

SPEED IS WHAT HE NOW WANTS

President Roosevelt Urges Necessity for Rapid Completion of Panama Canal—Declares Himself in Favor of Building on Sea Level Plan.

Washington.—President Roosevelt is urging in the strongest terms the necessity for a plan for the construction of the Panama canal which may be accomplished in the shortest possible time. In his recent remarks to the consulting board of engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission he said many things which are regarded as of the utmost importance in that connection. These remarks have been transcribed and transmitted to the board here, and General Davis, its chairman, has been authorized to make them public.

The President said: "What I am about to say must be considered in the light of suggestion, not as direction. I have named you because in my judgment you are especially fitted to serve as advisers in planning the greatest engineering work the world has yet seen, and I expect you to advise me, not what you think I want to hear, but what you think I ought to hear."

Sea Level the Best.

"There are two or three considerations which I trust you will steadily keep before your mind in coming to a conclusion as to the proper type of canal. I hope that ultimately it will prove possible to build a sea level canal. Such a canal would un-

doubtedly be best in the end, if feasible, and I feel that one of the chief advantages of the Panama route is that ultimately a sea level canal will be a possibility. But while paying due heed to the ideal perfectibility of the scheme from an engineer's standpoint, remember the need of having a plan which shall provide for the immediate building of a canal on the safest terms and in the shortest possible time. If to build a sea level canal will but slightly increase the risk, then, of course, it is preferable, but if to adopt a plan of a sea level canal means to incur hazards and to incur indefinite delay, then it is not preferable. If the advantages and disadvantages are closely balanced I expect you to say so. I desire also to know whether, if you recommend a high level, multi-lock canal, it will be possible after it is completed to turn it into or to substitute for it, in time, a sea-level canal without interrupting the traffic upon it. Two of the prime considerations to be kept steadily in mind are:

Speed of Construction.

"One—The utmost practicable speed of construction.

"Second—Practical certainty that the plan proposed will be feasible—that it can be carried out with the minimum risk.

"The quantity of work and the

amount of work should be minimized as far as possible.

"There may be good reason why the delay incident to the adoption of a plan for an ideal canal should be incurred, but if there is not then I hope to see the canal constructed on a system which will bring to the nearest possible date in the future the time when it is practicable to take the first ship across the isthmus—that is, which will in the shortest time possible secure a Panama waterway between the oceans of such a character as to guarantee permanent and ample communication for the greatest ship of our navy and for the largest steamers on either the Atlantic or the Pacific. The delay in transit of the vessels owing to additional locks would be of small consequence when compared with shortening the time for the construction of the canal or diminishing the risks in its construction.

"In short, I desire your best judgment on all the various questions to be considered in choosing among the various plans for a comparatively high-level, multi-lock canal for a lower level, fewer locks and for a sea-level canal. Finally, I urge upon you the necessity of as great an expedition in coming to a decision as compatible with thoroughness in considering the conditions."

IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

A New Crop For America—Marketing Lima Beans—Shipping Overripe Fruit—Intensive Farming—Care of the Bull—Horticultural Notes.

Bringing a New Crop to America.

The work of agricultural scientists in bringing the date palm from the Mediterranean region to similar arid regions in our southwest has valuable lessons. It is of interest to establish in this country an industry to produce at home fruits for which we now send abroad \$500,000. But of even greater interest are the broad and effective methods employed by the Federal Department of Agriculture—the State experiment stations and private parties co-operating. The varieties, the climatic and soil conditions, the methods of cultivating and marketing in the original home of these plants were studied. Preliminary investigations were made to find the similar soil and climatic conditions in this country. New and cheap methods of shipping the young plants were devised and large numbers of plants of several of the best varieties were introduced in Arizona and other sections. The work has combined science and business methods in an effective way, which shows the value, not only of studying the life histories of all our economic plants, but of devoting public money to breeding and widely introducing into new sections plants and animals which will produce more wealth.—Country Calendar.

Marketing Lima Beans.

Owing to their poor keeping qualities, Lima beans must always be sent by express to market; those shelled one afternoon must reach the market early the next morning. Only those living where the best and quickest express facilities are available can make a success of growing Lima beans for market. If one lives where an express train leaves his station in the evening, reaching the city during the night, or early in the morning, he can get the beans on the market in good condition. Beans shelled in the morning, sent to the market in the afternoon, and lying in the express once over night are apt to be unsalable the next morning. When a Lima bean starts to spoil it is soon absolutely worthless.

An acre of Lima beans cultivated by one who knows all the details of cultivation and marketing, yields a net profit of from \$200 to \$500, according to the season, shipping facilities and market prices. Yet the amount of hand labor and worry connected with the business are so great that few are engaged in it.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Shipping Overripe Fruit.

An authority on pomology recently wrote: "To secure the best results from refrigerator shipments it is necessary to carefully observe the following points: First, the goods must be banded and assorted with unusual care to see that no injured specimens are left with the sound ones. It is a great mistake to suppose that refrigeration will make good fruit or vegetables out of poor ones. True, it is possible to ship overripe fruits further on ice than in an open car, but though they may look fairly well on arrival, such goods will soon go down when taken from the car, and will not prove satisfactory. It is high time for the shippers to understand that it is only the satisfied buyer who makes a permanent customer. The effect of refrigeration is simply to retard the natural processes of ripening and decay. Second, load quickly; third, have the car properly insulated to keep out the heat; fourth, provide proper ventilation."—L. A. Times.

Breeding Up.

The astonishingly rapid rate at which live stock improvement can be made by the use of pure bred sires has given the common farmer and stock raiser the advantage of a cheap start and upon a basis of profit from the beginning. It is this breeding up or grading up that has been the foundation of the universal live stock improvement that has been going on throughout the country for years.—Holstein-Friesian Register.

Intensive Farming.

As a lesson to American farmers an exchange says: Japan contains about the same area as Great Britain, with considerably more inhabitants. Yet she produces

all the food required by her people and exports a large quantity in the shape of rice, whereas Great Britain imports foodstuffs to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The secret of this wonderful difference in favor of Japan is to be found in the greater knowledge and skill of her farmers in the promotion and preservation of fertility. The Japanese farmer would be horror-struck at the idea of cultivating the soil to the extent of reducing its fertility. The American farmer outdoes the English farmer as a soil waster. There are large lessons here.

Topics for Orange Discussion.

The Tulare Grange has outlined its topics for the remainder of the year. Oct. 7, "Duty of Fourth Degree members to the National Grange." Oct. 21, "State legislation of importance to farmers." Nov. 4, "How may farmers of this locality develop resources of their farms." Nov. 18, "Bridge building." Dec. 2, "To what extent should the Grange urge farmers' interests in Congress?" Dec. 16, "If the U. S. builds reservoirs, how should water be allotted?"

Care of the Bull.

The bull is usually the unruly member of the herd, so that he must be confined to the stable, and few farms have a place where he can be at all comfortable. To leave him tied in a stall on a hard floor, injures the feet; while a dirt floor becomes filthy. Then, too the lack of exercise is an evil for which the owner sometimes has to pay dearly. It has been stated that on our farm the bull finds an outlet for his surplus energy in pumping water. But that will not relieve him from standing on a wood or stone floor. To obviate that to some extent, this plan is followed: A long rope is let out from the side of the barn. A ring is fastened to lower end of rope, with which the chain he is usually fastened by is connected. He is allowed to stay in that place until the sun gets around, when he is put in the stable. In this way his feet come in contact with the cool earth for a number of hours each day, and if other exercise were not supplied a fair amount would be gained by the walking around which the long rope permits. An improvement on this plan would be a similar rope on east or north side of barn to which he might be removed afterwards.—Farm, Stock and Home.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

(California Cultivator.)

Financially the State Fair was an even break this year.

The bean crop in San Luis Obispo county is reported as much larger than last year.

The Santa Fe road is running a special express car for the grape trade from the El Cajon valley.

Sheep greatly improve land when too many are not kept on an acre.

The Fullerton Vegetable Association is sending out a carload of sweet potatoes a day. Last week they shipped ten cars.

The Armby company proposes to increase their fruit packing house at Marysville to four times its present capacity.

California will use about 6,000,000 bushels of Washington wheat this year. The Washington crop will amount to about 35,000,000 bushels.

The Mountain View Register states that the fruit exchange at that place has been buying prunes on a three and a half cent basis.

Oranges about Whittier are coloring very fast and it is now thought that that section will send out the first car of Navel oranges from Southern California this year, the same as last year.

Orchardists about Placerville report a fair crop. Some of the growers got as high as \$45 per ton, but some orchards were under contract for five years at \$20 per ton.

Walnut buyers are said to be in the field in Orange county offering to make contracts with the growers for their crop at twelve cents, but are finding very few sellers at that price.

The hop picking season in the Sacramento valley is about over. The yield was better than was expected, this being true of quality as well as quantity. Buyers are attempting to bear the price of new hops and growers are forming a combination for self-protection.

Under direction of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce, parties are at work visiting the farmers to secure contracts with them for planting and caring for certain acreage of beets. It is proposed to start a new beet sugar factory in that vicinity next year.

Tons of Dried Fruit Burned.

Fresno.—A fire destroyed the Droge packing house on the Southern Pacific reservation causing a loss of \$100,000. The building and its contents, mostly dried fruit, were insured for about \$75,000.

LAVA FLOWING INTO THE SEA

Another Earthquake Occurs in Sicily and Stromboli Is in Violent Eruption.

Rome.—Another earthquake occurred Saturday in the province of Messina, Sicily, and in the islands of Stromboli, Lipari and Erice. The eruption of Stromboli is still very violent, and lava is flowing into the sea on the side of the island opposite Sicily, causing a terrific noise.

Between the island of Eolie and Milazzo, Sicily, the sea suddenly rose up and flames and smoke issued from the midst of the waters, which were covered with dense steam for a distance of two kilometres. Geologists say that this is due to the opening of a submarine fissure and that it shows the seismic disturbances are not yet finished.

M. Capitelli, prefect of Messina, has left for Lipari and Stromboli, and the population is completely terrorized and is sleeping in small boats, fearing to pass the night ashore.

Vesuvius is very active, and there is a strong flow of lava, accompanied by subterranean rumblings.

There were also fresh shocks of earthquake at Catanzaro, Monteleone and Cosenza. The cathedral of Monteleone threatens to fall and will have to be demolished. At Scigliano, during the earthquake, the earth opened and the river Sarruto was swallowed up, but afterward reappeared. At Pizzo the waters of the streams turned hot. At Tropea a little girl was taken out of the ruins of her house after having been entombed eighty hours. She was saved from death by being caught under a table, which protected her from the debris. She said that a boy had passed food to her through a hole in the wall.

Dangerous Orange Pests Reported From Mexico.

San Francisco.—John Isaac acting as representative for California in a conference with the horticultural authorities of Mexico, has just reported that he has discovered that six and perhaps more states in Mexico are harboring a foe of oranges which there is reason to dread if it should be permitted to enter California.

He reports that he found thousands of oranges and mangoes have been destroyed within three months by the Mexicans in an attempt to eradicate the orange maggot, which has occasioned much damage.

The orange maggot proceeds from the eggs of the insect known as the *trypeta ludens*. The fecundity of this insect is something astonishing.

The infested section from which California would have most to fear is the state of Guerrero, as its port of Acapulco is one of the principal shipping points in Mexico.

Trawler for North Pacific.

Victoria, B. C.—The New England Fish Company of Boston and Vancouver is having a steam trawler built at Philadelphia for halibut fishing in the North Pacific. This will be the first trawler to be operated in these waters.

New Bond Issue Law Urged By Napaites.

Napa.—Napa Grange No. 30 Patrons of Husbandry, held an important meeting here Saturday. The announcement was made that the State Grange will meet in this city on October 3, 4, 5 and 6. An elaborate programme of entertainment is being prepared for the visiting delegates.

Napa Grange Saturday adopted strong resolutions in favor of a law to be enacted by the next Legislature to enable counties to issue bonds for building and improving roads. The resolutions will be presented to the State Grange for adoption by that body.

Will Have Costliest Monument in the World.

Chihuahua, Mex.—Multi-Millionaire Alvarado, the silver mining king, is preparing to erect a monument to the grave of his wife that will be the most costly in the world. It will consist of marble and silver, two tons of the latter being used.

Alvarado entered the mines as an ignorant Peon boy and is now one of the richest men in the world. He recently proposed to pay the national debt of Mexico.

Hit the Bull's Eye.—"Now when it comes to lawyers," said the man in the rubber collar, "after all—" "By gum, you hit it," said the man who was fighting for an estate; "they are always after all."

BONDS RISING RAPIDLY

Tokio.—According to reliable statistics the foreign capital invested in Japanese industrial securities at the beginning of the war only amounted to \$1,000,000.

Recently foreigners have been eagerly buying Japanese government bonds, causing a most unexpected appreciation in their value. Even after the announcement of the unsatisfactory treaty of peace these securities are now selling \$1.50 higher than at the beginning of the month.

The Tokio Electric Light & Railway company and the Hokkaido Colliery & Railway company have successfully negotiated a foreign loan of \$1,500,000 and \$5,000,000, respectively.

Find Diamonds Up Maine Way.

Rumford Falls, Me.—The finding of diamonds at Fryeburg, in Oxford county, has given rise to the belief that diamonds may possibly be hidden in the many clay beds of the county. Search will be made for them by owners of the beds. The diamonds found at Fryeburg were in and near Jockeycap, in the Saco valley. The alluvial soil holds many beds of blue clay of the character to suggest diamonds.

Recent successes of prospecting mineralogists in finding tourmalines in several localities of Maine have also created great excitement among owners of land in these sections. In the mines at North Rumford a few days ago a 130-karat tourmaline was found.

General MacArthur to Study Military Methods in India.

Washington.—Major General Arthur MacArthur, who has been the senior United States military attaché with the Japanese army, will not return immediately to this country, but he has received orders to travel to India for the purpose of inspecting the British military forces in that country.

In view of the fact that General MacArthur is expected to succeed General Corbin next year as chief of staff, it is the desire of the President that he shall receive every opportunity to observe modern military methods and campaigns.

Dam Changes Course of Spokane River.

Spokane.—Fifty miles northwest of Spokane the Spokane River, which is more than 150 feet wide at that point, was completely dammed by a monster slide from the high sandy hills through which the river runs. Tens of thousands of tons of rock, sand and giant trees were swept into the river, and for more than an hour the river bed below was dry as a bone. Finally the water worked its way through new territory, leaving the dam untouched.

People living below the dam were considerably alarmed. Some of them packed up their goods and fled to high ground, fearing the dam would give way and the water swoop down upon them. Persons walked back and forth upon the dam before the river made a new channel.

Yearns to Face the Wilds of California.

San Francisco.—That California is still thought of by some Europeans as a wild region of the west, where the settler must face the perils of starvation and the attacks of hostile neighbors and ravenous wild beasts, is evident from the tenor of a letter just received by the California promotion committee. It comes from a prominent architect in Brussels and contains a long array of questions in regard to California.

The inquirer asks whether he will be obliged to defend himself against the attacks of his neighbors and of wild beasts coming to prey upon him. "Can I get flour to make my bread and coffee to drink, or shall I have to grow a few coffee trees?" is another of this enthusiast's queries.

He would "install himself upon the occidental banks of the Cordillera" in a country which is more element than his own. California he is sure will fulfill his fondest hopes, but upon arriving in San Francisco "will he not run the risk of falling into evil hands" should he take his agricultural tools from Belgium.

These and some twenty other questions form the substance of this remarkable document which the California promotion committee has answered in full detail.

Los Angeles Shows Second Highest Gain.

Washington.—Postal receipts for the fifty largest cities in the United States, compiled by the third assistant postmaster general, aggregated for the month of August \$5,819,151, against \$5,334,917 for the corresponding month in 1904, or an increase of 9.07 per cent. The highest percentage of increase shown by any city was at Portland, Ore., where the Lewis and Clark exposition raised the receipts to \$44,965, an increase of 54.05 per cent. over the receipts for August, 1904. The next largest increase was 25.51 per cent. at Los Angeles.

Fire Causes Heavy Losses at Nome City.

Seattle, Wash.—Sixty buildings were destroyed at Nome on the night of September 15, causing a loss now estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The fire did not destroy the larger wholesale and retail stores, as was at first supposed.

The city hall, a small building, was destroyed, but the records were saved. The big stores of M. E. Atkins and J. H. Parker are reported to have been destroyed.

New Entrance Into Portland.

Portland.—Assistant General Passenger Agent A. D. Charlton of the Northern Pacific Railroad, acting under telegraphic instructions from President Howard Elliott, made public a formal announcement that the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Great Northern Railroad will jointly build a road from Kennewick, Wash., to Vancouver, Wash., along the north bank of the Columbia River. Bridges will be built across the Columbia and Willamette rivers in order to secure an entrance to Portland.

Purchase Price of Copper Mines Disclosed by Court.

Tucson, Ariz.—In the case of Louis Zeckenford of New York City against Albert Steinfeld of Tucson and the Silver Bell Copper Company, involving the disposition of the purchase price of the famous Imperial Copper Company's mines, judgment was rendered in favor of Zeckenford and other stockholders for approximately \$300,000. Dr. H. W. Fenner is named as receiver for the property.

Schwab Seeks Control of Big Mine.

San Francisco.—Report comes from Goldfield that a syndicate of capitalists headed by Charles M. Schwab has undertaken to secure control of the more important mines of the Goldfield district and merge them into one huge corporation. Multi-millionaires are credited at Goldfield with the intention of taking the pick of the district's developed properties. Schwab and his associates now control several of the richer mines in Tonopah, twenty-five miles north of Goldfield, on the same stretch of desert.

Among the properties that are to be merged are the Combination, the Jumbo, the Florence, the January and the Atlanta mines. These have all produced a heavy tonnage of high grade shipping ores. The group forms the core of the district.

Possession of these properties in one ownership would illustrate the modern tendency to concentrate great interests in a new field.—L. A. Times.

Frigate Constitution May Sink at Dock.

Boston.—The ancient frigate Constitution, familiarly known as "the first ship of the American navy," which has for years been one of the most valuable possessions of the Charlestown navy yard, is in danger of "turning turtle," and it is learned that the good ship cannot last many years in its present state.

Jefferson's Statue Dedicated in France.

Angiers, France.—Ambassador McCormick, M. Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States, and officials of the department of fine arts, Saturday last attended the ceremony of the unveiling of the statue of Thomas Jefferson. This is a replica of David's statue of Jefferson which former Congressman Jefferson M. Levi of New York presented to David's native town, Angiers.

Five Governors Will Be at Mining Congress.

El Paso.—El Paso will have a congress of governors here this fall when the American Mining Congress meets. The governors of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Sonora and Chihuahua, all expect to be guests of the city during the time.

First Cranberries of Season.

San Francisco.—A new feature of the fruit market Saturday was the arrival of the first cranberries of the season. They came from North Bend, Ore., and were offered at \$3 per box.