

## LAI WASTE BY STORMS

Tents of the Workers Are Washed Away and Men and Women Are Left Without Shelter.

London.—The long spell of fine summer weather has now given away. The whole country this week has been such floods as are associated more with November than this season of the year.

From all parts, north and south, come reports of fields under water. The harvest, which has just begun, is spoiled and the crops are ruined. In some villages in the south of Scotland houses were flooded and the occupants compelled to seek shelter elsewhere. In the Kent and East Surrey hop fields great distress was created.

Hop pickers had come from all parts of the country to what had been looked forward to as one of the best hop seasons on record.

### Tents Washed Away.

During the period of picking the people live in tents on the ground where they are working. Every one of these hundreds of tents were washed away, and it was a pitiful sight to see women and children under hedges and on stone heaps, here they were forced to pass the night.

But all the damage was not caused by the rain. On two days of the week severe thunderstorms were experienced, causing some loss of life, as well as extensive damage to property.

At Cardiff, for instance, was witnessed a phenomenon which fortunately is not often seen in this country. This was a huge fireball, as it is described, which fell with a noise like a cannon shot right on the roof of a school crashing through into the midst of some 500 children.

Strange to say, none was hurt but the panic stricken children rushed shrieking from the school which was filled with smoke.

At Houndslow another remarkable escape is reported. Three magazines at a powder factory were struck by lightning and blew up with a terrific report, setting the place on fire. The noise was heard for miles around and created great alarm, but, remarkable as it may seem, nobody was hurt, the workmen being out to dinner at the time.

### Promotion Committee Sums up Progress for August.

San Francisco.—The California Promotion Committee has issued its monthly bulletin for August, showing the progress of California and the Pacific Coast during a year. The clearing-house figures in San Francisco are shown to have increased \$2,608,703.71 for August, 1905, as compared with August 1904. In the San Francisco Postoffice receipts there was an increase of \$13,437.12 as compared with those of the preceding August. The total clearings of the Pacific Coast in August were \$1,851,583,109. The increase in exports from San Francisco in the first eight months of the year was \$13,824,500 and the imports increased \$3,278,575. Figures relating to realty sales and building operations are also supplied by the committee. These have been published earlier.

## HARD TIMES FOR 1907-8

Chicago.—John D. Rockefeller has predicted that the next period of hard times in this country will be experienced in 1907 and 1908, according to the statement of W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads Association. Mr. Moore is staying at the Majestic Hotel for a few days, and the foregoing statement was made by him Saturday afternoon.

"Mr. Rockefeller talked very frankly with me at the Potter Hotel in Santa Barbara, Cal., one afternoon in April," said Mr. Moore. "Mr. Rockefeller is much interested in the movement to establish good roads in this country, and it was this that led to my approaching him."

"Mr. Rockefeller said that he had always doubted the truth of the assertion made by politicians in 1893 that there were then 3,000,000 idle men in the country, but if it were correct he said there would be from seven to ten million idle men in 1907-8."

"I asked him for his argument, and these were his words as nearly as I can recall them:

"Factories have been running at high pressure for a long time. Then,

the manufacturers will wake up to the fact that there is a great oversupply. Factories will begin to close down, and the movement is likely to grow rapidly until the whole country is affected. There will naturally arise an army of idle and hungry men."

### Charged With Rusting Cattle.

Los Angeles.—After a careful search up and down the Antelope valley tracking cattle rustlers, Deputy Sheriff Bert H. Franklin arrested Silas S. Duntley of Acton, and arraigned him before Justice of the Peace Buckley at Lancaster on a charge of cattle stealing.

For many months ranchmen in the Antelope valley have been missing cattle. The same precautions of the old border days when cattle were rustled away by the hundreds were observed, but so cunning was the work of the thief that no track of him could be obtained.

About six months ago Franklin was sent through the valley gathering evidence at every ranch house and obtaining clues which resulted in the arrest of Duntley.

Cattle stealing in the valley ceased for a while after Franklin's visit there and a number of the missing animals strayed back to their owners and all of them, according to the statements of the ranchmen, bore Duntley's mark.

Duntley has nothing to say regarding the charge. He has a herd of nearly a hundred steers of his own and according to the assertions of men of the valley none of these animals appear to have been rebranded.

Several weeks ago the trouble started again and more cattle disappeared. Cattle belonging to Mrs. May Belle Smith on the Robinson range near Acton were stolen, and after many raids had been made complaint was entered at the sheriff's office that unless some aid was given from that office the settlers would take affairs into their own hands.

Duntley was taken to Lancaster Monday for his preliminary hearing.

## EMPLOYEES BEG FOR FOOD

New York.—It was learned Saturday that a condition of practical starvation which has several times recently threatened Panama Canal laborers was one of the grounds which caused Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, to accept the J. E. Markel bid for supplying food to government employees at Panama, causing two unsuccessful bidders to protest to President Roosevelt.

The chief engineer, John F. Stevens, has been sending daily appeals to the canal commissioners' headquarters to send his men food. It was said by authority that the laborers who are doing the hard work have been for some time in a half-starved condition, due to the fact that the demand for food has raised prices of all commodities to abnormal figures in Panama.

The dollar-a-day men, with eggs at 10 cents each and bad meat from 20 to 40 cents a pound, have gone for two and three days at a time without any food except that got from sucking the wild cane in the swamps. They have gathered about the quarters of the officers, begging for food, and daily cables to Washington for food supplies have been the result.

In this emergency, one of the reasons for accepting the Markel bid, it is learned, was the fact that he has an organized force ready to put into Panama at once.

### More Funds to Aid the Irish Land Act.

London.—Walter Hume Long, chief secretary for Ireland, announces that the treasury has agreed to provide additional funds amounting to £10,000,000 before the end of the year, together with such an amount of stock during the year 1906 as will produce \$50,000,000 cash to facilitate the operations of the Irish land act and to remedy the recent shortage of sales of land through inability to advance the purchase money owing to lack of funds.

### Czar Will Send Fleet to Russian Prisoners.

Copenhagen.—All the large steamers of the Danish East Asiatic Steamship Company are said to have been chartered by the Czar to bring back Russian prisoners from Japan to Odessa. One of the steamers of the company was sunk by a Russian cruiser some months ago, and besides paying a large amount in cash as damage to the company the Russian government has ordered an exact duplicate of the steamer which was sunk to be built by the Burmeister and Wainship yards in this city. It was this firm that built the Czar's new yacht, the Vladimir.

## IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

The Insect Invasion—A Coming Profession—Profitable Lemon Season—Testing Eggs—Horticultural Notes.

### The Insect Invasion.

There are now in bearing in this country 165,000,000 apple trees, and got less than \$8,250,000 per annum spent in spraying and otherwise treating them for protection against the codling moth. When this is added to the shrinkage, and full allowance is made for the use of damaged fruit for cider, the bug question must be charged with at least \$20,000,000. Other orchard fruits suffer losses equally heavy, and for all of them, including small fruits also, the yearly damage is fully 20 per cent. of the entire crop.

Enormous as is the annual loss which may now be fairly charged to predatory bugs, it would certainly be vastly greater if such enemies were left unchecked and no efforts were made to restrict their operations. By the adoption of such means as science has been able to devise for the control of these innumerable foes an immense amount of saving has been accomplished. The damage done by the cotton worm has been cut down from \$0,000,000 to \$14,000,000; the fight against the Hessian fly saves from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 annually; defensive measures against the codling moth reduce the loss by \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and the existence of the orange industry of California has been made possible only by the introduction from Australia of a natural enemy of the white scale—pestiferous creature which, a few years ago, was rapidly destroying the orange and lemon orchards.—Saturday Evening Post.

### A Coming Profession.

Forestry is one of the coming professions, according to all accounts. Many of the states are just beginning to get fairly awake to the need of skilled care of their forest resources, and are hiring foresters and assistants from \$1,200 to \$2,400 a year.

During the past year about seven members of the force employed by the government Bureau of Forestry have left their positions to take up work with private timber owners and four others have accepted public positions as foresters for States and Canadian provinces. The demand seems to exceed the supply, as only a limited number can be trained in the Bureau of Forestry. The profession is in somewhat such a position as that of scientific agriculture ten years ago, when only a few men were competent to take high positions and almost anybody with a little training or a great influence could get an appointment.

The prospects are good for young men who make themselves competent through practical work with trained foresters, supplemented by a special course of instruction on the subject at one of the agricultural colleges which offer opportunities in this line.—American Cultivator.

### A Profitable Lemon Season.

C. C. Teague, manager of the Limonera grove at Santa Paula, stated the other day that his company had sold over forty cars of lemons this season at an average of \$1,600 per car, f. o. b. The best price received for a single car was \$2,254 f. o. b. This car contained 312 boxes, one-third of which were seconds, which cut down the total about \$75 from what it would have brought had the lemons all been first grade.

From ten to fifteen cars are now going out of the State Daily, and this number will probably increase during the next few months, and while the prices may not rule as high as during the past few weeks, yet Mr. Teague thinks all lemons will bring a good profit for the balance of the year at least.—Of course the high prices have taken every car out of the State that was cured, so that only lemons on the trees now can supply the market.—Cal. Cultivator.

### Testing Eggs.

A simple way for the housewife to test the eggs from a newly found nest, or purchased from the grocery, is to put them in a pan of water. If they are perfectly fresh they will go to the bottom and lie still, directly on their sides; if not quite fresh they will tilt a little and rock about and if very bad will float on top of the water. It is best to try one at a time.

### Undulating Lands For Horses.

English experts are advocates of the theory that undulating lands are decidedly best as grazing grounds for

young horses. Apart from the question of the soil, which is in itself, of course, an important matter in the production of nutritious grasses, it is argued that undulating fields are necessary for full and proper muscle development. The perfect horse, or one pleasing in form, needs symmetrical development of all muscles, and the English experts are advocates of the theory that this development is not attained on level pastures; hence their favor for undulating pastures for the best development of all classes of horses.—Cal. Cultivator.

### Is the Jersey Delicate?

In one sense she is. She can not stand neglect and abuse as well as a scrub can. With neglect and abuse you lose money with any kind of cows. What do you keep cows for? To make money. How can you make money if you don't feed and care for them in a humane and intelligent manner? You do that and you will find the Jersey is not delicate. On the contrary she responds to your treatment with greater profit than any other breed.—Jersey Bulletin.

### Horticultural Notes.

(California Cultivator.)

The Pajaronian says that hundreds of people will be required to handle the enormous apple crop in that vicinity this fall.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order revoking in part the quarantine on cattle affected with the scab in the States of Eastern Oregon and Washington.

Farmers in the northern portion of Yolo county are circulating a petition which will be presented to the Board of Supervisors, asking that they pass an ordinance making it compulsory on the part of farmers to put out poison for squirrels.

The State Board of Trade will give a banquet at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco on the evening of September 14th to Luther Burbank, to fittingly acknowledge the gift of the Carnegie institution of \$100,000 in aid of Mr. Burbank's work, and to emphasize the esteem in which the great horticulturist is held.

The grape men in the north central part of the State are on the anxious seat at this time as to the price of wine grapes this season. Some growers are predicting \$15 and \$18 and even as high as \$20 per ton. The wineries about Lodi recently announced their price for wine grapes at \$12 but last week raised to \$13 on account of counter bidding by Sacramento parties.

One of the best foods for laying hens is wheat. Corn should be used sparingly as it is a fattening food and not well calculated for egg production. A certain amount of it, however, may be fed without injury, and no doubt always will be where corn is the cheapest of the grain foods. One can often purchase wheat screenings, or wheat that has been damaged, at a low price per bushel, and whenever this can be done, advantage should be taken thereof by poultry raisers.

Although farmers are not as particular about their seed grain as they should be for their own profit they nevertheless show more wisdom in regard thereto than they do in selecting animals to breed from. They will patronize inferior stallions, buy the cheapest bulls, and in various other ways cheat themselves out of handsome profits. There are such things as trusts, and combines, and dishonest officials, but their effect upon the farmer's pocketbook is not comparable to the losses he brings upon himself.

### Concerning Alfalfa.

No product in California has a more promising future than alfalfa, although few people realize its growth. There are large tracts in the San Joaquin, Sacramento, San Pasqual, Coachella and Imperial Valleys where quantities of alfalfa are harvested, but in the central and especially the northern counties it is an industry as yet in its infancy. Requiring but little care outside of water, alfalfa is a prodigious grower. In any of the above named valleys there are from five to ten crops a year, which yield from ten to fifteen tons to the acre. As alfalfa sells as hay for \$8 to \$12 a ton, it can easily be seen that the yearly income would be attractive. For dairying purposes no feed could be better. Every dairy should have an alfalfa field close by. It is estimated that twenty acres of alfalfa will keep thirty head of cows, and as each cow can give from \$5 to \$8 worth of butter a month, the income is worth while, especially as the by products from butter-making can be used for various other purposes about the ranch, thereby more than paying for the cost of making and marketing the butter.—Sunset Magazine.

### Fire Destroys Grain Elevator.

Chicago.—The Santa Fe elevator, containing 845,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss \$725,000, fully insured.

## CITY VOTES FOR BONDS

Victory Is Absolutely Overwhelming—Future of Los Angeles Assured—Little Opposition to Great Project.

Forecast of future construction of the Owens river system by the water board and Superintendent Mulholland.

September 7.—First bond issue of \$1,500,000 passed by overwhelming majority.

September 25.—Thirty men in the field under Superintendent Mulholland making surveys.

October 15.—Sale of first bond issue and purchase of Owens river property where terms of sale demand.

October 31.—Engineering corps starts to work in Los Angeles on field notes of surveys.

January 15, 1906.—Appointment of board of engineers of international prominence to pass upon work done.

February 1.—Plans, estimates and specifications completed.

March 1.—Report of board of engineers.

June 1.—Preparations for second bond issue, probably for \$5,000,000.

October 1.—Actual work on the conduit in progress.

Los Angeles.—By a vote of almost fifteen to one citizens of Los Angeles decided Thursday last that the city should issue bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000 for the preliminary work on the Owens river water system.

Out of a total of 11,447 votes cast but 754 were against the proposition.

For a bond election the vote cast was surprisingly large. The fact that almost from the time that the proposition was made public citizens have been almost unanimous in their approval of the scheme, undoubtedly prevented the vote from being much larger.

### To Begin Work at Once.

From this time forth, say officials of the water board and City Attorney Mathews, who has in hand the financing so far as the city is concerned, the work will be pushed to a rapid completion.

William Mulholland, superintendent of the water department, left Los Angeles for San Francisco to purchase the necessary equipment for the six gangs of surveyors who will be put into the field within the next fifteen days. Ex-Mayor Fred Eaton, who from the first has stood as one of the principal figures in the building of the system, left for the Owens river territory the first of this week to take in hand the city's business in that territory.

City Attorney Mathews said that he believed the bonds would be ready for sale within the next six weeks. They are to be 2,000 in number, 1,000 of \$1,000 denomination and 1,000 of \$500 paying four per cent. interest. The last bond will be redeemed by the city at the end of forty years, one fortieth of the issue being redeemed each year.

### Degrees Given to Only Seven.

Stanford University.—The office of the registrar of Stanford University has announced the names of the graduate students upon whom degrees have been conferred. The number this year has been considerably smaller than that for previous terms. Five received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. They are Alvin Seale of Palo Alto, C. S. Thompson of Butte, Mont., Miss L. M. Bremner of Santa Rosa, P. W. Nolan of Redwood City, and E. W. Pomeroy of Palo Alto. One received the degree of Bachelor of Law. George Springmeyer of Reno, Nev., is the fortunate student. The master of Arts degree was conferred on George A. Coleman of the department of binomics and entomology.

### Study Climate on Mount Rose.

Reno.—The Weather Bureau of the United States has secured valuable data on the climate as the result of an investigation now being conducted by Professors Church and Kennedy of the University of Nevada and Prof. McAdee of the Weather Bureau on the Pacific Coast. Church and Kennedy got back from a trip to the summit of Mt. Rose, which is more than 10,000 feet in the air. They learned while there that during the month of August the temperature was as low as 2 degrees below zero, and that the highest temperature was 73 above.

This cold weather is something heretofore unknown in Nevada for August and shows that the professors believe that the study of the upper currents of air will result in more accurate forecasting of weather conditions. Professor Kennedy also brought

from the mountain top twenty specimens of flowers, all new to the students of botany and which, when properly classified, will add new flora to vegetable life.

### Square and Upright Dealings in Mining Affairs.

Searchlight, Nev.—In an admirable editorial in the current issue of the Salt Lake Mining Review it is stated that square and upright dealings in mining affairs were never more prevalent in the mining camps of the west than they are at the present time, and this condition, with the great profits gained in mining by those now engaged in this fascinating and alluring pursuit, accounts for the wonderful popularity of the industry the world over.

This is very true and it behooves every mining man who has regard for the dignity of his occupation to see that mining is carried on on a square and upright basis. It is the province of every mining paper that has any conception of responsibility to its readers to uphold the legitimate—for in mining as in every other line of business honesty alone is consistent and in the long run pays best.—The Searchlight.

### Nelson Knocks Out Cleyer Boy Britt.

San Francisco.—The forty-five round fight Saturday afternoon at Colma between Jimmie Britt of San Francisco, lightweight champion of the world, and Battling Nelson of Chicago, ended in the first quarter of the eighteenth round with a clean knockout for Nelson. Up to that time the fight had looked to be in Britt's favor, as he outclassed Nelson entirely in boxing, both at long and short range. Nelson started in from the beginning to make it a "stugging" match, and he carried this out consistently to the end.

### Canteen's Abolishment Admittedly Ineffective.

Chicago.—"A drunk army is a national peril," was the key note of the strongest plank in the platform adopted by the Cook County Illinois Prohibition Convention. President Roosevelt was called upon to supplement the law abolishing the army canteen by executive orders, insisting on sobriety among both officers and men, on pain of severe punishment.

### Palma Renominated for President of Cuba.

Havana.—President Palma was unanimously renominated by the Moderate party convention as a candidate for the presidency of Cuba. Mendez Capote received the nomination for the vice presidency. The platform declares strongly for a five years' extension of the reciprocity treaty with the United States and for amendments therefor according with interests of both countries.

### Outlaws Said to be Ruled by Aguinaldo.

Manila.—Captain W. P. Baker, medical officer of the Constabulary, serving in the Province of Cavite, while testifying in a libel suit against the Renacimiento, a native newspaper, declared that Aguinaldo was in league with the native outlaws. He said that evidence to this effect was obtained from captured chiefs.

"The people understand," he added, that Aguinaldo is the director of the outlaw campaign, and supposedly peaceful natives are aiding the movement, under the same understanding. Aguinaldo was challenged to prove otherwise. The testimony has created a sensation.

### Russia to Abolish Duty Retaliatory to U. S.

St. Petersburg.—An imperial ordinance is to be published soon providing for the abolition of the retaliatory duties on machinery from America. This abolition was effected by Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador to Russia. Mr. Witte has been instructed to announce the fact to President Roosevelt.

### Railroad Traveling in Belgium.

Railway travel is cheap in Belgium, according to a report received at the State Department from United States Consul McNally at Liege. He says that the Belgian state railway sells tickets on a time basis which enables the holder to travel continuously, if desired, for the period stated on the ticket, within the limits of the country. For instance, a five-day ticket will cost \$3.86, and a fifteen-day ticket, \$7.72. During the life of one of these tickets it serves as a pass, and it is only necessary to show it upon request. The above rates refer to second class only. All that is required to obtain these tickets is to present at the office an unmounted photograph of small size, which is attached to the ticket as a means of identification.

Sewing on buttons is not a wifely duty in Japan. There are no buttons.