

# 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.

### REVOLT GROWING RAPIDLY.

Santiago in Rebellion—Insurgents Control Santa Clara Province.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The situation here is far darker than at any previous time since the insurrection broke out. News of an uprising in Santiago province, while not yet published here, is spreading about the city and causing the gravest concern. When Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires here, was told the contents of an Associated Press Santiago dispatch, he endeavored to verify it through the State department, but was told it was absolutely untrue. Subsequently it was verified from private newspaper sources. The extent of the rising in Santiago is not known, but it is the opinion here that the worst calamity of all to the Palma government would be an insurrection in Eastern Cuba.

The Associated Press was informed tonight by two reliable eyewitnesses that Cardenas, which hitherto has been considered a perfectly peaceful city, was the scene yesterday of desultory fighting between police and rural guards on one side and roving insurgents on the other.

The only province remaining perfectly peaceful is Puerto Principe.

The Associated Press correspondent at Cienfuegos telegraphed tonight that there are 3,000 armed insurgents in that vicinity and that all the small towns in Santa Clara province are controlled by insurgents, who attack and loot trains and seize the property of foreigners as well as that of Cubans. Trinidad is surrounded by insurgents, and the government appears powerless to protect the property of Americans and other foreigners. Railway trains are held up at will, and passengers searched. The Cuban Central railroad has declined to assume responsibility for the safety of passengers or freight.

Recruiting for government forces is making good progress here. The government continues to make fine headway wherever there is open fighting.

The troops in the western part of Pinar del Rio have not yet come up with Pino Guerrero, and, according to the Associated Press correspondent with the troops, there is no present likelihood of their doing so, as the troops might march for ten years and all the while Guerrero would be just ahead of them in the hills. There are thousands of mount ain trails with which the insurgents are familiar and which lead in all directions. If Guerrero cared to harass the government, its troops could be killed off by sharpshooters. The government has no cavalry in Pinar del Rio, and the only real soldiers are the artillerymen, but, as they are on foot, they cannot cope with the well mounted veterans on the insurgent side.

### FREEZE OUT FOREIGNERS.

American and British Merchants Fear Enmity of China.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 4.—Advises received from Peking by the steamer Tartar tell of increasing anti-foreign machinations. The correspondent of the Tokio Mainichi reports that Tung Saoyi, vice minister of foreign affairs, is taking advantage of his growing influence in the government to strengthen the powers of Chinese who have been appointed directors of customs, having the support of the anti-foreign element among the Chinese.

The correspondent says American and British communities are much incensed at the Chinese attitude. Americans in particular feeling great anxiety as to the future course of events in China. The Peking police have instructed Chinese that no premises of any kind must be rented to foreigners.

The same correspondent says that the Chinese commissioners who have returned from travels abroad have had a conference with the emperor and emperor dowager and the decision was reached to formulate a constitution for China.

The Asahi's correspondent says drastic changes in the central and provincial administrations are contemplated. At Peking there will be a premier and two general secretaries to control the eight state departments and in each vice royalty the administration will be divided into seven sections. Chitung Chou Fuh is quoted to the effect that the constitutional government in China will be established in the course of from 10 to 15 years.

### Insurgent Office in New York.

New York, Sept. 4.—In an office building at Pine and Water streets the Cuban junta established offices today. Colonel Aguirre, Major Joseph A. Castellancy and Senor Nordose, who will be the official representatives of the revolutionary movement in this country, were present. There were no ceremonies. Colonel Aguirre said that the junta in New York is not to be used for the purpose of revolution. Its efforts, he said will be directed solely to keeping the American people informed as to the true course of the movement.

### Warning of More Bombs.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The woman who assassinated General Min still refuses to disclose her identity, but she admits that her passport is false and has warned her jailers that St. Petersburg is on the eve of a series of acts of terrorism.

## IRRIGATIONIST MEET

Fourteenth Annual Session Convenes at Boise.

### FAIRBANKS THE GUEST OF HONOR

Vice President of United States Given Cordial Reception—Delegates From Many States.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 3.—Boise is filled with people and filled with enthusiasm. The city gates have been thrown open and hosts of visitors from all parts of the West have poured in by the trainload to attend the 14th annual session of the National Irrigation congress and have a good time. Notwithstanding the big crowd, the biggest Boise ever saw, the citizens are happy, for their congress bids fair to be the most successful ever held.

The first day of the congress passed off according to schedule. Speeches, numerous but brief, all dealt with the subject uppermost in the minds of the people—Irrigation and home building in the arid West. President Roosevelt's letter, read by Gifford Pinchot, was the keynote, and the talk of Vice President Fairbanks followed along the lines of that letter.

Fairbanks was the star attraction at the congress. He was greeted by hundreds prior to and after the meetings, and at the public reception tonight was tendered a typical Western welcome. His speech this morning made a decided hit, demonstrating to the congress that the vice president, like the president, had given an ear to the demands of the people of the West and stands ready to lend them a helping hand at every turn.

It is the intention of a certain element to push the \$100,000,000 idea at the subsequent sessions of the congress. Fred J. Keisel, of Salt Lake, is the principal promoter of this idea, but there is little likelihood the congress will support him. President Roosevelt in his letter very clearly expresses his disapproval of the scheme, stating in plain language that there must be no direct appropriation for the construction of government irrigation works until the present national irrigation law has been proven a success and money invested has been returned to the Federal treasury.

### GREAT FLEET IN REVIEW.

President Roosevelt Sees America's Naval Strength.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 4.—Under skies that broke brilliantly blue before a whistling westerly wind which swept down Long Island sound and blew out to sea the sullen clouds and tempestuous rains which threatened immeasurably to mar the spectacle, President Roosevelt yesterday, within hailing distance of his summer home, reviewed the most magnificent naval fleet ever assembled under the American flag. Forty-five of the most splendid types of fighting vessels afloat lay at anchor in three long columns as the naval yacht Mayflower, which just a year ago was written into history as the meeting ground of Russia and Japan, passed up and down the line, the president an applauding spectator on the bridge. The Mayflower's journey was made amid a continuous boom of saluting cannons, and gun after gun spoke the navy's honor to the commander in chief of all America's military forces.

The 45 vessels are all within range of Sagamore and could train 1,178 guns on the summer residence of the president. Indeed, they roared out to him a tremendous salute as he came among them on the Mayflower and last night they painted the hieroglyphics of peace on the sky with their searchlights for his edification.

The fleet reviewed by the president consisted of 12 battleships, four armored cruisers, five monitors and unprotected cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, six torpedo boats and two submarine boats.

### Rebels Search All Trains.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The Cuban Central Railway company today made public announcement that it would no longer accept freight or merchandise for transfer over its lines except at owner's risk. It is stated that this is necessary because nearly all of its trains are held up and their cargoes inspected by armed bands of insurgents. Late tonight the government learned that 400 insurgents had entered the town of Calabazar, in Santa Clara province, had confiscated a quantity of arms and taken many head of horses.

### No Hope for the Sheridan.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Dispatches received today at the War department from Honolulu indicate that the transport Sheridan cannot be saved. She is nearly filled with water and her engines are flooded and useless.

### TRANSPORT ON THE ROCKS.

Sheridan in Perilous Plight on Coast of Hawaiian Islands.

Honolulu, Sept. 3.—Hanging on a rock amidst the United States transport Sheridan is ashore on Barber's point, the southwestern extremity of the island of Oahu, on which stands Honolulu. Her position is alarming, as she rests on a sharp coral reef with wild surf dashing on the shore and rendering it well nigh impossible to land a boat, as there is no beach.

The Sheridan struck at 4 a. m., and promptly blew her whistles, but did not get into communication with the shore until the wireless telegraph station at Barber's point was opened in the morning. She lies broadside to the shore, and is rolling noticeably.

All morning boats were vainly trying to find a landing place, but at last the second officer got ashore and saved his boat's crew, though the boat itself was swamped in the breakers. He denies a report that the machinery broke down before the steamer grounded. Natives reached the vessel through the surf in canoes.

The Sheridan has aboard 125 through passengers and 50 soldiers, and their transfer to the shore or to other craft is a serious problem. Captain Peabody has signalled the steamer Claudine to take them to Honolulu. If possible, the transfer will be made at once, the revenue cutter Manning assisting.

Captain Peabody says that, if power is applied soon, he believes the Sheridan can be saved, but otherwise there is little hope. The swell is very heavy and the coral reefs are very sharp. Good order is maintained on board the vessel. The Sheridan's engines are being repaired and coal is being rapidly thrown overboard with a view to trying to float her at high tide. The fog fearsome and several inter-island steamers have gone to her assistance.

Captain Peabody is reported to have assumed all the responsibility for the accident, saying that the vessel was in too close.

### CONTRACTS FOR NEW ROAD.

St. Paul Ready for Construction of Columbia River.

Spokane, Sept. 3.—Contracts for the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road from the Bitter Root mountains to the Columbia river have been let to H. C. Henry, of Seattle.

The route follows down the St. Joseph river from the Idaho line to a point below Ferrell, or St. Joe, Idaho, then goes on to Tekos, Washington, passes on to Rosalia, goes along the south side of Rock lake and then reaches Lind, on the Northern Pacific.

From Lind the line will practically follow the survey of the old Northern Pacific cutoff from Lind to Ellensburg.

Contracts for a part of the work have been let to Grant Smith & Co. The firm includes E. N. Jones, of Jones & Oserud, railroad contractors of Spokane. Mr. Jones said tonight:

"We have our outfit now at Rosalia, and will start work at once. We shall need a thousand men, and we will pay \$2.50 a day. Our work is to be done a year from next January."

### NEW JAPANESE LINE.

Mikado Will Subsidize Steamers for Manchurian Trade.

Victoria, Sept. 3.—The steamer Tartar, of the Canadian Pacific railway company, which arrived today from the Orient, brought news that the Japanese government proposes to subsidize a steamship line to connect Dalny with the North Pacific coast of the United States, and also Shanghai, Dalny and Vladivostok lines of steamers in its general scheme to develop Manchurian trade. Whether the United States connection will be done by a line between Dalny and Yokohama connecting with the already established Japanese lines to Seattle and San Francisco, or a direct line is not definitely stated.

### Palma and Capote Quarrel.

Havana, Sept. 3.—Rumor is busy with suggestions of conspiracy among the police and an open quarrel between President Palma and Vice President Mendes Capote. Both reports lack definite confirmation. In certain quarters Capote is suspected of bargaining with the insurgents. In the reported quarrel at the palace bitter words are said to have passed, culminating in Palma denouncing Capote as a traitor. The vice president is said to have replied that Palma was a president without power.

### Famine Spreading.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—By the end of September the famine will have spread to the provinces of Kazan, Samara and Saratov. The Zemstvo treasuries are exhausted, and the whole cost of feeding the people devolves upon the central government. The grain required in the four provinces for food and sowing will cost approximately \$21,500,000.



## FARM AND GARDEN

### The Moth Pest.

Westward the gypsy moth takes its way. It has caused millions of dollars' worth of damage in Massachusetts, has escaped to New Hampshire and Connecticut, and now the invasion is turning toward New York State. This interesting information is conveyed in a letter of warning just issued by E. P. Felt, State Entomologist.

The brown tail moth is a more recent introduction, and, unlike the gypsy moth, flies readily. It is not only a very destructive leaf feeder, but the barbed hairs of the caterpillars cause a very severe irritation upon the unprotected skin.

Two rows of warts down the back of the gypsy moth caterpillar make it easily distinguishable. It is about two inches long and the ten anterior warts are blue, the twelve posterior red. The gypsy moth will eat anything in the tree or shrub line, and on the slightest disturbance leap on passersby and cling to clothing.

Brown tail moths have white spots on each side and a single pair of red spots near the tail. They prefer wild cherry, pear, apple, maple, elm and white oak leaves, and have barbed horns, which, breaking off or blowing from the cocoon, produce an intolerable irritation, the "brown tail itch."

Caterpillars of both species, says Mr. Felt, may be destroyed by spraying with an arsenical poisoning, preferably five pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water, though the gypsy moth caterpillars, especially when nearly full grown, are quite resistant to poison. Eggs of the gypsy moth may be destroyed by treating the egg masses with



NESTS OF THE MOTHS.

a preparation composed of 50 per cent creosote oil, 20 per cent carbolic acid, 20 per cent spirits of turpentine and 10 per cent of coal tar.

### To Make Good Corn Drag.

Any farmer handy with the ordinary tools on a farm can make a corn drag attachment for his cultivator that will pay for itself many times in one season, if properly used, says an experienced agriculturist. The common farm harrow is too heavy and unwieldy for harrowing corn after it is up, except under the most favorable conditions of soil and weather. To make, get oak one and one-half inches by three. Make in two sections of three bars each. Let each section be long enough to cover all of space between two rows. Brace same as other harrows. No. 00 wire spikes make very good teeth. Set teeth a little slanting and as close as will work in your soil without clogging. Attach to beams of corn plow. Arrange so that the drag will cover all the ground when you wish by connecting the two parts. You can, with this arrangement, adjust the drag to suit.

### Agricultural Atoms.

Try feeding the work horses light at noon and heavier at night.

It is most exasperating to attempt to fix a pump when the stock is standing around waiting and making things unpleasant.

An early piece of ground sown to barley makes the pigs smile.

The brood sow cannot successfully suckle her litter on a corn ration.

One farmer with a small bunch of sheep reports that from nineteen sheep last year he realized \$123.30 in lambs and wool—\$6.84 a head—which is a good record.

The cut worm, like the "x" of algebra, is always the unknown quantity, and it is as hard to find him sometimes as it is to find what "x" in algebra equals. Let the scientists tell us how to get rid of this pest.

The man who breeds a breed of hogs because he likes them is sure to succeed. More depends on the man than on the breed.

All fence rows should be set to grass so as to keep down a dense growth of weeds. If weeds are allowed to grow it means that they will have to be mowed.

If your family has not had all the strawberries and garden truck their hides will hold, what has been the reason? These things are so easily obtained that one ought to be ashamed if they are not supplied.

One of the best Scotch shepherds says that when a sheep reached the age of six years, it is well to get her off one's hands. Then she begins to go down, and a sheep on the shady side of life is poor property.

### Mules in Strong Demand.

As indicating the steady growth in public favor which the mule is enjoying, we are glad to note that the proprietor of a Missouri jack farm has

just sold some fine animals at high prices—\$3,000, \$2,000, \$1,500, \$1,250, five for \$1,000 each, \$900, \$800, \$700, three jacks and one jennet, \$3,000. A letter from Austin, Tex., says there is a great shortage of mules in that State. They are in strong demand by farmers and ranchers, and the supply is inadequate. As a result, the prices of good mules have gone up to the highest figures ever known in the State. It will be but a few years until this mule shortage, which is said to exist throughout the country, will be relieved, as much attention is now being given to breeding the animals.—Country Gentleman.

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### Spraying to Destroy Bugs.

The recognized formula for bordeaux mixture for use on potatoes is six pounds of copper sulphate, blue vitriol, four pounds unsulphated quicklime and fifty gallons of water. The copper sulphate is dissolved in one barrel and the lime in another. Add to each twenty-five gallons of water and then mix thoroughly. When to be used strain through a wire strainer, preferably one of brass.

Spraying should be started when the potato plants are six inches high and be repeated every ten days or two weeks, according to the weather, throughout the growing season. If bugs are to be destroyed, add one pound of paris green to each fifty gallons of bordeaux mixture, but the bordeaux mixture should be used alone until the bugs are noticed.

When it is figured that the cost of spraying does not exceed \$7 an acre, and it is often less, while experiments have proved that the value of the crop was increased three or four times the cost for spraying, it certainly pays and pays well.

### Flies and the Milk Yield.

The effect on milk production by the use of fly repellents has been tested at the Missouri Station. Various mixtures were found which would keep off the flies all day if put on in the morning; but a measurement of the milk and test of the butter fat for a period of two weeks indicated that keeping off the flies did not affect the milk yield. As somewhat similar results were obtained by experiments at the Connecticut Station, it seems fair to concede that the injurious effects of the fly pest have been exaggerated. During the fly time the feed in most pastures is growing poorer every day and the cows naturally shrink then, but it is probably a mistake to blame the flies for much of the shrinkage. For all that, it is worth while to use the mixtures to keep off the flies for the peace and quiet obtained in the stable for both the cows and for the milkmen.

### Good Crops for Old Grass Land.

The question of what to do with grass land after haying, where the land is run out and poor, is a rather puzzling one, but if we should get rain enough to soften the surface and permit easy plowing, it may be broken up, enriched with manure or fertilizer and immediately seeded with Hungarian. In case the weather should prove too dry for this, barley may be sown either alone or with rye in August for fall feeding. Off good, strong land, well enriched, a crop of late cabbage plants may be set as late as July 15; the turnip seed may be sown even as late as Aug. 1, though July 20 is a better time.

### Guinea Fowls Keep Away Hawks.

A Massachusetts poultryman declares that he has lost no chicks by hawks and crows since he kept a small flock of guineas, though losing many before. Their strident voices seem to disconcert the feathered marauders. The guineas are also good watchdogs, and no prying thief or sneaking "varmint" can escape their nocturnal vigilance and shrill alarm. The young make fine eating, too, and there is a growing demand for them in the markets. It would pay on many a farm to add a few guineas to the feathered stock.