

SALTON SEA IS STILL RISING.

San Bernardino.—People who have returned to this city from the Salton sea and Imperial districts the past few days report that a serious state of affairs is existing there. The Salton sea is gradually rising and in some of the gulches the water is already creeping under the new shoofly track of the Southern Pacific. The railroad is getting material on the ground, it is said, for the construction of a second shoofly track on still higher ground than the first one which in some places is two miles away from the old roadbed.

The sea continues to rise gradually, and there seems to be no prospect of diminution until the water is controlled at the Colorado river intake, which may not be for some months yet, as nothing can be done until material can be gotten to the intake from Yuma for the handling of material.

Subway a Big Success.

New York.—One year ago the subway was opened to the public. A hundred and six million passengers have since paid a nickel apiece to ride in it. It has realized the wishes of those who for years had waited for a railroad that would send them to "Harlem in fifteen minutes."

During its first quarter it achieved the record of earning a surplus and at the end of its second quarter it had accumulated a surplus of \$1,500,000 over fixed charges and payment into the sinking fund.

Old Klamath River Bed is Rich in Gold.

Yreka, Cal.—A report reached here that the Quigley brothers, who have a placer mine down the Klamath river, had struck it rich, and that they were cleaning up \$1,000 a day. William Quigley, one of the owners, says the report is not exaggerated and in places a pile of gravel would wash \$25 in coarse gold. This gold is taken from the old Klamath river channel in a bend of the river heretofore not worked. Quite a number of old-time prospectors have left for the new diggings.

Coast to Be Protected.

Seattle.—Admiral Goodrich, commanding the Pacific squadron, flagship Chicago, was the guest of honor at a banquet given at the Rainier Club last Friday evening.

In course of a speech he made the significant statement that "Within the coming year, the Pacific Coast will be protected not by a squadron, but by a complete fleet, consisting of a squadron of battleships, a squadron of cruisers and a complete flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers."

First Car of Oranges Go East.

Exeter.—The first car of the 1905 orange crop was shipped from Exeter by the California Citrus Union, and was consigned to a fruit company of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The shipment of oranges from this county will commence in earnest this week at the rate of fifteen cars per day. The crop of Washington navel in Tulare county bids fair to be of even better quality than last year, and will be about an average crop.

Orange Harvest May Exceed That of Last Year.

Los Angeles.—Another bumper crop of citrus fruits is promised for the season just opening in Southern California. Careful estimates indicate that the output will be equal to and may exceed that of last year—25,071 carloads of oranges and 4,285 carloads of lemons—the largest crop ever forwarded from this section. An official of a leading local exchange says the crop may be 10 per cent. greater than last season.

Oranges are ripening slowly at nearly all points, but they are growing satisfactorily and only await a cold snap to put on the color that will permit growers to estimate more accurately what is in store for them.

Orchards are in excellent condition; scale and other pests are on the run; acreage to oranges is being increased at some points; several large new packing houses have been built at the principal shipping centers, and the outlook from all standpoints is considered excellent.

Gems in Canada's Wilds.

Ottawa, Ont.—The finding of about twenty drift diamonds in Northern Minnesota and New Ontario has stirred New York and London diamond merchants to the possibility of diamond fields being located there. The geological indications point to such fields being found in Ontario north of the lakes. This is the opinion of officials of the Dominion geological survey engaged in this branch of work.

Among those interested in the diamond find are the Tiffany's of New York. They have brought nearly all the drift diamonds found and have explorers looking over the ground. Recently a large quantity of what was hoped to be diamond bearing gravel was shipped to New York, but examination failed to reveal precious stones.

The work to be done by the geological survey is to locate the source of the drift diamonds. These specimens drifted away from their original home, but their discovery proves the existence of the diamond field in no very remote place.

Engineers Favor Building of Canal on the Lock Plan.

Washington.—The board of consulting engineers, advisory to the Isthmian Canal Commission, will report that both a sea level and lock canal are feasible. Some of the members of the board will favor the tide level system, but the majority will recommend the construction of the ditch on the lock plan, because of the shorter time within which it can be completed.

NICHOLAS II VIRTUALLY ABDICATES POWER; DECREE MAKES WITTE MINISTER-PRESIDENT

FRIGHTENED MONARCH, YIELDING TO CLAMOR OF THE POPULACE, ISSUES MANIFESTO

Czar of Russia Makes Pitiful Appeal to Faithful Sons of Fatherland to Bring to an End the Unprecedented Disorders—Strike Is Still Guided by Powerful Unseen Hand.

Moscow, Oct. 28.—Moscow, Russia's ancient capital, formally declared their independence today; the "Holy City" of the orthodox seceded from the Empire.

A provincial government, which ignores the Czar and the Imperial authorities, has been set up here.

Delegates from every political party met and united in forming a government which will act independently of all other authority.

The town council was called in special session and will sit permanently. The council sent this telegram to Count Witte and Prince Olsky, president of the reform commission:

"Regarding the deplorable situation that exists here the municipality makes an appeal to the patriotism of the statesmen who are doing affairs, praying them immediately to reestablish law and order based on fundamental reforms.

"God bless the men and the idea."

Soon after the telegram was sent, telegraphic and telephonic communications with St. Petersburg was cut off and now Moscow is isolated from the capital and most of the empire.

Water 20 Cents a Pail.

Water is selling at 20 cents a pail here; prices of meat and bread are tremendously high.

Rumors that organized bodies of armed workmen are marching on the city from the factory districts create intense alarm. Troops surround the governor general's palace and offices, the treasury, postoffice and the banks.

The Bourse did not open for business today. Eight banks have closed their doors. Many shops, theaters and schools are closed and the streets are deserted save for the soldiers and crowds of workmen. Cossacks dispersed several meetings of strikers.

The electric light works have shut down, all the employees having struck. The city was in darkness last night.

The last government liquor shop closed today. Local merchants are asking for a postponement of the payment of bills.

The governor general has postponed the auction of peasants' property, which was to be sold for taxes. The Board of Trade has petitioned against the state of siege.

LATEST BULLETINS.

Odessa, Oct. 28.—The revolution has commenced. A formal declaration to this effect was made at a crowded meeting at the University this morning, after which there was a collision between students from the gymnasium and the police. The police fired on the crowd, killing one person and wounding eighty-six, including seventeen girls.

The City Council at a special meeting expressed sympathy with the popular movement and denounced the governor's threat to have the troops shoot into the crowds.

Fifteen thousand troops are patrolling the suburbs.

The strike is spreading rapidly. All the trades and professions are joining the movement. The telegraph is the only means of conducting correspondence. Foodstuffs are scarce and prices are prohibitive.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—The ministers were suddenly summoned to Peterhoff this evening and will remain all night.

London, Oct. 29.—The correspondent of the Evening Standard at Odessa wires that an unconfirmed rumor is current here that the Emperor of Germany is moving 100,000 troops close to the Russian frontier.

Moscow, Oct. 29.—Rumor is current here this morning that armed peasants from the immediate neighborhood are marching on the city. Griorear has resulted.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—Lights seen moving at Peterhoff Palace at an early hour this morning gave rise to the rumor that the Czar was going aboard his yacht preparatory to flight.

London, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to a news agency says the situation at Odessa is critical. Enraged by the shooting of women and children, the mobs are vowing vengeance on the Cossacks and police.

Vienna, Oct. 28.—Reports from the Caucasus late tonight indicate anarchy reigns. Pillaging, murder and incendiarism is raging almost unchecked.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—There are the gravest rumors from interior Russia. Foreigners who own property there are fearful of the lawlessness sure to follow abandonment by the government of all attempt to maintain order outside the cities.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—The committee in charge of the strike is in session this morning. The rumor is current that an ultimatum to the government is being drafted, setting forth the demands of the people.

London, Oct. 28.—Dispatches from Posen say it is believed that the possi-

bility of the intervention of Germany for the restoration of order in Poland is being seriously considered. It is reported that German troops are in readiness to quell disturbances in that county at any moment.

NICHOLAS II VIRTUALLY ABDICATES.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—Russian autocracy is at an end. Nicholas under the unanimous advice of his ministers and under the pressure of passive revolt of his whole empire, has surrendered his autocratic power and granted a constitutional government. Thus disappears the last absolute monarchy among civilized peoples, and thus popular liberty wins its culminating victory in the history of mankind.

The concession comes unwillingly. It is, in fact, the last desperate effort to save the crown itself for the Romanoff dynasty. Whether it will suffice in the present supreme crisis of a national rebellion cannot yet be said.

It is complete enough in promises. All ordinary political liberties and a genuine representative government by a national legislature are granted.

The constitution itself is not formulated, but the power to draft one is delegated to the duma to be elected by the suffrage of all classes. This should restore peace throughout the empire.

The only danger is that popular passion is so inflamed and the perception of the complete paralysis of the government so widespread that the masses may rush into grave excesses and demand the complete sweeping away of the existing regime throughout the empire.

Harried by Brigands.

Madrid.—A band of eight brigands, well mounted and armed to the teeth, are spreading terror through the provinces of Seville and Cadiz. Senor Romero, a landed proprietor, was robbed and killed by the band near Alquequera, Senor Blazquez, another landowner of the same town, was attacked, and his servant, who attempted to defend him, was killed on the spot. Senor Blazquez thereupon surrendered all he had and was allowed to go.

A few days later the brigands stopped and bound eighteen farmers, merchants and cattle dealers, who were on their way to the fair at Villamartin, and robbed them of over \$1,000. As they galloped away from their victims the brigands threatened to return and shoot them if they cried for help.

Didn't Dare to Let Go.

Colorado Springs.—Bareheaded, with hair disheveled, blood flowing from a wound in his face and a live wildcat held to his chest, in close embrace, John Seigel, a ranchman, ran nine miles over a mountain trail before finding help.

Seigel was hunting grouse when his dog pointed game. Seigel advanced, expecting birds to flush, when a huge wildcat sprang at his throat. As the forepaw of the animal struck his chest, Seigel dropped his gun and hugged the beast with all his strength close to his chest. Seigel's stout hunting jacket and the tightness of his grip prevented the beast from biting or scratching him. After running and walking down the trail for nine miles in this predicament, he met two men, one of whom drew a revolver and shot the cat through the head, killing it instantly.

"I didn't dare to let go," Seigel said, "and I was afraid the wildcat wouldn't, so we held fast. The cat glared up fiercely at me with its yellow eyes, while its hot breath came into my face at every leap. Whenever the vicious beast made the slightest struggle I hugged the tighter, fearing I might stumble and its deadly teeth be fixed in my throat."

Francis is Appointed.

Washington.—President Roosevelt has appointed former Governor David K. Francis of Missouri a special commissioner to visit forty-three foreign governments and extend to them the thanks of the United States for taking part in the St. Louis exposition. Congress made no appropriation for the commissioner's expenses.

Spain and California.

Reports have reached this side to the effect that the Spanish orange crop, which is the main source of supply for the markets of the United Kingdom, is liable to be very short, says the Fruitman's Guide. The hard winter frosts which spoiled the crop in Spain last season so completely were the hardest ever known, and not only did injury at the time, but have evidently left an aftermath of trouble for the growers. It would seem that great numbers of the trees have had to be pruned on account of winter-killing in most drastic fashion, as much as one-half in some cases, while in others practically all of the tree has had to come away. Even in those

sections that were not so badly touched, comparatively speaking, the branches have had to be subjected to a thorough pruning. As a result, the crop will be greatly reduced, and it looks as though California would have a good chance to fill the resulting gap in the orange supplies of the United Kingdom—California Products.

Earthquakes Next March.

Paris.—Abbe Moreau on the subject of the recent solar activity, says: "As the solar activity will slowly diminish, it is highly probable that earthquakes will occur in March or April next."

The Abbe Moreau predicted the earthquake which, a few months ago, devastated India and which, he held, were due to sun spots. He maintained the following in an article published this week in the Herald:

"There is a connection between solar activity and volcanoes and even earthquakes."

"The awakening of the internal forces of the globe coincides with a sudden change in the curve of sun spots, if it rises or if it falls. The number of sun spots is not alone a decisive factor. There must be sudden augmentations or diminutions."

"These are facts. Hypotheses less certain have been suggested. The sun acts on the crust of the earth either by causing its potential electricity to vary or by modifying the heat sent to the earth. For both there would be a dilation or shrinking of the envelope."

CANAL COMMISSION HAS BUT \$80,000 OF FUND LEFT.

Washington.—The Panama Canal Commission is nearly bankrupt, and it is asserted that when Congress convenes it will be asked to pass at once an emergency appropriation bill to tide the commission over a crisis.

There is at present in the coffers of the commission \$80,000, not enough money to meet the running expenses, the salaries, etc., of the office for two more months, and the extra appropriation will have to be had at once or the office will have to be closed.

Already the commission has spent \$10,000,000. From a perusal of the report that was made public as to the affairs of the canal, it appears that only a small fraction less than \$1,000,000 has gone to digging the ditch.

The monthly expenses on the isthmus have averaged \$150,000. The largest item of expense was that of material, supplies and equipment, \$1,087,726.64. The next largest was canal construction, \$694,292.33. According to the report the work of administration alone has cost the Government in three years \$283,274.97. The expenses of the office of the chief engineer are stated to have been \$161,505.82.

Datto Ali is Slain.

Manila.—Troops under Captain Frank H. McCoy of the Third cavalry, under camp to Major General Wood, have surprised the Datto Ali, head of the Moro insurgents of the island of Mindanao, who has been on the war-path for some time past, and killed him, together with his son and ten followers. Forty-three wounded were taken prisoners and many arms and a large quantity of ammunition were captured.

Three enlisted men of the Twenty-second infantry were killed and two wounded during the engagement.

Heavy fighting is also reported between the constabulary and Moro insurgents near Lake Linguasen, Mindanao.

Datto Ali, who for a long time past has given considerable trouble to the American authorities in Mindanao, took the aggressive on October 16th last and since then he has been killing many Moros favorable to the government. He recently informed the chiefs assisting the federal troops to capture him that he was prepared to meet and kill them.

Growing Rhubarb.

A sure way to successfully grow pieplant is as follows: If possible, have your pieplant in the shade of trees; the more shade the better. Cover the bed four to six inches deep with well rotted stable manure, then spade it as deep as you can, mixing the manure with the earth as much as possible. Set your plants three feet apart each way then spread evenly over the entire bed four to five inches of new stable manure. The stalks will grow ranker if a barrel with both ends out is placed over each plant. If you have plenty of shade the barrel is not necessary.

Niagara Falls to be Preserved.

Washington.—Niagara Falls is to be preserved as one of the seven wonders of the world under formal agreement between the United States and Great Britain. The name of industry which has been diverting water from this stupendous cataract is to be staid. In accordance with instructions given by the President, Secretary Root will initiate negotiations with Sir Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador, for the purpose of limiting the use of the waters of Niagara River for industrial purposes. The prospect of the drain of Niagara Falls as one of nature's scenic wonders was called to the attention of the President some weeks ago by a civic association of New York.

In connection with the negotiations, it will be necessary for the two Governments to consider the effect upon the electrical power and other industries already established on both sides of the stream.

The estimated gross income of the combined power companies is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 per annum.

IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

Good Garden Tools—Neglecting the Home Market—Apple Substitutes—Forest Loot—Poultry Notes.

Good Garden Tools.

An amateur gardener says his pleasure and comfort in working his soil would be greatly enhanced if he could secure uniformly good implements for the work. It is not carelessness or false economy in purchasing, but rather the absence of guaranteed standard in the quality. It is a subject not very often discussed in our agricultural press. I see cheap rakes, and shovels, and lawn mowers out for delivery that are worse than useless, and yet those who are willing to pay a good round price for a spade that will hold an edge and "scour" or a digging fork whose tines will hold a point without bending or breaking. But they do not know what to ask for or whether they are getting what they will find serviceable when buying by the brand. A few hardware factories in the East are making fortunes by inviting the return to the retailer for defective or worthless tools and the refunding of the money. When the public demand this in the west the quality of garden implements will take a sudden rise. Let some hardware firm advertise guaranteed garden implements and see how its trade will increase.—L. A. Times.

Neglecting the Home Market.

The following article from Texas Farm and Ranch ought to be printed in large letters and hung in thousands of farm homes. It applies not only to Texas, but to every State in the Union. We may safely say that there is no place on earth where the local or home market has been filled. From Mexico to Canada there are small places where farm produce can be sold to advantage, and many of them are now supplied from a distance.

"It was our pleasure a few days since, to sit at table in a Texas home, on which a tasteful variety of foods was spread. There was crisp lettuce, delicate cauliflower, firm, red tomatoes and fresh roasting ears, making up a delightful vegetable dinner. We remarked on the perfection of these vegetables, and were informed that each and every one of them came from California in refrigerator cars. We were curious as to the cost of these imported items, and were told that each dish represented an expenditure of only 5 cents at the grocer's. The table seated six persons.

"Further investigation showed that these vegetables were grown under irrigation in far-away California. We pondered the facts. Why should Texas be a summer market for California vegetables? There must be 10,000 Texas families in towns and cities today eating from the same fields on which grew these vegetables. How can a Californian, on \$200 land, buy irrigation water, grow a crop in midsummer, pay freight and refrigeration for a 1,500 mile shipment and sell his product through retailers to consumers at reasonable prices. Here is certainly the system of distribution and marketing strikes one with peculiar force. The commercial instinct has been developed in connection with the growing of these California products so that the world's markets are conquered by the very cheapness of the goods offered. If Texas had no irrigation water, no summer rains, no market gardens, no railroads for distribution of perishables, we could easily reconcile the conditions and the facts. But why is it that her gardeners persist in the habit of overlooking home markets and glutting foreign cities which serve as points of concentration? In justice to Texas we must state that the fresh meat served by our hostess on that day, was grown, fed and slaughtered in the State and the salt was used from a Texas mine. The butter was from Kansas, coffee from Brazil and sugar beets from the beet field of California."

Apple Substitutes.

The apple situation has a bearing on certain other farm products. Assuming that the price of apples will be comparatively high all this winter and in the spring up to the arrival of the summer apples, it is evident that consumers will seek other fruits and of vegetables suitable for sauce and pastry.

Rhubarb especially would feel the benefit of the situation, and those who practice the new method of forcing a winter crop of rhubarb in warm cellars are likely to find a better market than usual. Hothouse rhubarb likewise, also the cold frame product in early spring, and even the outdoor rhubarb will feel the result of the increased demand caused by a shortage of apples. The far-sighted grower will prepare his rhubarb for a large crop by giving it a heavy dressing in the fall and by securing a large number of roots for the winter crop.—American Cultivator.

Forest Loot.

The great forests of the Pacific slope contain the finest mercantile timber in the world today, said a prominent Californian who was recently in Washington. But the noblest of forests are fast being mowed down before the swath of commercialism, regardless of future lumber supplies or the source of our western water supply. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the government agent the work of despoiling timber lands of the coast

goes merrily on. The forest lands of the Mississippi valley states are almost bare and the timber grabbers are working in full force in the unrivalled pine and cedar forests of Idaho, Washington and Oregon and in the redwood belts of California, yielding their almost incomprehensible cut of timber per acre. It is commonly believed in the west that unless some drastic action is taken there will be no virgin forests 20 years from now, except in the forest reserves.

Poultry Notes.

Hens differ as much in laying eggs as cows in giving milk. Good cows produce good calves, good hens produce good layers.

An ideal henhouse should have plenty of glass windows through which the sun can shine. The house should be open on the south and closed on the north.

Heavy fowls should not roost on high perches. They hurt their feet when they fly down, and young fowls will strike their breast bones and injure them.

Fowls do not run together in large numbers. They will always divide into flocks of small size and will select different feeding grounds, always provided they have the opportunity.

A growing chicken, like a growing animal, requires plenty of good, wholesome food supplied liberally and often in order to enable it to grow and mature rapidly and to develop properly.

We note that one chicken fancier gives his young chicks nothing but sand and water for their first feed. When 21 to 36 hours old he gives corn meal and water. He feeds little mushy food.

The top notch of quality in the demand for good poultry has ever been reached. The demand for the best has never been supplied. There is no danger of getting it too good, but it often suffers from being off in quality.

Charcoal is an excellent thing for fowls, whether in confinement or running at large. It is inexpensive and so easily provided that no flock should be permitted to be without it. Let it be granulated and placed where the birds can readily have access to it.

In selecting the hens to be kept for breeders take those with small, smooth and neat heads, well developed combs, bright eyes and nice tapering necks, long and deep bodies, active movements, vigorous in constitution and good layers, advises N. J. Shepherd, in Kansas Farmer.

Eggs in winter mean good prices and good profits, and one aid in securing them is to select the best of the early hatched pullets and the one year old hens that moult early and keep them with dry, comfortable quarters and feeding so as to keep in a good, thrifty condition.

The production of eggs is a great drain on the fowl's system, and during the laying season about one half of the whole amount of nourishment taken into the fowl's crop is used in the production of eggs, and it is essential to see that they are supplied with plenty of proper kind of food for egg production.

A flat perch is best, because of being more comfortable to the feet and best support to the breast when the chicken is sitting down. Arrange them far enough from the door to avoid a direct draft, on a level and not over three feet from the ground, and so arrange them that they can be readily taken down to be cleaned.

For swelled heads and eyes in fowls a saturated solution of boracic acid applied with a soft sponge is one of the best remedies known. A teaspoonful poured down the throat twice a day is an excellent remedy for roup, which is a mixture of equal parts of the powdered boracic acid and borax—a teaspoonful twice a day—is given as a good remedy for cholera.

While charred bones as well as charred corn is given poultry for the sake of the charcoal, which is wholesome for them, purifying the blood and aiding digestion, this charred stuff does not contain the food value of ground raw bone on account of the animal oils contained in the latter, which are consumed in the charring process. Fresh bones, when ground, are the most valuable, being full of animal matter.

The New Mexico Station says that there is no certain cure for cholera. Kill, bury or burn diseased fowls. Remove the well to new quarters, while the old resorts are often sprayed with a solution of one gallon crude carbolic acid to 20 gallons water. Use plenty of whitewash. In the drink put ½ teaspoon camphor spirits and ¼ ounce sulphocarbonate of zinc to one quart of water. Cleanliness is the great preventive. Symptoms are excessive thirst, yellow green diarrhea, ruffled plumage, etc.—Cal. Cultivator.

Feeding Farm Horses.

Information regarding the feeding and management of horses is presented, some of the data being based on the experience of the Utah Station. The principal points are thus summarized: "The amount of hay fed to horses on the average farm can be very materially reduced, and if this be done it will result in (a) great financial saving to the State, and (b) the elimination of many digestive disorders to which our horses are subject.

"Horses should receive most of the hay at night, very little in the morning and none at all for the noon meal. Always water before feeding. Oats make the best grain feed for horses, but these can be replaced by bran and shorts, or supplemented by corn.

"Carrots and sugar beet pulp have a marked beneficial effect in horse-feeding, serving as a laxative and a tonic, as well as enabling the horse to digest the hay and grain more effectively. Horses may eat as much as 40 pounds of sugar beet pulp daily."—L. A. Merrill, Utah Farmers' Inst.

Trails in Forest Reserve.

Washington.—During the coming winter and spring many miles of trails will be built in the government forest reserve. One of the chief duties of the forest service is to protect the reserves against fire.