

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.

Japan awaits a naval battle in confidence.

Carnegie has given \$10,000,000 to pension retired professors.

A witness has testified in the Nan Patterson trial that Young shot himself.

John Barrett is to be minister to Colombia when his Panama office is abolished.

Russia will let contracts to all ship-building yards in America for the construction of warships.

All Russia is in a panic as a result of threats of dynamiters to begin operations at Easter.

Frank Bigelow, the defaulting president of the Milwaukee bank, is behind in his accounts \$3,277,000.

Bojostevsky will be joined by Negobaloff May 5. The Russian fleet is using Hainan island as a base while waiting.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago is spreading and may tie up every branch of business in the city employing union men. Riots are frequent occurrences in many parts of the city, and Federal troops may have to be called on before the trouble is settled. The teamsters decided to give up their fight, but when they applied for work were told no men who had struck would be taken back. The latest strike is the result.

Russia does not expect a naval battle for some time.

Russia now places her loss of men at the battle of Mukden at 88,000.

Russia has arranged for a loan of \$50,000,000 with German bankers.

The revenue cutter McCulloch has been ordered to Portland for the fair.

The riotous striking teamsters of Chicago have been refused employment.

The United States attorney general says rebate on irrigation material is legal.

The beef trust charges secret service men with stealing documents for evidence.

The reported seizure of Hainan island by the Russian fleet is causing activity among Chinese officials.

Reports coming from Europe say Secretary Hay is a nervous wreck and may never return to his office.

Wheat fields of San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties, California, are badly infected with the Hessian fly.

The New York coroner's physician says he has changed his mind and believes that Nan Patterson did not kill Young, but that it was a case of suicide.

Russia plans to restore prestige by gobbling Turkey.

An Italian cruiser set fire to a Guatemalan town in firing a salute.

The Russian government has ordered villages to pay for the damages done by peasant mobs.

Representative Pinckney and four others were killed in a prohibition riot at Hempstead, Texas.

Nan Patterson broke down on hearing the case opened against her and the trial had to be postponed.

Negotiators' squadron has been sighted and it is believed will join Rojostevsky before there is a naval battle.

Five thousand employees of the National Tube works, of McKeesport, Pa., have had their wages increased from 5 to 10 per cent.

Frank G. Bigelow, president of the First National bank of Milwaukee, has confessed that he stole \$1,450,000 and lost it in speculation.

The gasoline motor car, intended for the Southern Pacific for use between Portland and Forest Grove, is being tested on the hills at Denver and Cheyenne.

The Russian fleet is coaling off Hainan island, which is Chinese territory.

Joseph Jefferson, the eminent actor, is dead.

Secretary Hay's health is steadily improving.

Arbitration has been rejected in the Chicago strike.

Russia has increased internal taxes for war purposes.

The battleship Oregon is to be sent to the Puget sound navy yard to be overhauled.

Bryan predicts government ownership of railroads.

The transport Sheridan has arrived at Portland from Manila with the Fourteenth infantry.

The Chicago grand jury has subpoenaed a number of bank officials to testify against the beef trust.

Delcasse has finally agreed to remain head of the French foreign office, which means resistance to Germany in Morocco.

PORTE IS MUCH WORRIED.

Afraid That Italy is About to Seize Tripoli and Benghazi.

Constantinople, April 25.—The Sublime Porte and the Turkish cabinet of ministers is greatly wrought up over the report that Italy has her eyes on Tripoli and Benghazi in Africa, and is making ready an expedition to make good her claims of possession. This information comes from a trustworthy source.

It is known that the Turkish council of ministers has been for some time discussing the question, but the Porte's advisers are all at sea in the matter until the attitude of Great Britain can be ascertained. While Turkey has the troops to place in Tripoli and Benghazi to resist the forces of the Italian government, if it should try to take possession, it has not the means of conveying them to the African coast, the Italian naval forces standing in the way.

It is declared that Italy three years ago turned a covetous eye on Africa, but that the Turkish government's protests were backed up by England and the protest was received by Italy and recognized as valid. The fact that Great Britain has just entered into a secret treaty with France and Italy is the alarming feature of the situation from the Turkish standpoint.

It is said that the secret treaty with France allows her complete freedom in regard to Morocco and it is feared here that there is a secret paragraph that gives Italy the same freedom in regard to Tripoli. If this condition is found to exist, Turkey will be unable to oppose Italy in her action towards Tripoli.

NEW YORK CRIME FIGURES.

Preponderance of Male Wickedness is Very Marked.

New York, April 25.—Although the population of the county of New York has increased 140,870 during the past three years, there has not been a proportionate increase in crime, according to the annual report of District Attorney Jerome's chief clerk.

In the detailed reports of felonies there is no marked advance of figures as compared with former years. The average number of prisoners charged with felony who were confined in the city prison during the last three years was 176. This is the lowest average on record.

The number of indictments and complaints disposed of during the year 1904 was 5,939. Forty-nine per cent resulted in pleas of guilty. A little over 12 per cent of the prisoners were convicted by verdict. About 17 per cent were acquitted.

The classified list of convictions during 1904 shows a startling preponderance of male criminals. Only 169 women were convicted, as against 2,279 men. Of the 169 females, 126 were found guilty of larceny and three of manslaughter.

Of the 2,466 persons convicted during the year, 1,610 were natives of the United States. The others were divided as follows: Germany 182, Ireland 95, England 166, Italy 176, Russia 171, Austria 62, Roumania 17, Scotland 12, Sweden 13, Greece 5, France 14, Spain 2, other countries 51.

WHEAT DIRECT TO EUROPE.

Fleet of Whalebacks Will Take Big Cargoes from Chicago.

Chicago, April 25.—The Tribune says: It is reported that the "ore fleet" of ten whaleback steamers has been sold to Eastern capitalists, believed to be John W. Gates and his associates in the May wheat deal, the plan being to ship wheat direct from Chicago to Europe.

The fleet, which has been operated by the Pittsburg Steamship company, one of the subsidiary corporations of the United States Steel corporation, is now in drydock at Detroit, being remodeled for ocean voyages. Some of these vessels have already crossed the ocean with cargoes of steel rails.

Mr. Gates declined to be interviewed. T. J. Hyde, secretary of the Miners' Steel company, said he had not heard of the fleet but did not deem it probable.

Small Force of Russians.

Tokio, April 25.—It is officially announced that a force holding Tungwa has reported that a small body of the enemy is still stopping at Laoling and Makoulou, twenty miles north of Tungwa. The enemy's cavalry, 100 strong, attempted an attack on April 20 against Kingshing, but were twice repulsed. The enemy's watch guards at Talou are increasing in strength. Thus far they have shown no activity and there have been no exchanges with the exception of an occasional cavalry skirmish.

Forest Going Up in Smoke.

Duluth, Minn., April 25.—North-eastern Minnesota and the western end of Lake Superior are enveloped in a pall of smoke from forest fires. Scores of fires are burning in the woods and slashings, and reports are coming concerning them from every line of rail communication entering Duluth. Fires are burning close to several of the mining locations on the Mesaba. The country is dry, no rain having fallen for three weeks.

Rain Needed to Save Forests.

Cumberland, Wis., April 25.—Forest fires raging here and spreading throughout Northern Wisconsin threaten the loss of property unless rain stops them soon.

PERISH IN CONVENT

Fourteen Women and Girls Are Burned to Death.

NO HELP WITHIN THEIR REACH

Sisters Give Up Their Lives in Effort to Save Children and Helpless Old Women.

Montreal, April 22.—The little village of St. Genevieve is in mourning tonight over the loss of 14 lives in a fire which destroyed the convent of St. Anne there early today. One nun, nine children, ranging in age from 10 to 19, and four aged women, perished in the flames. Two nuns were so severely burned that it is feared they will die.

In their grief over the catastrophe, the villagers find some comfort in relating the heroism displayed by Sister Marie Adjeur, who gave up her life, and Sister Marie Therese and Marie Robertine, who were perhaps fatally burned in their efforts to save the lives of the children and helpless old women.

Bucket brigades were hurriedly formed by the villagers, but the fire had gained such headway that it was soon apparent that there was no chance to save the building from destruction.

Sister Ragettera, in her efforts to save the lives of the children in her charge, succumbed to the smoke and flames. The pupils who perished were in a portion of the building where the fire had obtained too much headway before the alarm was given to enable those who responded to effect their rescue.

An effort was made to get Point Claire by telephone so that assistance could be had from Montreal, but for some reason no response was received from Point Claire.

The fire started about midnight in the old ladies' hospital, and the smoke was so thick that the children on the floor above were unable to get down.

The convent was called St. Anne's, and was a branch of the convent of the Sisters of St. Anne of Lachine. The building was a gray stone structure.

REFUSE TO PAY TAXES.

Igorrotes Cannot See Necessity for Helping to Support Government.

Seattle, Wash., April 22.—If the Philippine commission attempts to enforce the collection of taxes among the Igorrotes, trouble will be experienced. Twice the date for commencing the payment of taxes has been postponed, and each time the natives have concluded that the American government does not dare to attempt the enforcement of the commission's decree.

During the time the islands were under Spanish control no attempt was made to collect taxes from the Igorrotes and other so-called non-Christian tribes. Spanish officials were unable to penetrate very far into the Igorrote country, and the wild tribesmen have never contributed toward the expenses of white government.

Chief Fomeleoy, the leader of the Igorrote party now in Seattle on the way to the Portland exposition, whose selection by his tribe for the journey indicates his popularity, is strongly opposed to the collection of taxes. He is regarded as a rich man among the Igorrote tribes, owning about 200 head of carabao and a correspondingly large amount of land.

The carabao of the Igorrotes are worth from \$75 to \$100 gold and are raised more for food purposes than as beasts of burden. In the lower provinces the carabao are trained to work, and are worth twice as much as the Igorrote animals.

It is impossible to explain the necessity of taxation to Fomeleoy, who sturdily insists his people never paid taxes and gain nothing by contributing to the government.

Wants a German Jury.

Chicago, April 22.—Johann Hoch, on trial for the murder of one of his wives, Marie Walcker Hoch, expressed a desire today for German jurors to try him. The confessed bigamist already had secured a change of venue to get before a German judge. With a German jury, Hoch professes to believe that he will succeed in getting his liberty. When the hearing was resumed counsel for Hoch made a motion to quash the indictments. The motion was overruled by Judge Kersten. Examination of venire then began.

Turning Russian Right.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—A dispatch from Gushu pass says the Russians have discovered a turning movement 80 miles northeast of Kuanchengtu, about 30 miles northeast of Gushu pass, by two forces, each of 3,000 Chinese bandits, several thousand Japanese cavalry and 22 guns. Kuanchengtu is identical with Changchun, the extreme right of General Linievitch's main front, which extends thence toward Kirin.

Gives Hints to Homesteaders.

Washington, April 22.—Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, has prepared a circular to be sent to entrymen under the homestead law giving them minute instructions as to how to proceed under the law to perfect their claims. This never before has been done and the ignorance of the homesteaders and their attorneys has caused much confusion.

PASS INTERNATIONAL LAWS.

Congressman Bartholdt Will Present Plan to Peace Conference.

Kansas City, Mo., April 24.—Congressman Richard Bartholdt, president of the Interparliamentary union, the international body that seeks to bring about peace between nations through arbitration, spent today in Kansas City. Mr. Bartholdt left tonight for Brussels, where a meeting of the executive committee of the union will be held, May 15, to set the date for the international peace conference.

A new idea will be presented by Mr. Bartholdt. A resolution will be offered to have formed an international assembly which will be given the power by the respective governments of the members to pass laws on international questions. The members of the union are members of parliaments and congresses of the various signator powers of Europe and America.

Three propositions will be presented by the delegates from the United States. The first is that an invitation be extended to South and Central American governments to send representatives to the peace congress; second, that a general arbitration treaty be drafted for submission to the various governments that would cover all specific points so as to obviate the necessity in our own country, for instance, of the president going to the senate for advice and consent in every instance in which international questions are involved; and, third, to arrange a basis of representation for each of the nations taking part.

PERU AND CHILE MAY FIGHT.

Territory of Tacna and Arica is Bone of Contention.

Washington, April 24.—News has been received at the State department indicating that the long pending trouble between Chile and Peru over the ownership of the two provinces of Tacna and Arica, on the border line, is rapidly reaching an acute stage. It is considered entirely probable that, unless one side or the other yields some of its extreme demands, the next few months may witness the outbreak of hostilities between these two republics.

The prospect of trouble will probably hasten the action of the president in filling the post of United States minister to Chile, which has been vacant since last October, when Minister Henry Wilson was transferred to Greece. At present the interests of the United States at Santiago are being looked after by Charge d'Affaires Ames.

Recent dispatches from Peru declare that Peru is buying warships and arms and ammunition in preparation for the coming struggle. At the same time Chile and Peru are endeavoring to form alliances. If they are successful in this, and trouble actually develops into war, as now seems likely, both Brazil and Argentine may be drawn into it.

SEAT FOR ALASKAN NOW.

Opposition by Late Senator Platt was Only Obstacle.

Washington, April 24.—The death of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, probably means that next winter a bill will be passed giving Alaska a delegate in congress.

Cushman's delegate bill would have passed the last session had it not been for Platt. When the senate committee was ready to report, Platt served notice that it would be useless, for he would defeat the bill. Inasmuch as he had it in his power to carry out his threat, no action was taken, though the bill had twice passed the house. As Platt was the only senator seriously opposed to an Alaska delegate, it is believed such a measure can pass next winter. Platt's death will elevate to the chairmanship of the judiciary committee Senator Clark, of Wyoming. This is the first time a Western man has held such an important chairmanship. The judiciary is the most important committee in the senate.

Plot Against Czar.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—A plot to kill the czar, it is alleged, has been discovered among the troops of the imperial guard. Many officers are said to be involved the very men whom the imperial family depends upon for protection. Governor General Treppoff's secret agents unearthed the plot, and assert that several of the conspirators of noble birth were in possession of large quantities of dynamite. The discovery has unnerved the czar at Tsarsko-Selo, who, it is reported, constantly exclaims: "Whom can I trust?"

Poisoned Bullets for Police.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—In all recent attacks on the police and administrative officers in Poland, their assailants have used poisoned bullets and daggers. At the popular theaters and music halls performers are arousing great demonstrations by singing revolutionary verses. These are introduced as encores, which must be passed by the theatrical censor. Recently, the performers did not hesitate to lampoon the royal family.

Signal Men for Alaska.

Washington, April 24.—On May 15 60 signal corps men, under Captain Carl W. Hartmann, will be sent to Alaska to relieve the men who have been on duty there for two years. Their principal work will be in connection with government telegraph lines.

Good Loads on Schooners.

Willomstedt, Curacao, April 24.—Gold estimated to amount to \$1,400,000 and sent by President Castro, of Venezuela, arrived here a few days ago in schooners and an Italian steamer for shipment to and deposit in New York.



or yearlings and colts should be kept steadily vigorous and growing; not merely holding their own, but increasing in size and proportion; not necessarily the laying on of fat, but the enlargement of frame and muscle, with a healthy vigor.

Expensive Farming.

When one sees a farmer buying expensive grain and feeding it to stock that are housed in bleak yards or inclosures through which cold drafts blow and snow drifts around the animals, one concludes this husbandman is indulging in expensive farming. Any management of live stock or farms that does not return a handsome profit is expensive agriculture. Too many infer that expensive management of farms and live stock implies luxurious buildings and high-priced help. Unquestionably too much capital can be invested in appointments for remunerative operation of farms, but all rural buildings should be substantial and constructed for warmth as well as ventilation.

It is a wrong idea that young cattle should be unreasonably exposed in order to give them a rugged constitution. The hardening process stunts the animals and prevents the development of their greatest commercial possibilities. Cattle raised in open yards, or cold inclosures, never display the thrift nor make the rapid growth which characterizes stock raised under more generous conditions. An animal that nominally should realize \$60 at 3 years old, under generous treatment, will be a slow seller at \$30 under the exposure regime.—Drover's Journal.

Water for Farm Animals.

It is admitted that water is essential to the well-being of humans, and if this is so, why should anyone presume to think that animals can get along with little or no water? Yet that is the plan on which many farmers work. The cows and horses are, perhaps, properly watered, but the other farm animals are given little water. In a series of experiments carried on by the writer a number of years ago it was found that sheep, swine and poultry gave us nearly 20 per cent better returns when regularly and carefully watered than when the water was given but occasionally.

That is, the egg supply was larger from the hens, and the sheep and hogs kept to the desired weight. More than this, we found there was less trouble with diseases, particularly those that had the stomach for their base of attack. It is now a regular practice to give all the animals on the farm regular supplies of clean water. In watering the sheep and swine, troughs are provided and kept for the purpose. After the animals have drunk, the troughs are removed, so that there is no chance of them being defiled. It will pay every time to water all farm animals regularly and with clean water.—Indianspolis News.

Clean, Quick Sap Boiling.

In handling sap every precaution should be taken to keep out dirt, and the sooner the sap is boiled after it runs from the tree the better for the quality of the sugar. A dark-colored product is far from desirable, and quick, clean work is necessary to secure a clear, light shade. Maple sugar is marketed at a time of year when there is little else to sell from the farm, and when other work is not especially rushing. Modern sugar making with modern utensils and business-like methods is a profitable enterprise, and a source of extra income which should not be neglected.

A Ruinous Method.

To depend upon the use of purchased fertilizers, to the neglect of such as can be produced on the farm for the production of each year's crop, is a ruinous method, which, while it may not prove immediately disastrous, is sure to impoverish succeeding generations.—American Cultivator.

Sorting Pigs.

I had a remarkable crop of 7,000 bushels of apples this year, says A. D. Appletree Barnes of Wisconsin, and by careful assorting and handling was able to sell them for \$1,215. I tell you there is nothing like systematic sorting and careful handling to make apples pay.

The Colt's Feet.

When the colt is growing, the hoofs should be looked to occasionally to see if they do not require trimming.

Poultry Yard Pickings.

Cheap food is always at the expense of quality. Quality in food for poultry is what gives it value.

No Food is Cheap that Does Not Bring Paying Results.

Damaged food invites indigestion and various bowel troubles.

Lack of Grit when Snow Covers the Ground Endangers the Flock's Health.

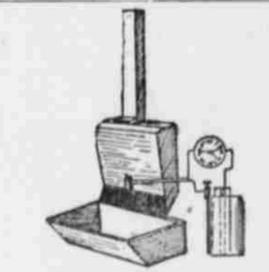
Provide plenty of nests where there are many hens or pullets.

Grit, either oyster shells or crushed granite, should be kept under cover accessible to the poultry in all the houses during the winter.

Keep the cockerels and pullets separate until a couple of weeks before you commence saving eggs for hatching. Both will be the better for the plan.

Automatic Poultry Feeder.

An Illinois farmer, evidently a poultry raiser, has patented the automatic poultry feeder which is shown in the illustration. As soon as daylight appears, chickens are about and ready for their morning meal, and to produce good stock their wants must be attended to. This means that the poultry raiser must be awake early in the morning to feed them, and this automatic feeder is designed to do it for him. It consists of a hopper having an outlet, this outlet being closed by means of a partition or diaphragm, which is independent of the walls of the hopper and being pivotally mounted at its lower end. This partition or pivoted door can be adjusted to any



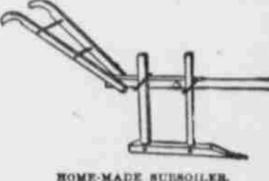
AUTOMATICALLY FEEDS POULTRY.

intermediate point, so that the capacity of the hopper may be varied and an unobstructed discharge maintained. A latch arm is connected to the pivoted door, this latch arm being controlled by an electro-magnet. The latter is operated by a clock, so that the contents of the hopper can be emptied at any predetermined time.

Home-Made Subsoil Plow.

A very serviceable and practical subsoiler may be constructed with but little work. The beam and handles are the same as any other plow stock. The two uprights which support the plow point can be made from pieces of old wagon tire, each two feet long. The point bar should be about the same length and about two inches square from one upright attachment to the other. The front end should be made with good steel, well tempered and drawn to a point which is best if made wide and flat. The uprights are attached to the beam by stirrups or clamps made of three-quarter-inch iron rod. The front upright should be sharpened on its front side, which will assist in cutting the old roots and thick clay.

This plow will break the bottom of a



HOME-MADE SUBSOILER.

furrow made by any two-horse breaking plow. If made for one-horse, it should be constructed lighter, and need have but a single upright. It is especially adapted to loosening up sod which has become very solid from long tramping.—Farm and Home.

Duck Eggs.

Those who have hatched both duck eggs and hen eggs in an incubator claim that they cannot expect as good hatches from the duck eggs as from the hen eggs. For some reason the ducks, many of them, die in the shell. The reason may be insufficiency of moisture, as a duck egg requires much moisture to hatch well. Ducks are very near to fish in kinship. The duck in returning to her nest brings moisture on her feathers. And yet enough ducks are usually hatched in the incubator to pay for the hatching in that way, though one does not understand all the requirements to get a good hatch. They are not so liable to have the life crushed out of them in an incubator as under a hen, for, like a gosling, they are very weak for the first day or two and easily killed. There are incubators made nowadays to hatch every kind of an egg from that of a humming bird to the ostrich.

Hints About Driving.

Don't trot the horse down hill. It jars the shoulders, weakens the tendons and springs the knees. If you need to drive fast, send him along on the level and when you come to an up grade, let him break into a run, then take his time down hill. The change from a trot to a run brings into play a different set of muscles and does not fatigue the horse so much as if he keeps up a trot all the while.

Keep the Young Stock Growing.

The calves, the colts, the pigs, all from the time they were put in winter quarters until spring, should suffer no cessation in their growth. The calves