

Quite a large crowd celebrated at Moro, the hotels, livery stables and streets were jammed full and overflowing with a hot and dusty but happy good natured crowd. The ball game between Moro and Grass Valley resulting in 5 to 6 in favor of Moro, was a continued story of muffs, errors and unscientific playing. Both teams seemed to be off their feet, but the lack of practice was painfully evident. The game was good natured, however, in fact, the entire day was one of continued good cheer good will though the sun was fierce and the wind did not allow its reputation to suffer. At DeMoss there was a happy ease taking crowd of several hundred people who were blessed with shade trees and baskets of food from home while the famous DeMoss family entertained with their matchless skill as a family of musicians. In this instance several generations of the family were represented ranging in age from nearly four score down to a little child of five or six and every one sang in the same quire. It was certainly a feature worth witnessing.

RUFUS LOCAL ITEMS

About seventy people celebrated at Mr. Coats place on the Fourth and had a royal time. Quite a number took advantage of Mr. MacNab's hospitality also and passed the national birth day with much pleasure.

Joe Linderman celebrated at Goldendale.

Ben Thompson and wife, of Lyle, spent the Fourth with friends at Rufus.

Tom Coats and several others of Moro spent the Fourth at Mr. Coats place.

A gasoline launch has been added to the equipment of the Rufus ferry.

Bob Coats, of Gilliam county is visiting friends at Rufus.

WEBFOOT ITEMS.

Miss H. E. Bamber went to The Dalles Saturday.

B. F. Montgomery was a guest at Mr. Wilde's Sunday.

Chas. Bunn and Mr. Silvey were in town Monday.

Mrs. Bunn was visiting Mrs. Silvey Monday.

Chas. Smith was a guest of Reeces Sunday.

Dick Ogle has gone to Seattle for a few days.

Blake Shaw and Ed Moon were seen on the streets of Webfoot Sunday.

Miss Clemie Allen returned home from Hood River Saturday.

Mrs. J. W. Wilde's dressmaker returned to The Dalles Saturday.

Rev. Blodget will preach at Webfoot Sunday, July 8th, at eleven o'clock and at Biglow at three P. M. Everybody come.

Wesley Wilde and Ed Moon were in town Tuesday.

Mr. Silvey and Chas Bunn are fixing up their heater.

Rain is needed very bad throughout the country.

Estray Notice

Come to my place 1-2 mile southwest of Rufus, two days ago.

One red and white spotted cow with large wide horns, branded on right side L X in small letters. Age about five years and in good condition but seems to be wild.

The same will be sold on the 30 day of June 1906 at 1 o'clock P. M. at my place 1-2 mile southwest of Rufus unless redeemed according to law.

W. R. Fowler.

Notice

Strayed or stolen from my ranch near the free bridge, one brown horse weighing 1250 lbs. branded with gable end of house on left shoulder.

One black mare weighing 1150 lbs. no brand

One black horse weighing 950 lbs. no brand.

The above horses have had their fore top roached about 3 months ago.

Twenty dollars reward for information or return of said stock.

D. W. Morehouse.

STOCK NOTICE

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, O. Henderson, has taken up the following described filly, found running at large upon the homestead of Susan Pyburn, Northeast of Rufus, Sherman county, Oregon, to wit:

A dark grey mare, of the horse family, bald faced, branded S B on left shoulder though the brand is rather indistinct, owner unknown, and that unless redeemed as provided by law, I will sell the said mare or filly, at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the of J. A. Foister, known as the "Ben Buschke place" on SE1-4 Sec. 27 T. 13 N R 17 E W M., on Monday 23rd day of July A. D. 1906 at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

This notice is served by publication thereof in the Wasco News, a newspaper of general circulation in Sherman county, Oregon.

Date of first publication, July 6th, 1906.

50-51*

O. Henderson.

STOCK RANCH FOR SALE,

1880 acres of land in Harney county, Oregon, lying partly in Blue Mountain reserve and several hundred acres on creek bottom, mostly fenced, house, barn, plenty of water and unlimited winter and summer range. 100 acres in alfalfa and grain. Suitable for cattle, sheep or horses. Bargain. Will bear investigation. Address

50-1*

G. E. Kellogg,

Kelso, Wash.

ELEVATE FARM LIFE.

We have watched with foreboding anxiety the disproportionate growth of our great manufacturing centers, invasion of alien hordes, growing urban unrest and increasing strife among wage earners. We have deplored the drift from country to the city, the passing of simpler forms of country life and saner modes of living that characterized preceding generations, and thus far we have done practically nothing to remedy the evil. In my opinion, the remedy lies along the line of making farm life more attractive, more pleasant, more remunerative, more stimulating and varied. It lies in dignifying and raising the standard of rural living, in giving to agricultural pursuits their true position and recognizing them as among honorable and dignified any to which mankind can give attention. It lies in making young men understand that agriculture is and should be a profession as well as livelihood and to its problems they can properly and profitably bring the same degree of training, intellectual ability and careful research that they do to problems of railroad engineering and finance.—Franklin Books.

Hitherto the Captains of Industry have failed to take the laws seriously, knowing that the worst penalty any powerful transgressor had to fear was a trivial fine. But now a new spirit is abroad, well illustrated by a story told of Senator Bailey, of Texas. According to this tale, Mr. Bailey happened to be at a hotel table in New York with a number of capitalists, including some Standard Oil officials. They began to complain of the persecuting they had been suffering from Washington this year. Finally the Texas Senator rejoined:

"You gentlemen who run these corporations must obey the law. If you had obeyed it in the first place you would not have this legislation to complain of. All your properties are held by virtue of the popular respect for law, and you are the very men who are looting most by your acts to break down this respect for law."

"Every time Congress passes a law you violate it. You have violated every law we have given to you. We gave you the Interstate Commerce act; you violated that. We gave you the Sherman Anti-Trust law; you violated that. Then we gave you the Elkins law, and you violated that. Now we give you a new one. If you violate that we will give you another that will have iron teeth."

After a pause one of the corporation men asked what Mr. Bailey meant by a law with iron teeth. "I mean," he explained, "a law that will send every one of you to the penitentiary." The complaints of persecution abruptly subsided.—Collier's.

TALK ABOUT YOUR FISHING TRIPS

From what information we can get from Bill Walker and Roy Atwood, who have returned from a fishing trip to the Big Meadows on the Upper Des Chutes River, they must have had a fine time.

While we imagine from the color of their faces and the amount of skin that

is peeling off their noses, that they had to go through a certain amount of hardships in order to derive the pleasures that they have been telling about. We think perhaps Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Atwood tell a different story as it was intimated that Atwood and Bill did not take time to even make a table or chairs for them to sit on while in camp and consequently they had to sit around sawaw fashion while washing their dishes. Atwood claims that they caught Six Hundred Thirteen fish while Bill says that it was only Six Hundred Nine, but they all averaged Fourteen or Sixteen inches long with the exception of a Dolly Varden that measured Thirty and One Half inches from the tip of its head to the tip of its tail. Mrs. Walker, however, took the medal for catching the largest trout which is twenty-four and one-half inches long. The party camped on Mr. Fred Shonquist's place which is 18 miles due south of Blend and found Mr. Shonquist a very obliging and entertaining gentleman. They also spoke very highly of Mrs. Shonquist who was very liberal with nice cold milk from her dairy. It was very interesting they say to see Mr. Shonquist toss the fish out of the water as he used a small sized bed cord and a hook a little smaller than a kank hook for catching Dolly Vardens, however, when he did catch one it was a good one. As Mr. Shonquist is a man weighting about two-hundred pounds and very strong, by using a certain amount of strength, he was able to toss a Dolly out and landed him on the bank measuring a trifle over 36 inches long weighing about 15 pounds.

Mr. Walker says that some people might consider the trip a very hard one as it takes three days and a one half from Wasco to the Meadows but after making the trip once you are well paid for going as you not only have good fishing in camp but every night after you leave camp you have fishing in your dreams as well. Bill claims that he caught larger fish since he came home than he did on the Des Chutes. He says that they keep jumping up at him.

It may be that this is caused by the amount of snake bite that the party took with them. Of course, Atwood says that they did not take any along as there is only water snakes out there and it was not necessary, of course, we can take as much of this as we wish to. But taking it all in all they certainly did catch a good many fish as they brought quite a good many back with them, whether they caught them or bought them we are not able to say but from the amount of tackle they took with them we do not see how, many of the fish could have help being caught, providing they set their hooks in the river near camp. They recommend that anyone going from this section to call on Mr. Shonquist as he has a fine camping ground and good fishing.

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

In the years that have elapsed since Marconi startled the world with the statement that he had transmitted a wireless message from England to America, a large amount of experimental investigation has been carried on, with the object of determining the laws which govern this most fascinating of modern discoveries. It was natural enough that, when he had proved the possibility of wireless communication over three thousand miles of ocean, even though the message consisted of a single letter ever so faintly heard at the receiver, Marconi should have supposed that for the transmission of regular commercial messages all that was required was apparatus of greater height, capacities of greater area, and the installation of sending apparatus of larger power. Cautiously stations were equipped on this supposition both in Cornwall, England, and on the Atlantic coast, and an actual message was transmitted from President Roosevelt to King Edward. That was in January, 1903, and in the following March the Marconi Company undertook to furnish the London Times with daily wireless dispatches from the United States. There, however, were discontinued after only a couple of dispatches had been sent, and to those who were following closely the progress of the art, it soon became evident that, although the transmission of a full message had been proved to be possible, there must be certain atmospheric or other conditions affecting transatlantic wireless telegraphy, which would have to be understood and met before it would be possible to maintain a regular service free from interruption.

Meanwhile other investigators who have been doing good work in the field of wireless telegraphy on a less ambitious scale, were beginning to turn their attention to the great problem which Marconi had so boldly attacked, and

with such promising initial success; and ultimately De Forest and Fessenden established stations in which elaborate experimental work has been carried on continuously. Both of these gentlemen claim to have succeeded in establishing transoceanic communication, and Prof. Fessenden has recently broken through the reticence that has characterized investigation in this field in the past and has contributed to the Electrical Review, of London, an article in which he gives a very frank statement of the work which he has accomplished, and the obstacles which must be overcome before it will be possible to establish an absolutely reliable service free from interruption. The distance between the Fessenden stations at Brant Rock, Mass near Boston and Machrihanish is about 3,000 miles, and under favorable conditions messages are exchanged without difficulty. It has been found, however, that the ability to send messages varies very greatly, not only on different days, but even during different parts of the same day; and Prof. Fessenden has found that on certain days the signals received were of five hundred times greater intensity than other messages sent out under apparently similar conditions on other days. From this it follows that to make certain of being able to transmit messages on any day of the year, the apparatus must be built to correspond to the days of least intensity; or, in other words, a "factor of safety" of at least 500 must be adopted. The problem might be attacked, either by providing an increase of sensitiveness in the receiving apparatus, or an increase in power at the sending station, and in all probability both means will be adopted. On the other hand, if an intensity of transmission be used which is sufficient to meet the worst conditions, it may be found that on the days when conditions are favorable to transmission, such intense signals would be detrimental. Not only might they injuriously affect the operation of other stations, but they might even interfere with the station at which they were directed; for Prof. Fessenden has noticed during his transatlantic tests what he has called an "echo signal," that is, a signal coming about one-fifth of a second later than the main signal; and he believes that this second signal reaches the receiving station later because it goes the longer way around. If transmission of great intensity were used, these echo signals might become loud enough to have a confusing effect at the receiving station. Transmission conditions must be tested frequently in order to determine the proper intensity for current use, for the changes in conditions affecting transmission take place with some rapidity.

As for the causes of these rapid changes, it was pointed out some time ago by Prof. Fessenden that not only is one of the causes to be found in the action of sunlight, but that there appear to be in the atmosphere large masses absorbing material which considerably reduced the intensity of the transmission. These masses vary in size and in the height above the sea level at which they exist. They appear to be nearer sea level in the tropics, where long-distance transmission is more difficult than in the temperate zone, and in some cases the absorption by these masses is found to be so great as to leave only about one-tenth per cent of the energy of transmission available. Another effect of which the cause has yet to be found, is that messages at certain times can be transmitted more easily in an east and west direction than in one north and south; moreover, there are indications that diffraction takes place. It is considered that both of these effects may be due to the shifting of the position of the so-called absorbing masses, which are supposed to be the most serious obstacle to transatlantic transmission.

NEWS AND NOTES

Late blight of the potato is almost unknown in Nebraska. Early blight is somewhat troublesome in certain parts of the state, however, and the state experiment station recommends Bordeaux mixture as a remedy.

The Chicago Commercial association proposes to hold a mammoth corn carnival Sept. 29 to Oct. 13. The present plan contemplates paying a total of about \$1,500 in prizes for the best exhibits of corn grown during the present season.

Give the cows a square deal. They may give a small flow and test high or a large flow and test low. Either class of cows may be paying you well.

A pig gives best returns from dairy byproducts while young. The fattening pigs should gain from a pound to one and a half pounds daily and should weigh between 250 and 300 pounds at nine or ten months of age.

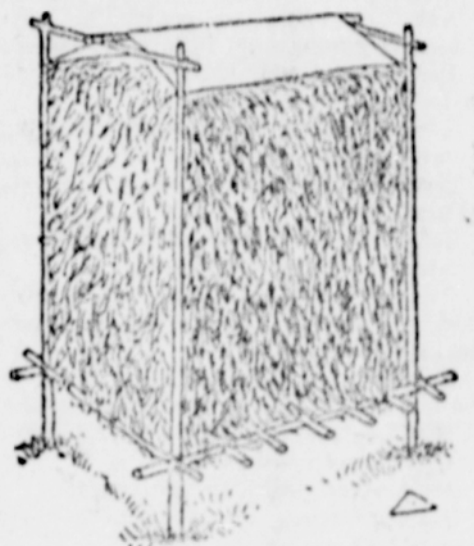
FARM AND GARDEN

NAVY BEANS.

Gathering and Curing—A Good Plan for Stacking.

The ripe bean crop may be pulled by hand and thrown into windows containing two or three rows each, or it may be cut by a bean harvesting machine, which does the same thing. It should be left in the rows a couple of days to wilt and dry and then "pole-d" This means the placing of the "line" (root end) around a stake driven firmly into the ground. If it is desired to seed the field to wheat the "lines" may be removed to another field for the purpose of polling or stacking.

Poles have been such uncertain things under unfavorable conditions that for a number of years I have used



BEAN STACK.

an arrangement similar to the one shown in the cut, says a correspondent of Farm, Field and Fireside. This is very easily constructed at little or no expense. Any sort of available poles or sticks may be used, lashed together with pieces of twine or small wire.

The platform, built ten inches or more from the ground, permits a free circulation of air underneath and so up through the pile and prevents the bottom layer from molding. By arranging cross sticks as shown a cover may be placed over the top that will prevent rain entering the stacks from above. Beans cured in this way are very uniform and free from mold. The poles may be kept from year to year, and the platforms stored in piles or in buildings.

Sugar Beets.

In Wisconsin, Michigan, Colorado, Nebraska and several other western states the sugar beet industry has developed into a very paying proposition. Recently efforts have been made to start it in Iowa, according to Kimball's Dairy Farmer. Sugar beets usually pay good money to the farmer. They increase the price of the land and enrich it. They need a rich, well cultivated soil and plenty of care from the time they come up until harvested. This is the great drawback to the industry. Much of the work has to be done by hand. In the states where beets are extensively raised labor is imported from large cities to attend to the weeding and thinning. Aside from these two jobs the work can be done with one horse and very simple, inexpensive tools. The crop completely covers the ground, and the leaves which are cut from the beets before they are taken to the factory are used for fodder or they can be left upon the field to enrich the soil. The expense of caring for a crop of beets is about \$26 to \$25 an acre. The returns, at the usual price of \$1.50 and \$5 per ton, are from \$20 to \$75 per acre.

Study Work and Hustle.

Farming is now one of the best careers open to American young men, and the fact is becoming quite generally known. Yet some prejudiced survive from less prosperous times. Now and then a young man, forced to drop out of a college or professional school because of impaired eyesight, voice or other handicap, takes up farming with an air of hopelessness, as if all ambition were passed for him. Such an attitude would mean failure in anything. Who tries for little receives less. Let him take up farming with vim and gladness. For the right kind of a man there is no nearer road to all that is most worth having. If you will study and work and hustle, young man, your brains and energy will put you where you belong, but otherwise, concludes American Cultivator, if you let yourself sag into the ranks, satisfied with the ways and doings of the average man. Brace up and resolve to become the best farmer in the state and pave the way for wide influence and leadership.

Fancy Figures For Good Saddlers.

Good saddle horses bring \$200 to \$1,000 in Chicago, yet at even these fancy figures the demand is far from being satisfied, says Orange Judd Farmer. Purchasers are constantly on the lookout for good mounts, but can seldom find what they want. Is not the lesson plain? Why do not more men go into the breeding of saddlers? True, it requires much skill, but it is not at all impossible. Outside of the city demand many well to do farmers and stockmen would buy saddlers if