

FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE

GREAT WEALTH AWAITS DEVELOPMENT

Coal, Copper, Tin and Gold in Large Quantities—Cork Trees in Abundance and Fertile Soil That Produces Two Large Crops a Year

Algerias—The American delegates to the Moroccan conference have been impressed with the undeveloped wealth of Morocco and the opportunities it affords for American enterprise. Wonderful stories are told of cork trees near at hand and of gold fields in the Atlas mountains. The Moors continue to work on a small scale the copper veins opened by the Romans, but mining engineers, who have scarcely dared to turn a stone for fear of the natives, aver that not only copper, but tin and iron mines exist which are equal to the best mines of Spain.

"Why should not the United States share in the development of these resources which are greater than those of Manchuria or the Philippines?" remarked one of the plenipotentiaries.

Samuel R. Gummere, the American minister to Morocco, and one of the delegates to the conference, however, raised some practical difficulties in the way of Americans profiting in this field, as Europeans control the shipping lines and send their goods in bulk, while Americans send merely English literature and samples. Mr. Gummere, however, confirmed many of the reports of the undeveloped riches of the country. He said the soil needs only to be scratched to produce each year about two abundant crops of corn, barley and vegetables. American agricultural machinery, according to Mr. Gummere, is greatly needed in Morocco as the primitive wooden plow is still used there. Moreover, Morocco needs railroads, telegraph, electricity and hundreds of other conveniences which it could have if the country were opened.

Much of the Moroccan market, Mr. Gummere thinks, could be occupied by American merchants if a direct steamship line were established.

STEAMER LINE TO ALASKA.

Harriman to Run From Portland to Seward, Connecting With Railroad.

Portland, Ore.—At a meeting between the wholesale dealers of Portland, representatives of the Harriman system and John E. Ballaine, representing the Alaska Central railroad, which is constructing a road to the interior of Alaska from Seward, arrangements were made whereby the Harriman system is to establish a steamship line from Portland to Seward. The first sailing date is to be about two months hence, which the Portland men believe, will afford ample time to place traveling men in the field and secure sufficient business.

The Alaska Central railroad agrees to divert a portion of its shipments of railroad material to this city for transshipment in order to induce the establishment of this steamship line. According to Mr. Ballaine, the Alaska Central company will make a similar offer to wholesale dealers in San Francisco.

A Gross Error.

Searchlight, Nev.—Henry N. Copp is rightfully considered an authority on mining law and mining subjects, but attention is called to a gross error in his 1905 edition. Under the heading of "Nevada Laws" he states that 120 days are allowed in which to perform initial work on a mining claim. This is not the case. For some seven or eight years ago this old law was amended to read 90 days. Among the majority of prospectors and miners the legal time allowed in which to perfect title is well known, but it is very probable that unless publicity is given to the error that it may cause considerable trouble.—The Searchlight.

Fourth of July Railroad Day.

Searchlight, Nev.—"We have gone so far with our plans and arrangements that no act on the part of the Santa Fe people will cause us to make any changes whatever.

"No, sir, you can state that the Searchlight & Northern will positively be built, at the earliest date possible, to connect with the Salt Lake Route at some point near Nipton."

Such was the emphatic reply by President Homer A. Hanson in answer to a direct question as to what effect, if any, a decision to build a broad gauge line from the Santa Fe to Searchlight would have upon his line.—The Searchlight.

Troops For Philippines Not to Take Families.

Washington—Officers of troops which are to leave for the Philippines on February 1, have been advised not to take their families with them. This advice, coming from the War Department, has created the impression that these infantry and artillery commands were really intended for service in a military expedition to China.

U. S. Leads World in Railroads.

Washington—The United States leads the world both in the present mileage and the recent growth of its railroads. This is shown in a report on the "transportation routes and systems of the world," issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

RUSSIA TO RAISE DUTY ON AMERICAN GOODS

AIMS AT MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL AND OTHER SUPPLIES

Increased Tax is Intended as Protection to American, German and Other Manufacturers Who Have Established Plants There.

Washington—On the first of March next the duties on machinery, electrical supplies which are shipped in large quantities from the United States to Russia will be taxed nearly 100 per cent. more than at present. The duties are to be raised for the protection of American, German and other manufacturers who have been induced to build factories and invest capital in the Russian empire. This is the second time that the Russian government has increased its port duties upon such merchandise for the same reason and the manufacturers of the United States are the principal sufferers.

Last year our direct exports to Russia were \$16,000,000, but our indirect exports through Hamburg and other European markets were very much larger.

The principal direct exports to Russia last year were as follows: Agricultural implements, \$3,812,705; copper, \$3,225,945; cotton goods, \$5,510,147.

There was also a large quantity of iron and steel electrical supplies and other manufactures. In the first of March the duties on all these articles will be raised 25 to 100 per cent., which will be practically prohibitory. German manufacturers of these same articles, who are practically our only competitors, will receive concessions of about one-half of the new duties under a reciprocity treaty recently made between the two governments. Germany agrees to admit agricultural products from Russia at her minimum rates of duty under this treaty. German manufacturers of machinery, engines, motors, copper wire, electrical supplies and agricultural implements of all kinds will have a great advantage over American manufacturers who produce the same things.

RIGHTS DEFINED BY COURT.

Must Publish Only Truthful and Fair Reports of Legal Proceedings.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee handed down an important opinion regarding the rights of newspapers to publish fair and truthful reports of the proceedings of the courts of justice. This matter was considered by the court in connection with a damage suit filed against the Nashville American, in which a verdict was rendered against the American for \$5000. The Supreme Court reversed this judgment and the case was remanded.

The court laid down the law providing that unless the court has prohibited a publication or the subject of the proceedings are unfit for publication they may be published and the owners of the newspapers occupy the same status as other persons; publication of suit must be fair; they must not be mingled with comment; the place for comment being the editorial columns; reports of lawsuits need not be verbatim; no undue prominence must be given to damaging facts to the exclusion of minute facts which explain or modify the former; extraneous matters must not be introduced; in brief, the news reports of proceedings of courts of justice must be fair and accurate.

HONOLULANS SEEK AID

Representatives Start for Washington To Work for Favorable Legislation.

Honolulu—Among the passengers on the steamship Mongolia, which sailed for San Francisco, were six representatives of the Honolulu chamber of commerce and Merchants' Association, who are going to Washington, where they will endeavor to obtain the legislation necessary to render effective the recommendations in President Roosevelt's message that for twenty-five years Hawaii be allowed 75 per cent. of the Federal collections here, this amount to be expended for public purposes.

The delegation will appear before a congressional committee on February 2.

Hazing Proves Fatal.

Greensburg, Iowa—James Sittman, a subfreshman, who left Jefferson military college at Washington, Miss., on the 11th inst., is dead at his home here, and it is alleged his death was due to injuries received at the hands of a crowd of hazers at the college.

Begging Letters to Miss Gould.

New York—Miss Helen Gould gave to an investigator an analysis of a sample of the week's mail received by her, showing the number of requests and what and how much they were for. The total asked for \$1,500,000.

Battleship Kentucky Leaves Brooklyn

New York—The battleship Kentucky, which was damaged in collision with the hapless Alabama two weeks ago, sailed from the Brooklyn navy yard for Hampton Roads.

Wright's Appointment Pleases Japan.

Tokio—The news of the appointment of Luke E. Wright to be the first American Ambassador to Japan was received here with general satisfaction.

WARSHIP SINKS; 300 DROWNED

BRAZILIAN TURRET VESSEL GOES TO BOTTOM

Accident is Result of Explosion on Board—Four Rear Admirals Are Among the Victims.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil.—The Brazilian turret ship Aquidaban has been sunk at Fort Jacarepagua, south of here, as a result of an explosion on board. It is reported that 300 of her crew perished and that only one officer was saved.

Four rear admirals perished on the Aquidaban, which had been used for the accommodation of a number of supernumerary officers and men attached to the flotilla escorting the cruiser Barroso. The Barroso had on board the minister of marine and his staff who were inspecting sites for a new arsenal.

The explosion occurred in the powder magazine. The vessel sank in three minutes.

The Aquidaban was of 4950 tons displacement, and 6200 horse power. She was built in England in 1885 at a cost of \$725,000. She had five torpedo tubes. Her crew numbered 350 officers and men.

ENSIGN WADE ACQUITTED.

Court-Martial Finds Him Not Responsible for Explosion on Gunboat Bennington.

Washington.—Ensign Charles T. Wade, charged with responsibility for the explosion on the gunboat Bennington in San Diego harbor, Cal., some months ago, has been acquitted by the court-martial in his case.

The action of the court was taken after a reconsideration of the case at the instance of the secretary of the navy, who was not entirely satisfied with the original finding of the court acquitting the officer of the charges, and who called the court's attention to certain evidence which he held did not entirely justify that conclusion. The court, however, having adhered to its original finding and acquitted the officer, the action is binding on the department and closes the case.

An order was issued at the navy department Monday detaching Ensign Wade from the navy yard, Mare island, and directing him to proceed home and await orders.

POSITIONS FOR THE GRADUATES

University of California to Assist Its Young Men to Secure Positions

Berkeley—Besides furnishing the youths of the State an education free of charge, the University of California is now to go a step further and secure positions for those who graduate from the institution. Hitherto the university has been in the habit of placing such of the graduates as desired to teach in the schools of the State, but it is now the purpose of the authorities to enlarge the field of the appointment secretary so as to secure employment for the students in every field of activity.

The new plan was suggested to President Wheeler by the senior in the College of Mining. The idea is to keep a list of all the graduates of California, together with the positions that they desire to fill. When, for example, a railroad company wants an engineer it will go at once to the appointment secretary, who will refer to the list of eligibles and select a man who has the necessary qualifications for filling the position in demand. Every imaginable position, from steamboat captain to assistant in archaeology, is to be filled by the university.

Cleveland's One-Cent Warrant.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland holds the only warrant for one cent ever drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the United States Treasurer. It was in payment of the balance of the salary due the Democratic chieftain at the close of his term in 1897, and its issuance was made necessary by one of those mistakes that are rare on the part of the expert bookkeepers engaged in running the accounts of the government.

Every quarter the President of the United States is entitled to three checks—one for \$4,166.66 and two for \$4,166.67. The table of methods of paying government salaries shows that if the \$50,000 a year for the President is divided into twelve equal installments, one for each month, the amount will be \$4,166.66 2/3, but the two-thirds of a cent cannot be paid at the end of a month, and so the practice is to send the President a check for \$4,166.66 one month and the other two months of the quarter the amount is \$4,166.67.

In some manner President Cleveland failed to get a check one month for the extra cent that was due him, and when the books were balanced at the close of his term it was detected. With all due solemnity the officers of the treasury drew the famous warrant for one cent, and Mr. Cleveland received it with the same amount of seriousness. He has never cashed the warrant.

Her One Cent Fault.

I thought her features were perfect. Three times I tried to propose; But at last I am quite disillusioned— I really don't fancy her "noes." —Boston Herald.

WILL BUILD MODEL TOWN

Largest Steel Plant in the World to Be Constructed Near Buffington, Indiana

Chicago—A model town which will be built by the Illinois Steel Company at its new plant to be constructed near Buffington, Ind., will be named Corey, in honor of W. Ellis Corey, president of the United States Steel corporation, the parent concern. The town is to be built on the lines of the most advanced and scientific ideas of medical reform.

It will contain, besides model workmen's dwellings, public bath houses, laundries, kitchens and other municipal enterprises and will have a theater and a large assembly hall for the meetings of every description.

The new plant will cost ultimately \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 and will require ten years for its building. There will be twenty-seven blast furnaces and fifty open hearth furnaces, making it the largest steel plant in the world.

More than 12,000 men will be employed in the plant.

California Notes of Interest.

A winter melon is the latest member of California's kaleidoscopic procession of fruits.

About 500 acres of land will be cultivated to sugar beets in the vicinity of Oroquieta and Sultana this season, for the Visalia sugar factory.

Unless the flow into the Salton basin is checked, the little town of Mecca will be under one hundred feet of water in the near future.—Ontario Record.

Secretary Taft has recommended to the President that he sanction the issue of a revocable license to the Union Oil Company of California to construct and maintain a pipe line across the canal zone.

The Bakersfield Californian reports that an oil boom has struck the extreme northeastern corner of Kern county in the Freeman Peak mining district, and claims covering some 5000 acres have been located.

It is expected that the Mercantile Company which bought all the Association grapes from the Fresno growers are preparing to rush the goods east as fast as possible, and the S. P. is preparing to handle 1000 cars of the goods at once.

Reports come from Washington that the beet sugar interests are proposing to heap troubles on the head of Congressman Needham because he gave the casting vote in the Ways and Means committee in favor of the new Philippine tariff bill.

The Board of Supervisors of Tulare county will "stand pat" upon the county ordinance prohibiting the importation of rooted vines and cuttings into the county, and the Board of Horticultural Commissioners will see to it that the ordinance is enforced.

The Coachella valley where many farmers have located and are prospering from the wonderful productions of the richest soil in the state, are watching with trembling and fear the daily encroachment of the mysterious waters.

Today, while cattlemen in the Middle West are stalling their stock and feeding expensively, the California ranchman has his in pasture, which, with the recent rains, will soon be high enough to support his stock without assistance.

More than 1,000,000,000 herrings were packed in tin cans as domestic sardines in 1905, the first time in the history of the Maine sardine industry that the figure has been reached. The value of the little fish in cans this year exceeds \$5,000,000, making the industry one of the most important in the Pine Tree State.

The shortage in the orange crop in Monrovia and parts of Duarte has not been increased by damage from frost. The desultory bloom on the orange trees is the best evidence that frost has not touched them. Lemon trees also are budding. In Duarte a little of the new foliage was injured in the lower groves, but the fruit escaped, so far as known.

Thermal and Coachella cantaloupe growers have agreed to employ jointly distributing agents for all western markets in instances where this can conveniently be done. In this manner each association will know how many cars are distributed each day and at what points. The secretary and manager of each association constitute permanent committee for joint distribution of cars.

This year's shipments of citrus fruits from Southern California have totalled to January 4340 cars, of which 3720 cars were oranges and 620 cars were lemons. Last year's season's figures were 3764 cars of oranges and 323 cars of lemons, a total of 4087 cars. The excess of the season 1905-6 over 1904-5 to date is 333 cars, of which 46 are oranges and 297 are lemons.—Cal. Cultivator.

Important Oil Decision.

Bakersfield.—The decision handed down by Judge Wellborn in the litigation between the Argentine Oil company and the Twenty-five Oil company in favor of the latter, effects the title to one of the most valuable sections of land in the Midway district. Nearly all the people interested in the Twenty-five Oil company are residents of Bakersfield and the land is estimated to be worth a half million dollars.

Senator Clark's Pipe.

This story is told about ex-Senator J. S. Clark, of Calais, Me.: One day, while awaiting his turn in a barber shop in Calais, he was talking with a friend, and was so deeply interested in the conversation that he allowed his pipe to go out several times. Each time he would ask Melvin Noble, a local practical joker, for a match.

About the time he wanted the fifth match Noble said: "I don't begrudge you the matches, Jed, but I think it would be cheaper for you to put a grate in your pipe and burn coal." —Boston Herald.

IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND ORCHARDISTS

The Boy and the Farm—Mammoth Incubator—What a Farmer Should Know—Cure for Rattlesnake Bite—Turkeys.

The Boy and the Farm.

If a boy can do better for himself in town than in the country, let him go to town. The "if" is a long one, and the evidence that success is more likely in the city should be pretty definite. Many country boys go to the city and fail. On the other hand many of the most successful and useful business men of our cities are country-bred and reared, so there are two sides to the question. Speakers before agricultural meetings should not, in their zeal, overlook the actual facts in the case and recommend almost unconditionally that the boys remain on the farm. It is just as foolish as for city people to urge that all boys born in town remain there, in face of the fact that hundreds of thousands of city-bred folks have found health, wealth and happiness as agriculturists and stockmen.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Mammoth Incubator.

The largest incubator in the world, with a capacity of 15,000 eggs, has just been completed by W. P. Hall of Pembroke, N. Y. It is 102 feet long and 4 feet 4 inches wide. Partitions divide it into 100 compartments, each accommodating two trays. The trays have wire bottoms and hold seventy-five eggs each. To fill this incubator a single time with common—not thoroughbred—eggs, would require an expenditure of \$6000, for eggs of the requisite freshness would cost 40 cents a dozen. As one hen covers fifteen eggs for hatching, the incubator does the work of fowls, or has a capacity of one hen sitting constantly for nearly ten years.—Technical World Magazine.

What a Farmer Should Know.

Here are a few of the things which a thoroughly successful farmer must know:

1. Botany enough to enable him to understand the nature of his crops and how they grow.
2. Geology enough to know the different kinds of soil and their properties.
3. Entomology enough to know which insects are pests and which are friends.
4. Ornithology enough to know which of the birds are injurious and which are helpful.
5. Forestry enough to know how properly to reserve, extend and improve his woodlands.
6. Horticulture enough to know how to manage his fruit and vegetable gardens.
7. Veterinary science enough to understand his horses and cattle and their ailments.

He must have ability and push enough to enable him to apply his knowledge of all these things in actual practice. In addition he must be a carpenter at times, he must know how to mend harness, file saws, sharpen axes, and care for machinery. He must possess public spirit and manliness enough to make him a valuable member of his community, common sense enough and business methods enough to enable him to guide wisely all the ends of a very complicated business. Yet some people who do not know any better, think an ignorant man can be a good farmer. It takes a man to be a good farmer.

Cure for Rattlesnake Bite.

Pound up alum, put into cold water, make the solution very strong with alum; bathe the wound constantly until the swelling is all gone, which will be in twenty or thirty minutes; if bitten after breakfast will be ready for dinner. I have done some wonderful snake cures with this solution.—Mrs. Sarah Timothy in S. F. Examiner.

Money in Turkeys.

Here is a story of poultry profits that will be hard to equal: A year ago Christmas T. J. Elliott of Winters attended a turkey raffle at which he won two hen turkeys. He then bought a gobbler and took the three home to his wife as a Christmas present. Mrs. Elliott turned the turkeys into the orchard and took good care of them the ensuing twelve months. Tuesday she presented her husband \$100, even, as the net result of turkeys she had sold from the increase of the original three. Having plenty of room and an alfalfa field for the birds to run, the keeping of them cost nothing, but the incident shows something of the possibilities of a too much neglected industry.—Sacramento Bee.

Great Aid to Agriculture.

A Canadian agricultural society is said to be doing valuable work by giving prizes for the best kept farms. It is suggested that if this scheme were adopted in place of exhibitions in some localities it would be a great aid to agriculture. It is also suggested that some of the money spent in fairs might be used by agricultural societies in the purchase of pure bred animals, for grading up native stock. Anything that aids a farmer to feel greater pride in his surroundings whether the condition of his farm or the quality of his stock, is legitimate work for an agricultural society. A competition for the best farm might have a wonderful effect in the improvement of a rural neighborhood.—Cal. Cultivator.

TO KILL PURPLE SCALE

California Orange Trees Sent to China and Bring Back Live Parasites

San Francisco—Some months ago a parasite which kills the purple scale a deadly foe of orange trees in Southern California, was found in China. Many of its eggs were sent to this city by an agent of the State Horticultural Department of California, but unfortunately the eggs did not hatch.

This failure suggested an attempt to bring the parasites here alive and in shape to do business, so a number of orange trees were shipped to China from this State, and upon their arrival there they were transported several hundred miles into the interior of the province that is the home of the enemy of the purple scale. There the parasite made its home in the imported trees, which were then taken back to the seacoast and after a time were placed on the last steamer in good condition after their long journey by sea and land, and are now being watched with constant care.

If the parasites on them live and thrive, the problem of relief for the Southern California orange groves has been solved. If not, a second shipment of trees to China will be made.

Consider the Boy.

"Every father will do well to give his boy a piece of land to cultivate with the understanding that the returns shall be the boy's own, if he cultivates it well. Many a fine boy has left home and been ruined, simply because his hard-fisted father would not let him have something to call his own."

POLICY KING'S HOTEL.

It Will Be the World's Tallest Building, Forty-two Stories High. Albert J. Adams of policy fame, according to Mortimer C. Merritt, architect, is the head of a \$5,000,000 syndicate which proposes erecting a hotel forty-two stories high, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and running through from Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets, says the New York Times.

Mr. Merritt, who was the architect of H. O'Neill & Co.'s building, the Washington apartments, the Mahler building and other large structures in Manhattan, is already at work on the plans and specifications for the new hotel. He threatens that the structure will rear its head 500 feet in air and embrace features, if Adams' plans are carried out, never before attempted in the hotel world.

The plan contemplates the construction of a hotel more than twice the size of the Chatsworth, which stands at the foot of West Seventy-second street. Its room capacity will be one and one-half times greater than that of the Ansonia, the largest apartment house in the world.

It will have accommodations for 2,200 guests. There will be 500 single rooms with baths. In every suite of parlor, bedroom and bath there will be a refrigerator, which will supply its own fridgidity, after the fashion of cooling rooms in breweries. There will be faucets in all bedrooms, which will run ice water. Steam heat, electric light and hot and cold water will be everywhere.

The forty-second floor will comprise a dining room and a ballroom. A roof garden will be a feature in warm weather. It is proposed to give over the basement to a Turkish bath establishment, with a swimming pool 75 feet long and 25 feet wide.

"I have not the slightest idea who is interested in this enterprise with Mr. Adams," said Mr. Merritt yesterday afternoon. "I have been employed by him in my professional capacity for fifteen years and he is the only man with whom I have had any dealings in this hotel undertaking. I understand that he has associates, but I have never heard their names. He owns 125 feet frontage on West Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and beginning 175 feet west of Seventh avenue, which runs through to Thirty-third street, a distance of 200 feet. I have been told that adjacent holdings have been bought, increasing the frontage, but I have no definite advice upon this point."

The architect entertains not the slightest doubt as to the practicability of a forty-two-story building. Borings have indicated that the best of rock foundations can be had at a depth of fifty feet and there can be no question as to solidity. When a skyscraper is erected, however, an element of expenditure and return enters in. There are structural problems to be overcome, which makes a fortieth floor cost more than a fourth floor.

Like New Polish.

The observant bootblack had just finished polishing a patron's shoes when he said to another patron: "Have you ever noticed that the old-fashioned shoe polish is seldom seen any more? In its place is the fine oil polish. Sometimes men ask for a shine of the old polish, but not often, though; but what I wanted to say is that the bootblacks prefer the new polish, which shines with the rub of a rag, while the old-fashioned stuff requires more time, and, what is more to the point, a vast lot of 'elbow grease.' To bring a shine with the use of the old-fashioned stuff takes twice as long and doesn't last any longer."

In Their Proper Order.

Mrs. Muchwiedde—I saw Mrs. Frivies to-day and she had a new bonnet. Mrs. Tenthime—So? "Yes; and a new fall coat." "Indeed?" "Yes; and a lovely new husband." —Philadelphia Post.