

TO COLONIZE ON COAST

LITHUANIANS TO SETTLE IN COLUMBIA RIVER VALLEY.

No Other Nationality Will Be Admitted and Membership Fee is Fixed at \$100—Factories Will Be Started and Towns Built.

Chicago.—Twenty-five thousand Lithuanians, gathered from all the large eastern cities, Chicago alone contributing ten thousand, will colonize somewhere along the Columbia river region. It is now thought the movement westward will begin within three months. The colony will be strictly for Lithuanians no other nationality being admitted to membership.

The membership fee is set at \$100. With 10,000 members at this figure the society will have a capital of \$1,000,000 to go to work on. If 25,000 members are secured \$2,500,000 will be available for its enterprises.

With even the smaller amount, the originators say, vast lands along the Columbia river can be purchased, transportation secured and the colony put on a prosperous footing.

Factories will be started, towns built and the army of workers will settle down into the lives of country people.

"Lithuanians are essentially a country people," said Josef F. Hermanowicz of the board of education, of the Polish National Alliance, and who originated the movement.

"Undoubtedly the most promising field is along the Pacific coast. Land is good and cheap and there are plenty of opportunities for establishing a big colony along a navigable stream, within reach of the railways. The colony will have no restrictions about it. If a man is a Lithuanian that will be sufficient, considering always the laws of the country. This is not a socialistic or communistic movement as such, but is only for the betterment of Lithuanians."

Asked concerning the location of the colony, Mr. Hermanowicz said: "We cannot at present state exactly; we will know better three months from now."

MINING GOLD FROM PLANET

Company in Northern Part of Arizona Uncovering Meteorite Supposed to Contain \$13,000,000 in Metals.

El Paso, Texas.—A unique mining undertaking is now under way in northern Arizona, with promise of success. The Standard Iron Company, of New York, is sinking a shaft six miles south of Diablo station on the Santa Fe railroad, close to Diablo canyon, for the purpose of uncovering and smelting a gigantic meteorite which struck the earth in that section many years ago, probably in the prehistoric period.

They know the location of the meteorite because it knocked a hole in the earth three quarters by half a mile and 600 feet deep, and fragments of the thing are scattered all over the surrounding country. The fragments have been analyzed and are found to be almost pure iron, running high in lead, silver, and gold. Many pieces as large as a box car have been found and the returns at the smelter have been very high. The Standard Iron Company began working to locate the meteorite about a year ago and a shaft from the bottom of the great hole which it knocked in the surface of the earth has already been sunk to a depth of 400 feet, making a total of 1,000 feet the company has gone into the earth. Fragments of the meteorite have already been found in the shaft and it is expected that the meteor proper will soon be reached.

From the richness of the fragments on the surface and the size of the hole which the meteorite knocked in the earth, the promoters of the undertaking to "mine" it estimate that it is worth \$13,000,000.

From the pieces of the meteorite found on the surface the prospectors have realized a goodly sum in the days gone by. At one time, according to W. H. Clark, a responsible citizen of Holbrook, Arizona, the Indians made a good living bringing these fragments in to the traders of his town, who paid them \$1 a pound for every bit they brought. Even at that price and in the days when there were no railroads, they made money out of the transaction.

The country is barren and unsettled in this region and miners have never attempted to dig for the main portion of the meteorite until the Standard Iron Company took up the work.

HAS LAUGH ON UNCLE SAM

Government Pays Ha Waa's Passage to China Whenever He is Ready to Go.

City of Mexico.—Ha Waa, of the Chinese Colony here, says he has made five trips to China in the last few years at the expense of the United States government.

He brought over large stocks of Chinese candles, and when he sold out in San Francisco he had some Chinamen friend notify the United States authorities that he was illegally in the United States. Then he would be deported and in a short time would be back in San Francisco with another big lot of candles. He has papers showing that he is a merchant and is readily admitted, but he never fails to get a free trip home whenever he is ready to go.

This game is said to be practiced by scores of Chinamen.

Yale Honors Secretary Metcalf.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 3.—Secretary Victor H. Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor, has accepted an invitation to deliver the commencement address before the Yale law school next June. He is a graduate of the Yale law school of the class of 1876.

HUNTINGTON'S ELECTRIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN FIELD OF

HUSBANDRY

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND ORCHARDISTS

Agriculture in the Schools—Honey as an Article of Food—The Morning Feed—Apiary Notes—Old Fashioned Flowers.

Agriculture in the Schools.

There is none who will deny that our farmer boys and girls need to know the principles of agricultural practice. Some parents may fear that this new subject may take up too much time and interfere with regular work. But these are not real difficulties. The great trouble is to find teachers prepared to teach agriculture.

Each teacher having knowledge of the principles of agriculture is a missionary for better farming, be he man or be she woman. The errors of farm practice as seen around such teachers become most glaring. As teachers, they cannot hold their place while such things go on under their eyes.

Let it not be thought that these lessons have to do only with botany and geology and physics. They touch every side of farm life. Business accounts, farm mechanics, sewing, cooking, dairying and like topics are treated in a most instructive manner.

They will appeal to nine out of ten boys and girls. They want to know these things. Give the children the facts. They will respect farm life all the more. Such educational facts will make of them better citizens, more prosperous farmers or healthier wives of farmers.—Cal. Cultivator.

Honey As An Article of Food.

Nine out of every ten people either think of honey only as a luxury, or look upon it with distrust, thinking that most of the honey on the market must be adulterated. If the people in general knew how much honey is produced, how economical and how much healthier it is than the many kinds of so-called table syrups manufactured, there would be such a demand for this most delicious product of nature, that the honey market would get firmer. There would be more demand, and consequently the bee industry would grow until we could justly be proud of what can be done in this line in this state. What has brought about such a condition and how to restore the condition of the people to the most healthy, economical and toothsome sweetening known, is an important question. One of the causes of this condition is that very few people know and can get any reliable information as to what is being done in many small out of the way places in this and other States. It is impossible to get anywhere near the figures showing the number of colonies of bees and the amount of honey produced. All honey shipped from this state is pure, and it is safe to say that 99 per cent. of the honey sold in the State is pure if it is produced here and sold for honey. A beekeeper would not mix adulterants in honey because it is decidedly to his interest never to sell anything but pure honey in the local market and retailers and commission houses could not adulterate it at a profit.

Another cause of distrust by the public and depression in the honey market is the widespread publication of erroneous and untruthful statements about the adulteration of honey in many periodicals.—Cal. Cultivator.

The Morning Feed.

Fowls which are overfed in the morning are sluggish all day and become lazy and out of condition. It is exercise of muscle that creates proper functional tone. If productivity is expected natural laws must be observed. Feed moderately in the morning, especially when the flock is small and kept in limited range.

Apiary Notes.

An expert in the United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the flora of the United States is capable of supporting ten times the number of colonies of bees it now supports.

Mr. Frank Benton in charge of the apian work of the division of entomology of the Department of Agriculture, estimates that the value of apian products annually amounts to \$20,000,000.

A French writer says that beekeepers generally live to be old, but this longevity is not accounted for solely by the use of honey, but by the inoculation of bee poison, either by breathing it or being stung.

Old Fashioned Flowers.

Gardens of old fashioned flowers appeal to everyone as they mean the same sentiment to all of us. The varieties of flowers comprised in these gardens are such that anyone can grow them, just as our grandmothers did. If you have never tried one, by all means decide to have one next year.

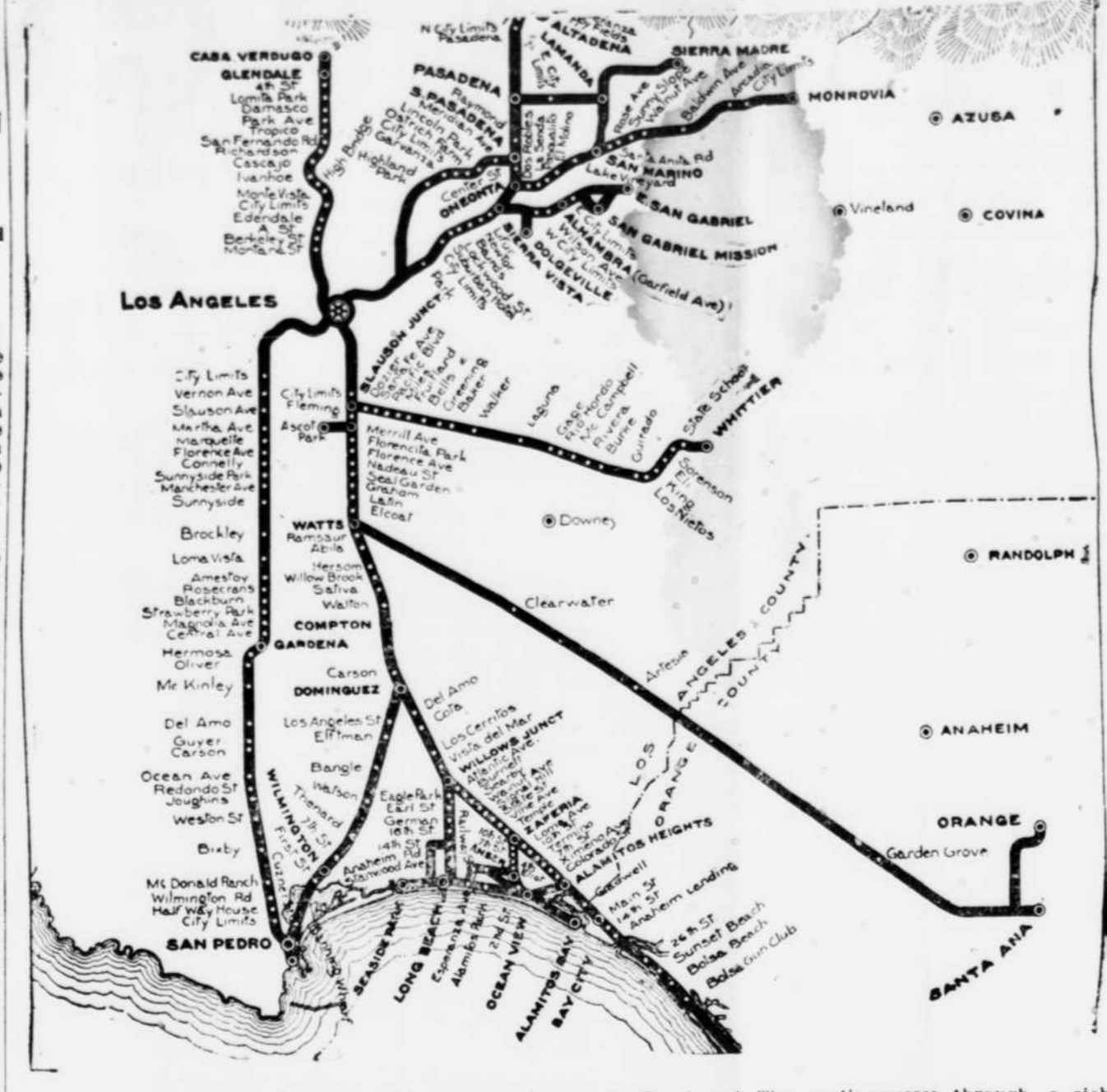
SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Remove the wormy and perforated fruit from the trees. A pair of pruning shears can be used every month in the year.

When breeding sheep see that they are vigorous and healthy, so that the offspring may be sound and robust. Newton Pippins of this year's crop shipped from the Pajaro valley are selling from \$3.60 to \$2.85 a box in London.

The marketing of "pig feed" ruins the market for better fruit. During the coming winter and spring many miles of trails will be built in the government forest reserves in California.

One of the largest Placer county orange growers has made a careful



The above map cleverly illustrates the magnitude of the Pacific Electric Company's building in Southern California. The enterprise of Mr. H. E. Huntington and his able corps of aids has wedded the interests of city and country into a union of paramount importance, such as no other influence or investment could produce. The latest link in the great chain of transportation facilities is the line from Los Angeles to Santa Ana, the completion of which was reached November 4th, and on Sunday, the 5th, a party of newspaper men from Los Angeles were conducted over the line in the new car, El Peregrino, under

the direct guidance of Mr. Joseph McMillan, the traffic manager, Mr. Harry Kneedler, the advertising and industrial agent, Mr. F. Van Vranken, superintendent of the southern division and R. W. Roway, superintendent of the northern division. The run from Los Angeles to Santa Ana was made in about an hour, and the return trip in forty-two minutes. At Santa Ana the party was entertained at lunch at Hotel Rosmore and welcomed by Mayor Edgar. The trial trip proved the substantial manner in which the company completes its work, the road bed being as smooth as many old lines.

The new line passes through a rich agricultural country, and will develop it as no other influence possibly could. Regular train service was established Monday morning, sixteen cars to be run each way daily, the one fare rate being 65 cents and round trip \$1.00. Freight trains will also be run to accommodate the vast traffic of the rural district through which the road passes. The exact distance between Los Angeles and Santa Ana by the new line is 32 1/2 miles, and aside from three very slight curves the road is a straight line from city to city.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Thursday, November 30, Designated by President Roosevelt —Reviews Nation's Growth.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—The President today issued his proclamation naming Thursday, November 30, next, as a day for Thanksgiving. The proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States. A proclamation. When, nearly three centuries ago, the first settlers came to the country which has now become this great Republic, they faced not only hardship and privation, but terrible risk to their lives. In those grim years, the custom grew of setting apart one day in each year for a special service of thanksgiving to the Almighty for preserving the people through the changing seasons. The custom has now become national and hallowed by immemorial usage.

We live in an easier and more plentiful time than our forefathers, the men who, with rugged strength, followed the rugged days; and yet the danger to national life are quite as great now as at any previous time in our history. It is eminently fitting that once a year our people should set apart a day for praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of Good, and at the same time, that they express their thankfulness for the abundant mercies received, should manfully acknowledge their shortcomings, and pledge themselves solemnly and in good faith to strive to overcome them.

During the past year we have been blessed with bountiful crops. Our business prosperity has been great. No other people has ever stood on as high a level of material wellbeing as ours now stands. We are not threatened by foes from without. The foes from whom we should pray to be delivered are our passions, appetites and follies; and against these there is always need that we should war.

Therefore, now I set apart Thursday, the 30th day of this November, as a day of Thanksgiving for the past and of prayer for the future, and on that day I ask that throughout the land, people gather in their homes and places of worship, and in rendering thanks unto the Most High for the manifold blessings of the past year, consecrate themselves to a life of cleanliness, honor and wisdom, so that this Nation may do its allotted work on the earth in a manner worthy of those who founded it, and of those who preserved it.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirtieth. (Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By the President. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State.

WILL BUILD TO THE COAST

San Francisco, Idaho and Montana Railroad Now Assured—Construction Begins Immediately.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Wm. Peyton Mason, president of the San Francisco, Idaho and Montana Railway company, announces the financing in New York of the first division of 21 miles of the road.

The work will be done by the San Francisco, Idaho and Montana Railway Construction Company, formed for the purpose. Construction will begin at once and will be finished by January 1, 1907. Estimates of the cost is \$2,500,000.

The first section of the new line to be built will extend from the Snake river valley in Idaho southwest to Winnemucca, Nev., where connections will be made with the Southern Pacific, thus bringing the valley 600 miles nearer San Francisco.

The route is laid out through a district in which about \$15,000,000 is being spent by the government and corporations on irrigation.

Labor Scarce in Nevada.

Searchlight, Nev.—The great increase in the mining industry during the last thirty days, the sudden activity in building, both of business houses and residences, the requirements of new townsite companies for men and teams to lay out the several additions to Searchlight, the heavy freight traffic and activity in other lines, have brought about a scarcity of labor in spite of the numbers of working men that have steadily been arriving for two months past.

Shaft men are in great demand and hard to get. Need for them must increase greatly in the very near future. It is difficult to get teaming done and will be more so within the next fortnight. The freighting situation has been kept in hand only because there was, at Las Vegas, a big surplus of teams that had been worked on the Bullfrog run. These have been brought to this district, and have saved the situation.—The Searchlight.

Allows American Rights.

London.—More interest is being taken in London in the Newfoundland fisheries question since the matter was brought before the British government by Ambassador Reid. At the foreign office it was said that the government thinks the United States is mistaken as to some of the facts, but the negotiations are proceeding in the most friendly manner with every prospect of any early settlement.

The Newfoundland government has been instructed to abide by the treaty of 1818 and has been informed that it has no right to prevent the American fishermen from using the island ports.

Lord Curzon Will Be Given a Medal.

London.—There is soon to be another American Countess of Essex, for it is persistently reported that Lord Curzon will be given a medal for his services in India. Lord Curzon was made a peer, with the title of earon when he was appointed viceroy of India seven years ago. Lady Curzon's sister is the Countess of Suffolk.

LOCATION FOR FORT CHOSEN

Secretary Taft and Officers Select Site at Pacific End of Canal.

Panama.—Secretary of War Taft, accompanied by Col. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, Lieut. Col. William M. Black and Lieut. Mark D. Brooks, last week examined the location for fortifications at the Pacific terminal of the canal.

The Associated Press is informed that the small foothill at Ancon is the point selected. Regarding the fortification of an island in Panama bay to protect the canal entrance it was decided to do nothing until the canal is finished.

The engineers left here Saturday afternoon for Colon, where the location for forts present more difficulties than that at Panama. These will probably be erected on Toro Point, where some Americans own a plantation.

CRUISER'S FINE SHOWING.

West Virginia Made High Average of Speed During Her Whole Trip.

Washington.—The armored cruiser West Virginia, flagship of the fleet of Admiral Brownson, made the run from South Pass at the mouth of the Mississippi river to Cape Henry, Va., when she brought President Roosevelt home from his southern trip at an average speed of 17.92 knots an hour. But for the storm encountered off the Carolina coast the average would have been better. It was demonstrated to President Roosevelt that while the West Virginia was plowing through the heavy seas kicked up by the gale it would have been possible to fight the broadside and stern guns, and an officer who was aboard said that by slowing down to ten knots the low guns could have been fought as well.

PILOT IS SUSPENDED

Man Who Steered Alameda When Ship Ground Gets Six Months' Rest.

San Francisco.—O. F. Bolles and John K. Bulger, local inspectors, have rendered their decision in the matter of the grounding of the steamship Alameda, which went ashore at Port Point on Sept. 30.

While exonerating the captain, they have suspended Pilot C. B. Johnson for six months for alleged negligence and lack of skill. As the state board of pilot commissioners have suspended Johnson's state license for four months, both sentences run consecutively, so that the suspension will cover the period of six months only.

Battleship Almost Finished.

Washington.—The navy department is arranging to have the preliminary trial of the battleship Virginia, now building at Newport News, take place about Nov. 21. This brings another big battleship close to the point where she will be ready to be placed in commission.

Like the battleship Rhode Island, which has reached the trial stage, the Virginia has a displacement of 14,948 tons and is designed for a speed of nineteen knots. Her complement calls for 40 officers and 772 enlisted men. The Virginia is fitted as a flagship.

study of the total cost of producing a box of naval oranges up to the packing house and computes it at eighty cents. As a profitable industry when it is properly looked after cantaloupe growing in Tulare county is highly satisfactory. The crop gathered from a 35-acre field aggregated 10 carloads, the receipts for the same netting over \$5,000.

There are 25,000 acres of grape vines in Sonoma county, valued at \$5,000,000. The annual production of wine in the county is about 15,000,000 gallons which is equivalent to 100,000 tons of grapes, or an average of about 600 gallons of wine to the acre of vines. The annual output of wine in Sonoma county for the last ten years is 7,000,000 gallons.

The culture of mushrooms is to be experimented upon by L. C. Gordon, of Boulder Creek, Santa Clara county. He is preparing 4,000 square feet of beds of composite made up principally of stable manure. If this experiment proves successful he intends to build proper mushroom cellars and enter into the business extensively.—Cal. Cultivator.

BIG FRUIT CROP PREDICTED

Yield of Oranges and Lemons in Ventura County Expected to Exceed that of Last Year by Fifteen Years.

Ventura.—The citrus fruit crop promises to be from 10 to 15 per cent. greater than last year in this county and the price also promises to be better, especially on oranges. The growers in several parts of the county have made extensive additions to their packing houses, notably in Santa Paula and at Limonera.

This year the orange crop in the Ojai will reach 75,000 boxes. Santa Paula will grow 125 carloads. The Fillmore section will have 200 cars and Piru and Camulos twenty-five cars. Of the lemons there will be 350 cars from Santa Paula and Limonera and sixty cars from Fillmore.

Last year Limonera, where the biggest lemon orchard in the whole world is located, shipped 265 cars. Many new orange and lemon orchards have been put out during the last season.

CHERRY TREES IN BLOOM

Five-Acre Ranch is in Blossom Near Stony Point, Cal.

Petaluma.—Five acres of cherries are in blossom on a ranch located near Stony Point. The sight of these trees in full bloom is a novel one. The trees in bloom are Black Tartarians. The blossoms are perfect and the trees heavily laden. Other trees in the orchard are beginning to put forth blossoms, and it appears as if this entire acreage of fruits will soon be in bloom. The present state of affairs is unheard of previously in this locality.

Protects Our Shrimps.

San Francisco.—Decision was handed down by the supreme court of the state upholding the constitutionality of the law passed at the last session of the legislature prohibiting the exportation of shrimps from this state to foreign countries. This law affects the Chinese shrimp merchants of the state and city, who have fought it from its inception and who were exporting the greatest proportion of the shrimps caught in California waters to China, to the depletion of the local market.

Largest Bean Crop.

The bean crop of 1905 is the largest in the history of Ventura county, some of the growers placing it as high as 700,000 sacks. The most conservative make it 650,000 sacks.

Paris Tries New Street Light.

Paris.—A new illuminant,* called lusol, is being tried by the Paris authorities with the view to its use on the streets. It is said to be cheaper than electricity, gas or petroleum. Lusol is the product of the gases of the cokes of certain mines, and is rich in carbon and said to possess superior illuminating power.

Finds Free Gold On Farm On Which He Lived for Years.

Moscow, Ida.—A. M. Buchanan, a farmer, living two miles from Cornwall, has discovered free gold on the farm he and his father have lived on for the last twenty years. People in this city to whom Buchanan has shown specimens of his ore declare there are large nuggets in the quartz. Buchanan is an old and respected pioneer of Latah County and none question his story. So excited were farmers that they hustled to town to file mining claims on their own farms, not knowing that the deeds they held were sufficient.

Sure Her Tooth Was Out.

Dentists have a splendid opportunity of studying the power of imagination. A New York practitioner by way of illustration told a reporter about one of his women patients. She entered, accompanied by her husband, and, pointing to her swollen face, asked the dentist to extract the offending tooth. He placed her in the chair and, taking the small hand glass which dentists use, put it into her mouth for the purpose of examining the molar which was to be extracted.

The glass had no sooner touched the tooth than she uttered a frightful scream and, bouncing out of the chair, rushed into the waiting room, crying that her jaw was broken. The united efforts of her husband and the dentist were for some time unable to persuade her that the tooth was not extracted and that she could not possibly have been hurt. After examining her mouth with the aid of a glass she finally became convinced that the tooth was still in its place. Taking her seat in the chair again, she submitted to the operation of extracting the tooth without a murmur and expressed her surprise that the pain was so slight.