

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.

Associate Justice Tucker, of Arizona, is accused of grafting.

Acting Mayor Forbes, of New York, has been sued for divorce.

The czar has issued a manifesto summoning a national assembly.

Eighteen bodies have been recovered from the wreck at Bruce, Virginia.

Bombs have been sent to two New York bankers. No damage was done.

A German port has refused to entertain the British fleet in the Baltic sea.

Telegraph operators on the Great Northern have voted to return to work.

A heavy wind, accompanied by rain, did great damage to property in Topeka, Kansas.

Roosevelt has again taken a hand in the peace conference in an endeavor to prevent the breaking off of negotiations.

The government has discovered a new counterfeit \$5 silver certificate of the series of 1895. It is poorly executed.

Apache Indians from Arizona are on a raid in New Mexico. They have killed a number of ranchers and are looting and burning houses.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, has ordered that work stop on tunnels until the Illinois Tunnel company devises means to prevent the sinking of buildings and streets.

Shonts has plenty of money to carry on canal work until congress meets.

Great Britain and Germany again seem on the point of breaking relations.

American Jews refuse to loan Russia any more money until their race is granted reforms.

A hurricane which swept the Marshall islands killed 100 people, according to a dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W.

Roosevelt may again come to the rescue of the warring nations and help break the deadlock of the peace conference.

The International Typographical union, in session at Toronto, has decided to inaugurate a strike wherever the employers refuse to grant an eight-hour day after January 1, 1906.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister to Great Britain, is confident Russia will yield. If war is resumed, he says Japan will quickly take the positions now held by the Russian army.

The cruiser Chicago, towing the disabled gunboat Bennington, went ashore at the San Francisco harbor. In pulling the cruiser off she collided with the gunboat and both vessels were badly damaged.

Two cases of yellow fever have appeared in Indiana.

The British fleet has sailed for its cruise in the Baltic sea.

Slight skirmishes continue between the troops in Manchuria.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, is arranging to attend the Lewis and Clark fair.

The quarantine at New Orleans is causing a banana famine in Eastern cities.

Attorney General Moody says he has recommended Judge R. S. Bean, of Salem, for Federal judge.

Standard Oil dividends for the quarter ending September 15 are \$6 per share, less than for some years.

Charles M. Schwab is going abroad for the purpose of investigating in Germany a new and secret process for the manufacture of steel, which may have bearing on the future of that industry.

Experiments made with wireless telegraphy on engines running over the tracks of the Chicago & Alton railroad have proved so successful that the management has taken steps to equip all the engines of the company with the apparatus.

One of Hawaii's volcanoes is again showing signs of activity.

Russia is buying supplies heavily in America.

Russia may propose a joint government of the island of Sakhalin.

Oyama is ready to fight at once should peace negotiations be broken off.

Yellow fever in New Orleans is on the decrease, but is increasing on plantations near the city.

Graft in the army has been found in connection with contracts for supplying clothing and other supplies.

President Roosevelt is said to have selected a Federal judge for the district of Oregon, but will not make the announcement for some time.

The contract for a new custom house at San Francisco has been let. The building is to be finished by March 1, 1905, and will cost \$1,194,000.

Chairman Shonts, of the Canal commission, says one of the first considerations must be the proper housing of employes, and buildings will have to be erected for them.

VOTES TO FORSAKE SWEDEN

Citizens of Principal Cities Turn Out En Masse with National Colors.

Christiania, Norway, Aug. 15. — The Norwegian people, in a referendum vote, have pronounced in favor of the dissolution of the union with Sweden with remarkable, though not unexpected, unanimity. Of 450,000 voters, 320,000 cast ballots. While the full result will not be known for some time, up to midnight returns show that about one person in 3,000 voted against dissolution. The difference between the total number of voters and the number of votes cast is attributable to absentees, such as sailors abroad and others who are out of the country at present.

There were scenes of the greatest enthusiasm everywhere. Thousands of women who did not have the right of franchise signed petitions in the streets indorsing the dissolution. In Christiania and other towns, the entire population turned out, every one wearing long streamers of the national colors and pictures of Premier Michelsen.

One of the members of the cabinet said to the Associated Press:

"The result surpasses the most sanguine expectations. The next official steps will be taken after the storting meets, August 21, when the result of the vote will be communicated to the Swedish government. The storting will repeat the request that the riksdag declare the rikssakt in operation and the union dissolved.

"The storting will also express a willingness to negotiate concerning the details of the dissolution.

"It is the earnest desire of Norway to conclude the dissolution amicably. Norway will never retract, but everything will be done to meet the wishes of Sweden in other directions.

"If peace depends upon abolishing the forts they will be abolished. Norway must remain a monarchy. The people do not desire a republic."

PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT

Private Car Takes Roundabout Way on Return from Chautauqua.

New York, Aug. 15.—That the Erie railroad fully arranged for the safety of President Roosevelt on his way from Chautauqua to Jersey City on Saturday is shown by the fact that the president's car did not come in over the main line. Instead, the Chautauqua special was broken in two at Suffren, N. Y., and the presidential party was brought in by a roundabout way over two small branch roads.

President Roosevelt is said to have objected to the unusual precautions taken, but acquiesced when positive orders from President Underwood of the Erie were shown him. These orders were issued as the result of a letter received by the Paterson police which said there was a plot to blow up the president's train near Ridgewood, N. J.

The Chautauqua special was stopped at Suffren early Saturday morning. There was a consultation of railroad men, at which it was decided to send the president to Sparkill, a small town on the Hudson, three miles below Nyack, by a little single-track road, known as the Piermont branch and thence into Jersey City on the Northern railroad, a branch having its terminals at Nyack.

President Roosevelt was awakened and told of the change in the schedule, as the officials did not like to take the responsibility without his consent. The president, after some discussion, said that he was "in the hands of the Erie," and while he had no fear of his train being wrecked on the main line, he would do what the railway men thought best. Slow time was made over the Piermont branch, and the Northern railway, and extra men guarded every part of both roads.

Oil Measures Are Short.

Kansas City, Aug. 15.—Information has been filed against George W. Mayer, manager, and William Shaw, local superintendent, of the Standard Oil company, charged with selling coal oil and gasoline from short measures. Twenty out of 35 tank wagons' measures tested were found short by the city inspector. C. F. Wilson, president of the company which makes the five-gallon measures used by the Standard Oil company, is on his way to Kansas City, having been summoned here by Mr. Mayer.

Many New Cases.

New Orleans, Aug. 15.—The heavy increase in the number of cases which began four or five days ago is beginning to manifest itself in the death list, which can be expected to grow steadily for the next few days. The number of new cases today seems small in comparison with yesterday's record, but it is really 19 short, as that number of cases were turned in by an inspector just after the hour for closing the report. These will be included in tomorrow's report.

Earthquake Lasts Nine Hours.

Hongkong, Aug. 15.—The inhabitants of Macao, on the Canton river, were stricken with panic, owing to continuous earthquake shocks, which lasted for nine hours. Thousands flocked to the parks to get away from the shaking buildings, and the Chinese priests added to the alarm by prophesying the destruction of the city. Steamers coming from Macao to Hongkong are crowded with refugees. Shocks were felt at Hongkong.

Local Revolt in China.

Shanghai, Aug. 15.—The governor reports that the rising at Pa Chou Fu, in the province of Chansi, is purely local. Of 143 soldiers sent out, only three have returned, the remainder probably deserted. The officials at Tse Yuan Fu are sending a large force with artillery to the scene of the disturbance.

MAKING PROGRESS

Peace Conference Agrees Upon Terms on Three Points.

HARD NUTS ARE YET TO CRACK

Both Russia and Japan to Evacuate Manchuria and Respect Territorial Integrity of China.

Portsmouth, Aug. 15.—Although very rapid progress was made with the peace negotiations yesterday, three of the 12 articles which constitute the Japanese conditions of peace having been agreed to by Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen on behalf of Russia, neither of the two articles to which Mr. Witte in his reply returned an absolute negative was reached. The crisis, therefore, is still to come. It may be reached today, as the cessation of Sakhalin comes fifth in the list. The three "articles found," as they are officially designated in the brief communications authorized to be given to the press, which were disposed of yesterday, are in substance as follows:

First—Russia's recognition of Japan's "preponderating influence" and special position in Corea, which Russia henceforth agrees is outside of her sphere of influence, Japan binding herself to recognize the suzerainty of the reigning family, but with the right to give advice and assistance to improve the civil administration of the empire.

Second—Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria, each to surrender all special privileges in that province, mutual obligation to respect the "territorial integrity" of China and to maintain the principle of equal rights of all nations to that province (the open door).

Third—The cession to China of the Chinese Eastern railway from Harbin southward.

There was never any question about the acceptance on the part of Mr. Witte of these articles, the first two covering in more emphatic form the contention of Japan in the diplomatic struggle which preceded hostilities.

TYPHOID IN WASHINGTON.

Many New Cases and Rapid Spread Due to Bad Water.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Twenty-nine new cases of typhoid fever and two deaths from the disease were reported to the health officers today. The outbreak has passed in severity that of 1903, when the greatest number of persons under treatment for the disease at any one time was 224, and it had spread rapidly. Health officials are bending every effort to fight the disease, including a house-to-house inspection of back yards and cellars with a view to remedying unsanitary conditions.

One bed of the new filtration plant will be opened probably tomorrow, thus reducing to that extent the danger from typhoid fever and other disease germs which, it is believed, comes from drinking unfiltered water.

REVENUE MEN SHAKEN UP.

Four Agents Have Been Requested to Hand in Resignations.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The Star tonight says: There has been a big shake-up among the agents of the internal revenue service, but just how far it has gone is a matter of speculation. It is stated, however, that four well known revenue agents have been asked for their resignations and that at least two of the four have come here for a conference with Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue bureau.

These are Captain Charles H. Ingram, in charge of New England work, stationed at Boston, and C. H. Burg, who has had a section of the Southwest under his charge and has been located in Texas. The names of the other two agents could not be learned today.

Car Builders Combine.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—Eight hundred of the heads of the largest firms in the country have engaged rooms in a local hotel for the second week in September for a convention that is looked forward to with hope by the business men as being the possible forerunner of one of the greatest consolidations of recent years. It is an open secret that numerous conferences have been held during the last six months and that by absorbing works at St. Louis and Elizabethport, a beginning has been made toward a general consolidation.

Volcano in Nevada.

Reno, Nev., Aug. 15.—A volcano, throwing off molten lava and in active operation, has been discovered in Nevada by cattlemen of Lovelock. The volcano is located in Rye Patch, Humboldt county. Although that section has been traversed for years, the crater has just been found for the first time. The men were in search of cattle when they came upon the stream of lava, and tracing it to its source, located the volcano.

Inquiry by Six States.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 15.—Insurance Auditor Pierce announced today that the insurance department of Nebraska, working with Wisconsin, Minnesota, Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, would on October 1 begin an investigation of the affairs of the Equitable, New York Life and Mutual insurance companies in the states named.

CHINESE BOYCOTT EXPLAINED.

Agents of Mikado Said To Be the Actuating Power.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 14.—There is a growing belief that the boycott of American goods in China originated with the Japanese, and that their object was to secure the rich trade of the empire for themselves. Hitherto the Chinese provinces have acted independently of one another, but the concerted action in the north and south shows that a master hand has brought about the change. Ever since the war with Russia began Japanese agents have worked strenuously in China to make their influence permanent. The boycott seems to show how well they have succeeded. The Oriental press has much to say of the boycott. The China Mail says:

"Some of the soberer classes are apprehensive lest the passions of the people should be roused by such methods, whereupon they may not hesitate to become iconoclastic and attack anything foreign, under the misapprehension that all things foreign are American."

The Pekin and Tientsin Times says: "Those who know the Chinese best cannot but marvel at this sudden outbreak of a patriotism which had hitherto been absolutely non-existent, and there are those who, reading between the lines, believe they see the shade of another nationality behind the Chinese agitators."

The Hongkong Press says: "The way to suppress an anti-American agitation in Canton is to start another anti-anything, so long as it be foreign. The Chinese merchants dropped the manifesto like a hot clinder the moment it was presented to them."

STEPS INTO CREVASSE.

Woman Entombed for Two Hours in Montana Glacier.

Kalispel, Mont., Aug. 14.—Mrs. A. M. Burt, of Jamestown, N. D., a member of a party from the Big Fork, Mont., biological school, had a narrow escape from death while ascending Sperry glacier, above Lake McDonald, in the Clearwater country. Mrs. Burt had just ceased commenting on the danger of stepping into a blind crevasse in the state of unpreparedness in which the party was, when she disappeared from sight. The crevasse had been undermined by the intense heat of the previous month, and had given away beneath the feet of the unfortunate woman, who gave a despairing cry as she disappeared. The men of the party cautiously approached the crevasse, which was uncovered about five feet wide, and nearly a straight fall of more than 50 feet, but no sight of Mrs. Burt was to be had. Listening closely a call for help was heard.

A carrier was sent three miles for ropes, by means of which, with short leather belts, suspenders and silk scarfs, the woman was finally rescued, after an effort of more than two hours. The shock was so great that nervous prostration is feared.

Mrs. Burt says she was bounced from side to side of the crevasse in her descent, but miraculously lodged in a pocket in the side of the wall, otherwise she would have been precipitated to unknown depths and perished.

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

American Surgeons Have Cured Six and Improved All Treated.

Manila, Aug. 14.—American surgeons connected with the board of health of Manila declare that they have discovered a positive cure for leprosy. Of 25 cases treated, all have improved, six cases being absolutely cured. Several patients, portions of whose bodies were gone, have recovered.

All of these cases have been under close observation for at least six months, and it is absolutely impossible to discover a trace of the germs of the disease in the blood of the patients. The method used is a system of X-rays.

The surgeons do not desire their names to be mentioned at present. They will not ask for the rewards which have been offered by various governments for a cure for leprosy.

Bakers Seek to Settle Strike.

New York, Aug. 14.—Efforts for a peaceable settlement of the Hebrew bakers' strike on the East Side were made today by Herman Robinson, international organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and Joseph Barondess, who were appointed by the striking bakers a committee to confer with the employers. They held a long conference without arriving at any definite conclusion. Another meeting of the employers will be held tomorrow. There was no renewal of rioting on the East Side.

Dumped Fish Off in River.

New Westminster, B. C., Aug. 14.—Six canners, four belonging to the British Columbia Packers' association, one to J. H. Dodd & Son, Victoria, and one to the A. B. C. Packing company, have been summoned to appear on the charge of unlawfully dumping fish off from the canneries into the Fraser river. Canners intend to fight the case to the highest court and the matter will likely prove a long and interesting fight.

Government Sends Fire Fighters.

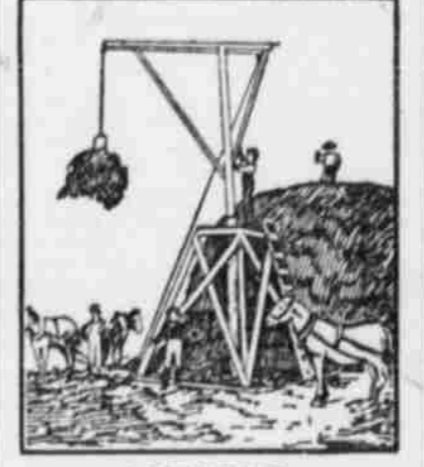
Missoula, Mont., Aug. 14.—Under orders from the Department of the Interior L. L. Sharp, special land agent, has left for the forest fire district surrounding Clinton with a party of men. Mr. Sharp's orders from Washington are to do all he can to check the destruction of timber caused by the fires now burning. All Western Montana is covered with a pall of smoke.



FARM AND GARDEN

Improved Hay Devices.
The man who has stood with his back to the stack pitching hay by hand under a hot July sun will appreciate the picture here shown, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer. The derrick or pitcher will cost the man on the farm about \$5 in cash. It is mounted on runners twelve feet long. The base of the frame is 10 by 10 feet square and the top 5 by 5 feet. The telephone pole in the center is twenty-five feet high. The arm is fourteen feet long and the brace about twelve feet. The pole and arm can be turned in a complete circle by means of a crowbar inserted in the pole near the bottom.

An entire haycock can be easily lifted straight from the ground to a level with the top of the stack, then carried over and dropped at any place on the stack. It will keep two men busy on the stack all the time, and they will not have to reach over the edge of the stack to help get the hay up. Besides, it does not drag up the side of the stack, as many pitchers do, nor does it make the stack heavier on one side than the other. A round stack can be built twenty feet high and easily made to hold from twelve to fifteen tons. It saves time, money, help, muscle, patience "and other things too numerous to mention."



A HAY DERRICK.

Costly Crop Pests.
The proceeds from the wheat crop, the average annual farm value of which may be roughly put at four hundred million dollars, have in more than one year been cut down as much as fifty per cent as a result of the ravages of the chinch bug and the Hessian fly. King Cotton alone was damaged to the extent of nearly fifty million dollars by the so-called Mexican boll weevil, in the single State of Texas, in 1903, according to a carefully compiled report issued by the Census Bureau. The apple crop has been reduced as much as twenty-five per cent in many seasons through the operations of the codling moth and other insects. So one might go through the entire list. The burden is distressingly heavy, but it is safe to assert that farmers themselves—who, obviously, ought to know as much of this phase of the matter as anybody—will agree that their losses, in practically every instance, would be far greater were the scientific knowledge of the Department of Agriculture's staff not put to account. A careful survey of the facts leads to the conclusion that the total damage each year would be from two to four times as large were it not for the Department of Agriculture's unremitting warfare against the pests, and that a maximum annual destruction of two billion dollars, or nearly one-half the whole yearly value of the country's crops, at present, would be possible.—C. Arthur Williams in "Success Magazine."

Breaking for Wheat.

The early broken wheat ground is usually the land from which the largest yields are taken. The land breaks well. No clods to mash, no packing to do late in August. When the ground becomes hard and breaks into large clods a great deal of labor is required to get the seed bed fine and well packed for the proper germination of seed.

Then again the doubling up of work that causes so much extra labor and worry may be prevented later on at sowing time. Instead of having to break land, harrow, drag and roll, then immediately follow with the drill. A surface harrowing may be all that the seed bed needs before sowing the seed. The work of sowing wheat need not come in a lump, if taken in time.

Churn Often.

The best butter is made by churning every day, but upon most farms there is not enough cream to do this. If churning is done but twice a week good butter can be made if the cream has been kept cool and then ripened properly. Some farmers that keep but two or three cows churn but once a week; under such conditions, great care should be taken to keep the cream to fifty degrees Fahrenheit, if possible. When cream is kept at a high temperature for a long time, the butter will have an old flavor. If cream is kept much below fifty degrees Fahrenheit, it is likely to develop a better flavor.

Buckwheat.

Essentials are that the land be clean, warm, and in a fine moldy state to receive the seed. The rows may be drilled, if that is the method of sowing, fifteen inches apart, the seed slightly covered with harrows, and a very light rolling given to level the surface, so that all plants have equal chance of starting together. There is a good deal in this latter, for where irregular first growth is made there are always enemies to take the plants as they appear.

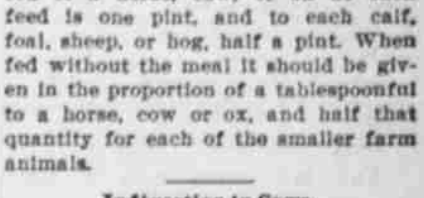
Each of the many stock foods, or condimental spices now on the market, has its own particular composition, and it is better, both from the points of view of economy and cleanliness, to make use of these, but if this is quite impossible the following recipe may be safely adopted: Turmeric, one-half pound; cumin, one-half pound; gentian, three-fourths pound; ground ginger, one-half pound; grains of paradise, one-half pound; bi-carbonate of soda, six ounces; fenugreek, six ounces; blood root, four ounces; asafoetida, four ounces; brown sugar, five pounds; fine salt, 1 3/4 pounds. The above ingredients should be well ground with the druggist and be thoroughly mixed with one thousand pounds of finely ground meal, or, if desired, it may be fed without the meal. When mixed with maize meal the quantity to be fed to a horse, cow, or ox at each feeding is one pint, and to each calf, foal, sheep, or hog, half a pint. When fed without the meal it should be given in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a horse, cow or ox, and half that quantity for each of the smaller farm animals.

Indigestion in Cows.

It is a common expression to speak of a cow as losing her cud when she stops ruminating. The trouble is due to indigestion wholly, and may be easily remedied. In most cases, by a proper diet. Usually this trouble occurs most frequently in the winter, when the cows are heavily grain fed, but sometimes occurs with cows in the summer who are on the range, but are receiving some grain. In such cases a good plan is to cut out the grain ration entirely for a few days, or until the cow again chews her cud. For a time after she resumes ruminating, feed her largely on the grass with some good hay, and gradually get her on to the grain. A day or two after the grain ration has been cut off the cow should have a single dose of one pound of Epsom salts and two ounces of ground ginger root mixed in two quarts of warm water. In the winter reduce the grain ration one-half, give her the medicine named above at the beginning of the treatment, and make up the ration with roots or ensilage. At all times cows should have free access to rock salt, for it is a great digestive.

To Put Potatoes in Cellar.

Here is an excellent device for use in unloading apples or potatoes from a cart to the cellar. Take a piece of No. 12 wire (telephone wire) and run it from a stake in front of the railway down through the railway, or potato bin. String two iron hooks on the wire and hook the loaded basket upon these, when the load will slide smoothly down and across the cellar, where the helper can empty the basket. A light cord attached to the basket allows the man outside to pull the basket back for another load. This saves a large amount of heavy lifting and saves time also, since two baskets can be kept going. Fig. 1 shows the hooks on the wire. Fig. 2 shows the device in action.



FOR STORING POTATOES.

If one has raised a litter of fine pigs of good breed there are probably several among them that will make good brood sows if properly brought up. The individuals should be carefully watched as they grow and when the selection is made the pigs should be about five months old. From then on they should be separated from the market stock, and until the end of the season, placed on the best grass possible. All females intended for breeding purposes should have less carbonaceous food than that given to those intended for market. From one-half to two-thirds corn is enough in the ration from the time the young sow begins to eat grain.

The Brood Sows.

Give brood sows the freedom of the pasture fields when with young pigs and as soon as the pigs are old enough to eat, feed a little shelled corn and dry middlings with a mash of wheat middlings and milk. Sows with pigs should always have access to a good blue grass pasture and should not be fed too much corn. The largest part of the ration should be made up of oats and bran with a little oil meal. Have plenty of charcoal and ashes constantly available. An occasional feed of salt will be found profitable.

Top Dressing Forage Crops.

At the New Jersey Experiment Station tests have been made of nitrate of soda as a top dressing on forage crops in connection with the manures and fertilizers generally used. In all cases a very marked increase due to the application of nitrate occurred, ranging from 34.1 per cent for corn to 96.6 per cent for barley—a profitable return from the use of the nitrate on all crops except the barley, which, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, did not make a large yield.