

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.

Rockefeller has advanced the price of crude oil 10 cents.

President Roosevelt visited the home of his mother at Roswell, Georgia.

Linievitch has ordered the barricades and trenches he has been occupying destroyed.

Twelve commissioned army officers have been convicted during the past year by court martial.

Quantities of rich pearls are being found on the Kankakee river, says a La Porte, Ind., dispatch.

The weather bureau says that during the clear cold nights Northern Lights of rare beauty should be seen.

A Chicago woman dressed in man's garb instinctively reached for her skirt in crossing a street. Her arrest followed.

The geographical survey has reported that the sand of the Pacific coast is nearly one-third iron. This is the result of tests made during the past summer at the fair grounds.

Japanese merchants are to put a fleet of steamers on the Pacific coast trade that may make heavy inroads on present companies. They will carry freight at about one-third the present rate.

Peking advices say Russia and China will renew the treaty of 1727. This will allow Russia to extend her trade in Mongolia and permit her subjects to engage in mining and railway enterprises.

Western railroads are placing heavy orders for equipment.

It is announced that the strikes in Russia have been ended.

The entire middle West is buried under a blanket of snow.

Enthusiastic ovations greet the president at every stop on his Southern trip.

President Roosevelt has received messages of thanks from the car and mikado.

W. J. Bryan, who is touring the Orient, will be received in audience by the mikado.

Japan will celebrate her victory over Russia with a parade of the captured warships.

Japan has sent troops to Korea to suppress an uprising. The government forces were inadequate.

Secretary Shaw is arranging with Wall street bankers for the sale of bonds of the Panama canal issue.

A resident of Philadelphia, who was traveling in Nicaragua, has been sent to prison for 10 years for murdering his guide.

Announcement is made that the survey of the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana has been completed and that the allotment of lands will begin within a short time. It is expected that the reservation will be thrown open to settlers in the fall of 1906 or spring of 1907.

The canal commission and engineers have returned.

Ten Denver bankers have been indicted for stealing.

A French fleet is moving against Venezuela with American approval.

The president has forbidden the export of arms to Santo Dominican rebels.

A German economist says Europe will form a tariff alliance against America.

Japan announces that another Russian battleship sunk at Port Arthur has been raised.

Practically no new cases of yellow fever are being reported in the infected districts of the South.

Discovery has been made that many young American girls are being sold into slavery in China.

Liberals have decided not to vote in the Cuban election.

President Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance society, advocates public examination of accounts of all corporations.

In the Young court martial, in connection with the Bennington disaster, Ensign Wade testified that he had condemned the gunboat's boilers.

Life insurance companies entering Texas after this year will have to answer numerous and largely personal questions before a permit will be given them.

The United States court of appeals has declared the indictment against Senator Burton invalid and has ordered a special grand jury to prepare a new indictment.

Sir Henry Irving is to be buried in Westminster Abbey.

Carnegie medals have been awarded to ten heroes, all on the Atlantic coast.

France has sent a fleet to the West Indian, ready to whip Venezuela.

TARIFF NOT TO BE TOUCHED.

Senator Aldrich is Also Opposed to Railroad Rate Legislation.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, the general manager of the United States senate, is not telling what the program is to be for the coming session, but he has allowed an intimation to leak out that there will be no tariff legislation, and no revenue legislation beyond some provision for Panama canal bonds.

What Mr. Aldrich may say and think is not necessarily the plan to be followed, but it is pretty apt to be, and when the Rhode Island senator, who is chairman of the finance committee, says there is to be no tariff legislation, the probabilities are strongly in favor of such legislation being pigeonholed if it ever comes from the house.

Senator Aldrich is believed to be equally as interested in suppressing railroad rate legislation which would be offensive to his good friends, the railroads, and there again he is going to have something to say later, though he will not talk at the present time.

Senator Aldrich is a member of the committee on interstate commerce, but he did not attend the hearings given by that committee last spring, after congress had adjourned. His mind is made up on that question. He knows how he will vote; he knows the kind of bill he favors; he understands what his friends want, and when the time comes for action, though he will say little, he will get in a powerful lot of effective work.

There is no discounting Senator Aldrich's ability; he is one of the mightiest factors in congress, and it so happens that he is chairman of the committee which handles tariff legislation and a member of the committee that must pass upon the railroad rate bill after it passes the house. That is another reason why Aldrich is in a position to speak with authority as to legislative prospects at the coming session.

MAKE TIMBER DURABLE.

Forest Service Studies Methods, Also Its Structural Strength.

Washington, Oct. 17.—William L. Hall, assistant forester in charge of the office of forest products in the forest service, has returned to Washington after an extended trip in the West. The study of the methods of seasoning and treating Western timbers to derive their greatest service when put to use, to which Mr. Hall has given special attention on this trip, forms an important part of the work of this office. And the subject is considered of such vital consequence by steam and electric railways and telephone and telegraph companies in the West that a number of these companies are co-operating with the forest service in its consideration. Their interest centers chiefly in timbers for tie and pole purposes. Tests are now under way for tamarack, hemlock and cedar timber in Michigan and Wisconsin; and for red fir, western hemlock and western tamarack in Idaho and Washington.

Another important line of work in the office of forest products is a series of tests of strength of structural timbers.

YAQUIS FIRE FROM AMBUSH.

Two Companies of Mexican Troops Lose Heavily.

Hermosillo, Mex., Oct. 17.—A company of the Fifth regiment, Mexican army, sent out a few days ago to suppress the rebellious Yaquis in the neighborhood of Ortiz, was almost wiped out Friday from ambush. Lieutenant Ayala, who commanded, and five of his men were instantly killed. Four others were fatally wounded, and died soon after, while a dozen escaped with serious wounds.

A company reconnoitering near Arenas was also ambushed by the savages and their leader shot down almost before they were aware of the presence of the Indians. The survivors, after the first onslaught, drove back the savages with much slaughter. The Indians, however, outnumbered them, and the whole party would have been massacred had not a company from another regiment, stationed at Arenas, come to the rescue.

Diaz to Give Audience.

Mexico City, Oct. 17.—The committee having in charge the entertainment of the General Passenger Agents of America has completed elaborate arrangements for the care of the party from the time of their arrival at the border until they reach this city, where they will hold their convention. The customs inspection of the baggage at the border will be made as lenient as possible. The Mexican government will participate in the entertainment of the visitors. They will be granted an audience by President Diaz.

Sugar to Cross in Mexico.

Mazatlan, Mex., Oct. 17.—Representatives of the American-Hawaiian Steamship company, who stopped in this port on their way from San Francisco to Santa Cruz, say their company expects to ship at least 800,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar annually across the Mexican isthmus under the contract recently entered into with the National railroad of Tehuantepec pending the completion of the Panama canal. Two new steamers are being built.

Explosions Injure Firemen.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Five firemen were slightly injured and property valued at \$180,000 was destroyed today by a fire that demolished the five-story brick building at 75 and 77 Lake street, occupied by Podrasnik, Klappenrich & Co., wholesale dealers in paints and wall paper.

TO RECOVER LAND

Government Begins Six Suits in Court at Tacoma.

TITLE WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD

Bribery, Perjury, Subornation of Perjury, Forgery, Fraudulent Affidavits, Etc., Charged.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 17.—In the Federal court today six cases were filed by Attorney General Moody on behalf of the United States to recover to the government the title to lands of the public domain in Washington, Oregon and California, out of which the United States has been defrauded.

The complaint charges that Frederick A. Hyde, John A. Benson, C. W. Clarke; the Willamette Pulp & Paper company, a corporation existing under the laws of the state of Maine; William G. Goslin, Alired Truxbury, W. H. Sawyer and others, by fraudulent schemes and practices, involving bribery, perjury, subornation of perjury, forgery, fraudulent affidavits of persons not desiring or intending to purchase lands, and affidavits of fictitious persons, have, while pretending to comply with the laws of the United States regarding the disposition of the public lands and the granting of lien lands, divested the government of large tracts in the Vancouver land district in this state, and in California and Oregon.

It is further charged that the defendants employed one Henry P. Dimond, a lawyer of San Francisco, to assist them in their fraudulent procuring of public lands by representing them before the department at Washington, D. C.

It is also alleged that the defendants employed Woodford D. Harlan and William E. Valk, employees of the Interior department, whose duties are to investigate and report on cases of the fraudulent entry and acquisition of lands, to give them information concerning departmental affairs connected with the public lands and otherwise misuse their trust to aid the defendants in defrauding the government.

DYED BUTTER FOR NAVY.

Coal Tar Was Used by Contractors at League Island.

Washington, Oct. 17.—That samples of butter submitted as a portion of a large quantity supplied to the League Island navy yard at Philadelphia prove to be colored with coal tar dye is the substance of a report which Chief Chemist Wiley, of the department of Agriculture, will submit tomorrow to Secretary Wilson. Specimens were recently taken for analysis from the League Island yards hospital kitchen and barracks, from the United States receiving ship Lancaster and other naval craft by representatives of the Pennsylvania dairy and food commissioners, who are said to have obtained similar samples from the men who sold the produce.

Mr. Wilson will refer the report to President Roosevelt, who will, in all probability, call the attention of the department of Justice to the matter.

KOMURA REACHES TOKIO.

Received Warmly by Mikado, Coldly by His People.

Tokio, Oct. 17.—Baron Komura, the Foreign minister, who acted as chief plenipotentiary for Japan, arrived here today from Vancouver, B. C. His reception at the railway station was not enthusiastic, those present being principally government dignitaries. The streets were strongly guarded by the troops, police and gendarmes. The baron drove to the palace in an imperial carriage.

The emperor showed exceptional honor to Baron Komura by dispatching to Yokohama, where he landed from the Empress of India, Colonel Inouye, his majesty's aid-de-camp, who went alongside the steamer in a dispatch boat and brought Komura ashore.

Sweden Dissolves Union.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 17.—The union between Norway and Sweden existing since 1814 has been dissolved, both houses of the riksdag having passed the government bill repealing the act of union and recognizing Norway as a state separate from the union with Sweden. The lower house adopted the bill without debate, but two or three members of the senate expressed the opinion that the dissolution was an irreparable misfortune and would be regretted. Both houses subsequently passed the new flag law.

Want Prohibition in Arizona.

Tucson, Arizona, Oct. 17.—A Star special from Prescott says that the Arizona Association of Congregational Ministers has adopted a resolution urging congress to incorporate in the Arizona statehood bill a prohibition against the licensing of gambling, lotteries and the sale of intoxicating liquors in the state of Arizona, claiming protection to the Arizona Indians and the citizenship of the state, as provided by the Oklahoma bill.

Naturalization Frauds React.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The license of ten mates, pilots, masters and engineers at San Francisco were revoked today by United States steamboat inspectors. The action in each case was for the reason that their naturalization papers were obtained by fraud.

FAIR AT AN END.

Great Lewis and Clark Exposition Passes Into History.

Portland, Oct. 16.—The Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition is ended. Its imposing palaces and buildings will come down; its well groomed terraces and lawns will quickly fade to harmonize once more with the rugged landscape. But its influence for the betterment of a new country will live on forever.

It ran its course on a chalk mark of success and ended in a burst of glory. From a financial standpoint it was a success; from a commercial standpoint it was a success; from an artistic standpoint it was a success. Look at the Portland exposition from any standpoint you will, and all you see is success.

The end came at midnight, October 14, with a scene that words can but poorly describe. Although a heavy rain was falling, thousands stood the wetting and waited for the vital hour. At ten minutes of the hour President H. W. Goode, Governor Chamberlain, Mayor Lane and a large party of prominent citizens and exposition officials entered the bandstand on Gray's boulevard. The band played a medley of patriotic American airs, which brought forth prolonged volleys of cheering. Then Governor Chamberlain was introduced. In a few well directed words he congratulated the people of Portland and of the Coast for the great success they had achieved, and in passing, eulogized President Goode and those who had been actively interested in shaping the destinies of the exposition. Mayor Lane spoke in a similar vein, and expressed particular delight in the fact that the fair should end in the midst of a good old Oregon rainstorm.

Then there came a pause, a breathless pause, during which there was a nervous consulting of watches. The minute hands pointed to four minutes of midnight; then to three, then to one. The life of the great exposition was swiftly ebbing away. It was but now a matter of seconds. The hush was that of a death chamber.

President Goode arose slowly to proclaim the end. It was ten seconds away. "The greatest honor that has ever come into my life or that ever will was that of declaring this exposition open," he said; "I now officially declare the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition at an end."

TWO ARE GUILTY.

Jury Returns Verdict in Oregon Land Fraud Case.

Portland, Oct. 16.—"The United States of America vs. Willard N. Jones, Thaddeus S. Potter and Ira Wade: We, the jury, in the above entitled case find the defendants, Willard N. Jones and Thaddeus S. Potter, guilty as charged in the indictment. C. P. Bishop, foreman."

"In the Circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon, Willard N. Jones, Thaddeus S. Potter, Ira Wade, John Doe and Richard Roe, defendants: We, the jury in the above entitled case, duly impaneled to try the above entitled criminal action, find the defendant, Ira Wade, not guilty. C. P. Bishop, foreman."

It took the jury just 30 minutes Saturday night to bring in the above verdicts. Only three ballots were taken, and they were on the guilt or innocence of Ira Wade, county clerk of Lincoln county. It took only a brief discussion before the verdict was reached in regard to Willard N. Jones and Thaddeus Potter. In fact, so unanimous were the 12 men of the guilt of Jones and Potter that it was hardly necessary to take a ballot. On the first ballot upon Wade the vote stood seven for acquittal, five for conviction. The second ballot resulted in nine for acquittal and three for conviction, and on the third ballot the entire 12 men voted for his acquittal.

Caught Wife With Trap.

Buffalo, Oct. 16.—A husband has a right to keep a rat trap in his trousers pocket, according to a ruling made here by Police Justice Rochford. The man who did this was Joseph Schultz. He was arrested on his wife's complaint that her hand had been injured by the trap when she went to take money from Schultz' pocket while he was asleep. Justice Rochford ruled that Schultz could keep a rat trap in every one of his pockets to protect his money if he wished to do so. He discharged the prisoner.

France Ready to Strike.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Another conference between Secretary Root and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, regarding Venezuela, was held at the State department today. Reports of the growing impatience of French public opinion to reach here, and this phase of the situation was among those discussed. At the conclusion of the conference the statement was made that French patience had not yet exhausted itself.

Rebel Ammunition Captured.

Lomza, Russian Poland, Oct. 16.—Several wagon loads of rifle ammunition in charge of Jewish teamsters were captured here yesterday. They were on their way to Warsaw, and the ammunition is thought to be a portion of a supply imported by a band for use in an uprising.

FARMS AND FARMERS

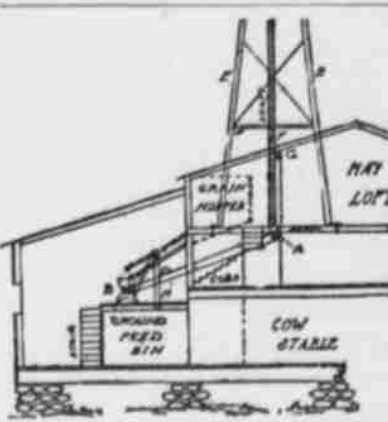


Barn Windmill Tower.

A heavy steel tower and windmill built on a barn frame makes a considerable weight for the timbers to bear. It is well to have the tower so thoroughly braced as to be perfectly rigid. These twisted wire cables can be used for guys to run from the top of the tower to heavy anchor posts set deeply in the ground. These guys will keep the tower rigidly in position and prevent any strain on the barn frame in a violent windstorm.

The sketch and the following description will fully explain:

Two of the tower corner posts (E) rest on the main cross beam. The other two (F) rest upon the purlin, shown at C. The vertical shaft runs down



WINDMILL TOWER ON THE BARN.

alongside the purlin to the beam at A. The bevel foot gear is located here, and this runs the horizontal shaft.

The vertical shaft is of cold rolled spring steel, one inch in diameter. The line shafting is of the same material, one and one-half inches in diameter, and runs through three adjustable hangers. Wood spool pulleys of proper diameter and face are adjusted on the shafting to run the machinery below. Shafting, pulleys and belting are perfectly adjusted, so that there is the least possible friction. This is essential, and causes trouble in many cases unless corrected by an expert machinist.

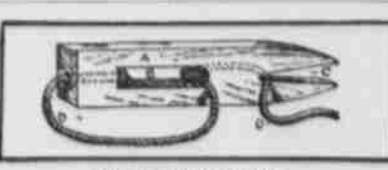
The illustration shows how the elevated grain runs down into the grinder hopper (B) and the ground feed into the bins below. The elevator (D) may be used either to fill bags on the platform (H) or to carry ground feed to the bin below.

Satisfactory Truck Crop.

Growing sweet corn for canning purposes in the vicinity of Ashville, in Pickaway County, Ohio, has become a very important industry. A few years ago these rich river bottoms were devoted largely to general field crops, but with the erection of a large cannery conditions have largely changed in this section. Most farmers now devote large areas to the growing of sweet corn. For the canning last year about 2,800 acres were devoted to this crop for this one concern. Farmers are paid about \$8 per ton for the corn delivered. Stowell's Evergreen is grown extensively here. The average yield ranges from three to three and a half tons per acre. In 1904 the average was about four tons per acre. Some farmers last season averaged about five tons.—American Agriculture.

Corn Shock Tyer.

Any device to aid in the work of corn cutting is worth considering. I have a home-made device for tying corn shocks which I have used several years satisfactorily. It consists of a block of wood, A, 1 1/2 x 2 x 9 inches, through which is cut an oblong hole, B, entered from square end of block by 3/8-inch hole for insertion of rope. Block has tapered slot, C, sawed in other end. End of hole, B, is round and smooth next to the slot. Rope, D, D, is 3/8-inch and as long as desired. When rope is around shock with end passed through hole, B, the rounded



CORN SHOCK TYER.

end of hole serving as a pulley, shock can be drawn tight and rope pressed snug in slot. C holds it till band is on.—Chauncy Avery, in Ohio Farmer.

Storing Walnuts for Winter.

Remove the husks and rub the nuts thoroughly dry with a cloth. A number of earthen jars should be requisitioned, and the nuts packed in, a few handfuls of common salt being sprinkled between the layers. Cover the tops with a piece of slate and store in a fairly damp cellar. Or they may be placed in rows at the foot of a north wall, and covered thickly with coal ashes. These methods involve trouble, but nuts so treated remain sweet and fresh for a long period. Large quantities may be stored in tubs, using plenty of sand and salt, the tops covered to exclude air.

Country Grain Weights.

Because of the lack of uniformity in legal weights of the measured bushel, farmers often fall to get all that is due them in selling to country buyers. For example, in some instances, a shipper at country elevator will require

40 to 52 pounds of barley to the bushel in buying from the farmer, while weighing out only 48 pounds to the bushel in selling it on the Chicago market. The same is true of oats and other cereals, of onions, etc. The difference may not be much on a single wagon load, but in the crops of a year means many dollars. Farmers should understand what is the legal weight and refuse to deliver more in selling to the local dealer.—Exchange.

What Ashes Are Worth.

Wood ashes not only contain potash, but serve to loosen stiff soils and perform valuable service as chemical reagent. This is due to the large proportion of lime contained in the ashes—about 35 per cent—which is the best form in which it can be used. About 120 pounds of potash is the proportion in a ton of wood ashes, while 700 pounds of lime accompanies it. These proportions may be more or less, according to the kind of wood from which the ashes are obtained. Ashes are worth only \$6 per ton, according to the above proportions, so far as the actual potash is concerned, though the lime and other substances contained possess value, the phosphoric acid ranging from 2 to 5 per cent.

Autumn Hog Pasture.

In some of the Northwestern States and in all the valleys of the Western mountain States it is entirely practicable to grow field peas and to fatten swine upon them in the fields in which they have been grown. This method of harvesting peas with swine is practicable wherever Canada field peas are grown, but in climates of much rainfall in the autumn months the grazing would be attended with considerable loss, and on clay soils much injury would be done to the land. Moreover, it would always be accompanied by a loss of the straw for food, but where other fodder is plentiful this loss would be more than compensated by the saving in labor effected by harvesting the crop in this way.—Thomas Shaw.

When Preparing for Seeding.

If a clod crusher is used do not have it with a flat crushing surface. The one in the illustration, with several crushing edges, is much more effective, says an American Agriculturist writer. It is made of two-inch hard lumber eight inches wide and about seven feet long. The boards are held in place by three strips of iron half an inch thick and three inches wide bent into notches two inches deep and six inches long, except the last one behind, which is to be eight inches long. Any blacksmith can do this work. The boards are bolted fast to the iron strips, with the heads underneath. As



CLOD CRUSHER.

the boards are wider than the notches, they will overlap two inches. Two pieces of iron, with rings in the end, are bolted to the front board three or four feet apart for the purpose of hitching with a chain. Comfort may be added by attaching a seat from some old machinery.

Indications of Laying.

The color of the comb may indicate that hens or pullets are about to lay, but so far as the several breeds are concerned, and also in regard to the size of the comb affecting the laying, it is not a fact, as has been claimed, that the larger the comb the better layer the hen. Such belief grew out of the fact that the comb always enlarges and becomes red on all hens just as they begin to lay. It happens that some of the best laying breeds, such as Minorcas, Black Spanish and Leghorns, naturally have large combs, but the light Brahma has a small comb, and it is regarded as being fully equal to any other breed. The comb simply indicates health and condition and does not influence laying.

In-Breeding of Fowls.

The in-breeding of fowls is not so much in disrepute among fanciers as it was. We have theories, but the results of experiments are not always what we expect. The same seems to be true with the results of in-breeding fowls. It is a subject of which we do not know so much as we thought we knew.

To Cure Collar Galls.

At night rub air-slaked lime on the sore. The next morning apply axle grease or sweet oil. For hardening horses' shoulders nothing equals a strong tea made by steeping white oak bark, being careful to peel the bark down to the wood. Apply frequently, say twice a day.

Active Hens Good Layers.

The wedge-shaped hen may be the layer, and she may not; that is an open question. But the hen that has a quick movement, especially of the head from side to side, and is never content to mope, is certainly the business hen, and may be relied on to give the desired egg.

Planting Trees.

In setting fruit trees be sure to examine the roots, taking out all borers and cutting off all parts affected with the woolly aphis.