

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 Chicago Teamowners' association say they have the strikers beaten.

Seven miners were killed in an explosion at Butte, caused by careless handling of dynamite.

The Chicago grand jury investigating the beef trust has secured Armour's secret code used in making rebates.

The financial loss at Snyder, Oklahoma, will reach \$500,000. Several more injured persons have been found.

American employes in the Panama canal zone are leaving as fast as possible on account of yellow fever, and charge the officials with taking no steps toward protection of health.

Togo's fleet has been seen off the Pescadore Islands, and it is believed a battle will occur near Hong Kong soon, as the Russians must fight before June or be caught by the typhoons.

The president has established a forest reserve in Wallawa county embracing about 300,000 acres of land, and will create several more in Oregon. Altogether nearly 10,000,000 acres will be placed in reserve.

Nan Patterson has been released from jail. It is not probable that she will be called upon to face another jury, as District Attorney Jerome believes his assistants have done their best and further efforts would be useless.

France accuses Japan of bluffing on the neutrality question.

The Japanese have made the first move towards a new flank attack.

The Union Pacific is building six gasoline motor cars at the Omaha shops.

The Russian fleet is reported to be in Vafong bay, which is French waters.

An earthquake throughout central and southern Mexico damaged many houses.

During the next 12 years Italy expects to spend \$27,000,000 for new war vessels.

Judge Bellinger is growing weaker and his physicians hold out little hope of his recovery.

The Klamath Canal company in Southern Oregon has offered to sell out at a reduced price.

Twenty persons are known to be dead and more than a hundred injured in the railroad disaster at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Prosecuting Attorney Heney says the illness of Judge Bellinger will make no difference with the land fraud trials. Some other judge will preside.

It is said that negotiations for peace between Japan and Russia were nearly complete when the appearance of the Pacific squadron in the China sea revived Russia's hopes.

An earthquake in Persia killed 50 persons.

A visitor to the Russian fleet gives a bad account of the crews.

Roosevelt reiterates his decision not to be a candidate again and says he will accept no compromise rate law.

Secretary Hay will return to the United States in June, after visiting all the great capitals of Europe.

The Carnegie Steel company proposes to erect new furnaces and mills at Youngstown, Ohio, which will cost \$20,000,000 and employ 3,000 men.

Chicago employes are running more teams, but rioting continues. More unions are expected to become involved in the trouble.

Germans feel much satisfaction at the uncomfortable position England has been placed in by the violation of neutrality by France.

Oliver W. Nixon, the author, is dead. Among his works was "How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon to the United States," and "Memories of a Forty-Niner."

Charles B. Bellinger, judge of the United States court, is critically ill at his home in Portland. His physician says that the outlook for his recovery is exceedingly grave.

Reign of terror is renewed in Warsaw.

Tariff revision is again a leading subject in Washington.

The Japanese fleet awaits the Russians in Korean straits.

Americans have obtained valuable mining concessions in Korea.

Both sides claim gains in the Chicago strike. Conditions are returning to normal.

Bonan Varilla, ex-minister from Panama to the United States, says he has a plan whereby the canal may be built in four years.

In a race between the battleships Missouri, Alabama and Massachusetts the Missouri gained a mile and a half on the other two, covering 120 miles in eight hours.

VESSELS IN COLLISION.

Southwest Gale Causes Havoc in San Francisco Bay.

San Francisco, May 9.—A stiff gale from the southeast caused damage to several vessels in the upper bay today. The torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones, at anchor off Stewart street, dragged her anchors and collided with the cruiser Marblehead, staying in a plate of the Paul Jones and ruining one of her life boats.

The schooner Ruby, although she had two anchors out, was carried by the gale down the bay from her position off Harrison street, and it was necessary for the Marblehead to shift her anchors to avoid being struck by the schooner.

The big collier Eureka, lying on the north side of Folsom street wharf, parted her stern lines and was carried by the high sea against the tug boat General Milfin. The Milfin was damaged to the extent of perhaps \$5,000. The stern of the Eureka was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars.

The river steamer Alvis, at Harrison street wharf, was buffeted about by the rough sea and in her lurching lost her smokestack, besides smashing her fantail and the guard rail from stem to stern, the damage amounting to about \$1,000.

BOATS ARE NEARLY DONE.

American Designer Rushing Work in Russian Yards.

Sebastopol, May 9.—The torpedo boats which are being built at the government yard here, under the general supervision of Lewis Nixon, of New York, are nearing completion and their trials in the Black sea will begin in a few days. In order to overcome the difficulty always encountered in work in a foreign country, Mr. Nixon provided his own organization, with which he has pushed the construction of these boats to a state of completion.

Much is expected of these torpedo boats. The Russian admiralty already has had practical evidence of the seaworthiness of the Nixon boats in the performance of the Gregory, which crossed the Atlantic in the face of heavy weather, but the future prestige of the designer of the American battleship Oregon will depend in Russia upon the result of the coming trials, which will be much more severe than usual, in order to test certain things claimed for them by their American constructor.

MADE TWENTY-DOLLAR BILLS.

Counterfeiters Caught After Chase from Coast to Coast.

Portsmouth, Va., May 9.—After a vigorous chase that led through several Atlantic coast cities, Secret Service Officer T. E. Land, of Boston, today arrested Thomas Brewster, Charles Fairbanks, and Robert Slack, all of San Francisco, charged with extensive counterfeiting operations. The trio were located at Key West, Fla., but they succeeded in eluding arrest until they reached here.

It is said that large quantities of bogus money have been circulated in all the cities through which the men passed. Together with the prisoners the secret service officer captured \$5,000 in counterfeit money, most of which is in the denomination of \$20 bills.

Officer Land said today that he discovered that a large number of spurious bills were made at Buffalo, N. Y., which was the distributing point of the gang that was operating.

IMMIGRANTS POURING IN.

Over 12,000 Admitted at New York in Twelve Hours.

New York, May 9.—All records were broken today in the number of immigrants passing quarantine. Within 12 hours 12,039 foreigners, arriving in steerage, were permitted to enter New York, indicating that the spring influx of immigrants this year will probably exceed the records for former years. Ten trans-Atlantic liners brought this army of immigrants to the United States. They began to arrive early in the morning, and the last to pass quarantine was the Hamburg-American liner Blucher, which was admitted at 6 o'clock in the afternoon and added 605 names to the already long list of foreigners arriving in the steerage.

Stockmen to Organize.

Denver, May 9.—Today leading stockmen from all parts of the country will assemble in this city to take up the work of concluding the organization of the American Stockgrowers' association. This association was partially formed during the annual convention of the National Livestock association held here in January last. Those who went into the new organization were displeased with the admission to membership in the old association of packers, railroad representatives and persons of that class.

Made Russian Naval Base.

London, May 9.—A telegram from Hongkong to a news agency gives a long dispatch, which it alleges the French authorities at Saigon refused to transmit April 30, detailing how for ten days the Russian Pacific squadron was allowed to convert Kamranh bay practically into a Russian base, freely coaling and provisioning under the direction of Prince Lieven, captain of the interned Russian cruiser Diana, the French admiral being present.

Officers Torn to Pieces.

Ekati, Rinsburg, Russia, May 9.—In revenge for the death of a workman who was drowned in attempting to escape from a patrol, a mob of workmen gathered and tore to pieces two officers. Order has been restored.

CANAL WILL CURE

Shipment by Panama Now Slow and Expensive.

REPORT SENT TO PRESIDENT

Rates by Government Railroad Must be Very Low to Offset Loss in Handling.

San Francisco, May 9.—A matter of great commercial importance to the Pacific coast is discussed in a report that has been prepared for the information of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, of the War department, and J. L. Bristow, a special commissioner appointed by President Roosevelt to visit this coast and acquire facts. The question refers to the utility of the Panama route for the movement of freight between San Francisco and the Atlantic states. The report was submitted to W. R. Wheeler, W. J. Dutton and Rufus P. Jennings. It was adopted by the trustees of the chamber of commerce and forwarded to Washington in printed form by the chamber.

The report says in part: "The present freight schedule via Panama is apparently based on the overland railroad freight schedule, the charges of the former varying from 75 to 90 per cent, with an average of about 83 per cent of the latter; in other words, the differentials in favor of the Panama route, with its 30-day trip as compared with the transcontinental route with its 14-day trip, are so small that the shipper either east or west does not consider the saving sufficient to cover the risk of damage or breakage in the necessary several handlings of goods via Panama.

"Under government ownership of the Panama railroad and the sea route to New York from Colon, the only question to be considered would be whether the freight rates could be made sufficiently low to make the saving on transportation expense an object to the shipper and enough to offset the additional time required in transit."

GOOD MEN GO UP.

Forestry Service is Improved Under Civil Service Rules.

Washington, May 9.—Up to a few months ago the forestry service, including forest inspectors, forest superintendents, forest assistants and forest ranger, were outside the classified service, and the positions paying all the way from \$720 to \$2,000 a year were prey for influential politicians. As was to be expected, many incompetents were loaded onto the government, and there was much complaint because of the inefficiency of the forestry force.

December 17, 1904, the president brought the forestry under civil service protection; soon thereafter congress transferred forest reserves to the control of the department of Agriculture, and now Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry bureau, who is actually in charge, is inaugurating reforms which he believes will greatly improve the service in every way.

The Roosevelt idea of promoting good men is being applied, and the higher positions in the forestry service are hereafter to be filled by the promotion of competent men in the lower positions. In the new service the positions will be graded as follows: Forest supervisor, \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year; deputy forest supervisor, \$1,500 to \$1,700 a year; forest ranger, \$1,200 to \$1,400; deputy forest ranger, \$1,000 to \$1,100; assistant forest ranger, \$800 to \$900.

Persons who were in the forestry service on the date of the president's order were carried under civil service protection; hereafter all appointments will be made after examination of applicants and preference will be given to local men, selecting rangers and supervisors, when practicable, from the states in which they are to be employed.

Copper Found in Helena.

Butte, Mont., May 9.—A miner from Helena says rich copper ore was uncovered today within the limits of Helena. The lead of the red metal was found adjoining the Parsell mine quarry, on the east side of the town, the lead being worked by the Alberta Mining company. Sixteen inches of very rich ore is in the lead and the discovery created no little excitement. Some of the ore was "blistered" in a blacksmith's forge and the copper and silver were very distinguishable. The ore runs \$75.31 to the ton.

Propose Boycott on France.

Tokio, May 9.—A member of the chamber of commerce of this city has written to that organization suggesting organized commercial retaliation on France on account of the hospitality shown by her to the second Russian Pacific squadron. The writer proposes that the chambers of commerce throughout the empire act jointly in boycotting the goods of French merchants. It is probable that the chamber of commerce here will not consider the question.

New Road to Pacific Coast.

New Orleans, May 9.—The Colorado Southern, New Orleans & Pacific railroad filed a charter here today to build a railroad from New Orleans to connect with the Colorado Southern and thence to the Pacific coast. The charter bears the names of local directors.

DAVIS MUST COME HOME.

Taft Issues Orders—New Commission Going to Isthmus.

Washington, May 8.—Secretary Taft today cabled Governor Davis, at Panama, to return at once to the United States, placing Colonel Gorgas in charge of the administration of the canal zone until the arrival there of Governor Magoon. Governor Davis is suffering from malaria, and his physicians advised him to leave the isthmus to recuperate. He has resisted their appeals, however, fearing that his sudden departure at a time when the health conditions on the isthmus are adverse would be misunderstood.

The secretary plans to have the executive committee of the canal commission, consisting of Chairman Shonts, Governor Magoon and Chief Engineer Wallace, sail for the isthmus on May 16. It will be followed by the remaining members of the commission July 1 and the entire body will make a thorough examination of conditions on the isthmus, with particular reference to the formation of plans for canal construction. It will consider the important question of tide level or lock canal. These plans will be submitted through Mr. Taft to the board of consulting engineers, which will be called in session for the first time in Washington September 1 or 15 next.

Mr. Taft feels that two months will be sufficient to enable the board to form final plans upon which can be based a presidential recommendation to congress at the next session.

STORM IN INDIAN TERRITORY

Fierce Wind and Rain Demolishes Buildings and Ruins Crops.

Muscogee, I. T., May 8.—Several persons are reported killed, many injured and much damage wrought to property as a result of the fierce wind and rain storm in various parts of Indian Territory. Wires are down and names and details are lacking. At Owl, 25 miles southwest of South McAlester, eight persons are said to have been killed and a dozen injured. At that place nearly every building is reported wrecked. Among the buildings demolished was the town school. Professor Binson, a teacher, is reported fatally hurt, and many pupils are said to have been injured. It is believed none of them will die. Among the buildings wrecked were a church, which was totally demolished; three business houses and 20 residences.

A special from Welch, I. T., says that a terrific storm swept over that part of the territory, and that several persons were injured, some of them seriously.

In the central and northern part of Indian Territory, the worst rain storm in years was experienced. Crops were ruined and many homes in the low lying country were flooded.

ZEMSTVOISTS IN SESSION.

Demand Election of Popular Members on Bouligan Commission.

Moscow, May 8.—The most ambitious and thorough project of the new governmental organization contemplated by the receipt of March 3, namely, a popular assembly, is being discussed by the second Zemstvo convention, which opened here today. The first day was devoted to explanations and familiarizing members with the various details of the program, making clear points in doubt. The project was exceedingly well received by the delegates and probably will be adopted in its main lines by the congress.

It is noticeable that the program confines itself entirely to the proposed representative assembly, not mentioning the executive, the intention being to avoid any attempt at definition or limitation of the powers of the emperor.

Before beginning the discussion of the project, the members adopted a resolution favoring participation by the people in the work of the Bouligan commission, only if the popular representatives are elected, and not selected, and are given an equal voice with the government representatives. It was also resolved that the deliberations of the commission should be subject to the broadest publicity and that, as a necessary preliminary to any satisfactory result, the abolition of martial law and the establishment of the right of assembly and free expression of thought by word and press should be declared.

Raid Japanese Coast.

Tokio, May 8.—Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers from Vladivostok appeared westward of Hokkaido, off Sutsu yesterday. They seized and burned a small sailing vessel and imprisoned the captain and disappeared to the northwest. They were evidently returning to Vladivostok. There is a possibility that they have destroyed other small craft, although no reports to that effect have been received. The object of their visit is not clear. It is thought they hoped to torpedo the Japanese patrol.

Oyama Ready for Russians.

Fenshuhshien, Manchuria, May 8.—Field Marshal Oyama seems ready to assume the offensive on a large scale and activity already has begun on General Linievitch's left. This may be the prelude to another general battle. The Japanese have concentrated heavy columns on the Liao river, and their advance divisions have been in contact with the Russians, who are holding the main road from Fakoman to Bashienchen.

British Trade Statistics.

London, May 8.—The April statement of the board of trade shows a decrease of \$4,994,500 in imports and an increase of \$3,288,000 in exports.



FARMS AND FARMERS

A Handy Garden Cart.

No one realizes how handy a small cart is on the farm until one has used it; the wheelbarrow is all right in its place, but there are times when the hand cart answers the purpose much better. The illustration shows how one of these carts may be made with a little lumber and any old wheels from a mower one may have. If there are no such wheels and shaft on the farm, the local blacksmith can probably supply the want from articles of the kind that come to him. The illustration shows plainly the mode of construction.

Have a box of convenient size, being careful not to make it too large, else it cannot be pulled except with considerable effort when filled. The width will, of course, depend upon the length of the axle. Thills may be made of any suitable material, if one cannot obtain a made pair, and if they are home constructed it will be easy to



HANDY GARDEN CART.

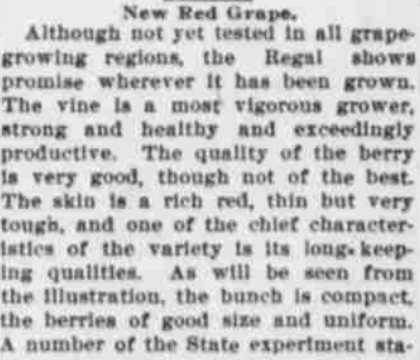
bring the outer ends nearer together by placing a two-inch block between the ends next to the box and the box. At the front end of the box a strip of board is placed, to which the single-tree is attached.

No Cabbage Snake.

Recently an absurd fear has developed in the minds of some eaters of cabbages relative to the so-called "cabbage snake." The superstition is that the snake poisons the cabbages and so renders them unfit to eat. The existence of such a creature is denied by our scientists, but so prevalent is the belief that at least one experiment station has issued a circular denying the existence of the so-called snake. In some parts of the country a small whitish "eel-worm" has been found to infest cabbages. The larvae of this worm prey upon the common green cabbage worm, and hence are doubtless a benefit rather than a detriment to the cabbage-growing industry. Some of the more superstitious people in the South imagined that these worms poisoned the cabbages, and tests were made by scientific people to clear up the matter. Extracts were made from the worms and injected into the human system. These injections failed to produce the least effect. It is therefore considered that the character of the little worm has been cleared of the accusation.

New Red Grape.

Although not yet tested in all grape-growing regions, the Regal shows promise wherever it has been grown. The vine is a most vigorous grower, strong and healthy and exceedingly productive. The quality of the berry is very good, though not of the best. The skin is a rich red, thin but very tough, and one of the chief characteristics of the variety is its long-keeping qualities. As will be seen from the illustration, the bunch is compact, the berries of good size and uniform. A number of the State experiment sta-



THE REGAL GRAPE.

tions have tested the variety and speak highly of it. If it does as well under general culture as it does on trial, it will be of distinct advantage as a market sort because of its color and its long-keeping qualities.—Indianapolis News.

Finding Age of Fowls.

A pullet will show rose-colored veins on the surface of the skin under the wings; there will also be long silky hairs growing there. After a year old these disappear, so, too, do the veins, and the skin shows white and veinless. The difference can be seen at a

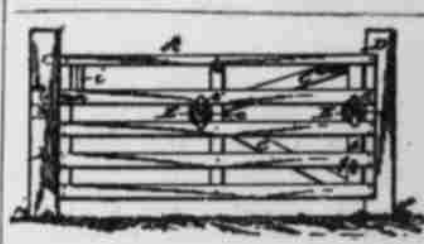
glance. Again, a pullet that has not laid, or has only just commenced to lay, will have the bones of the pelvis or basin almost touching. The bones gradually widen as the fowl continues laying, and at two years old are much further apart than they were at one year old. The third point of difference lies in the claws and shanks; in a young bird the skin of the claw is supple, and the scales thin and brilliant. The skin gets coarser and stronger and the scales harder as the bird grows, and the nail of the last toe, which does most of the work, when the bird scratches, gets much worn. There is also a difference in the eyelids. These acquire wrinkles as the bird gets older, and there is also a slightly shriveled look on the face. This, with age, gets more and more pronounced. In the case of cocks, above and beyond these points of difference (except the bones of the pelvis widening), there are the spurs to judge by.—American Cultivator.

Electric Plowing.

With the development of electrical works proceeding so rapidly in Italy, it is not surprising to find that special attention is being given there to the design of electrical agricultural machinery. The Societa Elettrotecnica Italiana of Turin has invented and constructed a number of devices for the application of electric power to farm machinery, its latest product being an electric plow, which is said to have come out of public tests with gratifying success. The device consists of two twenty-five horse-power cars, which are stationed at each end of the field, and between which are stretched cables attached to the plow. The electric current is taken from a trolley line. The plow is pulled by the cables from one side of the field to the other, and when it reaches the end of the furrow it stops automatically, the current being cut off. It can be run backward or forward with ease. One man manages the plow, and each car is operated by one man. These power cars are said to be as easily managed as traction engines, and their power can be applied to thrashing machines, pumps, grain drills, etc.

New Farm Gate.

Serious defects to be overcome in gates are strain and leverage weight, which result in sagging. W. J. Slack, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has invented a gate which it is claimed will largely remedy these defects. A triangular



NEW FARM GATE.

frame is hinged to the post, with two rollers attached, whereon gate panel is supported and freely operates. The cut shows gate in usual low position, closed, and so supported at front end that no leverage weight or strain can incur to either gate or post. This improvement may be used as a small single or large double sliding or swing gate.

Gathered from the Garden.

The best thing for the garden-brains.

Cut the black knot out of the plum and cherry trees.

A particular titbit of the San Jose scale is the currant.

Radishes are usually ready for use in six weeks from sowing.

Bone meal and wood ashes in the soil are great for sweet peas.

Probably no other small fruit will give more weight of crop for the space it occupies than the currant.

Don't trim the cherry trees now. Wait till June, and then be light-handed.

To bleed the grapevines by cutting during March, April or May is bad management.

Cold frames are useful for forwarding lettuce and cabbage in spring or early summer.

If the rhubarb is run out or more plants are wanted, it can be propagated by dividing the old roots. Each eye or bud when broken apart with a root attached forms a plant.

Poultry Pickings.

Why don't you raise turkeys? The price is high and they are easy to raise, though some think it is difficult.

Special care must be taken in handling the eggs the first five days of incubation, when life is not firmly established.

The cause of fowls taking cold is allowing them to sleep where they are exposed to drafts and feeding them soft and sloppy foods.

It requires capital to go into the poultry business on anything but a very small scale, and economizing on some things is the wrong thing to do.

Wyandottes have for the last few years taken a commanding position among the fanciers of this country, being of American origin and a great egg producer.

A great number of beginners who are just becoming interested in raising poultry, etc., do not know what breed to select. Try Barred Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes.