

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All the Cities and Towns of the Thriving Sister States—Oregon.

A number of hogs were sold last week in Milton for 2 1/2 cents per pound. William Frazier is in Eastern Oregon buying horses to be used in the United States cavalry.

The county judge of Josephine county was fined recently \$100 for buying a small piece of Josephine county scrip. The John Day flouring mill, in Grant county, is running sixteen hours a day, and is grinding 400 bushels of wheat a day.

Lee Mitchell, of Grant's Pass, received a painful wound from a salmon bite on the leg below the knee, while fishing last week.

Two Albany boys have shipped into the naval service, and are off on a three-years' cruise on a man-of-war out of San Francisco.

As the cannery at Marshfield was overstocked, the tug Triumph took 2,000 salmon from that place to the Coquille cannery last week.

The new quartz mill machinery has all been put on the ground at the Black Butte mine, with the exception of a small wheel, weighing 4,500 pounds.

The salmon cannery at Alsea bay is making a fine pack, and nearly 10,000 cases will be put up if there is no abatement in the run before the season closes.

Most of the farmers of Powder valley have about finished the fall round-up of cattle and have now in pasture a fine-looking lot of beef steers and fat cows.

A movement is on foot among lovers of music in Long Creek, Grant county, to organize a band. A subscription paper for that purpose is being circulated.

City Marshal Logan, of Weston, insists that boys under 18 years of age must keep off the streets after 7 o'clock in the evening, and warns parents that he intends to enforce the curfew ordinance.

There passed through Athena last week a family that proposes making an entire trip to Florida by team. They make their expenses of the trip by giving musical performances, the entire family being musicians.

The semi-annual report of the county clerk of Josephine county shows that there were, on September 30, outstanding unpaid county warrants to the amount of \$64,504.87, the estimated interest on which is \$7,000.

A number of the county papers are fully alive to their own interests in the present gratifying wheat situation. Such notices as this are being run: "Don't neglect to settle that little subscription account when you sell your wheat."

There are in the office of the treasurer of Benton county funds amounting to \$2,824, with which old outstanding warrants could be paid were they presented for redemption. Some of these warrants were issued as far back as April, 1887.

WEYLER'S LATEST ORDER.

Once More He Will Try to Starve the Insurgents.

Havana, Oct. 26.—Captain-General Weyler has issued a proclamation containing the following provisions:

First—All of the inhabitants of the country or outside the lines of fortifications of the towns must betake themselves to the towns occupied by troops within a period of eight days. Those who are found outside that period will be considered rebels and will be taken and tried as such.

Second—The withdrawal of groceries from towns is absolutely prohibited, and also the transportation of them by sea or land, without permit from the military authorities, violators of this provision to be tried and punished as aiders of the rebels.

Third—Proprietors of cattle must carry them to towns or make application immediately for protection.

Fourth—Eight days after the publication of this proclamation, all rebels surrendering in every municipality will be subject to the captain-general's disposal to order them where to reside, and it will be a commendation in their favor for them to give available news about the enemy and to surrender with their firearms; and, moreover, to surrender collectively in their organizations.

Fifth—The proclamation is only enforceable in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The insurgents during the past two weeks have been continuing the work of devastation, particularly in the province of Matanzas, where they have reduced to ashes eight tobacco and sugar plantations, together with many farm houses and huts of laborers, the total value being about \$2,000,000. Hundreds of families are rendered homeless.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

Two and a Half Millions Arrived on the Monowai.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—The steamer Monowai, which arrived from Australia today, has on board about \$2,500,000 worth of English sovereigns, consigned to Assistant United States Treasurer Berry, to be melted down and milled into double eagles here and stored away in the subtreasury.

About a month ago a shipment valued at \$1,500,000 was received here from Australia, and at that time Assistant Treasurer Berry was authorized by the treasury department at Washington to receive the coin at bullion value for storage in the subtreasury and to accept additional shipments to the amount of \$6,000,000. Soon afterward dispatches announced that the second shipment from Australia, amounting to \$2,500,000 bullion value, had started on its way from Australia.

The treasure will be taken to the mint where the gold will be tested for weight and fineness and afterwards either coined into \$20 pieces or stored in the subtreasury as bullion.

The gold thus shipped from Australia is placed to the credit of merchants who are buying in New York and Europe to make up the balance of trade, which is naturally in favor of New York at this season. A dozen years ago this plan was devised by Hugh Craig and others, and by it the annual saving in the exchange between here and New York amounts to a large sum. The next shipment, which will arrive before the first of the year, will probably be larger than either of the two preceding.

INFORMATION SUFFICIENT.

Conviction of C. O. Downing of Embezzlement Sustained.

Olympia, Wash., Oct. 26.—The supreme court today affirmed the lower court's judgment in the case of State of Washington, respondent, vs. C. O. Downing, appellant. This was a case wherein the appellant, as clerk of Spokane county, was convicted of embezzlement. Counsel for Downing urged that the information was insufficient to charge an offense, under the act of 1893, making it embezzlement for any county officer to whom a salary is paid to fail to pay to the county treasurer all sums that shall come into his hands for fees and charges in his office; also that the information did not charge an offense under section 57, of the penal code. The supreme court held contrary to this contention in the case of the State vs. Iseabee, the defaulting city treasurer of New Whatcom, and concludes upon the authority of that case, that no error was committed in the lower court in overruling the demurrer in this case. The exceptions taken by the appellant to certain charges of the lower court are held by the supreme court to be untenable.

A Bloody Japanese Duel.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Kata Nishimoto and Harry Nishimoto, Japanese, and cousins, fought a bloody duel today at their boarding-house. As a result, both are at the receiving hospital, Kata with one side of his head sliced off and his left cheek amputated and his left arm almost severed from his body. Harry got off better, but his body is covered with wounds and gashes. The row began over the payment of a debt, and Harry used a big butcher-knife, while Kata wielded a Japanese naval sword. Both fainted from loss of blood, but they may recover.

More Armenians Arrive.

New York, Oct. 26.—There were 180 Armenian steerage passengers on the California, which arrived this afternoon from Hamburg and Havre. They were shipped in Havre and are booked for various destinations. The captain states all have some means, and some have as much as \$50. He does not anticipate any difficulty about landing them as they are not likely to become public charges. There are only a few women and children among them.

Cargo Took Fire at Sea.

New York, Oct. 28.—The British steamer Worsley Hall put into this port this morning with her cargo on fire. She left New Orleans for Havre, October 16. On October 23, 550 miles east by south of Sandy Hook, during a southerly gale, smoke was found issuing from the ventilators under the bridge. An examination showed that the cotton stowed forward in the hold, which constituted the major portion of the cargo, was on fire. The ship was put before the wind to lessen the draught and the hatch lifted. The smoke was almost overpowering, but the sailors managed to hoist out twenty bales of cotton and pile them up on the deck. The ship was rolling with a heavy cross sea. Soon a huge wave broke over the steamer and washed the bales overboard.

Crossed the Trocha.

Key West, Oct. 28.—Well-informed passengers who arrived from Havana last night confirm advices received by mail that Maceo has crossed the trocha at Artemisa and joined other insurgent forces in Havana province. They declared that the report circulated by Maceo of his encampment at Cacara-jacara and a contemplated attack on that town was merely a feint of the rebel leader to concentrate the Spanish troops at that point. That the rose was successful is proved by the fact that General Gonzales Muniz, with large forces, was sent in that direction to attack Maceo, but upon their arrival at Cacara-jacara the Spaniards found nothing but a deserted camp.

Prevented a Panic.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—By rare presence of mind, Rev. Dr. James Vila Blake prevented a panic and the possible awful results of a fire, which broke out just as the morning service was beginning at the Third Unitarian church today, and which destroyed the main part of the building. When the pastor took his place in the pulpit, his attention was drawn to smoke in the lobby leading to the Sunday school room. He remained standing until the organist had ceased playing, and then requested the congregation to retire quietly by the rear exits. His manner so reassured those assembled that a panic was averted. The church was entirely destroyed. The loss is \$25,000.

Large Quantity of Lumber Burned.

Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 27.—Fire broke out early this evening in the lumber pile and on the mill plant premises of the Center Lumber Company, at Zilwaukee, six miles down the river. It spread into a very large conflagration, which destroyed about 8,000,000 feet of lumber. The sawmill and salt works were in imminent danger, but were saved, and only small buildings were burned. The fire departments of Saginaw and Bay City assisted in fighting the flames. The loss will approach \$150,000, and is understood to be fairly covered by insurance.

Boy Murdered.

Cornish, Me., Oct. 27.—On October 5 Mrs. Betsy R. Hobbs was found dead. She lived alone about one and a half miles from Eppingham, N. H. When found the house was burning, and her body was half cremated. The mystery was cleared yesterday by the confession of Charles Savage. He accuses Frank J. Palmer of the murder. A coroner's jury has brought in a verdict against Palmer of murder in the first degree. Savage was held as a witness. Palmer is 16 years old, and lives at West Parsonfield. Savage is 20 years of age.

At the inquest Savage unflinchingly withstood half an hour's cross-examination, but at last the coroner discovered weakness, and he persistently questioned him till he finally succumbed and related a tale implicating himself and Frank Palmer in the murder and attempted cremation of Mrs. Hobbs. He and Palmer, he said, had been drinking together the day before the tragedy. Monday morning Savage took his shotgun to go shooting. They called at Mrs. Hobbs'. Savage left Palmer in the house while he went to the woodshed on an errand. While there he heard the report of a gun and soon after found Mrs. Hobbs bleeding upon the doorstep. Palmer soon appeared, and with an oath declared that now he had squared the grudge he owed her for pulling \$3 out of him in payment for the glass he broke in her house three years ago. Palmer asked Savage to help him carry the body in the house. He says he was so frightened he did not realize what he was doing, but they got the body into the house. Savage then took to the woods, being shortly overtaken by Palmer, who declared that nobody would ever know what had happened, for he had set fire to the house.

Arago's Victims Washed Ashore.

Marshfield, Or., Oct. 27.—Early this morning the life-saving patrol found on the ocean beach the remains of three unfortunate victims of the wreck of the ill-fated steamer Arago. They were brought to Empire City, and a coroner's inquest held. The names of the unfortunate are: Patience and Speck, steerage passengers, and Samier, seaman. The three were buried at Empire City this afternoon. The Arago is still in the same position. An excursion from here today reports the bar very smooth, and it is probable that what treasure is in the steamer will be recovered by divers.

Mozambique, Oct. 27.—Major Albuquerque, governor-general, with 800 Portuguese and 100 native troops, recently went to Manicaland. While in bivouac at Magena, he was attacked by 200 Massiarillos. The Portuguese made a gallant defense, and kept the natives at bay for twenty-two hours, but were finally forced to retreat, owing to lack of water. Two Portuguese were killed, and twenty-three wounded, including the governor-general. The enemy's loss was heavy.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.00; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.00; Graham, \$3.25; superior, \$2.50 per barrel.

WHEAT—Walla Walla, 74¢; Salley, 77¢; 78¢ per bushel.

OATS—Choice white, 33¢; 34¢ per bushel; choice gray, 31¢; 32¢. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7; cases, \$3.75.

HAY—Timothy, \$10.50 per ton; chest, \$6@7.50; clover, \$6.50@7.50; oat, \$7.50; wheat \$7.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, \$16.00 per ton; brewing, \$14@16.

MILLET—Bran, \$13.00; shorts, \$14.50; middlings, \$23.00; rye, 90¢ per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 40¢; fancy dairy, 30¢; fair to good, 20¢@22¢.

POTATOES—California, 55¢; Oregon, 40¢@50¢ per sack; sweets, 2¢ per pound.

ONIONS—65¢ per cwt.

EGGS—Chickens, mixed, \$2.25@2.50; broilers, \$1.00@1.75; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 11¢; ducks, \$6.00@3.50 per dozen.

EGGS—Oregon, 22¢ per dozen.

VEGETABLES—Gardic, new, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, 1¢ per pound; tomatoes, 2¢ per box; string beans, 2½¢ @3¢ per pound; wax beans, 2½¢@3¢ per pound; cucumbers, 15¢@25¢ per box; egg plant, \$1.50 per crate; corn, 10¢ @12¢ per dozen; summer squash, 25¢ per box; green peppers, \$1 per box.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons, fancy, are quoted at \$3.50@4.50 per box; bananas, \$2.50 per bunch; Valencia late oranges, \$4.50@5.00; pineapples, \$3.00 @4.00 per dozen.

FRESH FRUIT—California apples, \$1.00 @1.50; Oregon, \$1 per box; crab apples, 65¢; pears, 75¢@85¢; prunes, 2½¢ per pound; Salway peaches, 60¢@75¢; Snake river and Indian Red, 70¢ per box; watermelons, Rogue river, \$1.00 per dozen; California, \$1.25 per dozen; antelopes, Oregon, 60¢@1 per crate; quinces, \$1; grapes, 40¢@80¢ per crate; Hungarian plums, 60¢ per box; egg, 1½¢ per pound; Eastern Concord grapes, 50¢ per basket.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4¢@4½¢; unbleached, 3½¢@4¢; sun-dried, sacks or boxes, 4¢@5¢; pears, sun and evaporated, 6¢@6¢; prunes, 3¢@5¢ per pound; figs, 10¢ per pound.

WOOL—Valley, 9¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 5¢@7¢.

HOPS—New crop, 7½¢; old, 2¢.

PEANUTS—60¢@70¢ per pound for raw, 10¢ for roasted; cocoanuts, 90¢ per dozen; walnuts, 12¢@14¢; pine nuts, 15¢; hickory nuts, 8¢@10¢; chestnuts, 17¢; Brazil, 12¢; pecans, large, 14¢; Jumbo, 10¢; filberts, 12¢@14¢; fancy, large, 14¢; hard-shell, 8¢; paper-shell, 10¢ @12¢.

PROVISIONS—Portland pack: Smoked hams are quoted at 10¢@10½¢ per lb; picnic hams, 7¢; boneless hams, 7½¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; bacon, 6¢; dry salt sides, 6½¢; lard, 5¢@6¢ per lb; 7¢; 10¢; 6½¢; 50¢, 6½¢; tierces, 7¢ per pound.

HIDES—Dry hides, No. 1, 16 pounds and upward, 9¢@10¢ per pound; dry kip, No. 1, 5 to 10 pounds, 7¢ per pound; dry calf, No. 1, under 5 pounds, 11¢@13¢; dry salted, one-third less than dry tinct. Salted hides, sound steers, 60¢@65¢, and over, 6¢; do, 50 to 60 pounds, 5¢; do, under 50 pounds and cows, 3½¢@4¢; do, kip, sound steers, 15 to 30 pounds, 4¢; do, veal, 10 to 14 pounds, 6¢; do, calf, under 10 pounds, 5¢@6¢; green (unsalted), 1¢ per pound less; culis (bulls, stags, moth-eaten, badly cut, scored, hair slipped, weather-beaten or grubby) one-third less.

BREXWAX—20¢@22¢ per pound.

TALLOW—Prime, per pound, 2½¢@3¢; No. 2 and grease, 2¢@2½¢.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.60; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.60 @2.25.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1½-inch, is quoted at \$1.50@1.75; white sisal, hard twisted, 1½-inch, 6¢; and upward, 6½¢; rope, 1½-inch, 6½¢.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4½¢; extra C, 4½¢; dry granulated, 5¢; cube crushed and powdered, 6¢ per pound; ½¢ per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ½¢ more than barrels; maple sugar, 15¢@16¢ per pound.

COFFEE—Mocha, 27¢@31¢ per pound; Java, fancy, 24¢@26¢; Costa Rica, 20¢ @23¢; Caracas, 22¢@25¢; Salvador, 19¢ @22¢; Arabica, \$18.15; Lion, \$18.15; Columbia, \$18.15 per case.

RICE—Island, 4½¢@5¢; Japan, 4½¢ @5¢; New Orleans, 4¢@4½¢.

COAL OIL—Cases, 19¢; barrels, 17½¢; tanks, 15¢ per gallon.

WHEAT BAGS—Calcutta, \$4.25@4.37½ for July and August deliveries.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$2.25; cows, \$1.75@2.00; dressed beef, 3½¢@4½¢ per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$1.75; ewes, \$1.50; dressed mutton, 3½¢ per pound.

VEAL—Net, small, 5¢@5½¢; large, 4¢ per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.00@3.25; light and feeders, \$2.50; dressed, \$3.50@3.75 per cwt.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

POTATOES—Garnet Chile, 40¢@60¢; Salinas Burbanks, 50¢@65¢; Early Rose, 25¢@30¢; River Burbanks, 25¢@35¢; sweets, 75¢@1.25 per cental.

ONIONS—2½¢@30¢ per sack for yellow, 35¢ for pickles.

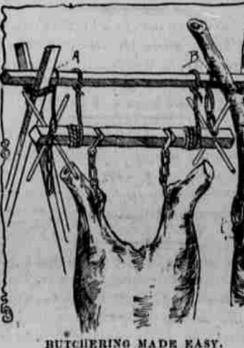
EGGS—10¢, 20¢@25¢; ranch, 28¢@30¢; ducks, 25¢ per dozen.



A Convenient Butcher's Device.

The illustration, taken from Farm and Home, represents an apparatus which makes the skinning and dressing of beef on the farm a comparatively easy matter. In the crotch or fork of a good-sized tree place one end of a stout pole. Rest the other end on a fork formed by fastening together two 4x4 inch scantlings or other similar timbers by means of a rope or stay chain and spreading apart at the bottom. To the pole or cross piece attach two strong ropes long enough to reach the ground. Tie to the ends of these ropes a 3x3 inch oak or other hard wood scantling 4 feet long with two pins inserted in either end at right angles to each other. About 8 inches from each end of this square timber round off a space about 3 inches long on which place two iron rings. To the rings attach iron hooks or stay chains. After the animal is killed and hind legs are skinned, insert the hooks in the large tendon above the hock joint.

Two men, one at each end of the gambrel, can easily lift the carcass either raising it off the ground at once or a short distance at a time. It can be secured at any height by means of a rope, A, which is arranged with a series of loops. These are slipped over the turning pins or handles and thus prevent unwinding.



Butchering Made Easy.

As the skinning proceeds the men will have to stand on barrels or some other elevation to enable them to swing the carcass clear of the ground. This apparatus can be used for lifting hogs, sheep, etc., but need not be made so strong or tall. The whole thing is entirely home-made and easily constructed. If no tree is convenient to support one end of the pole, a post can be set in its place or three rails, fastened near the top and set up like a tripod, will do very well.

'Top-Poling' a Stone Wall.

In many sections of the country stone walls are the foundation of pasture fences. These must be "top-poled" to keep in sheep—and in many cases cattle. Animals will dislodge poles laid in the angle formed by two stakes. A good plan, that saves stakes also, is shown in the diagram, a cross-section being given. One stake is driven firmly into the ground and bound to an upper stone by wire. The pole is bound also to the stake by stout fence wire, making a fence that cannot be displaced, and one requiring only half the usual number of stakes. Farmers should



A "TOP-POLED" WALL.

make greater use of stout wire in building and repairing fences.

Proper Division of Crops.

Every year some article of farm produce brings a fair price, and nine times out of ten it is the product that for one, two or three previous years has been unduly depressed. We do not know that farmers are any more sheep-like in their efforts to all move together than are those engaged in other kinds of business. It is the universal complaint of business men of all kinds that whenever anything is found to pay heavily, so many go into its manufacture that the market is oversupplied. The advantage the farmer has over other people is that with ordinary good management his farm will make his living, and he can do something aside from farming if he is enterprising and intelligent to make his entire business profitable as a whole.

Waste of Corn Stalks.

While it is not true that corn stalks exposed to rains will decay like clover hay, there is altogether too much loss

in it, if not secured in time, for any farmer to afford. Green stalks dried without rainfall retain their fresh color inside where not exposed to the sun. But the fading of the outside of the stock does not affect its nutritive value or its palatableness. We have many times fed cows and watched them while they were eating. While they would select the stalks that had been slightly softened by heating, there was no apparent preference for those that had retained their green color over those that sunlight had bleached. But where rain had washed the outside of the stock, and had not reached the inside, the case is doubtless very different. Rain cannot fall on any partly dried vegetable matter without carrying off some of its nutrition.

Handy Farm Cart.

This cart can be made from material already on the farm. The body is the ordinary two-wheeled cart body. In



CONVENIENT FARM CART.

place of the straight axle a blacksmith has made a "drop" with the necessary fittings for attaching to the front axle. On this front axle a mowing seat is fitted. Such a cart cannot be dumped, but for nearly all farm operations it will be found a great labor saver.

Poultry Points.

Systematic, regular work counts. A "stunted" fowl better be killed at once. They are useless.

Drain the poultry-yard; this applies to the barn-yard also.

Have any of our readers tried a poultry house with a glass roof?

Feed but one kind of grain at a time, and cover it up with light litter.

If living near a market, try turkeys. Ducks are also profitable.

Both nesting and dusting material should be renewed at least monthly.

Keep fresh water continually before the fowls, warmed a trifle on the colder mornings.

Corn is probably the best cold-weather food. Feed the kitchen scraps in the morning in a clean place.

Select the best layers for breeding stock, keeping size and color of plumage as uniform as possible.

A cat or dog has no place in the hen-house or yards. Rats and mice should likewise be treated as intruders. Shut them out.

Thoroughbred poultry pay best. Select your breed, basing judgment upon their characteristics and surroundings, and then keep them pure; introduce new blood every other year.

A Handy Feeding Arrangement.

When hens are fed in open dishes, they will persist in getting into their



POULTRY FEEDER.

food, soiling it and themselves. A handy and cleanly feeding arrangement is shown in the sketch. A board, with a rim in front, is nailed to the wall, six inches from the floor, and to this is hinged a slat-work arrangement that permits the fowls to feed through it, but will not let them get into the food. It opens out from the top when one is putting food upon the board, and remains closed when shut.

The Dairy.

A good dairy cow is a good eater and drinker.

A trotting match between the cow and the dog may be interesting, but it will not increase the yield of butter.

If the heifer is a spring calf, as a rule the better plan is to herd her so that she will drop her calf when she is two years old.

Just how much increase in the feed of the cows should be made now must be largely determined by the condition of the cow, which should always be one of thrift.

Inasmuch as the world's record for a one day's public butter test is held by a Brown Swiss cow, it is a wonder that the dairy public does not hear more about the breed.

It is said that so many dairy cows have been killed by order of the authorities at San Jose, Cal., that the price of the remaining healthy cattle has advanced 20 per cent.

Uniform good quality in butter is what determines its value. No matter how careful one is to get it to the consumer, if the quality is not the best, good prices will not be obtained.

The temperature for churning depends on the richness of the cream. The richer the cream the colder it is churned, the more of the fat is secured as butter, and the better it is for the butter is all ways.