

AN INSURGENT FACTORY

Spaniards Suffer a Crushing Defeat in Matanzas.

TOWN OF HOLGUIN CAPTURED

Conflict Rages at Many Points With Unabated Fury—Spanish Loss Convoy in Finas Del Rio.

New York, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: The insurgent troops in the field are very active. On October 30 the Spaniards sustained the most severe loss they have met for some time.

In Pinar del Rio province the rebels under command of Captain Lorr attacked a convoy that left San Cayetano and captured a large supply of clothing and ammunition.

A report apparently well-founded, in current in Havana to the effect that Holguin has been captured by rebels under General Guebrero. That it has been attacked, and that 75 Spaniards were killed is admitted, but the capture is denied.

General Lague with heavy reinforcements left Havana yesterday for Holguin.

In a book on the Cuban war just published here, General Weyler writes the introduction. In one place he says: "The system of warfare carried on by me during this campaign is not a new one. It is the same as that pursued by the Americans of the North when they fought their brethren of the South."

A million dollars in paper currency has mysteriously disappeared from the treasury here. The money was intended for the payment of the navy, and the troops. This fact, coupled with an attempt to deprive the army and navy of their pay for the months of April, May and June is causing great indignation.

RELEASED FROM MORO CASTLE.

Two Survivors of Maceo's Original Expedition Set Free.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Journal says: Of the 42 persons who landed with General Maceo near Baracoa, nearly two and a half years ago only three survive. The others, including Maceo, have perished on the battlefield, or in hospitals in Cuba. Two of the survivors are young Americans, Frank Agramonte and Julio Sainz. Word has been received in this city that through the efforts of Dr. Pulaski Hyatt, United States consul at Santiago, they have been released from Moro castle, and will sail for New York next Saturday.

Agramonte is the son of Professor Emilio Agramonte, of this city. His family is one of means, so that the burden of his imprisonment has been lightened through their efforts.

Sainz is an orphan, and Dr. Hyatt has provided him with food and comfort out of the \$50,000 fund appropriated by congress for the relief of Americans in Cuba.

The young men, both about 24 years of age, sailed with Maceo. The party was intercepted near Baracoa. In the skirmish 10 soldiers and a Spanish officer were killed. Agramonte and Sainz were separated from their companions and were captured a few days later.

Owing to the death of the officer, the affair assumed a serious aspect. The boys asked help from Mr. Hyatt and their youth appealed to him and he saved them from being shot. They were imprisoned in Moro castle. For two years and a half the boys have been inmates of the prison. The governor of the prison allowed any article with Hyatt's stamp to be given them.

One From New Discoveries.

Salem, Nov. 8.—Some large specimens of gray quartz ore were brought out from the claims located by J. G. Genser party near Quartzville, and are on exhibition in Salem. The specimens are of free-milling ore, and it is the purpose of the party to have them tested soon. It is hardly probable anything can be done toward developing the mines before next spring. The new discovery has been named the Rhoda.

Barcelona Anarchists Murdered.

Madrid, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Barcelona says that 112 persons who have been confined in the fortress of Montjuich for a year on suspicion of complicity in anarchistic plots and outrages were released today.

Investigating the Ute Trouble.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The war department is investigating the recent reported uprising among the Utes in Utah. It has been practically decided to send an inspector from the interior department to investigate and report on the trouble.

The water is so clear in the fords of Norway that objects an inch and a half in diameter can be distinctly seen at a depth of 150 feet.

French Executed Saki.

Lagos, Coast of Africa, Nov. 8.—The French have evacuated Saki, one of the posts in the Lagos Hinterland, which was occupied by their troops in contravention. It is claimed here that the Anglo-French agreement of 1889, when it was announced that a French expedition had occupied Saki, Governor McCullum, the British official under whose jurisdiction the place is situated, dispatched a force of British troops from Lagos to Saki. Upon the arrival of the British force near Saki, the French troops retired.

A KNIFE FOR MOROES.

Attempted Assassination of the President of Brazil.

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Conflict Rages at Many Points With Unabated Fury—Spanish Loss Convoy in Finas Del Rio.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that an attempt has been made to assassinate the president of Brazil, Dr. Prudente Joze de Moraes. The president's brother, an army officer, was probably mortally wounded while shielding the chief executive. General Betancourt, minister of war, who was one of the president's party, was shot and killed.

Rio Janeiro is now under martial law, every soldier having been ordered to arms, and it is feared another revolution is at hand.

The attempt to kill the president, and the killing of the minister of war, it is believed, is the work of monarchial sympathizers. Another rumor is that they were the result of the feeling aroused by the proposed arbitration treaty with France.

Wild excitement prevails in the city. Starting rumors are heard on all sides. The belief is general in certain classes that the followers of Antonio Conselheiro, the leader of the fanatical movement, who was recently killed in Canudos, have invaded Rio to strike their first blow for revenge.

It was the day set apart by President Moraes and his cabinet to do honor to Rear-Admiral Barbosa, one of the conquerors of Conselheiro's friends in Canudos. Admiral Barbosa was one of the chiefs of the Brazilian troops who several weeks ago had shot down thousands of the followers of the fierce Conselheiro, who had gathered his forces in Canudos.

It was believed then that the crushing defeat of the fanatics there and the death of Conselheiro had put an end to Brazil's monarchial enemies.

Thousands of persons gathered to see President Moraes and his cabinet extend publicly the thanks of the republic to Barbosa and his troops, just returning on the steamer Canudos. Many members of congress and persons high in naval, military and ecclesiastical circles were present, as were also the diplomatic representatives of several foreign countries.

The victorious troops were passing in review before President Moraes, when a soldier dashed out of the naval arsenal toward the president's party, drawing a dagger as he went.

Fearing his intention, and unable to stop the soldier, Colonel Moraes, brother of the president, stepped between the executive and his assailant, and tried to ward off the dagger thrust. In this he was successful, but the colonel received the dagger in his own body, the soldier in his frenzy striking several times before he was seized by those in the rear. The troops were thrown into a line in front of the president's party and tried to force the crowd back.

While President Moraes and the members of his cabinet were bending over the body of Colonel Moraes, the minister of war, staggered and fell behind the body of Colonel Moraes, with a bullet in his head.

This added to the excitement of the crowd, which was, by this time, wildly surging to and fro, the troops using their bayonets to keep it back, and those behind pressing forward.

Finally, fearing another attempt to kill the president and the members of his cabinet, more troops were called, and a strong guard was formed around the official party. Then Colonel Moraes and General Betancourt were lifted and borne to the palace. Colonel Moraes was seriously, probably mortally wounded.

General Betancourt died a few minutes after he was taken into the palace. In the meantime, fearing an attack on the palace, President Moraes ordered that the crowd be dispersed, and the troops finally succeeded in doing so, through a serious conflict at one time seemed imminent, owing to an attempt to lynch the president's assailant.

The news of the affair spread with remarkable rapidity, and within 10 minutes the city was in a fever of excitement. Rumors of a revolution were rife on all sides, and there seemed good reason to fear an uprising.

In order to avoid a possibility of this, orders were issued from the palace calling all the troops in the city to arms and declaring the city under martial law.

The soldier who tried to kill President Moraes is under arrest. He belongs to the Tenth battalion. He refused to give any reason for his attempt. The person who shot General Betancourt is unknown. No one knows whence came the fatal bullet.

The citizens generally attribute the deed to revenge on the part of Conselheiro's followers. Some well-informed men have brought up the theory that the attempt on the president's life grew out of the proposed arbitration treaty with France on the Amparo question. This treaty the president vigorously upheld despite tremendous opposition in congress and among the people.

Big and Yet It Is Sound.

Long Creek, Or., Nov. 8.—There is an exhibition in a store at this place a monster turnip. It was raised in the garden of Mr. Allen Porter, near this city; weighs 19 1/2 pounds, and measures 39 inches in circumference. It seems to be perfectly sound, and not pithy, as is generally the case in vegetables of its size.

Hot Sales at Dallas.

Dallas, Or., Nov. 8.—H. G. Campbell sold 153 bales of boys here today at 13 1/2 cents to T. A. Farley, representing Horns & Lachman. A number of other sales are reported at prices ranging from 8 to 10 cents.

A Steel Works Explosion.

Milwaukee, Nov. 8.—By an explosion at the Illinois steel works last evening five men were injured, two fatally. The fatally injured are Peter Hundt and George Kolinski.

Killed by His Pupils.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 8.—James Allen, a teacher in a school at Wheatland, Hickory county, was beaten to death yesterday by his pupils. As a punishment for misconduct, Mr. Allen kept several boys after school was dismissed last night. When released, the youths went away angry, and later, as the schoolmaster, was on his way home, they waylaid him, pelting him with stones and clubs. Mr. Allen was knocked down and his skull crushed. He did not regain consciousness, and died this morning. The youths have been arrested.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Things Pertaining to the Farm and Home.

Proper Shelter for Stock-Caring for Cabbage—Advantages of a Covered Barnyard—Method of Washing Butter—Harvesting Weedy Potatoes—Notes.

Shelter for Stock.

One of the most important and oft-neglected matters for fall consideration on farms where a few swine are kept is that of a proper shelter for them during the inclement weather of late fall and during the winter season. This is a question into which both humanity and profit enter. Swine raised in heating manure piles and in the straw stacks furnish warmth, but are very injurious to the health of the animals; while low, dusty shelters and disease der buildings breed vermin and disease and should be avoided. Dry, floored pens raised from the ground so the wind can blow under are very uncomfortable in cold weather, and the animals will not thrive therein until the wind is excluded below. Every farmer knows how to construct comfortable shelters, but it is too often neglected, and the pigs not only permitted but compelled to "rough it" often under the most unfavorable conditions.

Cabbage in Winter.

The old plan of burying, or putting cabbage in trenches during winter, or for winter use, has become obsolete, and a more simple and easy plan has been adopted. Where cabbage is grown on a large scale for shipping purposes, the best plan is to lift the cabbage and stack them two tiers deep and as closely as they can be placed in an orchard, or wood if convenient, and cover with leaves to the depth of two or three inches, the leaves to be kept in place by a slight covering of earth, says American Gardening. In this way the heads will keep perfectly sound all winter, and they can be easily taken up as wanted for shipping. For family use cabbages can be kept in the same way, only it will not be necessary to make the second layer. It is quite important to keep them a little below the freezing point. It has been suggested to keep them in some convenient building, but this plan has not resulted in failure, as the dry atmosphere is fatal; cabbage must be kept moist and cool, the slightest wilting renders it unfit for the table.

A Covered Barnyard.

The barnyards during the winter are often so wet and filthy that the animals are uncomfortable, which difficulty is sought to be remedied by the use of corncranks and other materials as absorbents. The barnyard can be rendered dry by having it higher than the level of the surrounding ground, but in the arrangement of the barnyard for the comfort of stock the next point is how to preserve the manure from loss by rains, heat, cold, etc. The only remedy is a covered barnyard, but that is expensive, though farmers would find that the saving of food, better protection to stock in summer and winter, and the saving of manure would repay any outlay in that respect, as any kind of roof that would turn water from the barnyard would answer the purpose.

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WHY SO MANY REGULAR PHYSICIANS FAIL

To Cure Female Ills—Some True Reasons Why Mrs. Pinkham is More Successful Than the Family Doctors.

A woman is sicker some disease peculiar to her sex is fast developing in her system. She goes to her family physician and tells him a story, but not the whole story.

She holds something back, loses her head, becomes agitated, forgets what she wants to say, and finally conceals what she ought to have told, and thus completely mystifies the doctor.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that the doctor fails to cure the disease? Still, we cannot blame the women, for it is very embarrassing to detail some of the symptoms of her suffering, even to her family physician.

It was for this reason that years ago Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., determined to step in and help her sex. Having had considerable experience in treating female ill with her Vegetable Compound, she encouraged the women of America to write to her for advice in regard to their complaints, and, being a woman, it was easy for her ally sisters to pour into her ears every detail of their suffering. Over one hundred thousand women were last year treated by Mrs. Pinkham's Compound. Such are the grand results of her experience.

There are 71,000 more women than men in the state of Massachusetts, and this excess is all in persons over 14.

HOW'S THIS? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

J. C. CHEENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known J. C. Cheeny for the