home.

Road Dust for the Henery.

Collect a few barrels of dry earth, road dust, fine dry dirt in the cornfield or potato patch, or anywhere that is most convenient. This is a handy thing to have in the fall and winter for sprinkling under the roosts and on the floor of the poultry house. It absorbs ammonia, keeps down smells, and keeps things ship-shape. It will pay to attend to this when it can be so easily done. It costs but little and is a real advantage.

Some Incubator Hints.

Do not turn the eggs for three days from beginning the hatch, nor after the nineteenth day.

See that the incubator sets perfectly level, otherwise the egg chamber will be warmer in one place than another.

Use only the best oil, and feed and trim the lamp every morning, no matter how long it might burn without doing this.

Open the egg chamber only when turning the eggs. Take the eggs out to turn them, and shut the egg chamber while they are out. Let the eggs cool for from ten to thirty minutes, according to the weather, every day.

Leave chicks in the incubator from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after they are hatched; they do not need feeding for at least thirty-six hours after they come from the shell. Nature has provided for their sustenance during this time.

Do not open the egg chamber after the chickens begin to pip the shell, even if some chick seems to be having a hard time to get out. A chick that cannot get out of the shell without help is not worth saving. If the chicks gasp and struggle, do not bother them—it is good for them.