

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Terrific Railroad Accident.

Boston.—The train which leaves Dedham at 7:05 and arrives at Boston at 7:40, and is one of the largest and heaviest in the morning list. The last three cars, the ones that left the track were filled with passengers, taken on at Dedham and between there and Forest Hill. The accident was due to the giving away of the bridge under the weight of the train, of, doubtless, to some hidden fault in the construction. An inspection of the wreck reveals the fact that eight cars, comprising the train, were jumbled into a complete wreck, not one of the coaches escaping almost perfect demolition. From the location of the wrecked cars it would seem that the first three cars passed over the bridge safely, and the structure evidently gave way when the fourth car was passing over it. Five cars went through to the roadway, landing in a mass of splinters in the street. The inmates of the smoker were either killed or injured, not one escaping without injury of some kind. Two of the coaches went clear across the roadway, landing against the stone wall that surrounded the large field at the foot of the hill. As the cars lie in the present location they present a picture of absolute demolition, and it seems remarkable that any person in them escaped alive. The cushions from seats are scattered over the roadway and into the adjacent pasture, while the car wheels and trucks are distributed in all directions. That the horrors of fire were not added to the terrible disaster was due to the promptness with which relief was sent. The chemical engine from Roslindale was at the scene within twenty minutes after the occurrence, the information being brought by a letter carrier, who gave the alarm of fire upon observing flames issuing from the debris. The flames were soon extinguished and the firemen did excellent work in rescuing the injured.

It has been impossible to obtain a correct and complete list of the killed and wounded, owing to the fact that immediately after the catastrophe occurred the victims were hastily removed from the scene and in such widely diversified directions that it is difficult to trace them. Some of the injured were at once conveyed to their homes, others were taken to hospitals, while others still found temporary shelter in residences in the immediate neighborhood, and some of them are dead. A majority of them, in fact, were brought to the city hospital and morgue, but others were taken to the depots at Roslindale, Forest Hill and Canterbury. Agents of the railroad company estimate that 40 persons were killed outright, and 140 injured, many seriously. A curious feature in the disaster is found in the fact that the bridge went down with the wreck. Not a scrap of iron remained attached to the abutments, and but for the chasm and awful wreck beneath there was nothing to indicate that a bridge had once spanned the river. The wreck of the bridge lay under the debris of the train, almost completely shut out from view.

Engineer White says that when he was going across the bridge he felt a shock which he thought might have been caused by broken axles. However, this could not possibly have been the first cause of the accident, for the trucks of the first two cars were in good condition, except in regard to the fractured oak timber mentioned above. The only remaining possible cause of the accident is the broken rail, and it is doubtful, as before stated, whether an investigation into this point could result satisfactorily, for there are many pieces of broken and twisted rails piled up in the wreck. The probable cause of the smashing up of the three cars next to the engine, which remained on top of the embankment, is that they must have jumped the track when the rear cars went through the bridge. The Bussy bridge was built fifteen years ago, and during the past ten years was repaired three times. The wreck is so complete that no attempt was made to save any portion of the train, and evidences were found of the terrible nature of the disaster. As the work of removing the wreck progressed, in some places were fragments of flesh or of clothing which had belonged to some victim whose remains had previously been removed, and there was blood over everything. Most of the pieces of the clothing found were from the garments of women, and the fatality among them was the greatest. In one place the bodies of seven were taken out, all horribly mangled. A sad sight was that of two young girls with arms around one another clinging together in the embrace of death, and in many instances crowbars and axes were necessary to free persons who were pinned in the wreck. In two cases it was necessary to cut the bodies in two in order to get them out, and they were already crushed out of resemblance to human shape.

Owing to the war scare emigration from Germany to America has greatly increased. Gen. Ben Butler fell on a slippery Philadelphia sidewalk the other day and dislocated his shoulder.

The Legislature of Minnesota proposes to give the state absolute control of all the coal mines and to have them run at cost.

Three whippers who were administering a whipping to a woman 70 years of age were shot and killed by unknown parties in Castle Rock county, Ky.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Potato Growing.

The best crop of potatoes that I have ever seen have invariably been planted on soils varying between a sandy and a clay loam. On heavy land, especially when not under-drained, the crops have been poor and unproductive, the seed often rotting in the ground and not coming up, except in occasional spots. Such land designed for potatoes should be thoroughly drained with tiles, as the cost will, in the end, be much less than that resulting from an entire failure of the potatoes. If the farm is so situated that a part of the soil is heavy and the other part light, the owner would do well to select the soil which is not quite heavy enough to need draining for his potato field, and in a dry or wet season he will then stand a good chance of raising a successful crop.

The ground will need to be finely pulverized with the plow and harrow before the seed is put in. Fall plowing for potatoes will not be of much benefit; it remains, however, optional with the farmer, for it certainly will do no harm. The ground can be worked over in the spring, until it is devoid of all lumps and sods. Plow deeply, as a deep soil, deeply plowed, is undoubtedly best for potato growing.

In the selection and cutting of seeds there is one infallible rule to follow that I have found applies in almost all cases. Select the potato with respect to size and quality that comes the nearest to your ideal of potatoes; that is, take the medium and large potatoes for your seed, and not the small ones or the exclusively large ones only. If a whole large potato and a whole small potato are planted at the same time there will be no appreciable difference in the size of the yield. The best yield is obtained when the half of a good, medium-sized potato is used for seed. If not selected at digging time the preceding summer, they should be picked out at once and placed in a dark place where the sprouts will have a chance to start.

Potatoes for seed should be cut on the day of planting, and not several days beforehand. When kept even for a day considerable risk is run by the farmer. Cut only as many as are needed for one day's planting, and those that are left over feed to the cattle rather than use them for seed. More loss from potato growing is caused by this practice of cutting up all the seed at once than many imagine, and experience has taught large growers that they cannot afford to run the risk that is involved in the work, even though it saves time and labor.

Manuring the potato field properly requires judgment and experience. The soil of farms differ so in their compositions that the mode of treatment that would apply to one field would not answer for another. Some crops, such as corn and vines, want their manure near the top of the ground; but potatoes can best utilize it when it is some distance down. To mix it up well with the lower soil then will require its application in the fall, so that it can leach through gradually during the winter months. The rains and snows will work it into the surface of the soil and the plow in the spring will turn it over and put it in the proper place for the roots of the potatoes. The manure should be well rotted before spread on in the fall, so that none of its richness can be dissipated by evaporation or blown away by the winds. If sufficient quantities are put on the field in the fall it will be unnecessary to spread any manure in the hills, as the roots of the potatoes will surely find the nourishing substances if placed low enough down for them. Besides this method saves considerable labor.

The relative value of commercial fertilizers and barnyard manure is variously estimated for potatoes, but the best results have been obtained from the latter when applied in the proper condition. It should be rotten, very rotten, and all large lumps fined down and spread evenly over the ground. Coarse, fibrous substances, such as straw, that have not been decomposed sufficiently will be blown off the field in the winter and a material loss occasioned in other ways. Rotten stable manure will increase the yield of potatoes every time, while commercial fertilizers will sometimes fail on certain soils. The best way is for each farmer to experiment in his own way, using both commercial and home-made fertilizers on a small scale, and govern his actions in accordance with the result.—Exchange.

How the Hot-Bed is Built.

The manure having been thrown together, so as to reach a fermenting state, it is now in condition to build into the hot-bed. A place is marked off on the surface, one or two feet larger than the frame which is to be used. Over this space, the manure is evenly spread. It should not be in masses, but well shaken up with the fork, so that there is an equal quantity of the long and short ones the entire space. The object of this care is to secure an even heat in all parts, and a uniform sinking of the mass as it heats. As the building up proceeds, it should also be compacted either by occasionally treading, or a deft use of the fork, which is acquired from long practice by old hands at the business. When finished, the back may be slightly higher than the front always facing the south. A depth ranging from two to three feet will be sufficient for starting seeds, etc. The frames are then placed on,

and the lights kept closed for two or three days, when the heat should manifest itself. Soil is then placed on to the depth of nine inches or so, well pressed down with the rake, and again left until it is well warmed through. If the heat is too rank it may be known by thrusting a stick into the manure. It comfortably warm to the touch, it is all right, and the seed may be sown. This should be done in rows, allotting a certain space to each kind in accordance with future wants. A good watering to settle the soil is all that will be required until the seed is up. If there is any indication of extreme heat, or if the bed appears to fill with steam, a little air should be given until it subsides. In case of severe freezing weather, the bed will have to be well covered at night with mats, hay or other material to keep in the heat, opening again when the sun begins to have effect on the glass. Except in extremely cold spells, a trifle of air will be beneficial from the time the young plants are up. It is a common practice with market gardeners before beginning the hot-beds, to excavate the soil in part where the manure is to go. This saves the heat from being forced out by piercing winds. Two feet depth of manure will be ample for starting any kind of vegetables, or for raising lettuce, radishes, etc.

Poultry should have a certain proportion of salt in their food as well as animals, as it is necessary to the promotion of health and thrift.

Try crude petroleum, which will cost about 10 cents a gallon, as a wood preservative. Applied to fences and wood that rest upon the ground, it will add years to the wear.

About seven-eighths of the European eggs received in this country are lined. They are shipped to this country from Antwerp, Copenhagen and Hamburg. Those coming from Antwerp are gathered in Belgium, Italy and France, those from Copenhagen in Denmark, and those from Hamburg in Germany.

It is a remarkable fact that, although we have in this country the best breeds of cattle to be found in any portion of the globe, yet the majority of farmers have no system of breeding, and use cows in the dairy that give only one-third the quantity of milk and butter that could be derived from an animal from well known milking and butter breeds.

It is true that the longer a hog is kept the greater the likelihood of loss from disease or accident; but so far as the loss from disease is concerned, the risk is rendered more than proportionately greater by wintering. The change from green to dry, hard food is favorable to the development of disease. The severities of the weather are also apt to induce disease.

Once a week during dry weather, if sulphur and powdered charcoal be mixed with soft food for the young chickens, it serves as an admirable cleanser of the stomach; it saves them from becoming crop bound; it aids digestion very materially and assists to keep away lice; for the sulphur permeates the whole body and works outwardly through the skin pores.

According to the agricultural reporter of the Australasian, a difference of fifteen to seventeen bushels an acre in the yield of wheat can be claimed to the credit of irrigation in some parts of Victoria, splendid crops being the Murray having been grown on irrigated lands, whereas there was quite a failure in the same district where irrigation had not been carried out. Grasshoppers and locusts have done a great deal of damage to the Victorian crops during the past season.

If early cucumbers, melons and summer squashes are desired, place pieces of sod three or four inches square in a shallow box, grass side down and close together. Sow seed enough for a hill in the earth of each piece of sod. The box may be in a hot-bed or in a sunny window. The plants will in due time fill the sod with roots, and when the weather will allow, transfer each piece of sod with its plants to a properly manured hill in the garden.

It is now conceded by many that ten pounds of good pressed hay is equivalent to about thirteen pounds of loose hay. This belief carries with it the claim that the nourishing qualities of the hay are much more fully retained in the pressed bale. It is certainly true that there is a much smaller percentage of waste. The storage space for a given number of tons is also much to the credit of pressed hay. Where this article of stock food is high priced, this is a serious question with those even who put up hay for their own use only. There is great need of a machine that is cheap enough in price to be within the reach of a farmer, to be used for baling an ordinary crop of hay for his own use.

The Butterine bill passed by the French chambers is a sufficiently stringent measure. It imposes penalties from \$10 to \$600 and six days to six months imprisonment on persons convicted of selling, importing or exporting as butter any mixture of margarine or other fat or oil with butter, however small the proportion of the adulteration. The extreme penalties are for several convictions. Fraudulent mixtures are liable to confiscation, and particulars of the fraud may be published by the court at the delinquent's expense including notices on the doors of his own place of business. There are various regulations as to marking and declaring the character of any such commodity as margarine.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

Baker county's debt is about \$100,000.

Astoria has organized an athletic association.

Brownsville has fixed the liquor license at \$1,000.

A foundry and machine shops are to be established at Baker City.

George Davis will build a three-masted schooner at Marshfield.

Oregon City is going to reduce the liquor license from \$300 to \$200.

John Lady and L. Delashmunt killed a large gray wolf near Sheridan.

Andrew Wilson's residence at North Independence, Polk county, was consumed by fire.

Charles F. Moore, has been appointed postmaster at Newberg, Yamhill county.

The Grangers have bought ground and are going to build a lodge room of their own at Hillsboro.

Byron Nixon, of Buena Vista, has been sent to the county jail for twenty days for giving liquor to a boy.

The estimated value of school property at the Cove, Union county, is \$30,000. The town has about 350 inhabitants.

W. W. Saunders has been granted a change of venue to Marion county, to be tried at the term of court convening in Salem, June 30.

A shooting affray took place at Antelope, in which Mr. Kenneth McClellan shot at and wounded two men named Moran and Slocum.

Mrs. Jewett, of Harrisburg, Linn county, was severely burned by her clothes taking fire from an open grate. Her husband was also burned in aiding her.

Deputy Sheriff George Humphrey, of Albany, while attempting to ford a swollen stream on horseback, was washed off his horse and narrowly escaped death.

Fruit, except peaches, was not hurt in Washington county by the late cold snap. There is promise of a large crop of apples, pears, cherries and other small fruit.

Captain Willard Young, who is engineer in charge of the work at the Cascade locks under Captain Charles F. Powell, is a son of Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet.

The bleached bones of a 10-year-old child were found near Canyon City. A plausible theory advanced is that during the Indian raid of 1878 the red demons murdered a family of emigrants and captured the child, which afterwards made its escape and perished.

Christian P. Elwanger attempted to murder his wife at the corner of Stark and First streets, Portland, by cutting her throat with a razor. He made a gash in her neck almost from ear to ear, but not deep enough to endanger her life. He then took the razor and cut his own throat from one side to the other, deep enough to cause death almost instantly.

John Davidson, a simple-minded youth living near Monroe, Polk county, was made to believe by some young men that they were going to kill him, whereupon he ran away from them, and, taking a valuable horse belonging to F. Kittridge, fled to the mountains. He afterward voluntarily returned the horse but was arrested and placed in jail.

Advice received by the City of New York, which touched at Honolulu on her voyage from China, state that it is reported at Honolulu that the British ship Swansea Castle, with cholera aboard, has sailed from Valparaiso bound for Portland, Oregon. She was not allowed to enter Valparaiso, but was supplied with provisions from the outside.

The 3-year-old daughter of William Smith, who lives on Long Tom, fourteen miles south of Corvallis, was fatally burned by her clothes igniting from a fireplace. Her mother was out at the time, and the hired man hearing the child scream ran to the house and found her horribly burned about the body and head. She lived until 11 o'clock that night, when she expired.

It is reported, says a Jacksonville paper, that the Indians at the Klamath reservation are at the point of starvation, and the agent has received an order to purchase \$500 worth of provisions.

Anthony Lowe, who shot and killed H. Khrilie, at Ontario, was set at liberty after due examination before the Justice of the Peace, it appearing that the shooting was done purely in self-defense.

F. W. Blane has been appointed Register of the land office at Blackfoot, Idaho.

The stone foundation of the new county courthouse at Spokane Falls, W. T., is finished, ready for the framework.

A company with a capital of \$50,000 has been formed to work a "salt farm" near Tenner, Cal., on the Mojave desert.

Wood River Times: Some of the boys along the river are on the trail of two Chinamen who came into Sawtooth last Sunday with about four pounds of gold dust which they said they had washed out since last fall on the Salmon river. This, and the further statement that they had come 211 miles on snowshoes in six days, has all the information that could be obtained from them. But as they will undoubtedly go out soon, a party will be organized to follow them, and endeavor to ascertain where the dust came from, as it is supposed the ground must be very rich.

ALONG THE COAST.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

There is talk of a militia company being organized at Port Townsend.

Salmon are reported to have commenced running in the Fraser river.

Chinese are returning to Victoria, B. C., under government protection.

A. J. Shankberg committed suicide at Prescott, A. T., by taking laudanum.

The Northern Pacific shops at Tacoma, W. T., have started up on full time.

Port Townsend, W. T., is getting a new steam sawmill ready for operations.

The supervisors of Humboldt county, Cal., pay a bounty of \$16 each on coyote scalps.

A mountain lion measuring nine feet from tip to tip, was killed in Butte county, Cal.

Mike Greeley, living in the mountains near Soda Springs, Nevada, was found dead in his bed.

Four Chinamen got into a fight in a Fresno county (Cal.) vineyard, and one of them was killed.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Tacoma, W. T., on April 20th.

A Los Angeles real estate agent was swindled out of \$1,700 recently by the threadbare "gold-brick" game.

A. F. Connor, employed in a bakery, on Market street, San Francisco, dropped dead while at his work.

A. C. Joy, a freight brakeman on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, was killed at Barstow, Cal., while switching.

El Paso, N. M., has a youthful murderer aged 17 years, who has the blood of two men on his hands already.

A panther eleven feet long and weighing 300 pounds was killed recently near Singletown, Shasta county, Cal.

A Chinese laundryman in San Diego, Cal., has an advertisement in a local paper which has been running for fifteen years.

Mrs. Jane Earnest, 48 years of age, fell down stairs at her residence in San Francisco and broke her neck, killing her instantly.

Proposals are invited in Helena, Montana, for the construction of a 6,000 foot tunnel on the Butte branch of the Montana Central.

The body of Steve Gill was found in Clover creek near Anderson, with a deep cut over the right eye. It is suspected that he was murdered.

In boring a well near Pine Grove, Esmeralda county, Nev., steam of a temperature hot enough to cook potatoes was struck at a depth of 60 feet below the surface.

An effort is being made to merge the Indian schools at Skokomish, Chehalis and the Puyallup reservations, W. T., into one large school on the Puyallup reservation.

The foundation of the custom house building at Port Townsend, W. T., is finished, and the superintendent is now awaiting the plans of the building from Washington.

INKS! INKS! INKS!!

Printing Inks at Manufacturers' Prices. We are selling the best quality of news inks, in 25, 50 and 100 pound packages, that ever came to this market. Remember, at manufacturers' prices. Address PALMER & RAY, Portland, Or.

O. & C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Mail Train north, 9:41 A. M. Mail Train south, 7:04 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS, EUGENE CITY POSTOFFICE.

General Delivery, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Money Order, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Register, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mails for north close at 9:15 A. M. Mails for south close at 12:30 P. M. Mails for Franklin close at 7 A. M. Monday and Tuesday. Mails for Mabel close at 7 A. M. Monday and Tuesday. Mails for Cartwright close 7 A. M. Monday.

SOCIETIES.

EUGENE LODGE NO. 11, A. F. AND A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month. Meets every Tuesday evening.

SPENCER BUTTE LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.

WIMAWHALA ENCAMPMENT NO. 4. Meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

EUGENE LODGE NO. 13, A. O. U. W. Meets at Masonic Hall the second and fourth Fridays in each month. M. W.

J. M. GEARY POST NO. 48, G. A. R. MEETS at Masonic Hall the first and third Fridays of each month. By order, COMMANDER.

ORDER OF CHO-EN FRIENDS. MEETS the first and third Saturday evenings at Masonic Hall. By order of G. C.

BUTTE LODGE NO. 37, I. O. O. F. MEETS every Saturday night in Odd Fellows' Hall. W. C. T.

LEADING STAR BAND OF HOPE. MEETS at the C. P. Church every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Visitors made welcome.

Eugene City Business Directory.

- BETTMAN, G.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner, Willamette and Eighth streets.
GRAIN BROK.—Dealers in jewelry, watches, clocks and musical instruments, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.
FRIENDLY, S. H.—Dealer in dry goods, clothing and general merchandise, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.
GILL, J. P.—Physician and surgeon, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.
HODES, C.—Keeps on hand fine wines, liquors, cigars and a pool and billiard table, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.
HORN, CHAS. M.—Gunsmith, rifles and shotguns, brooch and music loaders, for sale. Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Shop on Ninth street.
LUCKEY, J. E.—Watchmaker and jeweler. Keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willamette street, in Ellsworth's drug store.
MCCLAREN, JAMES—Choice wines, liquors and cigars, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.
POST OFFICE—A new stock of standard school books just received at the post office.
RHINEHART, J. B.—Hoggs, sign and carriage painter. Work guaranteed first-class. Stock sold at lower rates than by anyone in Eugene.

W. V. HENDERSON, DENTIST.

HAS RESUMED PRACTICE WITH office in Hays' brick. My operations will be first-class and charges reasonable. Old patrons as well as new ones are invited to call.

DR. L. F. JONES, Physician and Surgeon.

WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL calls day or night. OFFICE—Up stairs in Hays' brick; or can be found at E. H. Luckey & Co's drug store. Office hours: 9 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. J. C. GRAY, DENTIST.

OFFICE OVER GRANGE STORE. All work warranted. Laughing gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

GEO. W. KINSEY, Justice of the Peace.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TOWN LOTS and farms. Collections promptly attended to. HENNINGSON—Corner Eleventh and High Sts., Eugene City, Oregon.

D. T. PRITCHARD, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

Repairing of Watches and Clocks executed with punctuality and at a reasonable cost. Willamette Street, Eugene City, Or.

F. M. WILKINS, Practical Druggist & Chemist.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Brushes, Paints, Glass, Oils, Lenses, TOILET ARTICLES, Etc. Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded.

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM

C. M. HORN, Practical Gunsmith

DEALER IN GUNS, RIFLES, Fishing Tackle and Materials Sewing Machines and Needles of All Kinds For Sale Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Guns Loaned and Ammunition Furnished Shop on Willamette Street, opposite Postoffice.

Boot and Shoe Store.

A. HUNT, Proprietor.

Will hereafter keep a complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes! MUTTON HOOTS, Slippers, White and Black, Sandals, FINE KID SHOES, MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES! And in fact everything in the Boot and Shoe line, to which I intend to devote my special attention. MY GOODS ARE FIRST-CLASS! And guaranteed as represented, and will be sold for the lowest prices that a good article can be afforded.

Central Market,



Fisher & Watkins PROPRIETORS.

Will keep constantly on hand a full supply of BEEF.

MUTTON, PORK AND VEAL.

Which they will sell at the lowest market prices. A fair share of the public patronage solicited. TO THE FARMERS: We will pay the highest market price for fat cattle, hogs and sheep. Shop on Willamette Street, EUGENE CITY, OREGON. Meats delivered to any part of the city free of charge.