

THE TURKS REPULSED.

The Greeks Held Their Own at Volos Junction.

Athens, May 3.—A telegram just received here says a great battle has been fought at Volos, between a Turkish force of 8,000 and General Smolenski's brigade. The dispatch states that the repeated charges of the Turks were repulsed with enormous losses.

The headquarters staff of the Greek army at Pharsala has been completely changed. General Macris and Colonel Saponizakis, Mastropas and Antoniadis have resigned and started for Athens.

Battle Raged All Day.

Athens, May 3.—The battle of Volos raged fiercely from sundown until 10 o'clock this morning. The Greeks have been reinforced, the reinforcements arriving at a critical stage of the fight. General Smolenski telegraphs that the Turks will be unable to capture Pharsala because the Greek position is strong and the morale of the Greek troops completely restored.

Why the Turkish Attack Failed.

London, May 3.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Pharsala telegraphs: The Turks attacked Volos Junction Tuesday night with four squadrons of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery. The large force of Greeks beat the Turks off, but not before they had displaced half a dozen rails and cut the wires. The latter were repaired and on Wednesday the train service was resumed.

Fighting was renewed Wednesday night, but without special results. On Thursday night, the Turks assembled in great force in the direction of Volos. The Turks made an attack before dawn, but were successfully repulsed. Three times in the course of the morning was the attack repeated, each time from a different direction, and each time the result was a repulse. Apparently it was intended that the attacks should be simultaneous, but this plan failed, owing to lack of proper organization. The Turks, however, pushed the attack with the utmost determination for six hours, and only abandoned the attempt to seize the junction about noon.

The Greeks behaved well. The third brigade and artillery, particularly distinguished themselves under General Smolenski. The Turkish losses were heavy. The Greek loss was much lighter. Colonel Janninostas, with the eighth regiment, pursued the Turks several miles.

Full-grown and mature men, well armed, though without uniforms, are arriving here with every train. They are supplied with ammunition. The transport service is improving rapidly. Heliograph and night watching signals have been established, covering the entire territory occupied by the forces. An excellent spirit animates the men, who work hard from 5 in the morning until 7 in the evening, besides sleeping on their arms at night.

The Turks Claim It.

Constantinople, May 3.—The Turkish government has issued the following announcement: "Far from being repulsed at Volos, the imperial troops continued their victorious march forward."

Another Retreat Probable.

London, May 3.—The Times correspondent at Athens says: "The news from Thessaly is unfavorable. Fighting at Volos was resumed this morning." The Greek right repulsed vigorous cavalry charges, but their left was compelled to retire. It is feared their position at Pharsala will be outflanked, thus compelling a retreat to Demokos.

Turkey's Terms of Peace.

New York, May 3.—A World special from Washington says: The terms of peace which Turkey has offered Greece have reached the Washington legation. They are as follows:

The restoration of the boundary fixed by the treaty of 1831, which gave to Turkey all of Thessaly, including its extensive seacoast; the evacuation by Greece of Preveza and other points in the province of Epirus; the withdrawal of Greek troops from Crete and the acceptance of the plan of autonomy offered the island by the port, and the payment of a war indemnity large enough to cover the expense of the mobilizing of the Turkish troops.

Both Want to Fight.

London, May 3.—It is semi-officially stated that there is reason to believe that European intervention between Turkey and Greece in the present position of affairs is regarded as wholly impracticable, both Greece and Turkey having resolved to continue the war. The powers are thus obliged to stand aside until one of the combatants is finally defeated.

Americans Had the Advantage.

London, May 3.—In the house of commons, today the president of the board of trade, C. T. Ritchie, replying to Sir Charles Howard Vincent, conservative and free trader, said the government was not prepared to compel companies applying for new railway charters to buy their equipment in the United Kingdom. In the case of the Waterloo City railway, Mr. Ritchie added, twenty-two cars had been ordered in America, because out of seven English firms tendering bids for the work, not one was able to deliver the stock in the time required by the railroad company.

Aged Woman Tortured by Thieves.

Siterville, W. Va., May 3.—Last night Mrs. Shook, an aged lady living at Adonia, was tortured and robbed by a negro and white man, who forced an entrance into her home. The fiends brutally beat her bare feet with switches, burned them with candles, and also burned the hair from her head and roasted one ear. The woman finally told where her money was hidden, and the robbers secured \$500 and escaped. The woman will probably die.

Cartersville, Ill., May 3.—Fire

which broke out early today destroyed a large number of business houses, causing a loss of at least \$75,000. Several people were injured. The families of Simon Simons and J. O'Neill had narrow escapes from being burned in their beds.

Spokane, May 3.—Ground was broken for the Spokane army post today, and it is expected that most of the construction will be completed this summer. As soon as the railroad spur is completed, a large force of men will be put to work.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

With a large cash demand for wheat at all points, with stocks being reduced to a lower point than in years by the end of the crop, and with prospects for an average crop of winter wheat very poor, it is enough to warrant the maintenance of present values, and also the prevalence of good prices for wheat for the coming twelve months. How high prices will go depends on three things—speculation, crop prospects, and the war. There will be a short crop of winter wheat for the third consecutive year. The conditions are also uncertain for as large an acreage of spring as was expected earlier in the season, owing to the wet weather and the lateness of the seeding in some sections. High prices, however, will stimulate farmers in the Northwest to get in as large an acreage as possible. There has been a good deal of seeding, but in the Red River valley, where a large part of the crop is grown, there is too much water to admit of early seeding. Kansas gives good promise, but a change for the worse may come. The only things that can injure the crop are hot winds and sand storms. The outlook in California is uncertain. Reports say that hot winds have deteriorated the crop. Latest reports from France and Russia are against a large crop of winter wheat, but in the other foreign countries there is promise of about an average yield. Stocks, however, are low, and consumers will go into the new crop with less than the usual quantity.

Greece and Turkey are not important factors as wheat growers, the former raising 4,800,000 bushels, and the latter 24,000,000 bushels. Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania, and Montenegro raise 125,000,000 bushels. A liberal proportion of their crop is exported to the continent. If Greece has a navy of sufficient strength to prevent a free export movement of wheat from these countries, it might make a great difference in the supplies of the continent.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., May 4, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.00; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.00; Graham, \$5.40; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 73¢@74¢; Valley, 76¢ per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 38¢@40¢ per bushel; choice gray, 37¢@39¢.

Hay—Timothy, \$14.00@15.00 per ton; clover, \$12.00@13.50; wheat and oat, \$12.00@13.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, \$16.50 per ton; brewing, \$18@19.

Millet—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.

Butter—Creamery, 55¢; dairy, 35¢@37¢; store, 17¢@20¢ per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 50¢@55¢; Garnet Chilies, 55¢@60¢; Early Rose, 80¢@85¢ per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 30¢ per pound.

Onions—\$2.50@2.75 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 75¢@78¢; geese, \$5.00@7.00; turkeys, live, 12¢; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 14¢@15¢ per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢ per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6¢@8¢.

Hops—4¢@7¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$5.50; cows, \$2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4¢@6¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@4.25; light and feeders, \$3.50@3.80; dressed, \$4.50@5.25 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 8¢@9¢; small, 4¢@6¢ per pound.

Seattle, Wash., May 4, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, \$28 per ton.

Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$21 per ton; cracked, \$21; feed meal, \$21.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 10¢; ducks, 10¢@12¢.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.80; Novelty A, \$4.50; California brands, \$4.90; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40.

Millet—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$20.

Hay—Pug sound, per ton, \$12.00; Eastern Washington, \$15.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18¢; ranch, 14¢@15¢; California, 9¢.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12¢.

Vegatables—Potatoes, per ton, \$14.00@14.50; parsnips, per sack, 75¢; beets, per sack, 60¢; turnips, per sack, 60¢; rutabagas, per sack, 50¢; carrots, per sack, 40¢@50¢; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$4.25.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$4.00.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13¢@14¢.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7¢; cows, 6¢; mutton, sheep, 8¢ per pound; lamb, 5¢; pork, 6¢ per pound; veal, small, 8¢.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4¢@5¢; salmon, 6¢@8¢; salmon trout, 7¢@10¢; haddock and sole, 8¢@9¢.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11¢; hams, small, 11¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; dry salt sides, 8¢ per pound.

Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, \$2.50@3¢; choice, \$1 California fancy navals, \$3@3.50.

San Francisco, May 4, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90¢@1.10; Early Rose, 60¢@70¢; River Burbanks, 50¢@65¢; sweets, \$1.40@1.60 per cental.

Onions—\$2.25@3.00 per cental.

Eggs—Ranch, 10¢@12¢ per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18¢@14¢; seconds, 15¢@13¢; fancy dairy, 12¢; seconds, 11¢@10¢.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 6¢@7¢; fair to good, 5¢@6¢; Young America, 7¢@8¢; Eastern, 14¢@14¢.

Material Power.

This disease—also called fever and ague—is best described as a periodical fever. Its chief characteristic is not so much the nature of the single attacks as the peculiar manner of their repetition. The two principal types of malarial fever are intermittent fever and remittent fever. The intermittent type is characterized by recurring attacks, in which, as a rule, chill, fever and sweating follow each other in orderly sequence. One generally knows a few hours beforehand, by unpleasant sensations, and sometimes by headache, that a chill is approaching. The entire duration of an attack is usually from twelve to fifteen hours.

The periodicity of the attacks is most striking; they occur with regularity at the end of twenty-four, forty-eight or seventy-two hours. During the intervening periods the patient feels pretty well, and except in unusually severe cases is able to be about. The remittent type of the disease has no distinct intermissions of the fever; the temperature is constantly above the normal, though marked remissions occur.

Malaria is caused by the presence in the blood of a parasite, a minute organism which can be seen only by the aid of a microscope. The natural history of this parasite is not known; nor do we know how the organism enters, or how or in what form it leaves the human body. It is known, however, that these organisms are always present in the blood of a person suffering from malaria, and that they disappear with the disappearance of the symptoms, or with the administration of quinine. Low, marshy regions, with abundant vegetation, badly drained, low-lying districts, old river courses, tracts of land which are rich in vegetable matter, and particularly districts which have been allowed to fall out of cultivation, are favorite localities for the development of the malarial poison.

In regions where malaria constantly prevails, it occurs most frequently in spring and autumn; in temperate regions it is at its worst in September and October. Wherever it prevails the drinking water should be boiled, and unnecessary exposure to the night air should be avoided.—Youth's Companion.

Wives Sold at Auction.

There is a town on Vancouver Island overlooking the Pacific Ocean that is in need of 3,000 women. The town is a cheerful place in its general aspect; its streets are well paved, and the climate and surroundings combine to make it attractive. But there is a shortage of women and young girls in this locality that begets an air of melancholy in the bearing of the superfluous male inhabitants.

The Mayor of this town is a resourceful man. Finding that it was impossible to relieve the gloom that had settled over his bailiwick without foreign aid, he raised a fund to import a carload of marriageable women from the East. A hundred young women comprised the first consignment to this center of high-pressure bachelorhood.

The town received the newcomers with open arms. A reception followed by a "bargain sale" of wives acted like a tonic on the despairing community. Men who had begun to fear that a long journey must precede the chance to wed found a honeymoon within their reach. The bidding was spirited. In some instances great bargains were obtained, a forlorn bachelor obtaining a better half at actually panic prices. One man had a wife partner knocked down to him before he had been introduced to her.

There was not a large amount of money involved in this curious sale. A girl who owned \$50 was rich enough to indulge in the luxury of spinsterhood if she so desired. A man with \$100 to spend at the auction was in a position to make his own choice practically. Beauty was at a premium, and frequently caused very lively competition. On the whole, the experiment was a great success, and the town has taken on an air of gaiety that it badly needed. The number of weddings since the auction has been sufficiently great to encourage the effort to obtain another carload of spinsters from the East.—New York World.

Discouraged and Downcast.

A Well Known Yolo County, California, Druggist, Pines for the Nirvana. He Finds a More Pleasant Remedy for His Ills Than Buddha's Panacea.

From the Mail, Woodland, Cal.

There is probably no man in Yolo county better known than William R. Pond, formerly of the drug firm of Pond & Lawson, of Woodland, Cal. For five years Mr. Pond was a terrible sufferer from nervous prostration, and at during these attacks, pined for "sleep that knows no waking."

Physicians were powerless to aid him, and he was becoming rapidly worn out, when an old friend, a Mr. Hendrickson, of San Francisco, recommended him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In much the same way that a drowning man grasps at whatever comes his way, Mr. Pond clutched at the idea of Pink Pills, and they cured him, on his following the printed directions. Mr. Pond is chairman of the Republican county central committee, and is never tired of singing the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of lagrippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold by the bulk or 100), by address Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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THE FARM AND HOME.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

When the Price Is Low Feed Barley to Stock—Kaffir Corn Grows Successfully in Regions Affected by Drouth—How to Sow Cloverseed.

A Good Farm Crop.

Barley must be gotten in early. A light, sandy loam, if it is rich enough, will grow a fine crop of barley. A well-worked clay loam will also produce heavy crops, and in some years extraordinary crops. The ground for the crop should be manured the year before. Potato ground or best land will grow excellent crops. The best growers plow their land in the fall, and early in April, when the ground is fit to work, harrow the land both ways, and then drill in two bushels of seed and two hundred pounds of fertilizer to the acre. The fertilizer gives the seed a good start. The grain ripens earlier and has a brighter color. After the crop is about two inches high, it should be rolled. The rolling should be done when the soil is dry. Cloverseed may be sown with barley. If the ground is in fine tilth and rich six quarts of clover will give a thick set. Due to the advantages of this crop is that it takes but four months to grow the crop, and, if the grain is high, it can be sold, and if low, it makes an excellent feed for all kinds of stock, especially for pigs. Barley ripening early, the land, if not seeded to clover, should be harvested with the disc harrow, first one way and then across the field, and prepared for wheat.

Kaffir Corn.

Another year's experience with this dry-weather crop has justified the faith of its friends and put to flight its enemies. All over that section of the United States west of the Mississippi River, where Indian corn fails occasionally, kaffir corn was more largely grown than ever before during the season of 1896. The yield was larger than ever, and as farmers became more and more familiar with cultivating and handling the crop the early objections gradually disappear. Of course, last season was not marked by drouth except in limited areas, but in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and particularly Oklahoma, dry weather did some damage to Indian corn, but failed to hurt the kaffir. There is some objection on the score of difficulty in curing when it is cut as hay, or put into shocks, as in Indian corn. As a rule, in the sections where it is most largely grown, rains are not at all frequent during harvest time, and in addition the atmosphere has peculiar drying properties, so that experienced growers find nothing to complain of. The stalks make a high grade of forage, and the grain, when ground, is excellent for stock feed, and in a number of cases kaffir meal has been made into acceptable bread. Broadcasted fields are cut and harvested as hay, but where the corn is planted in rows it is usually cut and shocked, remaining in the field until thoroughly dry, after which it is stacked. The ground is prepared as for an ordinary crop of corn. Drill in the seed so that there will be a stalk about every six or ten inches.—Agriculturist.

Cloverseed.

Before sowing clover seed, harrow the grain across the drills, then sow the seed right behind the harrow. If the land is rich, six quarts of seed will be enough to sow upon an acre; if the ground is poor, sow eight quarts to the acre. The secret of successful clover growth is a thin coat of rich manure, spread over the field either in the fall or in the spring. Six two-horse loads will cover an acre. If the stubble is heavy, cut it off, setting the mower high. The time to cut is about the middle of August. Make it into hay; it makes a fine feed for young cattle in winter. The clover should be given out of sixty bushels of lime to the acre early in the fall, or during the winter. Clover seed sown late on hard, dry ground is only a waste of seed, as there is not enough moisture to start the seed, and being late the hot, dry weather will kill the plants if they germinate.

Wintre-ired Vernalis.

Animals kept in warm stables are less liable to protect themselves against vermin that they can easily destroy by rolling in the dust when given free range in summer. The fact that a horse will often choose to roll on bare soil, especially if dusty, rather than on the grass, is itself pretty good evidence that the horse is troubled by lice. A shrewd horse will often do this if the soil be wet, and thus cover himself with mud. When it dries it is turned to dust in the process of grooming. Dust will kill lice, and when animals have access to bare ground they are never troubled in this way. Often in stables where poultry are allowed, the vermin come from the bodies of the hens, finding a lodgment on the woodwork of the stable. Prepare a kerosene emulsion with one part of kerosene to ten of water, and enough soap to make it come together in a mixture. Wash the necks and shoulders of all horses in the vermin case, and trouble. But whether horses are or are not bothered with lice, poultry have no business in horse stables. They are very apt to get in unless doors and windows are kept closed or protected by screens. More horses are kept poor by having fowls soil their feed boxes than by lack of feed when working hard during the warm spring weather.—American Cultivator.

Growing Sweet Peas.

Sweet peas require the same culture as the garden pea, with the exception that they require heavier manuring. It is not necessary to train them on trellises, or on stakes; while they have tendrils and cling for support to any stake that may be near them, yet they can be grown with great satisfaction by running off rows in the garden forty inches wide and about four inches in depth. Place in the bottom of the furrow one inch of old, well-rotted manure, and sow three or four seeds to the inch. Cover the seed only two inches in depth, and as the peas grow, draw the other two inches of soil close up to the roots. Keep the soil loose between the rows; when the vines are half grown, throw a light furrow on each side of the row—this will

be all the support they will require.

If grown upon the lawn they should have a wire trellis, or be nicely staked. One ounce of seed will sow twenty feet of row. If the rows are two inches in depth, one ounce of seed will only sow ten feet of row.

Feeding Young Chickens.

Chickens do not require food for the first twenty hours after hatching. After that time they should be removed from the nest or incubator where they were hatched. Then for the first week stale bread, soaked in milk, with the milk partly squeezed, or the yolk of hard-boiled eggs, mixed with bread crumbs, will be found the best food for them.