

FARM WONDERS OF OREGON.

Some of the Agricultural Feats of the State Are Startling.

The Northwest is pre-eminently the wonderland of production on the continent. William Macleod Raine, in Pearson's, tells how a farmer in the Hood river country in Oregon raised on four acres 800 bushels of potatoes that nearly all ran from three to eight pounds apiece. There was not in the lot one that weighed less than a pound. Squashes weighing as much as a large man, pumpkins tipping the scales at the hundredweight, water-melons larger than the southern pick-

aninies whose eyes would bulge at seeing them, turnips larger than one's head, pears and apples with a circumference of half a yard, are to be seen at the annual fairs of Salem and The Dalles. The biggest apples, the biggest pears and the biggest cherries at the Chicago exposition were from Oregon and the charge cannot be made against them that what they gain in size they lose in flavor. The Pomological Society, which is the highest authority on fruit in the country, awarded to the State of Oregon the Wilder medal for the horticultural exhibit at the Pan-American. The "Webfoot State" stands first in the production of hops, raising about one-third of the country's total production.

So far as is known there is no spot on earth, with the exception of eastern Oregon and Washington and the adjoining valleys of Idaho, where three or four crops of wheat may be harvested from one sowing. Yet since the first settlement of the country these "volunteer" crops have been reaped. A second crop from a seedling is officially reported to have yielded thirty bushels to the acre.

ARE THERE TOO MANY DOCTORS

What Canadians Think of Overcrowding the Professions.

From France comes the complaint so often heard elsewhere that the liberal professions are overcrowded. It was instigated by the fact that a young physician in Paris, who was on the verge of starvation, had turned shop-lifter to satisfy his hunger. An investigation showed that the instance of professional poverty was by no means an isolated one. The reason given by a Paris paper, Le Temps, for this state of affairs is that France "has more doctors than she wants." In this connection the Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery compares the situation of the medical profession in Europe to that of the profession in Ontario. The comparison is significant. In the rural districts of France there are about three doctors per 10,000 of population. In the larger cities there are 7.4 per 10,000 and in Paris 10.45 per 10,000. Throughout Ontario we are blessed with 11.4 doctors per 10,000, while in the city of Toronto the physicians number twenty to the 10,000. Roughly speaking, therefore, there is in Ontario double the number of physicians per head of population that there is in professionally overcrowded France. At first sight it would appear that the conditions of the medical profession must be twice as bad in this province as in the French republic. This would, however, be an exaggerated view. There is a material difference in the circumstances of the two countries. The average of wealth is higher here and the population is more scattered. Still the overcrowding of the medical and the other professions as well, is rapidly becoming a serious question in Ontario.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Corrected His Mistake.

High prices often prevail in frontier towns, and those who live in new settlements become accustomed to the changes and think little about it. A man who recently returned from the Klondike tells a good story which is printed in the New York Tribune. People get used to paying big money for trifles, he said, and two dollars for a box of sardines or five dollars for a pound of bad coffee came to be regarded as reasonable prices. But once I had the surprise of hearing an unexpectedly low price named. It was like this: I had a jumping toothache—was nearly wild with it—and went to a shanty where I was told there was a dentist, and I asked him to draw my tooth. He looked me over, got his forceps on my tooth, and yanked it out after a couple of hard twists.

"How much?" I asked. "Well, two dollars, I guess," said the dentist. I paid him, although my jaw still ached badly. "That's the cheapest thing I've seen round here," I remarked, as I gave him the money. "Well," he said, "I thought I'd make it low, because on account of the bad light I pulled the wrong tooth." I had to go the next day and have the bad tooth out, and he made matters square by charging me ten dollars.

Conclusive. Briggs—it's too bad about Winkle and the girl he is engaged to. Neither of them is good enough for the other. Griggs—What makes you think that? "Well, I've been talking the matter over with both families."—Life.

Just a Hint in Advance. Miss Flannigan—I will give yez me answer in a month, Pat. He—That's right, me darlint; tek plenty av time to think it over. But tell me was thing now—will it be yes or no?—Illustrated Bits.

Wise is the man who doesn't write a truthful story of his life. Motto of the circus manager: Give every man a show.



HOUSEHOLD TALKS

Sift a cup of granulated sugar and add it to the yolks of five eggs, first beating these until they are thick. Add a dash of salt. Sift three-quarters of a cup of flour twice with a half teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and add to the eggs and sugar. Beat for twenty minutes and fold in the whites of seven eggs whipped stiff with a teaspoonful of white sugar dissolved in one teaspoonful of lemon juice and one tablespoonful of orange juice. Butter a pan, flour it lightly and bake the cake in a steady oven for forty minutes.

Lemon Souffle Pudding. It is the pastry cream, same as used in Boston cream puffs, with white of eggs whipped to froth stirred in and then baked. It rises high in the oven; should be served immediately, or at least not allowed to become cold. Use a quart of milk, eight ounces of sugar, five ounces of flour (a heaped cup), an ounce of butter, eight eggs. The yolks cooked in the mixture, which must then be made nearly cold and flavored with lemon, and the eight whites then added. A spoonful of sweetened cream in each dish for sauce.

Peach Short Cake. To two cups of flour add four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half spoonful of salt, one-quarter cup of butter and one tablespoonful of sugar. Mix with milk and spread on two round buttered pans. When done, remove and butter under crust well, spread with peaches, pared and cut into sections, sprinkle well with sugar, and put over the upper crust buttered. Cover the top with peaches and arrange pieces around the outside edge. Cover with whipped cream.—Good Housekeeping.

Pineapple Cobbler. Four slices of pineapple cut in dice, one lemon and one orange sliced very thin, eight tablespoonfuls of sugar, one pint of ice water and one cup of shaved ice. Place the fruit in a bowl, strew with the sugar and a little ice, and in ten minutes add the ice water. Stir well and pour into glasses half full of shaved ice; decorate with ripe berries.

Peach Mousse. Mash and rub the peaches through a colander, and for every cupful of the fruit allow a heaping tablespoonful of powdered sugar. If you have a quart of the fruit, add to it half an ounce of gelatine, dissolved in as little water as possible. Add a few drops of brandy, and fold in a pint of stiffly whipped cream. Put into a mold and pack in ice.

Salted Canned Peas. Shell the peas and mix a half-pint of salt with every quart of peas. Stand over night and in the morning drain off all moisture and pack the peas and salt tightly in airtight jars. Seal the jars and wrap each in dark paper. When the peas are wanted soak over night, then cook in the usual way.

Potatoes Baked in Half-hells. Select medium-sized potatoes, wash, using a brush, put in a dripping pan and bake in a hot oven forty minutes, or until soft. Cut in halves lengthwise, scoop out inside, mash, season with butter, salt and pepper, and moisten with hot milk.

Green Tomato Pie. This pie should be made with upper and lower crusts of plain paste in the usual manner. For the inside slice the tomatoes thin, arrange on the lower crust, add one-half cup of sugar, the juice of one lemon, and a sprinkling of cinnamon.

Fried Bananas with Cherry Sauce. Cut some bananas in two lengthwise and roll in powdered macaroons. Fry till a good brown in butter. Arrange in a circle, putting in the center some currant jelly with Maraschino cherries in it.

Pickled String Beans. Remove the strings and boil the beans until tender in slightly salted boiling water; put into glass jars, pour heated spiced vinegar over them and seal up tightly.

Short Suggestions. To clean zinc wash first in hot soda water and then rub with a flannel dipped in turpentine.

Ants dislike borax, so sprinkle it over shelves in pantries, etc., where they are troublesome.

A kitchen stool is a great comfort to a delicate woman for sitting on when washing dishes or cleaning vegetables. For waterproofing boots melt together a little mutton suet and beeswax, rub it over the soles and slightly over the edges where the stitches are.

To remove hard putty pass a hot iron over it. This will soften it, and thus a broken pane of glass can be easily removed without injury to the window sash.

Tea and coffee pots are among the kitchen utensils that are never thoroughly cleaned. The ordinary maid will simply rinse them out under the faucet and put them away to dry at their own sweet will. Instead, they should be frequently filled with water to which several spoonfuls of soda have been added and set to boil for several hours on the back of the stove.

JOES OUT OF BUSINESS

DISAGREEMENT OF WORKMEN CAUSES WRECK

New York, Oct. 7.—Sterling F. Hayward of this city has been appointed receiver of the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock company, which has operated a \$2,000,000 plant in South Brooklyn, said to be one of the largest on the Atlantic coast. The receiver is a director of the company. He was appointed by Judge Thomas on application of three creditors whose combined claims amount to \$15,000. Receiver Hayward says the liabilities of the company are about \$1,000,000 that the plant is worth twice that sum.

He expressed much bitterness against the labor union which he declared caused the closing of the yards. A destruction of a splendid business which Mr. Morse had built up in less than twenty years, having begun himself as a workman. The yards employed 3,000 men when the trouble with the union began. Cancellation of contracts was necessary and, as further strikes were declared, the number of employees dwindled to a few hundred.

Steal Money and Steamer

Manila, Oct. 7.—George Forman, chief inspector, and C. J. Johnson, constabulary supply officer, both stationed at Missamis, Mandanao whose acts were under investigation, took \$6,000 from the safe, seized a steamer and have started for Borneo. Running short of coal they stopped a native vessel and took from her a new supply. A steamer has been sent to Borneo to intercept the fugitives.

Bishop Doherty, the first American clerical dignitary appointed for the islands, has just arrived here. An enthusiastic welcome was extended to him by the Filipinos and Spanish-American residents. General Ola, leader of the insurgent armies in the province of Albay, Luzon, continues to turn out the guns of his command to the American authorities. During the campaign 100 insurgents were killed and 700 men and 100 guns were captured. At the time of the surrender Ola's men were in rags, hungry and covered with sores. He has promised to help the authorities to capture Toleno and Laria, the insurgent leaders still at large. General Allen says he has promised to grant immunity to Ola.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The war department today received the following cablegram from Governor Taft: "Governor Betts requests the surrender to Colonel Banboltz of the constabulary, of thirty-three more rifles, at Ligao, Albay, making a hundred in all. All people withdrawn from outlying barriers returned to their homes by order of provincial board. Trouble in the province reported at an end."

Duty Must be Done

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—Sweeping instructions to investigate naturalization frauds, "get-rich-quick" scheme, fraudulent concerns operating under the guise of a legitimate brokerage business and all games of chance, which trick the ignorant and unwary, were delivered to the newly impaneled federal grand jury by Judge Elmer B. Adams of the United States district court today.

Judge Adams dwelt with particular vigor on the subject of naturalization fraud. He said: "To get at the fountain head of this grave offense against the laws of the United States you must get the men in high places. Report anybody, rich or poor, high or low, irrespective of his position."

Boycott an Illegal Weapon

Boston, Oct. 7.—In addressing the special commission on relations between employer and employe at a hearing today Samuel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., agent of the American anti-boycott association, said that he thought the commission was satisfied that the boycott was an illegal weapon and that the American federation of labor, a combination of 1,400,000 men, was a menace in that its enormous power rested in the hands of its president. He said that it should be made plain that every member of a union was responsible for the illegal acts of its officers in declaring a boycott.

Calls it the Devil's Work

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 7.—The feature of yesterday's session of the seventh semi-annual conference of the Mormon church, which is being held in the tabernacle, was the stirring exhortation of Apostle John W. Taylor, in which he denounced Christian science, hypnotism, evolution and spiritualism and other "isms" as the work of the devil and urged Mormons to spurn the teachers of those doctrines from their homes.

Ju v Finally Chosen

Grand Island, Neb., Oct. 7.—The selection of the jury to try William T. Turley for the murder of Norman T. Bliss, begun in the district court Tuesday afternoon was not completed until after 3 o'clock this afternoon when the state had used five of its six peremptory challenges, the defense fifteen of its sixteen and ninety-seven talesmen had been examined as to their qualifications to act in the case.

KANSAS TORNADO

TORNADO PLAYS HAVOC IN PARTS OF CENTRAL KANSAS

TOWN NEARLY WRECKED

THREE KILLED OUTRIGHT AND SIXTEEN INJURED

CROPS GREATLY DAMAGED

FATALITIES ALL IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF HAMILTON

Extensive Region Storm Swept and List of Casualties Probably Not Complete Property Damage Heavy

Emporia, Kan., Oct. 8.—Three persons were killed outright, two fatally injured and fourteen others more or less seriously hurt, with enormous property damage, is the result of tornados that prevailed near Hamilton, Greenwood county, and near Aliceville, in Coffey county, Kansas, Tuesday night. The town of Aliceville, which has 200 inhabitants, was practically demolished. Wires were prostrated and the extent of the storm was not learned until late Wednesday.

Heavy rain and wind storms were general all over central Kansas. With the exception of those near Hamilton and Aliceville and vicinity, however, they did only minor damage. In Greenwood and Coffey counties five distinct funnel shaped clouds formed at about the same time. The two largest of these clouds struck near Aliceville, and traveling southwest, destroyed buildings and crops over a strip a quarter of a mile in width. At Aliceville everyone of the fifty houses in town were either totally wrecked or moved from its foundation.

At Aliceville but one person, William Bruce, was seriously hurt. He will die. Southwest of Aliceville, in Coffey county, heavy damage was done to farming property. The farm house of John Earlwae was torn to pieces and four members of the family slightly injured. The house of J. W. Atherton was blown away. All the member of the Atherton family except a young daughter escaped injury. She will probably die. The other injured lived four miles west of Hamilton, where, within a limited locality, nine farm houses were destroyed. Many small buildings were turned over and hundreds of stacks of hay and corn shocks scattered.

Life Crushed Out

Humboldt, Neb., Oct. 8.—Worcester reached here of the accidental and probably fatal injury of Charles Scholpp, a young German farm hand, who for several years has been in the employ of L. J. Segrist, a local farmer and stockman. Scholpp recently left with a threshing gang for western Kansas and while in Norton county a few days ago fell from a water wagon, the wheels of which passed over his chest, almost crushing the life out of him. For a long time he was thought to be dead, but after hard work some signs of life were noticeable. The physician fears internal injuries and holds out hopes of his recovery. The young man was about thirty years of age and unmarried.

Offered to Sell Position

Emporia, Kan., Oct. 8.—To Judge Keplinger of the Kansas City, Kan., mercantile club, who is here gathering information on the allegations of hoodlum made against the Kansas City board of education, Professor Sawtell, principal of the Emporia high school, is quoted as saying: "I was an applicant for the principalship last year and was informed by a third person that I could have the job for \$300. I turned down the proposition. A second proposition was advanced and I turned it down without learning what it was. I found out many things that were rotten to the core and am willing to tell them before a grand jury."

Professor Sawtell will go to Kansas City next Friday to aid in the investigation.

Stroke May be Fatal

Humboldt, Neb., Oct. 8.—During the thunder storm at an early hour Tuesday morning John Gutzmer, a young farmer living a few miles north of the city, was struck by lightning and fears are still entertained that his injuries may prove fatal.

Collision Causes Explosion

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 8.—The engine of a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train, which entered the yards at Beardstown at the rate of twenty miles an hour, early this morning, left the main track through an open switch and dashed into a string of six loaded oil tanks on the side track. Two of the oil tanks exploded, setting fire to the cars and sheds nearby. The mail car of the passenger train was consumed entirely, and the train is almost a total wreck.

OPEN IN CHINA

UNITED STATES WILL GAIN COMMERCIALLY

Washington, Oct. 9.—The state department was informed that the American-Chinese commercial treaty has been signed at Shanghai, and that the Japanese-Chinese treaty will be signed. The cablegram announcing the signing of the treaty was sent from Shanghai and was signed by Minister Conger, Consul General Goodnow and Mr. Seaman, the three commissioners who negotiated the instrument. An imperial decree by the Chinese government has made the treaty effective as far as that government is concerned, but it must be ratified by the United States senate before the ratifications can be exchanged and the treaty put in operation. Great satisfaction is expressed at the state department at the outcome, as it makes it certain that the two ports in Manchuria will be opened to the United States, no matter what the outcome as to the negotiations for the evacuation of that territory by Russia may be. The assurance that Russia has previously given, and to which this government would insist upon adherence, is that the treaty arrangements made with China covering Manchurian ports will be binding upon the Russian government.

The principal points of the treaty are briefly as follows:

First—Settlement of the long vexed question of internal taxation in China.

Second—Reorganization of American's rights of residence throughout the empire for missionary work.

Third—Protection of patents, trademarks and copyrights.

Fourth—Mining rights.

Fifth—Opening of new localities to international trade in the part of the empire in which the United States has vast commercial interests.

Sixth—Right to carry on trade, industries and manufactures in all parts of China.

Articles 1, 2 and 3 refer to the rights and privileges of diplomatic officers, consuls and citizens of the United States in China and embody a number of changes.

Article 4 is the most important of the treaty. By it the Chinese government, recognizing that the present system of levying dues upon goods in transit and especially the system of taxation known as *likin*, impedes the free circulation of commodities to the general injury of trade, undertakes after the ratification of the treaty and at a date to be mutually agreed upon, to abandon the levy of *likin* and other transit dues throughout the empire and to abolish all the barriers and tax stations maintained for their collection. The United States in consideration of this change, agrees, if all other powers having treaties with China do likewise, to pay at the port of entry on all its imports into China surtax of one and one-half times the tariff import duty. By this payment they shall secure complete immunity from all other taxation whatsoever within the empire. Exports from China shall pay 7 1/2 per cent ad valorem (as at present). The whole amount of the duty being collected at the port of exportation. All this officials here may bring about a complete and salutary reform in the fiscal administration of the empire and enable the central government to derive much larger sums from the internal taxes than it now does when the cost of collection is perhaps fifty per cent of the whole.

By another article the Chinese government agrees to the establishment of bonded warehouses by citizens of the United States at the open ports of China.

By article 7 the Chinese government, recognizing that it is advantageous for the country to develop its mineral resources and that it is desirable to attract foreign as well as Chinese capital to embark in mining enterprises, agree within a year from the signing of the treaty to conclude the revision of its mining regulations so that citizens of the United States may be able to carry on in Chinese territory mining operations and other necessary business connected therewith.

Articles 9, 10 and 11 provide for the protection of trademarks, patents and copyrights in China.

By article 13, the Chinese government agrees to take the necessary steps to provide for a uniform national coinage, which shall be a legal tender throughout the empire.

Article 14 relates to Chinese Christians and to missionaries. It insures to the former the free exercise of their religion and protects them against the injustice of the native officials while not, however, removing them from their jurisdiction or claiming for American missionaries the right to interfere with the exercise of the native authorities of their jurisdiction over their nationals. To the missionaries it secures what they have sought for years, a recognition of their right to rent and lease in perpetuity such property as their societies may need in all parts of the empire.

At the request of the Chinese government an article has been incorporated in the treaty by which the United States consents to the prohibition of the importation into China of morphia and of instruments for its injection. Another article of the treaty provides for the opening of international trade in the same conditions and manner as other ports now opened to like trade in China of the cities of Ford Tin Fu (Mukden) and Antung, the first the capital of the Manchurian province of Sheng-Ching and the latter a port on the Yalu river on the road between Mukden and Wiju in Korea.

Blown up With Dynamite

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., Oct. 9.—Seven feet of the Alouza Central railroad track near the Consolidated Lake Superior company's brick plant was blown up with dynamite. The dynamite was evidently put too great a hurry to do a complete job. The track was repaired with "little toubal" and trials are running as usual. In some quarters the attempt is charged to disgruntled employes of the Consolidated company.

Nebraska Notes

The district reunion of the county of Cherry, Keya Paba, Rock and Brown counties will be held next year at Ainsworth.

The state conference of German congregational ministers arrived at Crete yesterday. The session was very successful one.

Henry Peters, a 13-year-old boy at Millard, shot himself through the foot with a rifle while out Sunday afternoon.

Grandpa Hostetler, father of B. O. Hostetler of Kearney, died yesterday at the home of his son, from a stroke of paralysis.

C. E. Hoffman, a prominent citizen of Gordon, died yesterday. The funeral will be held Sunday under the auspices of the Masonic order.

R. C. Orr was named by the republicans for judge of the Fourteenth judicial district at McCook Saturday the nomination being made by acclamation.

E. J. Smith, a pioneer merchant at Superior, died yesterday from a complication of diseases. The Mason took charge of the remains at the cemetery.

While returning to his home about six miles from Plattsmouth, George Lubben claims that he was waylaid and beaten unmercifully by John Warga.

The sum of \$21,000 was collected by the state treasurer yesterday from various sources. The state university paid in \$15,000 for matriculation and other fees.

L. C. Hurd was nominated for district judge by the republican county convention at Fairmont yesterday. Twenty ballots were necessary to decide.

Charles Hope, a deaf mute, was arraigned in district court at Fremont yesterday charged with passing a forged check. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fourteen months in the penitentiary.

All the church denominations of Fairbury gathered to participate in the farewell tendered the Rev. William M. Balsh of the Methodist church who goes to Pawnee City. He has been there three years.

Robbers visited the saloons of Jorndia. George Brodfuber lost \$22 and the cash register and slot machines were broken to pieces. Only 75 cents was secured at J. M. Sprecht's saloon.

Officers at Tecumseh yesterday took charge of John Coburn, a farm hand, who had gone insane. He was examined by the insanity board and will be taken to the asylum for the insane at Lincoln.

The state board of purchases and supplies is still busy buying supplies for state institutions. The purchase of the supplies by item is said to be favored by the majority of the members of the board.

The funeral of G. D. Streeter, who died suddenly at Joplin, Mo., last Saturday, was held at Crete Sunday afternoon. Deceased was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, which organization conducted the funeral services.

Arthur Caner, an 18-year-old boy of Murdock, was taken to Plattsmouth by Sheriff McBride because of threats which he is said to have made against the lives of several persons. He was examined and found to be insane.

A portion of the furniture for the new Masonic home at Plattsmouth arrived from Omaha which will be used to furnish two of the parlors and was donated by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lininger of Omaha, the former being at the head of the Masonic Home association of Nebraska.

Fire from unknown cause broke out in the art studio of Victor A. Palm at Hastings. The fire started in the art room and though the fire department responded promptly the flames made quick work among the portraits. It is thought tonight that about \$1,500 worth of portraits and artist's materials were destroyed. The loss will be total, as the goods burned have no insurance.

District court adjourned at Beatrice to convene again on November 16. This has been one of the most important sessions for several years. Two state cases were heard on Monday. That against James Hayes, an Indian, for horse stealing, was the first. He was convicted, as was Roy Green for stealing a saddle, bridle and spurs, the property of a prisoner in the county jail.