

SEES END OF FEVER'S SIEGE

Mississippi Removed Quarantine--Texas to Admit Persons from Louisiana Who Make Required Affidavit.

New Orleans, Oct. 22.—Report to 6 p. m.:
 New cases, 2; total, 3,361.
 Deaths, none; total, 435.
 New foci, 1.
 Under treatment, 73.
 Discharged, 2,853.

While this was the fifth consecutive day on which no deaths of yellow fever were reported, which in itself was a cause for much general satisfaction, the most gratifying information came in the shape of a telegram from the state health office of Mississippi that on Monday evening all of Mississippi quarantines would be raised.

Another source of congratulation was a telegram from Dr. Lator of Texas to the effect that Texas would admit people from Louisiana who could make an affidavit that they had not been near an infected point for six days previously. It is believed that the Texas restrictions will be entirely removed in a short time and that Alabama will also remove all restrictions in a short time. The removal of the Mississippi quarantine is the cause of satisfaction because close relations exist between this city and the coast.

There were no new cases or deaths from the parishes today. Those places which did report had no new cases.

Fever Gains in Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 22.—Yellow fever took an upward jump today and tonight there were reported 12 cases and one death.

Concerning Mines.

The richest mines in any district are generally discovered well along in its history. When the market for good looking mineral ground is active the search for veins becomes closer, and almost invariably mines are found that had been passed over for years.

Prospectors are finding ready sale for undeveloped properties, at fair prices. Mining men, recognizing the fact that values are advancing, buy on surface showings, generally for cash, and for the purpose of developing the veins. There is good money in quick sales.—The Searchlight, Nev.

British Officers Released.

Tangier.—The scout ship Pathfinder has arrived here with Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hatton, the British officers who were captured by Moroccan tribesmen on board. The liberation of the officers was effected through the good offices of the shore of Wazzan.

Starving Men Raid Town.

Seville, Spain.—Over a thousand farm laborers, made desperate by the existing famine, invaded the market place at Ecija, forty-eight miles from Seville, seized the entire stock of food and money, destroyed the market, and threw the town into a panic.

Menelik's Envoy Arrives.

New York.—El-Hagg-Abdullah-Ali-Sadik-Pasha, prince of Mohammedan church, general of the Abyssinian army, minister of commerce and envoy of Emperor Menelik to President Roosevelt, arrived here on the steamer Cedric. He comes ostensibly in regard to the new treaty of commerce between this country and Abyssinia, but absolutely his mission is to study the possibilities of closer relations with Europe and America.

He has come to America after a stay in Berlin, Paris and London.

Menelik is especially interested in the United States and has already given a home for a legation at Addis-Ababa, the capital, in case this country cares to establish one.

The pasha speaks no European language and travels with an interpreter.

On the steamer he wore European costume save for a red fez, but as soon as he reached his hotel here he donned an Oriental costume of wonderful colorings and wore a turban. After two hours of prayer the Abyssinian envoy went for a drive, then returned to the hotel, where he held an informal reception.

Mikado Will Become Knight of the Garter.

London.—A dispatch to the Express from Tokio says it is understood that King Edward will confer on the Mikado the decoration of the Order of the Garter, which will be conveyed to his majesty by a special mission, headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught, early next year.

POSTAL SYSTEM TO BE STUDIED.

London.—Three delegates representing the Postal Federation of Great Britain, of which most of the post-office employees of this country are members, will cross the ocean in the course of a week or so to inquire into the conditions under which their fellow workers in the United States perform their duties.

It is believed by the letter-carriers and sorters of London and the big provincial cities that the system of distribution is less laborious in America than it is here, while it is known that American postal employees are better paid than their British fellows,

and the forthcoming delegation is to report fully on both subjects. Elevators are not yet in general use in big blocks of buildings in such places as Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin and even in London 90 per cent. of the big warehouses and offices do not possess such contrivances. In many cases when a letter is to be delivered the postman has to climb 100 to 200 steps. This physical exertion tells severely on the men, many of whom have to retire long before they reach middle age.

When Austen Chamberlain was Postmaster General he promised to look into the matter, but his sudden change to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer caused the grievance to be shelved temporarily. The work which the federation has now undertaken has, it is said, his whole-hearted support, and, although it is not publicly stated, it is a fact that he is paying a substantial proportion of the delegates' expenses. The men selected are Herbert C. Jones of London, Walter Wilson of Liverpool, and Alexander Mitchell of Glasgow. They hope to have free access to the distributing departments of the postoffices of New York, Boston and Washington. The duration of their stay in the United States is at present indefinite.

Land Withdrawn from Entry.

Washington.—The commissioner of the general land office has ordered the withdrawal from entry of all the public land in area 1, covering 1,100,000 acres of land, in the Bozeman and Lewiston, Mont., land districts on account of the land basin irrigation project in that state.

TO REMOVE DUTY ON GOODS

President Finds That Policy of Exclusion of Capital from the Philippines Has Failed.

Washington.—President Roosevelt's reference to the Philippine question in his speech at Atlanta, it is learned, indicates the nature of legislation to be proposed in congress this winter.

The ways and means committee, it is understood, will report a bill providing for free entry into this country of all Philippine products and also opening the island to investment. The President's reference to "The unfortunate measures which have seriously or in some respects vitally, hampered the development of the Philippines" marks the first departure from the policy of "The Philippines for the Filipinos."

He serves notice that the policy of exclusion of capital has failed. The Philippines require capital and there are two ways of obtaining it—one is the alteration of tariff arrangements which now levy heavy tax on exports from the Philippines to the United States, and the other is by removing some of the restrictions which have prevented the direct investment of capital by individuals or corporations from the United States.

Mine of Fabulous Wealth in Mexico.

Chihuahua, Mexico.—Frederick J. N. Rhoades, an English mining engineer who recently visited a remote section of the Sierra Madre, in this state, says that he discovered a gold mine of fabulous richness that was being worked by three Mexicans. It is situated in the heart of the rugged mountains, and has netted its lucky owners \$1,500,000 during the few years that it has been worked.

The mine is so far removed from other settlements that news of its existence had not reached the mining men of this state until Rhoades told about it. The mine is equipped with two reduction mills and a cyanide plant, and the gold which it produces is shipped to San Francisco by way of a Pacific Coast port to Mexico. The property was discovered by an Indian, who sold it to its present owners for three cows and a carbine.

Papers Worth a Fortune Are Burned by Janitor.

Spokane.—A small box filled with papers was found by a boy in the bushes near the Washington School. He distributed the papers generously among his schoolmates. Some pieces were scattered around the school yard and were picked up and burned by the careful janitor. Later it was discovered that the papers consisted of mining stocks, deeds, notes, etc., stolen last month from B. J. Brown of 1317 First avenue by a burglar. Up to date Brown has recovered papers valued at \$15,000. How much was lost or destroyed is not yet known.

Sultan Fears Wireless.

Constantinople.—"It is the invention of the evil one," exclaimed Abdul Hamid when he saw a demonstration of wireless telegraphy at the Yildiz Kiosk.

When experts demonstrated that by means of Mr. Marconi's apparatus messages could be sent through ether without means of wires, the Sultan became frightened and ordered the invention away and never to be brought before him again.

He will oppose its introduction into the Turkish capital.

Three Californians to Die on the Gallows in Nevada.

Reno, Nev.—T. F. Gorman, a San Francisco printer and linotype operator; J. P. Sevens, a noted ex-convict from California; Fred Robert of St. Louis, and Al Linderman, alias Frank William, a Stockton, Cal., man, will be hanged at the Carson penitentiary on Friday, November 17. Twice convicted of murdering Jack Welch in Humboldt County, Nevada, they were refused another hearing by the Supreme Court, and were sentenced in the District Court at Reno Saturday.

Natural Sequence.

Plink—Hyker is a singular chap, isn't he?
 Plunk—Naturally.
 Plink—Why naturally?
 Plunk—He's a bachelor.

SUES ISLAND BEEF TRUST

Seventy-Eight Hawaiians are Defendants—Complaint Alleges Unlawful Combination to Squeeze Consumers

Honolulu.—United States Attorney Breckons has filed suit against the alleged local beef trust. It is charged that an unlawful combination is controlling the business here and charging oppressive and exorbitant prices for beef.

The list of defendants includes President of the Territorial Senate Iserberg, Speaker of the House Knudsen, Senators Achi, Baldwin, McCandless, Paris and Wilcox, Ex-Supreme Justice Perry, Sheriff Brown, the W. G. Irwin Company, President Damon of Bishop's Bank, and Colonel Samuel Parker. Altogether there are 78 defendants, including many big corporations.

The complaint alleges that Honolulu uses annually about 750,000 pounds of beef, ninety per cent. of which is sold by the defendants through the Metropolitan Meat Company. It is further alleged that an agreement has been entered into for the control of the supply, and to withhold cattle from the market, in order to create a scarcity and raise prices unreasonably. It is asserted that prices have been raised from 25 to 50 per cent. as a result of the alleged unlawful agreement.

All of the big ranch owners of the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu, are practically defendants in the suit.

Wheat Scarce in Mexico.

Mexico City.—The shortness of the wheat crop is greater than was estimated a few weeks ago, and millers are looking for the entire removal of the duty on American and Canadian wheat by the first of next year. The city bakers have reduced the size of their loaves, asserting that it is impossible to give the same weight as formerly. There are some stocks of wheat in the hands of large farmers here, but not sufficient to bring down the price, which is steadily rising.

The price of corn is also rising, the advance being over 50 per cent. as compared with the prices of August. This causes hardship among the poor. There is a possibility of the duty on corn being abated.

CANADA'S NEW ROAD.

San Francisco.—W. S. Fielding, minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, who has been visiting the city for several days, has gone east. Just before his departure he said that Canada's new overland railroad, the Grand Trunk Pacific, is to cost \$12,500,000, and expected to be completed in January, 1911.

The line is to be 3,600 miles long. Its eastern terminus will be at Moncton, N. B., while the western terminus will be in the vicinity of Port Simpson, on the Pacific coast, immediately to the south of the boundary of Alaska. The line is divided into three divisions. One in the eastern division, between Moncton and Winnipeg, 100 miles in length. The middle division extends from Winnipeg to the eastern foothills of the Rocky mountains, its estimated length being 1,100 miles. The Pacific Coast division is about 700 miles long.

This new railway enterprise has been planned to meet the pressing demand for transportation facilities in British North America, caused by the immigration which is flowing into that country from Great Britain, Northern Europe and still more extensively from the western states of the United States.

Lena to Leave On Saturday.

Mare Island, Cal.—The Russian Cruiser Lena probably will leave direct for Vladivostok on Saturday from Mare Island. She will have 2,000 tons of coal in her bunkers. She will make no stay at San Francisco, and will take back her complete crew, no desertions having occurred. Lieut. Kahtin reports that at Vladivostok big ice breakers will make a way for the cruiser.

Price of Shoes Increases.

Chicago.—The price of shoes in Chicago will be higher within the next fortnight than has been known in the last forty years in ready and custom made goods. Already the jobbing price has advanced 50 cents on the pair.

There is a great scarcity of hides and so material has been the effect of the shortage that the cost of tanned hides has gone up 30 per cent. since Sept. 1.

Japan to Relax Trade Restraints.

Washington.—Under date of Oct. 17, 1905, the American consul general at Niu-chwang cables the department that the Japanese military authorities have agreed to relax the trade restraints as much as possible, at the same time maintaining precautions to protect the men of the Japanese army from the plague from which three deaths are reported, and it is probable that military trains will be utilized to carry goods inland.

Great Tunnel Under Chicago Postoffice Is Completed.

Chicago.—The great tunnel under the new Chicago postoffice was completed when the two crews of miners who for the past forty days have been working toward one another from opposite ends of the bore finished the work of excavation forty feet below street level.

The postoffice tunnel, which is to be used exclusively for the transmission of mail matter and is one of the most important and noteworthy features of the Chicago subway, is twelve feet six inches wide and fourteen feet high and extends from Jackson boulevard to Adams street, a distance of 396 feet.

Men For Coast Defense.

Washington.—Secretary Taft will recommend to congress an increase in the number of artillerymen in the army in order that there shall be a sufficient number of men to man the forts and care for the coast defenses.

It is not expected that there will be any reduction in the estimates of the war department this year, as the expenses of the army cannot be decreased and additional appropriations are necessary to continue the fortifications in the insular possessions. Although it is expected that no estimates will be made for a general river and harbor bill, the regular estimates for the continuing contracts will not be diminished.

Moros Threatened by the Insurgents.

Manila.—The insurgents of the Cotabato Valley, Island of Mindanao, now threaten active operations in an endeavor to capture and kill all the Moros who are friendly to the Government.

It was announced from Manila on October 15th that Chief Ali, with his followers in the Island of Mindanao, had taken the aggressive and was killing many Moros friendly to the Government. Ali informed the chiefs who are assisting the Federal troops to effect his capture that he is now preparing to meet and kill them. Provisional companies of troops were then taking the field for a vigorous campaign, aided by friendly natives.

TAFT WANTS TO KNOW

Secretary of War Anxious to Learn What Has Been Done on the Isthmus.

Washington.—Secretary Taft announced that he and his party will arrive on the isthmus November 7, and that they will remain there until November 9, and return to Washington about the 16th. The party will consist of Secretary Taft, General Storey, former chief of the artillery, now retired; Col. Black, engineer corps; Col. Ward, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and W. Miehler.

Secretary Taft said there are a number of questions that he wants to discuss with the Panamanians; that he wishes to see what has been accomplished there so he can compare it with last year's work and that his chief reason for making the trip is his desire to go before congress and tell where the money has gone. In this connection Secretary Taft said his reports from the isthmus are very satisfactory and he complimented the work of Chief Engineer Stevens, Gov. Magoon and Chief Sanitary Officer Gorgas.

Yellow Fever Practically Wiped Out in New Orleans.

New Orleans.—Though Dr. White would not confirm the statement it was generally reported that practically the whole force employed by the Marine Hospital Service here would be honorably discharged within the next week or ten days, in view of the practical extinction of yellow fever in New Orleans.

RISE OF SIR JOHN QUICK.

Australian Statesman Began Life as a Mine Boy.

One of the founders of the new order of things in Australia, who has probably contributed more to the realization of federation than any other single politician now in this country, is Sir John Quick, LL. D., who appropriately represents the famous goldfields of Bendigo in the house of representatives, says the London Mail.

The story of his life reads like a page torn from a volume of old romance and presents a picture of courageous self-help that is not, however, uncommon in the new world. Sir John Quick is a native of Trevesina, near St. Ives, Cornwall, where he was born on April 14, 1854. He is a descendant of an old-fashioned family of landed proprietors in the great southwestern country, but the family migrated to the goldfields in 1854, where the father died of colonial fever two years afterward.

As a boy Sir John worked in the mines as a driver, a whipper and a stamp feeder, and while he earned a living by hard toil of twelve or fourteen hours a day, he spent every moment of his private time reading, studying, learning Latin, Greek and shorthand, and otherwise qualifying himself for higher things. He learned typesetting and became a junior reporter and rose in the ranks of journalism until he secured a place on the staff of the Melbourne Age. In time he bridged the chasm which lay between the mine and the university and passed triumphantly through all the examinations of the law and arts courses until he obtained the degree of doctor of laws in 1882.

In the pre-federal days he represented the goldfields in the State parliament, as he does now in the federal legislature, and he stands high among the strong men who uphold the empire in these "civilizing seas." He is the author of several standard works, the most notable of which are "The History of Land Tenure in Victoria" and "The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth," which is the bible of the Australian commonwealth and which was drawn on lines originally drafted by him. He is the president of the royal commission appointed by the federal government to solve the tariff difficulty now confronting ministers in parliament.

IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

Don't Leave the Old Farm—The Apple in America—For Gophers—Use of Mulches—Charms of the Country.

Don't Leave the Old Farm.

Pathetic, beyond description, is the message left behind him by a young man in India, who committed suicide last month. "Don't leave the old farm," was the dying admonition of one who had left his happy farm home for the pleasures and other allurements of city life. At the old home his life had seemed dull and without interest. The daily humdrum of details had bred dissatisfaction into his surroundings. On his occasional visits to the city he had seen the troops of well dressed, fine looking fellows of his own age who appeared to take life easy, without the expenditure of effort. The elaborately dressed young women on the streets seemed prettier than the girls at home. The music halls, the theaters, the brilliantly lighted streets and the moving throng of people attracted and made his farm surroundings seem tame and old-fashioned. The dangers lurking behind all the glitter, the poisons that tainted all the joys of strenuous town life he failed to see, or possibly seeing may have thought himself able to withstand. It was the same old story of a weak boy, strong in his own conceit, drawn into the whirlpool of a false and frivolous life. The same old details of fast living, leading to recklessness of the extreme kind, until finally death by his own hand. This true story carries its own moral, but fortunately for us his dying act was one to commend him to our warmest sympathies. His last moments were spent in penning the admonition above for our warning, "Don't leave the old farm."—The American Farmer.

The Apple in America.

The first apple trees planted in America were imported by the Dutch settlement at New York in 1614. Apple trees were also known to have been growing at Jamestown, Va., as early as 1622. Until within the last half century apples were grown almost solely for cider making, as is the case today in France. As hard cider will produce drunkenness, William Penn advised his Quaker colonists in Pennsylvania to cultivate indigenous fruits alone, as apples were then used almost exclusively for making cider or applejacks.

Many of the early orchards of the pioneers of the middle west were seedlings obtained in a peculiar way. Some man whose name has been forgotten, and who is remembered only by the appellation of "Applesed Johnny," traveled through the west and scattered among the settlers untold quantities of apple seeds. He gave them away free of charge, and he was given a hearty welcome at every cabin door.

The last decade or two has shown wonderful development of the large commercial apple orchards, and the industry has now assumed vast proportions. Apples, for instance, are exported to England and many foreign countries. Apple cores from the big drying establishments are purchased by eastern buyers and shipped to France to be used in the adulteration of wines and champagne. A large part of this champagne and wine is shipped back to America.

For Gophers.

If you do not find traps effectual, there are several other remedies. I soak a long strip of brown paper in a mixture of finely ground pepper and niter; when dry, ignite the strip and thrust it while burning, into the burrow, the opening being closed. The fumes are destructive to moles. Makes small pills of sweet corn, putting arsenic or strychnine into the center of them and dropping into the burrows. It is advisable if possible to handle these corn balls with a small bladed knife or pinners that have been buried in the earth for a few hours, and not to touch the baits with the hands, as the mole is quick to scent a trap. It need not be said that it is inadvisable to use poison if there is a dog about the place whom you don't wish to kill.—Country Gentleman.

The Use of Mulches.

It is surprising how slowly the idea of the mulch comes into the popular favor. Only a few gardeners here and there and a few farmers seem to be acquainted with it, and yet it is one of the most useful agencies of the farm operations imaginable. I have for twenty years been familiar with the use of mulch. I have seen it used on farms and orchards, in gardens, and in every place where it is desirable to keep down the weeds and keep in the moisture. Yet only the other day I saw a large area being mowed that was rimmed by plants of trees and shrubs in which the weeds had already started. There was probably half a ton of this green material absolutely wasted. It should have been put around the bushes to keep down the weeds and keep the moisture from drying up. Instead it became an impediment to the running of the water in the ditches. I can but assume that the man who did the handling of this area knew nothing about the value of mulch. In some parts of the Western States whole communities have taken to using mulch in the potato fields. All the straw stacks that are left in the spring are carefully spread between the rows of potatoes. I have seen

fields of four and five acres thus protected. The advantage in its use is that no other work has to be done on the potatoes, except to kill the bugs.—American Farmer.

Charms of the Country.

As civilization advances the influence of natural beauty as an educating, refining and soothing force is more universally organized. The city dweller, alert with business cares and occupations, or wearied with the continual noise and ceaseless clamor of action, finds infinite rest and refreshment of mind in going out into the quiet byways of nature, where he can behold beautiful scenery and look out upon broad and pleasant landscapes. He finds in this natural beauty a sense of mental delight, and a soothing influence which affords temporary relief from the worries of the fevered life of the city dweller.

A Crum of Comfort.

Important concessions to California citrus fruits growers were granted by the railroad companies during a conference at San Francisco in August, at which time it was agreed that the smaller size cars in use for transporting oranges and lemons shall hereafter be packed with only 336 boxes, instead of the regulation number of 382 boxes, which growers have heretofore arbitrarily been compelled to ship in all cars irrespective of capacity. The advantage of this ruling is apparent, as it will enable the fruit to carry better than when crowded in small cars, and in addition it will not be necessary to consign a large carload to markets incapable of caring for the contents to advantage.—Orchard Farm.

New Orange Pest.

R. M. Teague, of San Dimas, Cal., who has the largest citrus nursery in the world, writes that he found a new insect troubling the orange trees in the North during a recent visit to that part of the State. In some places these insects had woven their webs all over the fruiting orange trees. They seem to work more upon the young growth than upon the mature foliage, causing the leaves to become striped and disfigured. This gives the orchard trees the appearance of being stricken with a blight of some kind. Nothing of this kind has ever been observed by Mr. Teague in the South, but it has become so common North as to attract attention and some alarm. He will send specimens about over the State for identification.—L. A. Times.

Tomato Orchards.

To raise a tomato orchard set a stake by the plant and only let the main stem grow. As other stems appear in the form of shoots from the main stem pinch them off as fast as they come. The vine as it grows is tied to the stake with common cotton strings. Three or four tyings will carry it to the top of the stake, four feet from the ground. Then the bud is pinched out. This gives a plant with twelve or fourteen large leaves four times the size of the ordinary tomato leaf and five or six large clusters of magnificent perfect fruit. In the bearing season the patch looks like a diminutive orchard loaded with fruit. Some growers like to have two stalks to the stake. In case this is done be sure to leave the vine below the first blossom as the fruit bearing vine, as it is much more prolific than any other vine that starts on the plant.—Progressive Farmer.

Poultry Notes.

The greater the number of chicks raised, the fewer bugs each chick will get off the range and the more bone or meat should be fed.

If fowls show an inclination to change roosting places it is good evidence that insects infest the old roosts.

Cracked corn should not be fed raw to chicks because it is liable to sour in the crop and make trouble.

When mites are plentiful they drive away lice, and when a chick is free from mites, lice are liable to return. You cannot sit down and let them fight it out, for neither pest is a desirable adjunct to fowls. You must keep wide awake and watchful in either case.

Clip both wings of a hen and she will still fly over the garden fence. Clip only one wing and she cannot do so—it makes her go top-sided when she flies and she cannot get far. Usually two or three hens in every flock, no matter what the breed, will not respect fences.

Kerosene is no more effective than some other remedies, but is more easily applied than most. We apply kerosene to our perches by means of a machine oil can. If the stream is too large, divide it by a wooden plug. Move rapidly, also kerosene emulsion, or soapuds and kerosene, is excellent for scaly leg.—Cal. Cultivator.

Shasta Forest Reserve.

Redding.—The Redding Land office received notification from Washington of the making permanent of the Mount Shasta forest reserve, comprising about twelve townships in Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou counties and taking in Mount Shasta. Thousands of acres of land along the Sacramento, Pit, Scott, Klamath and Salmon rivers are withdrawn from entry and settlement. The lands in the permanent reserve comprise about three-fourths of those named in the temporary. The tracts not withdrawn permanently will be advertised and opened to settlers.

Logic.

Misses—Mary Ann, you have a new bean in the kitchen every week. Now, this must stop.
 Maid—Well, mum, if y'd buy a better quality of food I could keep 'em longer than a week an' wouldn't have to be getting new ones all th' time.—Cleveland Leader.