

FAREAST PORTS ARE OPENED

DALNY WILL BE AVAILABLE IN NEAR FUTURE

Mikado Does Not Guarantee Safety to Those Who Enter the Interior of Manchuria.

Washington.—The following statement was given out at the Japanese legation:

"Owing to the fact that the withdrawal of the troops from Manchuria not having sufficiently progressed, the Japanese government hitherto has neither permitted citizens and vessels of foreign countries to enter the ports and regions of Manchuria nor allowed foreign consuls to proceed to their posts therein. Considerable progress, however, having now been made in this respect, the Japanese government has decided in accordance with the principals of the open door and equal opportunity advocated by them, to permit citizens and vessels of foreign countries to enter, from May 1, An Tung Hsein and Tu Tung Kao, and allow foreign consuls to proceed to their posts at An Tung Hsein. From June 1 foreign consuls shall be allowed to proceed to their posts at Mukden, and traveling of foreigners in the interior of Manchuria will be permitted so far as military exigencies do not prevent it. It has further been decided that the Japanese government will open Dairen (Talienwan), to the commerce of the world as soon as possible.

"Judging from the present condition of the interior of Manchuria, it is impossible for the authorities to afford such foreign travelers adequate protection and facilities in housing and other matters. Those, therefore, who enter the interior of Manchuria do so entirely at their own risk, and the Japanese government do not hold themselves responsible for any injury or damage which they may sustain from bandits or other marauders."

The place Dairen mentioned in the statement is the same as Dalny, the name by which the town is more popularly known.

Famine Conditions.

Washington.—The latest official cable report received by the National Red Cross from Japan states that the number of people who have to depend upon outside help is over 300,000. Of this number more than 135,000 require a supply of food and the rest are given work and are earning their own livelihood.

Jap Warship Launched.

Tokio.—The Japanese armored cruiser Ikoma of 13,750 tons was successfully launched at Kure.

Field Marshal Oyama Retires.

Tokio.—Field Marshal Oyama, chief of the general staff, is retiring at his own request and General Baron Kodama, governor general of the island of Formosa, will be appointed chief of the general staff. Lieut. Gen. Sakuma will succeed Gen. Kodama as governor general of Formosa.

MINING NEWS IN NEVADA

One of the most sensational discoveries in the history of Goldfield is reported to be upon the property of the Goldfield-Brooklyn Company, in the remote northeastern end of the district. The discovery was of cinnabar in a four-foot ledge. Considerable prospecting has been done on the Anaconda claim on which the cinnabar was found, but the prospectors were looking for a different kind of rock and gave no heed to the unusual formation. A prospector familiar with cinnabar finally came on the ground, and it was not long until he uncovered a strong ledge running high in the valuable metal. The cinnabar occurs in a crystallized form. The specimens obtained show 70 per cent cinnabar.—Tonopah Sun.

The property of the Pacific Consolidated Mining Company, in the Pyramid district, an immense body of native copper was discovered by men at work for the company, and traced for many miles. The discovery of this body of ore promises to make the Pyramid district one of the richest and most important districts in the United States. Hundreds of tons of the native copper ore are already blocked out.—Winnemucca Silver State.

Pilot basin is situated across the divide south from Gold Park, a camp that has produced several millions of dollars, with many more millions in sight. The strike at Pilot basin is important to Lander county, as it is with us and not in our neighbor's territory. Nye county, which has been so fortunate for the last five years. The Pilot group is the most important one at present, as the work on the same is 100 feet deep and the values increasing with depth. There are now three carloads of ore in the dump that will go \$100 to the ton. A new ledge struck this week and tested by experts went \$1100 a ton. It is a black sulphide, and the ledge worked on from the surface is a quartz and hematite, the gold being rare. In the basin a rich strike was made last week. At a depth of ten feet the ore goes over \$100 to the ton, and a little more depth will surely open up another shipper.—Reese Silver Reveille.

Gold Service for California.

San Francisco.—The dinner service for the new cruiser California is to be made of gold instead of silver, as at first suggested. The number of pieces will probably not be so large, and instead of services for admiral, captain and wardroom, one set of solid gold will probably be made to do service for all of them on state occasions.

JAPSMAY WANT PHILIPPINES

REPORT WIDESPREAD MIKADO IS AFTER ISLANDS

Secretary Taft's Denial Not Believed—Asserted That Wright's Tokio Mission is to Sell the Archipelago.

New York.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says:

"There is renewed fear among the Filipinos that the islands are to be sold to Japan, and this fear is widespread."

"Secretary Taft's denial of any such intention on the part of the United States has not proved effective. The Manila dailies publish numerous individual protests."

"Apparently the provincial papers anticipate the immediate sale, and assert ex-Governor Wright, the new American ambassador at Tokio, is going to Japan really to arrange the sale."

"The presence of numerous Japanese in the character of peddlers, who are said to be exploring various towns and making maps of the country, enrages the people of the province."

"Filipino officers have visited United States ships here daily, questioning Admiral Train and his officers on the subject."

Would Annoy Filipinos.

Honolulu.—General James F. Smith, a member of the Philippine commission, who arrived here on the steamer Mongolia, en route to San Francisco, said that there was no truth in the report that Japan was likely to buy the Philippines. The Filipinos, he said, would not welcome such a change of ownership.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MINING COMPARED

Reduced to a Business Proposition it is as Safe as Any Other Vocation.

In dealing with mines, a distinction must be made, says the Mining and Engineering Review, between legitimate and speculative mining. By legitimate mining is understood the purchase of properties developed with ore in sight and estimated to give a stated net monthly output from the working of a definite number of tons per diem with a stated yield per ton at a given cost. The price paid for the property being determined by the value of the ore in sight calculated to return a given monthly percentage on a specified capital.

What is understood as speculative mining in gold quartz properties in the purchase from prospectors or owners of what they state to be the location of a valuable ledge or deposit, necessarily containing gold whether in paying quantities or not. It is supposed that such ledges or deposits exist and no one with experience and honest intentions would take up such an enterprise without positive knowledge of their existence. The precaution of making investigations to this end, is very essential, as could be proven by capitalists to whom so-called mining claims have been offered, which were subsequently found to exist only on paper. These cases are naturally exceptional, but when competent men report the exact facts and the indications warrant an investigation, the full status of affairs being known, the speculation becomes legitimate and the extent to which any man invests must be at his own risk and regulated by his own judgement.

Mining reduced to a business proposition and given due attention involves no greater risks than any other legitimate business. The life of a mine is limited, but the purchaser protects himself by the developments of the enterprise and the rate of interest on the capital invested demanded from it, and at the same time, following the progress of the prospecting. The additional speculative value given to property by the progress of the different developments in the lower levels is simply an anticipation of what is to be expected will be developed. The speculation is a matter of judgment not only as regards the development itself, but as regards the public pulse and the ability of the operator to stand the financial consequences. Similar transactions in real estate take place every day.—The Searchlight, Nevada.

CALIFORNIA RECEIVES BENEFIT

Adams Bill Allows More Money For Maintaining Agricultural Experimental Stations.

Sacramento.—Governor Pardee's attention has been called to the fact that congress has passed a measure known as the Adams bill, which has the effect of largely increasing the annual appropriation for the maintenance of agricultural experimental stations in the several states.

California has been receiving \$15,000 annually for this purpose, but under the bill which has passed congress, will receive an increase of \$5000, available for the fiscal year ending June 30, and then by gradual increases the appropriation will be raised to \$30,000 a year.

War Chest to Be Refilled.

St. Petersburg.—The Reich says Russia hopes to get \$750,000,000 from the loan the Government has offered exceptional terms to the bankers in order to conclude the negotiations before the Russian Parliament assembles. The Radicals generally believe that if the Government succeeds in filling the war chest with such an enormous sum it will be in a position to snap its fingers at Parliament. Only by keeping the Government in dire straits do they believe it will be forced to yield to the popular demands of reform.

Upon the request of the Minister of the Interior the Council of the Empire has increased the appropriation for the rural police by over \$1,500,000.

MOUNT VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION

MOLTEN STREAMS ENGULF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES AND BLOTS OUT HUNDREDS OF LIVES

The Rome Correspondent of the London Times Says the Extent of the Lava Overflow From Mount Vesuvius Has Surpassed That of Any Eruption in Two Centuries.

Naples, April 7.—Mount Vesuvius is a colossal brazier and the town of Boscatrease, on its southern declivity, has been transformed into a gray island of ruin by the ashes from the crater of the volcano. Torrents of liquid fire, resembling in the distance serpents with glittering yellow and black scales, are coursing in all directions amid rumblings, detonations and earth tremblings, while a pall of sulphurous smoke that hovers over all makes breathing difficult.

The streams of lava are resistless. They snap like pipe stems the trunks of chestnut trees hundreds of years old and blight with their torrid breath the blooms on the peach trees before the trees themselves have been reached. The molten streams do not spare the homes of the peasants and when these have been razed they dash into the wells as though seeking to slake their thirst, and after filling them continue their course down the mountain side.

Scenes Are Pitiful.

Everywhere in the vicinity of the volcano pitiful scenes are witnessed, women tearing their hair in their grief and old men crying aloud at the loss of their beloved homesteads, while in the distance in striking contrast lie the sapphire colored Mediterranean, the violet hued mountains of the Sorrento peninsula and the artillery carts have been sent to the assistance of the fleeing peasants, and the duke of Aosta, Cardinal Joseph Prisco and all the authorities despite the rain today went to the portions of the mountain most threatened in order to succor or comfort the people.

The duke of Aosta was especially active. He explained the means he thought best to save the lives and property and had the engineers and soldiers erect parapets and dig trenches in order to change the course of the lava streams, and at times gave an example of his energy by working himself.

Cardinal Prisco distributed necessities of life to the peasants and even went so far as to give away the rings he wore on his fingers. Repeatedly he exclaimed to the frightened peasants: "Pray, my children; you may be sure God will not desert you."

The statue of St. Anne, which was taken to the mountain side to con-

front the lava, is frequently moved backward as the tide advances.

Earthquake Shocks Stronger.

Considerable apprehension is felt because of the earthquake shocks which are growing stronger and are felt even at Castellamare, fifteen miles southeast of this city.

Each shock is accompanied by deep and prolonged detonations. Ottajano at the northeast foot of the mountain is threatened by a stream of lava and the people are beginning to desert the town. The populace of Torre Annunziata, at the south foot, have requested that night trains be run to the town. This request has been granted, and trains are now ready to proceed thither in case of need.

Signor Matteucci, director of the observatory on Vesuvius, still continues to occupy a most dangerous position. With him is an American engineer named Perritt.

Two craters have been opened at different points on the mountain but it is impossible to ascertain their number or where they are situated.

There have been no fatalities at Boscatrease or elsewhere as a result of the eruption.

Later Report.

Naples, April 9.—Reports of fatalities consequent upon the eruption of Mount Vesuvius are coming in. According to information received late tonight, probably as many as 500 lives were lost. It is said that more than 200 persons perished in the district of San Giuseppe, where from the ruins of a church which collapsed owing to the weight of the ashes on the roof, forty-nine corpses were extricated and it is asserted that at Sorrento twenty-seven persons were killed by falling houses. A railway train from San Giuseppe for Naples was derailed owing to the showers of stones from the crater.

Cavalry proceeding into the succor of the inhabitants of the devastated district have been unable to make progress, the rain falling on the ashes and making it impossible for the horses to travel. The sea is greatly agitated. The sky has cleared, but heavy clouds hang over the east, threatening a further downpour.

The streams of lava are almost stationary. Troops are erecting barricades in the direction of Pompeii to prevent further danger in that quarter.

California Items of Interest.

Congress has been petitioned to provide \$10,000 with which to fight pear blight in California.

The value of farm products, per capita, of California is greater than that of any state in the Union.

The agricultural experiment station at Berkeley has just issued a bulletin, No. 175, treating on tomato diseases in California. There are single fields of wheat or barley in California larger than the entire acreage to those products in the six New England States.

The largest English walnut orchard in the United States, comprising nearly 1000 acres, is in California.

California has some of the largest seed farms in the United States and furnishes about one-half the world's supply.

Throughout the Middle West States reports are in existence that the Western Pacific Railroad wants 10,000 laborers to build its roadbed between Salt Lake City and San Francisco.

The United Citrus Association paid its members \$3,058.71 as second payment on the February pool, making an average on all grades of navels of \$2.24 per hundred for the month of February.

George H. Cutter, Horticultural Commissioner for Sacramento County reports that the recent rain did great injury to the fruit crop of that valley especially to peaches. Mr. Cutter believes that the outlook for pears is fairly good and that cherries will be fine with fair prospects for plums, grapes and other varieties.

The Iowa legislature has passed a bill in effect requiring hens to lay eggs of a certain weight. The bill specifies that eggs on the market must come up to a certain standard. It is charged that the dealers sift their eggs selling large ones at fancy prices and working off smaller ones upon poorer purchasers. The idea of the bill is to remedy this injustice and give housewives what they are paying for.

The apricot crop in the Ventura County district has been damaged to such an extent that at least one-fourth of the crop will be ruined. The immediate cause is the cold wet weather which has caused the little wet forming on the trees to rot under the partial protection of the tiny leaves of the blossom. There is danger that this condition will be felt in the apricot sections generally causing a short crop.

The Alta Advocate is enthusiastic over the high grade horses being raised in Tulare County. In a recent issue it says: "The horses that come to Dinuba from the country are above the average. Some of the specimens of equine beauty in the state are on our streets daily. The sturdy draft horse, the bright-eyed, clean-limbed racer and the practical and all purpose horse are among them. Good trotters and all around roadsters are in the list. And this year the young stallions that are in the Alta district are numerous. Many of them are imported and high priced, and we may look early for an increase in our breeds.—Cal. Cultivator."

IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND ORCHARDISTS

Important Proclamation—Country Life—The Law—Value of Irrigation—Pruning Grape Vines—Large Horses—Northern Walnuts.

Important Proclamation.

The following order has been issued by State Horticultural Commissioner Cooper and approved by Gov. Pardee, in accordance with the quarantine laws of the State.

"Whereas, information has been received by this commission to the effect that the White Fly (Aleyrodes citri) is prevalent in the States of Florida and Louisiana, and that it is found upon a wide range of plants and trees in those States, where it is a serious, costly and uncontrollable pest, and that oranges, lemons, citrus and other nursery stock, as well as herbaceous and other plants, are infested with said White Fly; and

"Whereas, said Aleyrodes citri does not exist, nor ever has existed upon any fruit, trees or plants in the State of California; and

"Whereas, there is great danger to be apprehended to the fruit industry of this State from the importation of nursery stock, trees, fruits or plants from infected sections of Florida and Louisiana; therefore

"It is declared, that a horticultural quarantine be, and is hereby established against all fruit and nursery stock and plants imported from the States of Florida and Louisiana into the State of California, and all horticultural commissioners and local inspectors are hereby instructed to hold any and all such plants, fruit or nursery stock, subject to the shippers thereof, for exportation out of the State, and to take every necessary precaution to prevent the introduction of the said White Fly into their districts."

Country Life.

There is a certain dignity about country life; country boys and girls who become city men and women know more than those who never heard of nor saw a back log on any open fireplace a foot log across a creek, or a grapevine swing on the pleasure ground; who never went nutting in the fall, nor picked the wild berries fresh from the vines in the summer. Albeit such knowledge and the associations may or may not be of commercial value, yet these country boys and girls make the happiest, the best and most useful citizens in cities, towns or country.

The Law.

There is nothing more charming than a well designed house surrounded by artistically treated grounds; and of the essential features of home grounds none is so important as a beautiful lawn—the rich, velvety turf of the smooth, well-kept lawn, varying in ones of green with the play of sunlight and cloud shadows, being the heart and life of all.

"The tropics may have their delights, but they have not the turf, and the world without turf is a dreary desert. The Teutonic races all love turf; they emigrate in the line of its growth."—Charles Dudley Warner.

Value of Irrigation.

The Louisiana and Texas rice industry affords practical illustration, on a large scale, of the results of irrigated farming. According to Secretary Wilson, the product increased from 175,919,233 pounds in 1869, to 820,428,800 pounds in 1904. In 1869 Texas had 158 acres of rice; in 1904 it had 375,500 acres. All this is the result of artificial irrigation; the water being sometimes carried long distances in flumes.

Pruning Grape Vines.

Muscad grape vines should be pruned with two or three buds to each cane. When they are on a trellis or arbor, the canes on the long pruned branches should be pruned the same way. Different varieties of table grapes are pruned in different ways. Tokay, Cinsaut, Malvosia, Black Morocco, Napoleon, Olivette and Verdal are pruned short. Almeria, Emperor, Purple Damascus, Golden Queen, Black Corinth, and all Persian varieties should be pruned long. This is only a partial list, but contains the more common sorts.

Large Horses.

In my observation in Germany, I see that large teams are thought to be a necessary adjunct to the farm. In this respect England and France can learn a valuable lesson of Germany. Indeed, if we may except our own United States, Germany leads the world in education applied to the practical arts of life. She spares no effort to learn the cause of things, and then she puts in practice the rules that science has shown to lie at the foundation of success. Germany's unparalleled progress, even with the handicap of her great army which she supports so generously has largely depended on this thorough research work, which is carried on everywhere in all departments of business.—Cal. Cultivator.

To Reclaim 104,000 Acres of Land.

Douglas, Ariz.—A. G. Spaulding, the sporting goods manufacturer of New York and Chicago, who has purchased 104,000 acres of land in the Mimbres valley, twenty miles south of Deming, will begin immediately the construction of a dam to cost \$1,000,000. His plan is to reclaim the largest area of arid lands ever put under irrigation by private enterprise.

CATTLE-SHEEP WAR MAY END

HAS PRACTICALLY EXTENDED ALL OVER WEST

Incident Typical of the Feud Between Sheep and Cattle Owners—Both Sides Have Prevention, but Wool Producers Get Worst of It—Fences Will Settle It.

The situation has been duplicated so many, many times, says the Pacific Weekly, of the sheep-cattle feud, that one incident has become typical. A settler who has perhaps a few acres of bottom land in which to grow a little alfalfa runs a few dozen head of cattle on the bench range back from the creek. He may have been there a long time; he may have just come into the country. At all events he came first. He is a resident of the county and a taxpayer. He may not own a foot of that range, but its existence is what brought home to that part of the country and made it worth his while to maintain that little homestead. There is enough range along the creek country for all the settlers; at any rate they do not quarrel for it, and if the range runs short near at hand they drive their cattle back into the hills. One day the settler takes his family and drives off to some town, say fifty or a hundred miles away, and is gone for several days. When he comes back he hardly knows his place. His few acres of inclosure, perhaps, have not been touched, but for miles around the ground is barren and cut by tiny hoofs. A band of several thousand sheep passing through the country has stopped in his neighborhood for a few days. His cattle and horses have either gone back into the hills to find something on which to live, or they are standing about the homestead with a downcast air. When that settler turns and looks his family in the face he declares war. He curses "those vermin" sheep. And if the destruction of range has not been complete that he is driven out of the country the next sheepherder who appears on the crest of the hill finds himself met by a stern looking man who says "Git," and the sheepherder "gits." Otherwise he is liable to be surprised in the middle of the night, and left bound in the sage brush, while his sheep are shot and scattered to be the prey of coyotes.

This struggle between the cattle and sheep men is an economic problem. It will know no settlement until the whole country is under fence. It began away over in Texas and in the Indian Territory, and has worked across the country, until now it is more active in Central Oregon than anywhere else. For twenty years there has been trouble in Colorado. Bands of thousands of sheep have been shot down and driven over precipices in that State. The same thing has happened in Wyoming, but that is largely a fenced country now. The struggle also existed in Idaho, but was never so very bad, on account of the topography of the country. The sheep men largely control the district south of the Salmon River, while to the north of the Salmon River there are practically no sheep, and the cattle own the country. The mountains between the two sections of the State form a natural "dead line."

Northern Walnuts.

Mr. Felix Gillet, a large walnut grower, calls attention, in the Oregon Horticulturist, to the fact that while the Mayette and Franquette walnuts, on account of their large size, are the favorites for desert nuts, there is also a large demand for Chaberte nuts for the use of confectioners. The nuts of the various fruits named are too large for use on cream candies, etc. Confirming Mr. Gillet's statement, we notice that eastern trade papers report that the supply of Chaberte walnuts in France has already become exhausted this season, and that prices on that variety are at present so high that Chaberte cost 27½ cents per pound laid down in New York.

Our Raspberries.

The American raspberries, for there are two types of them—the red and the black—are both familiar to every lad who has passed along the highways of the older States. These berries are aborigines, and like many other native plants, were entirely neglected by the early settlers until they proved to their own satisfaction that the raspberry of the garden of their native land could not be successfully grown in the new country. They then turned their attention to what Nature had placed before them, and from the wild berries of the clearing have come the American raspberries as we know them today.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS HEAVY

Trade Between United States and Foreign Countries Show Enormous Increase During 1905.

Washington, April 5.—According to a bulletin issued by the department of commerce and labor, the exports from the United States for the first eight months of the fiscal year 1906 were \$190,000,000 in value in excess of those of the corresponding months of 1905.

The imports for the eight months of 1906 are \$71,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period of 1905.

The growth in exports of manufactures has been \$45,000,000, and in agricultural products \$133,000,000 over the same period last year.

Bennington Heroes Honored.

Vallejo.—At a general muster aboard the United States ship Independence Captain Giles B. Harber presented a number of the crew of the Bennington with medals of honor for their bravery during the recent disaster aboard that vessel in San Diego harbor.

One of the best ways to wash milk utensils is with tepid warm water in which a little soda has been dissolved, then apply scalding hot water, rinse dry and give a good sun bath.