

PEACE IS AT LAST ASSURED

SUCH IS THE RESULT OF THE RECENT CONFERENCE

Neither France nor Germany, however, is entirely satisfied with decision reached at Algiers.

Paris.—Foreign Minister Bourgeois at an early date will address the chamber of deputies setting forth the government's view as the result of the conference on Moroccan reforms at Algiers.

The agreement is hailed with satisfaction by officials and by the public press, which was weary of the prolonged controversy and the disturbing possibilities of war.

The view in official quarters is that France secures a fair degree of success on the principal relating to the police and state bank.

Neither Entirely Satisfied.

However, it is recognized that neither France nor Germany has secured all that was wanted. France's desire to have control of the police was partially realized in her being allowed to police the important Atlantic ports, including Mogador, which Germany was suspected as coveting and also with her ally, Spain, to police Tangier and Casablanca.

On the other hand, it is thought that Germany's desire to internationalize Morocco was partly realized, as the Franco-Spanish police is subordinated to an inspector who will report to the diplomatic corps.

Thus both countries in a measure were successful, but each is so safeguarded that neither will be able to claim a victory.

France's pacific penetration of Morocco, it is thought, is remotely postponed, as it is likewise to the cream of the vast northwest African empire. Aside from the details of the great achievement, the officials consider that the agreement between France and Germany assures the preservation of the peace of Europe.

What Printer's Ink Will Do.

Cripple Creek, says Profit and Loss, "was made" by printer's ink. This is the generally held theory of Colorado people, and while Nature certainly had something to do with it, there is but little question that the manner in which it so quickly became known to the public, and in consequence became very quickly developed, was the result of the wide publicity it received at the hands of the press, and other wise through the effective agency of printer's ink.

The life of the camp, just the same as life of the individual mine, is dependent on enthusiasm, and thrice blessed indeed are the camps whose people appreciate this fact, and who are fortunate in having good, live, up-to-date, enthusiastic and enterprising newspapers, which are not afraid to let the world know the possibilities offered by the development of the camp's mineral resources.

The enthusiasm of the local press in mining communities has had much to do with the success of these districts. When the silver slump came many districts were left with but one loyal supporter—the local paper. How hard these publications worked and what their publishers endured, is known only to themselves.

Today they are reaping the reward for their enthusiasm, in witnessing the rejuvenation which they had so constantly and fervently predicted during the darkest of the dark days.

Here's health and success to the newspaper man of the mining camp—he deserves more than he can ever get.—The Searchlight, Nev.

Arbor Day.

Searchlight, Nev.—Governor John Sparks has recommended that Monday, April 9, be observed as Arbor Day throughout the State.

DAMAGES OF THE BOER WAR

Compensation Committee Gives Claimants a Total of \$47,500,000.

Johnesburg.—South Africa's compensation committee, which has been examining claims for losses sustained during the Boer war, has completed its labors. The committee examined no less than 89,000 demands, the aggregate of which forms a total approximately of \$310,000,000. Forty-seven million five hundred thousand dollars has been allowed for the settlement of these claims.

180,000 Idle as a Result of Drought.

Seville.—Spain is suffering from a drought which has ruined all agriculture and thrown no less than 180,000 laborers out of work. The famous province of Andalusia has had no rain since the first week in January.

The landowners ruined by the ten months' drought of last year can do nothing. The relief works instituted by the government and the local authorities give employment to only 24,000 men.

Government Cites Packers.

Chicago.—The government, through District Morrison, caused the issuance of twelve subpoenas for as many men who are prominent in the packing industry. The subpoenas cite the men to appear at the trial of the packing corporations, which is set for September 10. The men for whom they were issued are J. Ogden Armour, Arthur Meeker, C. W. Armour, P. A. Valentine, S. A. Roberts, L. A. Carter, Edward F. Swift, C. F. Swift, D. E. Hartwell, A. H. Veeder, Robert McManus and Arthur Evans.

One is not likely to get rich suddenly in poultry business, but one can meet a lot of good fellows among poultrymen and make a living easier than in any other business.

CHINESE BOYCOTT IS RAPIDLY DYING OUT

ADVICE TO THIS EFFECT JUST RECEIVED

San Francisco Merchants Who are in Close Touch With Orient Say Former Conditions Will Soon Be Established.

San Francisco.—Direct information from the trade ports and centers of China is to the effect that the boycott against goods shipped from the United States is rapidly dying out and that there is a prospect of an early and full resumption of business.

Such advices come to rich and influential Chinese merchants of this city who maintain intimate business relations with the big cities of China.

They have been received by the six companies and cover all of China that is known to the American business man coming from Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

They say that progressive Chinese are gradually overcoming the hostility of the less advanced classes and growing openly defiant of the viceroys, who, it is alleged have fostered the anti-American feeling.

The building of the Canton-Hankow railway is said to be exerting a powerful influence in favor of trade with America, and has almost won back, says the Chinese writers, the sympathy of those importers of food-stuffs from this country who have been looking for an excuse to renew their business with American firms.

Local Chinese merchants predict an end in the near future of all trade differences.

THE POWER OF THE DESERT

The Gasoline Engine An Important Factor in Mining Industry.

Out in the desert mining camps, where fuel is scarce and almost unobtainable, when the windlass has gone the limit of its usefulness, when the horse-whim has ceased to fulfill all requirements and its use becomes so expensive as to prohibit its further employment, the owner of the mine, the prospect, no matter how much means he may be able to command, is, according to the Salt Lake Mining Review, at a standstill and a problem is presented that must be solved before he can continue operating and before he can maintain the development of his property successfully and profitably.

A few years ago, before the invention and application of the gasoline engine, when the mining man of desert camps had reached the limit of the windlass, the limit of his horse-whim, in nine cases out of ten he had reached a point that meant that he must suspend operations, entirely, unless his time and energies were to be devoted to surface exploration. But, when the gasoline engine came a different phase was given to the situation, and light began to glimmer in the distance where, heretofore, all had been gloom and disappointment, for it was easy to haul in a gasoline plant, easy to secure a regular supply of gasoline.

Finding that this engine answers every purpose for power, that gasoline as a fuel was cheaper and more economical than wood or coal, and so easy to handle, this motive power began to be used for other purposes, and it was not long before the gasoline engine was utilized for the generation of compressed air for drilling purposes, and before, with a dynamo attachment, it was employed in combination with electric drills and in furnishing the electric fluid for both power and lighting purposes.

Like the telephone, the automobile and other useful and wonderful inventions of late years, the gasoline engine has come to stay, and in localities where fuel and water are scarce it is now successfully used in any and every capacity to which steam and electricity can be applied, and it is now widely recognized as the "Power of the Desert."—The Searchlight, Nev.

CONGRESS OPENS IN MEXICO

Spring Session is Now On—President Diaz Announces Foreign Relations Satisfactory.

Mexico City.—President Diaz opened the spring session of congress Sunday evening. In his message he states the government will instruct delegates to the Pan-American congress to be held at Rio Janeiro in July that the Mexican government has approved the adhesion of Mexico to the terms of the Geneva conference respecting neutrality of hospitals in time of war, and that the government has signified its willingness to take part in the proposed second peace conference at The Hague.

President Diaz states that the foreign relations of Mexico are most satisfactory.

Avalanches to be Tunnelled.

Durango, Colo.—The Denver & Rio Grande railroad officials have decided they are unable to remove the huge avalanches which obstruct the track between here and Silverton, and have set a force of men to work digging through all the larger slides. They expect these tunnels will last until late in the summer.

During the past month more snow has fallen in the hills around this piece of track than has ever been known in the history of the country.

Newspaper Changes.

Portland.—C. J. Owne, for many years editor and manager of the Evening Telegram of this city, has resigned his position to accept the business management of the San Francisco Morning Call. James F. Taylor, who for some time past has been news editor of the Daily Telegraph, will succeed Mr. Owne, and Hugh Hume will assume the duties of news editor. All three were formerly California newspapermen and are well known in the profession.

IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND ORCHARDISTS

Big Profits in Trees—Lemons Will Soar Again—Ornament the Home—The Mortgage Lifter—Olives and Figs—Bee Tent

Big Profits in Trees.

Get right away from the idea that because trees do not grow and ripen as fast as other crops, forestry in the wood lot will benefit future generations only, says Farming for March. Most forest trees will reach commercial size well within an ordinary life-time, and many of them in a much shorter period.

Did it ever occur to you that this country offers today few investments which equal in safety and in net returns the thrifty-growing tree of a commercially valuable kind? Don't fall into the way of thinking that the only interest which a tree yields is its annual growth. That in itself shows a fair return. But your trees are not only increasing in size; they are also increasing rapidly in value.

A few days' work in the wood lot each year will yield more money for the same effort than any other work on the farm. This is a strong statement, but the facts bear it out.

Lemons Will Soar Again.

"There is not a reasonable doubt that California lemon growers will see prices for their product soaring again next summer." That is what Julius H. Campani, the head of the greatest lemon importing house in New York, told a reporter for the New York Herald, last week. "There is no doubt that the importations of lemons from the Mediterranean districts," he continued, "will be about 300,000 boxes short for the year. That freeze in Spain and Sicily in February of last year damaged the trees in most of the old lemon groves of Southern Europe so that it will be two or three years more before they recover their vitality. Lemon groves in California in frostless belts and where they have plenty of irrigation water are going to be gold mines above earth this year and next. I expect to see lemons sell at \$7 a box in New York and the larger cities before October. If we have a long spell of hot weather in mid-summer this year, we shall see the highest prices ever paid for lemons. The California shippers who have contracts for lemons at a cent a pound for this year, will make a wad of money and stand a good chance for taking in fortunes."—Review.

Ornament the Home.

In a country like California, where climatic conditions conspire to the growth of most delicate trees, plants and shrubs, there is no excuse for a home being without those ornamental trees, flowers and plants which add so generously to the beauty and value of a place. It does not require expensive trees nor plants to relieve a place of its monotonous conditions, for beauty is not necessarily expensive.

The most lovely things in all this world are oftentimes the most simple. If we will but give even small attention to our yards and gardens we can transform them into objects of perpetual beauty, add to our own pleasure and incidentally increase the value of our property.—L. A. Times.

The Mortgage Lifter.

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department at Washington, puts the hog second in point of agricultural profit among the farm crops of the country.

For the past quarter of a century the Middle West farmers have been pushing the hog industry with as great activity as they have the cattle interest, and today they are rewarded in a greater percent of profit than is received.

In California the hog and hen are forging to the front in the same ratio of excellence as they are in the East, with absolute certainty of becoming the staple industries of the State.—Cal. Cultivator.

Olives and Figs.

There has been a great interest taken in olives and figs in the upper country this season and much new acreage has been set out to these two fruits, both of which have done well in most sections. There has been such an active demand for olives for pickling, which, with good crops and fair prices, has had the effect of turning attention to the olive, while the remarked success of the Smyrna fig, since the introduction of the Blastophaga, has served to bring that fruit to the front. All through both the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys there are very large areas of excellent land suited to these fruits, and the climate is perfect for them. It is not likely that either will reach the orange, prune or raisin, in importance, but the olive and the fig, from present indications, will before many years take no mean rank among our fruit products, stepping up very close to the front.

Growing Squash.

A warm, light, rich soil, deeply worked, is best. Plenty of stable manure will be repaid by increased yield. Plant summer varieties in elevated hills, 4 feet apart each way, as soon as the ground is warm. Place the seed upright, with the eye down, and cover 1 to 3 inches deep. Late varieties should be planted in hills 6 to 8 feet each way, leaving four plants to a hill. Another way is to plant in rows 12 to 20 feet apart and thin to 6 feet between the hills in the row. Early beans or peas may be cultivated between the rows, to be cleared away in July. Weeds must be kept down and moisture held by cultivation. The hand hoe must be used after the vines begin to run.

COLOR IN CATTLE

Scotch Stockmen Discover That the Trade Has Taste in Making Purchases.

At the shows and sales of pure breed cattle which have just been held in Scotland, says the Houston Post, questions of color have been coming under discussion as if they never had had a serious reviewing and arguments for and against certain shades are pulled up every now and then by "What do the foreigners say?" Galloway men can scarcely be said to have a color question except on special occasions when some one with a fondness for what is not always on the card wonders whether the South-western cattle, like the Aberdeen-Angus, are in danger of becoming too black. However, experts say that if Galloway men as a body were as wise as a select few they would persistently aim at the preservation of that soft touch of brown in the hair which a bygone race of breeders held to be a sign of quality or of desirable feeding and milking properties.

During the last few years there has been a moderate reaction in home shorthorn circles against the pursuit of dark colors. A rich red is an honored possession, but a few whites are more than tolerated by numbers of breeders who wish to preserve medium shades of roan as seen in animals with dark heads and necks and light colored bodies. "Mealy roans," or those blendings in which white has the least surface, were common enough when American dollars had little influence on British home-steads, but the dark roan, a stranger to the "meal," is now, of course, a more favored quantity because it suits the South African market.

Bee Tent.

This is simply an enclosure made of wire gauze or cloth or both which we can place over the hive and in which we work as we are called to manipulate the bees. The cover is supported by a light frame. The one which I usually used is about six feet each way. This also seems to quiet the bees. In this enclosure they seem to lose all disposition to sting. This also serves to prevent robbing in case we must handle our bees when they are not gathering any honey. In times of working with bees that have foul brood, an oil cloth covering the whole space of the bee tent as a floor will greatly lessen the danger of spreading disease. I would not think of keeping bees without such a tent.

Italian Carniolan bees are far more amiable than are black ones. For this reason, if for no other, I should always keep one of these races. They have other merits that make them desirable.—Cal. Cultivator.

The Care of Cattle.

The Connecticut Commissioner of Domestic Animals examined 3003 for tuberculosis last year, and condemned 87, allowing an average value of \$12.54. The commissioner says it has been his aim to impress upon the owner the fact that the mangel lately occupied by a tuberculous animal is almost sure to become contaminated and that a healthy animal would be likely to contract the disease if permitted to occupy the stall and eat from the manger before they had been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. He adds "six good rules," viz:

"Admit as much sunlight as possible into the stable.

"Whitewash the walls, ceilings and stanchions at least once every year.

"Use common sense about turning cows out from a warm barn to stay in inclement weather.

"Make every cow in the herd occupy the same stall every time.

"Cleanse and disinfect thoroughly after removing a tuberculous animal.

"When you discover symptoms of tuberculosis, promptly call a veterinarian and have the animal examined."

—Country Gentleman.

Setting Hens.

A writer in the seventeenth century gives interesting directions on how to set a hen. Among other things he says:

"The best time to set hens, to have the best, largest and most kindly chickens, is in February, in the increase of the moon so that she may hatch or disclose her chickens in the increase of the next moon. It is held a brood of March chickens is worth three broods of any other; you may set hens from March till October, and have good chickens, but not after by any means, for the winter is a great enemy to their breeding.

"A hen doth sit twenty-one daies, just, and then hatcheth, but peahens, turkeys, geese ducks and other waterfowl sit thirty; so that if you set your hen, as you may do upon any of their eggs, you set her upon them nine daies before you set her upon her own.

"A hen will cover nineteen eggs well, and that is the most in true rule she should cover but upon what number soever you set her, let it be odd, for so the eggs will lie round, close, and in even proportion together.

"It is good when you lay your eggs first under your hens, and then so watch the hen, to see if she busie herself to turn them from one side to the other, which if you find one doth not then when she riseth from the eggs to feed or bath herself, you may supply that office, and turn every egg yourself.—Poultry.

COLONISTS MAY GO TO MEXICO

President of Emigration Society to Purchase Eighty-five Square Miles of Land.

Monterey, Mex.—D. F. Whitaker, president of the Oklahoma Emigration society, is in the city for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming of 10,000 colored colonists to Mexico.

These colonists plan to buy eighty-five square miles of land in the southern part of the state of Tamaulipas, about sixty-five miles from Tampico, and put it all in cultivation as soon as possible. The movement has been pending two years.

This is one of the largest colonization ever proposed in Northern Mexico.

CAPTAIN OF JAPANESE STEAMER IS ARRESTED

CHARGED WITH VIOLATING THE STATUTE

Claim Set Up That Four Hundred and Eighty-eight Passengers Were Carried in the Steerage Without Proper Accommodations.

Honolulu.—Capt. Goings of the Japanese steamer America Maru was arrested on complaint of United States District Attorney Brokens, charging a violation of the act to regulate the carrying of passengers. Capt. Goings was released on \$25,000 bail and later sailed for San Francisco.

It is charged that the American Maru brought 488 Japanese passengers in the steerage from Yokohama to Honolulu and that the steerage was not provided with the requisite accommodation as prescribed by the statute which fixes a minimum fine of \$5 for each passenger thus carried.

It is stated that other trans-Pacific steamship captains will be arrested on a similar charge.

GERMAN TRADE IS BOOMING

Increase of \$60,000,000 a Year in South America Noted.

Berlin.—Fresh government statistics for the last ten years show the remarkable growth of German trade in South America during that time. Germany's commerce with South American countries has increased by \$60,000,000 a year, while that of Great Britain has increased only \$45,000,000, and that of the United States \$5,000,000. French trade with South America has decreased slightly.

California Items of Interest.

The icing of orange shipments, en route for the eastern markets has been commenced by the railroads.

The people of Tulare are beginning to take an interest in the proposition for a big May festival.

Articles of incorporation of the California Mexico Cattle Company were filed at San Diego. The capital stock is \$2,000,000.

At Corona a new company has been formed, to incorporate with a capital stock of \$25,000, for the purpose of manufacturing solar heaters and apiary supplies.

The Thermal Cantaloupe Growers' Association has decided to make no contracts for the melons of the coming season. They will market their own production.

Serious trouble is brewing between the sheepmen of Oregon and Washington over a decision of forest reserve land located in Oregon, part of which has been set off to Washington.

The city of Sacramento owns its own water works. It costs the city \$24,500 a year to run them; the city receives \$125,000 income from them, leaving a profit of \$100,000 in round numbers.

The first machinery for a silk factory at San Diego has arrived. There are about 20,000 silk worms in the vicinity of the bay and more eggs are expected soon.—Esccondido Times.

The oil district just north of the city of Bakersfield, Cal., known as the "Kern oil fields," has recently been surveyed by the United States Geological Survey, and as a result the Bakersfield Special map has now been engraved and printed.

The United States Department of Agriculture will again co-operate with Sacramento Valley farmers this year in the experiments of Indian corn culture, and will also undertake cooperative experiments in forage varieties of sorghums.

Butte county citrus growers will set out several thousand acres in oranges this spring. The people believe they can market this fruit annually from three to four weeks in advance of Southern California growers. The experiment will be watched with interest.

Bulletin No. 173 of the College of Agriculture, of the University of California, is most valuable. It is the report on Fertilizers for the year 1906. It gives the results of the analyses made of different fertilizers and their real price cost. This bulletin is free to all California farmers who write to Director Experiment Station, University of California, Berkeley, California.

The Carnegie Institute has decided to send a skilled botanist to Santa Rosa, California, to keep a careful watch of Luther Burbank's work and protect him as far as possible against further publication of absurd stories of his achievements, and to give out authorized statements whenever he has anything of public interest to announce.—Cal. Cultivator.

Texas Vegetable Case.

A decision of considerable interest to those who ship produce by express is that of the Texas Supreme Court, which declares illegal a contract giving a single express company exclusive control of the express business of one railroad line. The decision may not do shippers much good even in Texas, as it is well known that the express companies work in harmony, and this legal permission to compete may not be taken advantage of to any extent. In other parts of the country the tendency of late years has been toward exclusive contracts between railroads and express companies and to discourage competition. The express combination is the most exasperating of the trusts, because, while excluding the public from any real benefit of competition, it fails to return the benefit that might be derived through actual consolidation. It charges the separate rates of separate companies, heaping charge upon charge, but fails to give lower prices, which would result either from real competition or from consolidation. The establishment of the parcels post mail system is the kind of competition needed to bring down express rates. In that event, express companies would be forced to combine to the extent of giving through rates, or else give up a good share of their business to the postal department.—American Cultivator.

MINERS ARE RECOVERING

ARE KEPT IN SEMI-DARKNESS

Survivors of the Courrières Colliery Disaster Regain Their Strength in Hospital.

Lens, France, March 31.—The survivors of the Courrières mine disaster of March 10 who were brought to the surface from Pit No. 2 yesterday passed a good night. Their condition is much ameliorated despite yesterday's excitement. The doctors do not find that they are suffering from fever, except in the case of the youngest man. The floors of the hospital are covered with straw to prevent noise and the patients are kept in semi-darkness. The families of the patients are admitted to see them for very brief periods.

When the prefect visited the men, Nemy, the leader of the rescued party, said:

"I have some additional details to give. My mine boy, Provost, was injured by the explosion and I was obliged to lead and carry him during our search for the outlet. His sharp ears heard three responses to our calls. Afterward I heard men using pickaxes and Provost rapped on a waterpipe. To this we received repeated answerings. It was the noise made by a working party which guided us out."

The work of the salvage parties is delayed owing to the exhaustion of the men and the increasing danger from carbonic gas. An engineer named Weiss, who superintended the excavations in Paris during the search under the auspices of General Horace Porter for the body of Admiral Paul Jones, is superintendent of the salvage work at Courrières.

Nemy is the hero of the hour and a movement is on foot to have the Government decorate him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The survivors of the Courrières disaster have joined in sending a telegram to Hertz, Prussia, thanking the German salvage corps for its assistance.

SWEETWATER IS OVERFLOWING

BIG RESERVOIR AT SAN DIEGO FILLED TO THE BRIM

For the First Time in Eleven Years Water Flows Over the Great Masonry—Now Seventy-five Feet Deep.

San Diego.—Sweetwater reservoir was the mecca which called out several trainloads of excursionists Sunday afternoon and the sight was worth the trip.

For the first time in eleven years the reservoir back of the great masonry dam is full to the running over point and the falls formed by the water passing over the emergency pier in the center and falling nearly 100 feet to the valley below forms a fine picture.

Back of the dam the water is over seventy-five feet deep and there is stored 7,000,000 gallons of the irrigating fluid for the orange and lemon orchards under its distributing system.

All of the reservoirs of the county are filled with the exception of the largest at Lower Otay, which does not contain as much as the Sweetwater but when filled would contain twice as much. The total amount of water on storage is 20,500,000 gallons.

GOVERNMENT BUYS CANAL

Accepts Offer of Washington Irrigation Company—\$2,500,000 for Arid Land Improvement.

Seattle, Wash.—The United States government has accepted the offer of the Washington Irrigation company to sell the Sunnyside Canal and Lateral works, the largest private irrigation system in the northwest, located in Yakima and Benton counties, for \$250,000.

The government, which already has approved the Tieton and Yakima irrigation projects, will water 125,000 acres of arid lands in this state, spending \$2,500,000 within the next three years.

Flint Asks Senate for \$20,000 for Imperial.

Washington.—Unrest among the settlers of Imperial Valley and agitation over uncertainty of titles have impelled Senator Flint to have inserted in the Deficiency bill an appropriation of \$20,000 for a survey of the valley lands. The settlers bought their lands and accepted boundaries that were fixed by private survey. Then the government came in and took over most of the territory and the government surveyors ran different lines from those of the private surveyors of the Imperial Valley company. In many cases the settlers learned that the lands they supposed they had bought were cut off by the government survey.

Packers Hurrying Fruit to Market.

Upland.—Since the advent of favorable weather fruit is being rushed into the packing houses in such quantities that the packers are working from 6:30 o'clock in the morning until 9:30 at night. Over six thousand boxes of oranges were received at Hoffman & Co.'s Exchange Friday last.

Money for Famine Sufferers.

Washington.—The Christian Herald sent in another check for \$25,000 to the state department, through the Red Cross, for transmittal to Japan for the relief of the famine sufferers. This makes the total remittance from this source \$125,000.