

TRIP TO PANAMA

Begun By President Roosevelt on Inspection Tour.

DEPARTS FROM CAPITAL

Spick and Span Battleship Louisiana Will Convey Him to Destination. Is Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt.

"Goodbye, I am going down to see how the ditch is getting along," shouted President Roosevelt as he stood on the after starboard deck of the yacht Mayflower at the Washington navy yard Thursday afternoon as the vessel was leaving the dock with the president for his Panama trip. Accompanying the president were Mrs. Roosevelt and her maid; Surgeon General Rixey, of the navy, and M. C. Latta, one of the assistant secretaries at the white house. The Mayflower will take the party to Wolf Traplight, where a transfer will be made to the battleship Louisiana, which is to convey the president to and from the isthmus.

For a few moments the president and Mrs. Roosevelt chatted with the naval officials on the wharf and then, as the band aboard the ship played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the bugle sounded another welcome, they walked down the gangplank aboard the vessel.

Here had assembled to meet them Postmaster General and Mrs. Cortelou, Ambassador Jusserand and Mme. Jusserand, who carried a large bunch of flowers for Mrs. Roosevelt, and James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations. They remained with the president about fifteen minutes, until the order was given to start. Then a United States flag was run up the vessel's gaff, the gangplank was taken in, the ship loosed from her moorings and the trip to Panama was begun.

As the vessel started, President Roosevelt appeared on deck and shouted a goodbye to the crowd which had assembled. He appeared to be in particularly good spirits, and remained on deck until the vessel was out of sight. As the ship passed the lower end of the navy yard a parting presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

The Louisiana will be conveyed to and from the isthmus by the armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington. Aboard the Louisiana is Lieutenant Frank Evans, who will utilize the wireless telegraph apparatus with which the ship is equipped for communication with the white house at Washington whenever the president desires it. In this way the public will be accurately informed of the movement of the ships. Secretary Loeb will give to the press dispatches from the president, which may be received from time to time.

The president will spend four days on the isthmus. He will arrive at Colon Thursday, November 15, where he is to be greeted aboard ship by President Amador of Panama, and Mrs. Amador, Chairman Shonts and other officials of the canal commission. A considerable portion of that day will be spent at La Boca and Ancon, the train making a slow run across the isthmus in order to give an opportunity to see the sights and make an examination of the work. At La Boca there is to be an inspection of the present terminals of the old French canal and the Panama railroad, following which there will be a trip to nearby islands, where the president is to be shown the proposed actual Pacific end of the canal in deep water and its approaches.

FOR CHURCH EXTENSION.

Methodist Episcopal Board Decides to Raise Million Next Year.

The board of church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church, which convened in Syracuse, N. Y., Friday, decided to raise \$1,000,000 next year. Of this amount \$750,000 will be used for home mission's work and \$250,000 for church extension.

A BUMPER CORN YIELD.

Crop of 1906 Will Be in Neighborhood of 2,081,096,000.

The preliminary returns to the crop estimating board of the department of agriculture, at Washington, according to a bulletin issued Saturday, shows the production of corn in 1906 to be 2,081,096,000 bushels, or an average of 30.2 bushels to the acre, as compared with an average yield of 28.8 bushels estimated in 1905.

It is estimated that about 40.4 per cent of the crop of 1905 was still in the hands of the farmers on November 1, 1906.

MORE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.

Party Gained Thirty-One Representatives in Tuesday's Election.

From returns so far received from all sections of the country participating in Tuesday's election, the figures indicate that democrats have gained 31 congressmen and have lost only three. These corrected returns show the republicans will have 223 in congress with the democrats increasing to 163.

INFERIOR MAIL SERVICE

Brings Forth Numerous Protests from All Parts of the South—Railroads Are Put on Notice.

A Washington special says: As the result of numerous complaints of delayed mail from the superintendents of the southern divisions, the post-office department has taken the matter up for investigation with a view to taking immediate steps toward remedying the situation.

These complaints, coming in from all parts of the south, are more numerous than they have ever been before. Delays of mail trains are not only getting more and more frequent, but they are longer, resulting in more often missing connections. The letters and reports which have reached the department within the last few weeks have opened the eyes of the officials to conditions which they hardly dreamed could exist.

As a result the postoffice department has taken hold of the matter and put the railroads formally on notice that a compliance with the mail contracts will be exacted.

To meet these very conditions the postoffice department issued a formal order on August 3 last, and it is this order which the railroads are now put on notice will be enforced. The order is as follows:

"Office of the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., August 3, 1906.—Order No. 1131. The act making appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, provides:

"That the postmaster general shall require all railroads carrying the mails under contract to comply with the terms of said contract, as to time of arrival and departure of said mails, and it shall be his duty to impose and collect reasonable fines for delay, when such delay is not caused by unavoidable accidents or conditions."

"It is therefore ordered, that every railroad company operating a route over which mails are carried shall, on the regular affidavit covering failures to submit promptly at the end of each quarter to the respective division superintendents, railway mail service, show in addition to and separate from such mail train failures, the number of minutes late of each arrival (not time of arrival) of every train carrying mail which has reached the terminus of said route, the terminus of such trains run, or any intermediate point designated by the postmaster general and of which the company shall have notice, thirty or more minutes late as many as ten times during the quarter, the extent, cause in detail, and place of each delay being given.

"This order supersedes that of October 2, 1905.

"W. S. SHALLENBERGER, Acting Postmaster General."

As is well known, the government is now paying the Southern railway and connecting lines an annual subsidy of \$195,000 for carrying the mail on fast schedule from New York to New Orleans.

The postmaster general holds that this train is intended not only to carry the mail directly along the line, but it is for connections as well, and the department proposes to see to it that these connections are made.

The department proposes to see to it that other lines shall deliver the mail promptly and make their connections as called for in their contracts, or suffer the penalty.

The protest has become so vigorous that the department finds itself forced to take stringent measures to remedy the evil, and it proposes to do so.

Attention is further called to the fact that the department will make heavy fine of the railroad companies for each mail train that reaches the terminus of the route, the terminus of its run, or any intermediate point designated by the postmaster general, thirty or more minutes late as many as ten times in a quarter without satisfactory excuse.

A LONE REPUBLICAN COUNTY

Revealed in Alabama Through Belated Election Returns.

Belated returns show that Winston, the smallest county in Alabama, went republican, every democratic candidate being defeated. This is the first county to go entirely republican since reconstruction days.

A \$400,000 Fire in Kansas City.

The four-story brick building at 308 West Sixth street, occupied by the Harvest King Distilling company, was destroyed by fire at Kansas City on Wednesday night. Loss \$400,000.

UNDER FEDERAL DIRECTION

Quarantine Regulations Will Be Carried Out at Mobile.

By the signing of a lease with the quarantine board of Mobile bay, the fumigation of vessels from infected ports will be under the direction of the United States government. The plant has been bought in for \$18,000, subject to the approval of the Alabama legislature.

TWELVE INDICTED

On Charge of Peonage by Grand Jury at Pensacola.

OFFICERS OF LUMBER CO.

Lot of Foreigners Brought Charges, Alleging That They Were Held in Slavery and Also Badly Treated.

Twelve officers and employees of the Jackson Lumber Company, of Lockhart, Ala., were indicted by the United States grand jury at Pensacola, Fla., for peonage and conspiracy to commit peonage.

These true bills are the result of an investigation into alleged peonage which existed at the camps of the lumber company some months since, and which the grand jury had been investigating for several days. Three cases of peonage are charged against some of the employees, it being alleged that they went into Walton county, Florida, and forcibly returned to the lumber camps foreigners who had left the employ of the company and who were endeavoring to reach other towns. In one indictment beating and ill treatment is charged. The offenses are alleged to have occurred on July 19, 21 and 24.

Robert Gallagher, the woods foreman of the Jackson Lumber Company, was indicted on two counts of alleged peonage, and one for conspiracy, while W. S. Harlan, the manager of the company, was indicted on two counts of conspiracy to commit peonage. Six of the men were held under bond, for the trial which is to be commenced at once, and six others are yet to be arrested.

LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE.

Oklahoma Citizens Think Disgraced Negro Troops May Prove Unruly.

It is believed at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, that the four companies of the Twenty-Sixth infantry, which were started for that post Friday night on a special train, are to take the place of negro members of companies E, C and D, of the Twenty-Fifth infantry, recently ordered dismissed by President Roosevelt as a result of the riotous disturbances in Brownsville, Texas, on August 13. A telephone message Saturday from Fort Reno developed the information that the officers at the post there had not been advised of the dispatch of the troops from San Antonio, although infantry had been expected to take the place of the disbanded negro troopers. No trouble had occurred, it was said.

Later it was stated by an officer at Fort Reno that the Texas troops could be sent to Oklahoma as a precautionary measure. The negro troops are soon to be formally dismissed and the citizens of Fort Reno, where the three companies are stationed, fear trouble will follow. The Texas troops come, it is said, as a matter of protection to the citizens. Since their arrival at Ft. Reno, which is two miles from El Reno, the negro troops have been placed under the strictest discipline, being subjected to a roll call every two hours. The formal order for the discharge of the disgraced negroes was issued at Washington Friday. The date of actual dismissal is not known.

ONE KILLED; SCORE INJURED

As Result of Accident to Passenger Train on the B. & O. Road.

One person was killed, at least one probably fatally injured, eighteen others less seriously injured in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern road, six miles west of Blanchester, O., early Saturday.

The train wrecked was No. 5, and the cause, as given out at the office of the general superintendent of the road, was a defective rail.

The engine, postal and baggage cars passed the rail safely, but five coaches were wrecked and rolled down an embankment.

EXPRESS AGENT IS KILLED.

Albert Wrenn Stabbed to Death by Mail Contractor in Tampa, Fla.

Albert B. Wrenn, assistant agent of the Southern Express company at Tampa, Fla., and brother of B. W. Wrenn, formerly passenger traffic manager of the Plant system, was stabbed to death at the Atlantic Coast Line passenger station in that city Friday night, by H. W. Day, United States mail route sub-contractor, who handles mails between trains.

The dispute arose over Day's placing his mail wagons so as to interfere with the express business.

CURZON IS MENTIONED.

To Succeed Durand as British Ambassador to United States.

A Washington dispatch says: Lord Curzon, former viceroy of India, is mentioned diplomatic circles as a possible successor to Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador to the United States, who is to give up his post and retire from the British diplomatic service next spring.

HITCHCOCK IS TO RETIRE

From Post of Secretary of Interior and Will Be Succeeded by Commissioner Garfield.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock will retire from President Roosevelt's cabinet on the 4th of next March, and James E. Garfield of Ohio, at present commissioner of corporations, will succeed him. Herbert Knox Smith, now assistant commissioner of corporations, will be appointed to Mr. Garfield's place. These changes and that of the retirement of Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, on March 4, were announced in the following statement from the white house Wednesday:

The secretary of the interior, Mr. Hitchcock, had informed the president that he would be unable to stay after March 4. Mr. Hitchcock has for some time felt that the very exhausting work he has been engaged in for over eight years in the interior department was wearing on him so as to make it impossible for him much longer to remain. At the president's earnest request he consented to accept the re-appointment on March 4, 1905, at the time of the president's inauguration. But he then stated that he could not stay how long he could stay, and he feels now he must insist on being relieved after March 4. The president urged him to accept the ambassadorship to France, but Mr. Hitchcock feels that he is entitled to absolute rest and must refuse the offer.

RAILROAD ADVANCES WAGES.

Pennsylvania System Will Pay Twelve Millions More to Employees.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company held in Philadelphia Wednesday, an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of all permanent employees of the company now receiving less than \$200 a month was ordered. The increase will take effect on December 1, 1906, and will apply to all lines of the Pennsylvania system, both east and west of Pittsburg.

The official announcement of the increase says:

The board takes this action by reason of the increased cost of living and the present general prosperity of the country, in which the Pennsylvania railroad shares, and which has made it possible for the company to make an increased distribution to its shareholders.

"On the Pennsylvania lines, east and west of Pittsburg, a total of 192,453 men are employed. Of these, on the lines east, the wages of 123,440 men will be affected, the total increase amounting to \$702,952 per month.

"The present readjustment affects all the employees of the lines east of Pittsburg, with the exception of about 5,000, many of whom are not permanent employees.

"The action by the board of directors will be followed by similar action on the part of the boards of companies operating Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, the increase in that territory to apply to more than 60,000 employees, and involving an increased payroll of between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000.

"The increase of wages now ordered applies to a total of about 185,000 men and involves an increased annual outlay of about \$12,000,000."

MOODY FOR SUPREME BENCH.

President Announces Appointment of Attorney General to New Post.

The president Wednesday announced the appointment of Attorney General William Henry Moody of Massachusetts as justice of the supreme court of the United States to succeed Justice Henry B. Brown, who retired some time ago. Mr. Moody has filled the office of attorney general since July 1, 1904. Previous to that time he had served for more than two years as secretary of the navy. He had also represented his state in the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses.

It is generally expected that Mr. Moody will retire from the department of justice the latter part of December.

LICENSE ALREADY REVOKED.

Mutual Life Insurance Company Expelled from Kentucky.

At Lexington, Ky., Friday attorneys representing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, secured from the Franklin county circuit clerk an injunction directed to State Insurance Commissioner Prewitt, restraining the commissioner from revoking the license of the company to do business in Kentucky.

Commissioner Prewitt stated that the license was revoked Thursday night.

FRENCH SPINNERS ON TOUR.

Arrive in Montgomery, Ala., to Study the Cotton Situation.

Charles Dansette, a cotton spinner, of Lille, France, and Charles Clerc, Leon Clerc, and E. P. Dennis, cotton merchants, of Havre, France, arrived in Montgomery, Ala., Sunday to study the cotton situation in the fields.



Controlling the Sex.

The Creamery Journal claims to have solved the problem in controlling sex in poultry breeding. According to the theory of this authority the sharp pointed eggs will produce males and the eggs equally round at both ends will produce females. In justice to the Journal, however, it is proper to add that the article says, "we will not swear by it," but as the experiment is inexpensive, it is suggested that poultry breeders try it.

Dried Blood for Calves.

Dried blood is not good for a weak calf, but it is an excellent remedy for any calf subject to scours, says a bulletin of the Kansas station. With the 70 head of young calves under experiment at the Kansas station during the past year there has not been a single case of scours that dried blood has failed to check. In feeding dried blood a teaspoonful at a feed is enough. This should be continued until the scours disappear. In case of a weak calf the allowance may be gradually increased to a tablespoonful at a feed. To prevent the dried blood from settling to the bottom of the pail, where the calf will be unable to get it, it may be stirred in the milk, while the calf is drinking, or the milk and blood may be fed immediately after being thoroughly mixed. Since dried blood is such a cheap and effective remedy, it will pay anyone who raises young calves by hand to have a little available whenever a calf shows signs of disorders in its digestive tract.

Proportion the Pig's Food.

Some recent experiments have shown very decidedly that the idea of feeding grains and millstuffs to hogs may be carried to such an extreme and so much given at a feed that the hogs are not able to utilize their food to the best advantage, says Farm Stock Journal. To avoid this error some farmers in practice have begun to feed pasture crops in summer extensively and barn slops, oats, and clover and alfalfa hay in winter. This practice does away with the over feeding of concentrated food or grains.

Bulky foods prevent the hog from securing too many nutriment, and at the same time distend and keep distended the digestive system, lending capacity and ability on the part of the digestive system to better utilize food. Hogs fed largely upon corn, or corn alone and pasture, can not give anywhere near the gains secured when corn, bran, milk and pasture, or corn, bran, shorts and pasture, or corn, barley, shorts, milk and pasture are fed. The idea to be kept in mind is to supply the growing and fattening nutrients in about the same proportion, supplying more bulk to the feed while the pigs are young, lessening this as the period of growth advances, and finishing with the more concentrated foods.

Making the Soil Fine.

The importance of frequent cultivation during the growing season cannot be over-estimated. The more thoroughly the soil is stirred and pulverized the better will be the crops. Many do not understand this, thinking that if there are no weeds of any account nothing needs to be done. True, the destruction of the weeds—robbers, as they are—is important, but the comminution of the soil is no less so; and the retention of the moisture in our hot, dry summers is in no case behind these, and all are met by frequent cultivation with the right implement. This may be the hoe, the garden rake, or one of the various cultivators. When the soil is in fair condition a triangular cultivator, which can be spread or narrowed as required and that has 12 or 15 teeth, is a very good implement.

The statement by an eminent agriculturist years ago that "tillage is manure," is true, while it has its limits. The soil for most crops needs to be rich, but when there is only moderate fertility much may be gained by good cultivation—and still more if it be rich. The surface should be stirred after every rain, as soon as the ground is fit to work. This destroys the sprouting weeds and makes the soil fine and fits it for the growing crop; and the mellow surface retains the moisture so indispensable to all growth.—National Stockman.

Cruelty in Shipping Fowls.

It is almost revolting to those who dislike cruelty to dumb animals to witness the conditions existing at a place where fowls are sold in coops on commission. Load after load of coops arrive on the hottest days, with the poor birds packed in them almost as closely as sardines in a box. There may be a cup of water at some point in the coop, but the majority of the birds don't know of its existence and couldn't reach it if they endeavored to do so on account of the congested condition of the coop. Not one in a dozen coops arriving in market indicates for the shipper one spark of mercy or sympathy for the birds. Many of them will be dead on arrival and what with the excessive heat of the atmosphere, the animal heat of their own bodies, and the fatigue and fright

attending the journey, there is quite naturally a loss of weight in those that are so fortunate as to survive. These same farmers hurl maledictions upon the head of the commission merchant because he deducts for "shrinkage" in weight in his remittance. They apparently ignore the fact that they alone are responsible for the deduction, because they have created or at the very least, have allowed to exist, the conditions which led to the shrinkage. By crowding the fowls, the shipper really is extravagant, even though he does lessen his shipping expenses somewhat; for, nine times out of ten, it will not only result in the loss of some of his birds, but also causes the dealer to sacrifice the remainder at a low price in order to avoid further loss.—Poultry Editor of the Epitomist.

Roots as Food for Stock.

The root crops are grown for their succulency rather than as nutritious food. Experiments show that all roots have a tendency to contain an excess of water, which in itself is valueless and some varieties are claimed to contain water to a harmful degree. In the root crops a small deviation in the percentage of water materially affects the feeding value, as a ton of one kind may contain twice as much solid matter as a ton of another variety. It is an advantage, as well as a necessity, therefore, that the farmer ascertain the weight of the solids in a crop, which he can do by sending samples to the state experiment station.

The specific gravity of the juice is a guide to its feeding quality, hence, when the density is highest in the juice and the whole root, the value of the crop for feeding is the greatest. The farmer can easily ascertain these facts without the aid of the experiment station, but the station can assist him in arriving at a knowledge of the proportions of sugar, protein and mineral contents. The proportion of sugar in roots is important, as the more sugar the greater the value of the roots as assistants in fattening the animals.

There are farmers now living who can remember when the tomato was small and watery and they have noticed wonderful changes in corn, wheat oats and other plants that have been made by selection. The root crops have also been improved, for every year new and better varieties are offered but more work is before those farmers who are willing to improve in that direction.—The Epitomist.

Farm Topics.

Sheep respond quickly to kindness.

Breed the best ewes to the best rams.

Clover pasture is best for the young lambs.

Sulphur fumes will disinfect hen houses.

The new ram should be as good if not better than the one sold.

When fattening sheep in the pens, be punctual with the feeding hour.

When a breed is dropped for a larger one, the rations must be enlarged.

Each time you change breed you have to learn a lot of things you never knew before.

With plenty of milk as a starter, young pigs will soon take to slop made of mill feed.

Chickens are the best main line. Ducks, geese, guineas and turkeys are good side lines.

The very best condition powders for the poultry consist of clean quarters, good feed and pure water.

There is little danger in having the sow fat if the food used to produce fat is of the proper kind.

As soon as the little pigs begin to eat, they are then practically supported and demand less and less of the mother.

As far as can be done, the sows should be bred to farrow their pigs not later than the latter part of September.

An Enemy of the Mosquito.

An article in Chambers's Journal draws attention to a foe which appears to have kept the mosquito in check. In the Barbados many of the waters abound in a small fish known as "millions"—presumably from their great numbers—which feed on the larvae of the mosquito. It is said that in the parts where the fish abounds there is immunity from mosquitoes and that malaria is almost unknown. Experiments are to be tried by introducing the fish into other islands of the West Indies. This plan of introducing a natural enemy has proved successful in a number of cases and the mosquito-eating fish might be introduced into other districts. If this fish really feeds largely on the larvae of the mosquito, and if the latter have really become extinct in the district, we have the unusual case of species exterminating its own food supply.

The forthcoming city directory of Pasadena, Cal., will show a population of 25,080. This is an increase of 3,530 persons since the same time last year, and an increase of 15,963 since the United States census of 1900.