

GIFTS BREAK ALL RECORDS

PRESENTS TO MISS ALICE ARE WORTH A MILLION

Large Quantities of Potatoes, Turnips and Pumpkins Being Sent by Bucolic Admirers of Bride-to-Be.

Washington—Miss Alice Roosevelt will probably receive a greater number and more varied selection of wedding presents than any other bride in the history of this country, if not in the world.

Estimates made fix the number of presents at 4000 and aggregating over \$1,000,000 in value. Many of the gifts—those to be made by various cities of this country and by governments of foreign countries—are already known, but there is no one who will venture to guess as to the number of barrels of potatoes, turnips, pumpkins and other eatables that will ultimately be contributed to the bride's larder.

Even at this early day a clerk is being kept busy receiving for consignments of vegetables and fruit that have come from as far west as California and as far south as Florida. Innumerable cases of choice wines have been received from the vineyards of the north and from California, and these merely give an inkling of what are to come. The articles are being piled up in a room set aside for the purpose. The room is already nearly filled and what disposition is to be made of the substantial gifts that are expected is not known.

American Firm Gets Contract.

St. Petersburg.—Another section of the contract for the electrification of the street-car system of St. Petersburg was awarded to the American Westinghouse Company. It covers the roadbed and rails of that section and involves \$1,675,000. The power will be generated at Intra Falls, Finland, and will be transmitted 120 miles.

TROLLEY FOR KOREA.

Order Placed With American Concern for a Complete Electric Equipment.

Pittsburgh.—The Hermit Kingdom is waking up at last, thanks to the Japanese. Among the foreign orders announced from the offices of Westinghouse Company, was one which calls for the complete electrical equipment of a street railway in the tight little principality. The order came from the American-Korean Electric Company.

What is more, when Korea's street railway is completed it will be more up-to-date than many of those in American cities, for it is to be equipped with the famous alternating, single-phase system.

ENDS CROWDED CAR PROBLEM.

Cleveland's New Law Fixes Capacity and Violators Will be Prosecuted by Courts.

Cleveland.—The health board is boasting that it has solved the crowded street car problem. The new code says a car shall accommodate as many passengers as it can seat, plus half again as many. City officials say arrests will follow the violation of the code, which goes into effect Monday. Notice to this effect will be sent to the company by the city, and the company will be ordered to post signs in the cars calling attention to the number of persons who may ride in each particular car.

Conductors and officials of the company are subject to arrest for violations. It is likely that the health officer will detail sanitary patrolmen to watch the cars and make some arrests to test the law.

Lord Lieutenant Enters Dublin.

Dublin.—The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his state entry into the Irish capital last Saturday. The streets were thronged with holiday makers and there was a profuse display of huzzing.

Kind Words for Old Nevada.

Forty-one years ago, on October 31 last, Nevada was admitted to the sisterhood of states. She was a precious child, not especially fair to look upon, but immensely wealthy, and for short time a brilliant career was predicted for her. Then reverses came, her wealth had gone to beautify and enrich her more comely sisters, and those to whom her treasures had been given with a prodigal hand mocked and despised her. In her poverty there were none save her own children who loved her and remained loyal.

With the lapse of years has come another change. At the age of 41, Nevada is more beautiful than when budding into womanhood, and the wealth of youth has been dispensed in the galaxy of states there is none fairer, none who woe with a more subtle charm. The eyes of the world are looking longingly in her direction. Her mountains crowned with diadems of snow and interlaced with bands of copper, silver and gold appeal to the eye and imagination as never before. Her valleys, carpeted with green, and resplendent with agricultural possibilities, are viewed with greater appreciation.

Hail, dear young Nevada, "fat, fair and forty." May you grow more beautiful with the years, and may each succeeding year be more prosperous than the last.—Progressive West.

MISSION IS LOOTED.

Armed Band of Chinese Bind and Rob Americans in Canton District.

Hongkong.—The residence of Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, the American Presbyterian missionary at Fati, in the district of Canton, was looted by an armed band of Chinese. The missionaries were bound, and their clothes, watches and silver, valued at \$1900 were taken by the robbers.

Dr. Beattie is in charge of five of the day schools of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America at Fati.

Ohio Legislature Would Let People Elect Senator.

Salem, Ore.—Governor Chamberlain has received a communication from Ohio stating that the Legislature will pass resolutions inviting other States to join a movement to secure an amendment to the national constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a popular vote. Governor Chamberlain replied that he is heartily in favor of the movement and will co-operate in bringing about the conclusion sought.

PICKED FOR OLYMPIC GAMES.

California Athletes Will Meet At Comers at Athens in May.

Athletes, all over the world already have begun training for the Olympic games to be held in Athens, Greece, next May. Los Angeles particularly are interested, for among the entries from the United States is picked Charles Parsons, who made such a fine record in the sprints while attending the University of Southern California. He is now registered at the University of Wisconsin.

Norman Dole, the champion pole vaulter who hails from Riverside, and made his marvelous record of twelve feet and one and one-half inches in clearing the bar while at Stanford university will be a contestant.

A. W. Plaw, the greatest hammer thrower on the Pacific Coast, also is among the entries. He attended the University of California and for a long time held the record.

TIE A STUDENT TO TOMBSTONE.

Victim of Nevada Tells of His Awful Experience.

Reno.—W. C. Harris, the student who was compelled to discontinue his work at the University of Nevada as the result of being hazed by upper class men, tells a horrifying tale of the treatment he received at the hands of his tormentors.

Harris tells how he was taken from the dormitory at the college, blindfolded and forced to walk for several hundred yards in a ditch of ice cold water. His captors walked on the banks of the ditch on each side of him and forced him to remain in the water. He states that he was then taken from the ditch to a nearby graveyard, tied to a tombstone and severely beaten. Tiring of this sport his tormentors forced him to partially disrobe and "run the gauntlet" while the upper class men whipped him with wet towels.

He alleges that he was then required to climb a haystack, and as he was unable to do this he was picked up bodily and thrown several feet in the air. He alighted on the back of his head, and after that was in a state of semi-consciousness for several hours, requiring the attention of a physician. The upper class men enter an emphatic denial to the statements of Harris, saying that he collapsed from fright before being subjected to any indignities or maltreatment.

Some Location Laws.

A citizen of the United States may locate as many claims on one lode as he cares to perform the assessment work on, and he may re-locate as many claims abandoned by others as he may find, either on one lode or on several lodes. No claim can be located by a stranger on agricultural ground, and the owner of agricultural ground is not required to locate a vein or lode which he may discover on his own land, but he has no rights beyond the vertical boundaries of his property. Before a patent is issued for a placer claim, the land department requires that proof consisting of the affidavits of two or more witnesses, should be filed showing that there are no known lodes, or veins, within the tract applied for. This is the law and must be followed. No one can enter a patented placer location and locate a vein not known to exist before the application was made for the placer patent.—The Searchlight, Nevada.

THROWS DYNAMITE OFF BURNING SCOW.

Courageous Man Prevents Explosion on a Government Craft.

New York.—The Government drill scow Hudson, having on board some 500 pounds of dynamite cartridges, caught fire, and but for the courageous action of Watchman Abraham C. Quinn, who stayed on board until he had thrown the greater part of the explosive overboard, serious damage would have been done to surrounding property.

Quinn was the only person aboard the Hudson. When the fire broke out he began to throw the cases of dynamite cartridges overboard. After he had disposed of more than half of them, he was forced to quit the scow. Firemen then extinguished the flames before they reached the cartridges. The scow was filled and sank.

Mount Vesuvius in Eruption.

Naples.—Mount Vesuvius is in eruption from a fissure 400 meters in length on the right side of the mountain. It is a magnificent sight.

THE ORANGE FROM ARIZONA

THIS PRODUCT DELIGHTS PEOPLE OF THE EAST

Product from Salt River Valley Groves Brings High Prices and Industry Progresses with Amazing Rapidity.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Few people in the United States and, strange to say, comparatively few in Arizona, realize the importance of the orange industry in the Salt River valley near this city. It is generally known that the fruit is grown here, but people do not stop to consider the quality of the Arizona orange.

During the season just closed orange growers all over the country were astonished at the prices which the Arizona fruit brought on the New York market. Through the entire season Arizona oranges sold for twice as much as oranges grown in any other part of the country, and at times they brought more than twice as much. Imported oranges could not compare with the Arizona product.

Fruit periodicals in the East made mention of the exceptionally good prices paid for Arizona oranges and wondered at the cause. They could not account for the superiority in flavor and quality of the fruit from the Salt River valley.

The Salt River Valley Orange Growers' Association shipped eleven carloads of oranges to the New York market during the season. These shipments consisted of 1268 whole boxes and 5815 half boxes, exclusive of "gift" boxes. The second carload of oranges brought the highest price, as it netted \$293.73. The highest price received for any one lot was paid for forty boxes, which brought \$4.15 per half box. The car which sold the lowest was shipped December 12 and sold December 25. It brought \$1.43, and after paying freight and expenses of selling netted \$991.

The first carload of oranges was shipped November 26, selling in New York on December 8, while the last car was shipped December 29, and sold January 16. While most of the fruit shipped was of good quality, a few poor lots were sent which sold at low figures and depreciated the price of better oranges.

Praise For The Product.

The manager of the Redlands, Cal., Orange Growers' Association wrote to W. H. Robinson, secretary of the Salt River Valley Orange Growers' Association, and congratulated him upon the splendid prices which the local orange growers had received for their fruit and asked for information as to how they were obtained. Florida fruit publications also are at a loss to understand why the Arizona product sells so much higher than the fruit of the region in which they are published.

The superiority of the Arizona oranges is probably due to the unsurpassed fertility of the valley land. The orange lands lie a few miles north of this city just a short distance south of a range of mountains. The mountains form an excellent protection for the orange groves. Owing to the fact that the valley is not sufficiently advertised the local lands sell for half what California orange lands bring, while the Arizona oranges sell for twice as much as the California product.

FAVOR HEAVY CALIBER REVOLVER.

Changes to Be Made in Order to Secure a Bullet with Greater Stopping Power.

Washington.—The War Department has decided to go back to the heavy caliber for army revolvers and to adopt a cartridge proposed by the Ordnance Bureau carrying a bullet of .45-caliber to replace the .38-caliber now in use. The reason for the change is that it is desired to have a bullet with greater stopping power than that now in use. Opportunity also is given for a decided innovation in the type of the revolver. The Ordnance Bureau has invited manufacturers of pistols to enter into a competition and to submit types of revolvers either of the automatic kind or along the lines of those now used by the army. All weapons submitted, however, must be made for use of the .45-caliber cartridge, which has been adopted. The competition will take place some months hence.

Peru Secretly Preparing for a War With Chile.

Valparaiso, Chile.—An article signed by a former general, warning Chile against Peru, has caused a sensation here, the writer demonstrating that Peru is silently and steadily preparing to drag Chile into another war.

Mme. Humbert Released.

Paris.—Following a decision of the authorities Saturday, the notorious Mme. Therese Humbert was released from prison on condition that she make her home with her brother, Roman d'Aurignac.

Glanders Among Cavalry Horses.

Salinas.—A United States veterinary surgeon from the San Francisco Presidio who has been investigating reported cases of glanders among the horses belonging to the Fourth Cavalry at Mazon. Already twenty-eight animals in one troop have been ordered killed. Sixty-five others are under strict surveillance. All remaining horses will be vaccinated.

20 KILLED BY YAQUI INDIANS.

Band of Savages Attack Caravan and After Slaying Guards and Drivers Steal Merchandise and Burn Wagons.

Tucson, Ariz.—Marshall P. Wright, a banker of Hermosillo, who reached Nogales today, confirms the report of the capture by Yaqui Indians of a valuable wagon train near Cobachi and of the killing of twelve Mexican soldiers who were acting as escort and of the eight teamsters who had changed of the wagons.

The train was attacked last Saturday near Cobachi, a few miles from the spot where four American mining men were shot down last summer. The first reports of the affair were discredited but a party directed by George Beebe, general manager of the company owning the wagon train which left Hermosillo last Sunday, has returned to that city with the news that men, wagons and merchandise were utterly annihilated by a band of Indians which must have numbered two hundred.

Details of the attack cannot be obtained for as far as learned, every member of the party was killed. Beebe says that the merchandise carried by the wagon train was valued at \$12,400 and that everything was carried off or burned. The savages made a bonfire of the wagons and the merchandise which they could not carry away and took the horses and mules with them. Some of the bodies had been thrown in the fire while others had not been disturbed except that the Indians made away with the rifles and ammunition belts which the Mexican soldiers carried.

OUR COMMERCE WITH ITALY.

Trade for the Fiscal Year of 1905 Aggregates \$77,500,000—In Thirty Years Over a Billion.

Washington.—A statement by the department of commerce and labor shows that the commerce between Italy and the United States in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated \$77,500,000, almost equally divided between imports and exports.

Exports from the United States to Italy the last fiscal year were valued at \$38,740,607. Imports from Italy in the same year were valued at \$38,628,579. In thirty years our trade with Italy has aggregated considerably more than \$1,000,000,000, of which \$586,000,000 represented imports and \$530,000,000 exports.

California Items of Interest.

Louis J. Wilde has purchased eighteen acres of land near National City and will endeavor to demonstrate the feasibility of practical silk farming in San Diego county.

At the last meeting of the Exeter Lindsay Cantaloupe Association it was decided to order six hundred pounds of the seeds. The association expects to do a very large business this year.

The Oxnard Courier says, California and more particularly this section of it, has never had a more prosperous outlook for a prosperous year. Californians are ruthlessly impairing their magnificent climate by destroying their magnificent forest growth, while 600 Texas farmers have formed a club to plant trees on the Staked Plains.—Sonoma County Farmer.

In Kings County a movement is on foot to ship in several hundred high-grade Hereford heifers with a view of starting a new class of beef cattle on the Coast. These cattle, as is known, are great rustlers and fatten on less stuff than any other type of beef stock.

The Ukiah Times has the following item concerning stock conditions in Mendocino county: "The winter is proving a very hard one on stock. Most of the farmers have fed out all their hay and there is no grass on the ranges. There is sure to be a great loss in both sheep and cattle."

The Kern County Land Company and all the allied canal companies filed a suit against the Associated Oil Company and each and every oil company operating in the Kern River field and judgment is asked to take such measures as will protect the river from the accumulated and waste oil that now or may find its way to the river.

A new way of exterminating gophers has been officially published by the government of France. By the use of a certain virus, a disease similar to typhoid fever is communicated to the animals. The disease is very contagious and 95 per cent. of the pests die within two weeks. The cost of extermination is put at 40 cents an acre and the work is done in the spring.—Cal. Cultivator.

The wine industry of California is steadily gaining volume as our wines improve, their qualities become recognized, and less of our best wine is sold under foreign labels. The wine industry is very remunerative to growers on rich valley lands at \$15 per ton for grapes, an average price of which we seem reasonably assured.

Japan to Increase Navy.

Tokio.—At a meeting of the secret budget committee delegates representing the government said that the Japanese expected to increase the tonnage of her navy to 400,000 tons by the end of the fiscal year, 1907-08.

To Protect Poultry.

Berkeley.—E. L. Coryell of the Humane Society announced that he will soon issue orders to express companies to desist from shipping poultry under conditions that involve needless cruelty to the fowls. He will demand that sufficient room be given poultry in crates to move about.

On the Wrong Side.

Reed.—That man is always on the wrong side of a question. Egbert—How do you know? "Why, I've known him for twenty years, and in all that time I never knew him to think the same way as I have!"

IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND ORCHARDISTS

An Acre For the Boy—The Sugar Beet—Nature Study Idea—Between Fence and Sidewalk. Reclaim Million Acres.

An Acre for the Boy.

I believe in giving the boy or girl an acre or two of good land close to the house upon the understanding that I am to furnish trees, plants and seeds to stock the plot, and that he or she is first to supply the family with all the fruit and vegetables the family can use, and then have the balance to sell to best advantage, the proceeds to be his or her own. This will serve to center the children's interest in the farm and the conviction will soon follow that there is no place where a person can live as independent and pure a life as in the country.—W. G., in Prairie Farmer.

Soil For the Sugar Beet.

The sugar beet does not require a particular kind of soil for its proper production. In general, soils are described for practical purposes as clayey, sandy, loamy, or alluvial soils; all of these soils will produce beets. The black prairie soils also have been found, with proper cultivation, to produce excellent beets. Perhaps the best soil may be described as a sandy loam; a soil containing a happy equilibrium between organic matters, clay, and sand.

In general it may be said that any soil which will produce a good crop of Indian corn, wheat, or potatoes will, under proper cultivation, produce a good crop of sugar beets. The soil on which sugar beets are grown, however, should be reasonably level, and this being the case, it should be well drained. Natural drainage on level soil being somewhat difficult, it is advantageous that tile drainage be practiced. It would be difficult to grow sugar beets on level land without good drainage, especially in a rainy season.—Farmer's Bulletin.

The Nature Study Idea.

"Nature study often sets our thinking in the right direction of our daily doing. It relates the school room to the life the child is to lead. It makes the common and familiar affairs seem to be worth while. Essentially it is not an ideal for the school any more than it is for the home; but so completely do we delegate all work of teaching to the school, that nature study effort comes to be, in practice, a school-room subject. I wish every parent as well as every professional teacher, could see the importance of first instructing the child in the very things that it is seeing. The ideal of the parent or the teacher should be to bring the child into sympathetic relation with its world; but whatever may be in the mind or hope of the teacher, so far as the child is concerned as a natural effort of actual observation of definite objects and phenomena."—L. H. Bailey.

Between Fence and Sidewalk.

Living in a town which is not fenceless, it was found that the foot-wide strip of sod outside the fence between it and the sidewalk was hard to keep looking presentable. It was impossible to cut that grass with a lawn mower and hand-clipping 120 feet of frontage is something of a task. The soil was turned under, and a row of portulacae, mignonette and sweet alyssum seed planted.

The second season enough self-sown "volunteers" appeared to make reseeded unnecessary. In the two seasons there has been no instance of a blossom or plant being disturbed, although many people, including school children, pass daily.

One of the greatest pleasures of this idea is that it is being copied by others in this town, and, if the plan is new, it is hoped that this mention of it will "pass it on."

Nearly any low-growing plant suitable for borders will do nicely for this purpose. Pansies, dwarf nasturtiums or bush peas may be used where soil, moisture and other conditions are suitable.—H. R. M., in Garden Magazine.

Care of Large Budded Citrus Trees.

Orange trees that have been budded during the past season will need constant attention to get the best out of the new growth. Nothing should be allowed to start except what is intended to remain on the tree. These young shoots are very persistent where the tops of old trees have been cut off, and will come again and again until they form little projections which send out shoots whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself. Where these projections are very large they should be cut off with a sharp pruning knife. If the young growth on the bud gets spindling or top-heavy, cut back or pinch out the terminal bud which will cause them to grow stocky. The best results can be secured by increasing vigilance.

Cultivation.

Towards the end of the month, and when the hardest of the rains are over, cultivation will be in order, where it is not intended to plow again, and after that cultivation at frequent intervals will be necessary to retain the moisture and give access to air and moisture in the soil.

"HELLO! MAD DOG COMING!"

Thus Farmers 'Phone One Another of Approach of Rabid Canines and Save Trouble.

Winsted, Conn.—Telephones in the farming districts are being used almost daily to exterminate dogs, which are developing rabies with remarkable frequency.

Whenever a dog thus afflicted is seen in the country the farmers telephone ahead to their neighbors, who shoot the animal and save their live stock.

Importance of Lettuce.

Lettuce is our most important salad plant and one of the most varied of our cultivated vegetables. In this country alone it is listed under more than three hundred varietal names and represents more than a hundred distinct varieties. Being in demand at all seasons of the year, it is probably grown under more varied outdoor and indoor conditions than any other vegetable. Five hundred acres, producing about 250,000 pounds of seed, are planted in California every year alone. More than 8,000 pounds of one variety have been used in a single year by one American house.

The Imperial Valley.

Five years ago the Imperial valley was a desert waste, without water, without settlement, without development of any kind. Today it gives indications of what is to come. Fully half of the valley has passed into private ownership, and is under irrigation, or is being brought under irrigation, and the remaining lands are being taken up at a rate which insures the ultimate development of the entire valley, but it may be many years before the Imperial country is fully developed.

Forest Planting.

The report on forest planting operations which have been carried on within the Pike's Peak forest reserve shows very satisfactory progress along all lines. In Clearcreek gulch near Clyde 40,000 western yellow pine and 10,000 red fir seedlings were planted last spring under the directions of the forestry service at an elevation of 9300 feet and although the season was unfavorable for tree growth, the result was quite encouraging. Fire lines fifty feet wide have been cleared around the planted area and all dry brush and dead trees were piled and burned. Nursery work has progressed at Clyde, Rosemont and Bear Creek. Large numbers of seedlings will be ready next spring for transplanting to various points within the reserve.—Field and Farm.

Success Assured.

No objections raised by individual Congressmen or Senators can permanently check the progress of the great movement for national irrigation. It has got beyond that stage. The purposes of the movement are now too well understood by the people, the press, and by many enlightened members of Congress for its progress to be permanently blocked. The success of a movement that is so desirable, so reasonable, and so profitable to the nation at large, is only a question of time—and of a very short time.—L. A. Times.

MAY RECLAIM MILLION ACRES.

Government Favors Proposition Concerning Sacramento Valley.

Sacramento—Frederick Newell, who is at the head of the federal reclamation service, in an interview, says that the government favors a \$24,000,000 appropriation to reclaim 1,200,000 acres of land in the Sacramento valley. If the large land owners agree to cut up their holdings in tracts of not more than 160 acres each, actual work by the government may begin within a year.

Alkali Land Cure.

Washington—Representative Needham asked Secretary Wilson to drain a large tract of land near Fresno and wash alkali out of the soil. Secretary Wilson indicated his willingness to comply, as did Elwood Mead, chief of the Bureau of the Irrigation and Draining Investigation. They said the money is available. The plan is to demonstrate the efficiency of the system which will make all alkali-laden soil good for agricultural purposes.

CHEAP HEN A PRIZE FOWL.

Cochin Costing 75 Cents Beats Its High-Priced Rivals at a Poultry Show.

Stamford, Conn.—A hen purchased for seventy-five cents last July was awarded the special prize as being the best fowl in all the show going on here under the auspices of the Stamford Poultry association, with hundreds of entries and scores of classes composed of chickens from all over the country.

The prize winner is a black cochin hen and John T. Howard, its owner, bought it last summer from Clayton Purdy, a fancier.

Names of New Nevada Camps.

The names of the new camps in Nevada are mostly of Plute origin. The Plutes—an Indian tribe—formerly traversed the region. "Pah," a termination frequent in such names, means water; so that Tonopah means "quiet pools." Panamint is usually spelt without the "h," but it ought to be Pah-namint, which stands for "water from snow." The highest peak of the Panamint range is snowclad throughout the year. Furnace creek rises between the peak and the Funeral range, being fed by the snows of both ranges.