ELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Some of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

all-pox and yellow fever are rag- Havana.

ee men were killed and four hurt at a St. Louis fire.

prohibition amendment was ed by fully 50,000 majority in

c Colby and his wife were found red in their home near Lock n, Pa.

e persons were killed and thir- njured by a railroad accident at y, Ga.

lbrooke, Graham County, Kan- as almost destroyed by a cy- Several persons were killed.

Ute Indians have gone on the h in Colorado, and several en- ents have been had with govern- troops.

ical returns show that 70,000 s died from cholera in the north- provinces of Germany, during nd July.

tumor in the throat of the Prince of Germany is reappear- d may prove fatal this time.

e British men-of-war have been on the Halifax fishing grounds p American fishermen outside bidden waters.

Farmers' Alliance, of Floyd y, Indiana, have passed resolu- requesting Cleveland to resign ce of President.

Naquet, a French editor, has nt to prison for two months h fined $40 for unfairly wound- nvielle in a duel at Paris.

en men undertook to cross the ver in a skiff at Cincinnati. A steamer swamped the skiff ee of the men were drowned.

Tobacco Trade National Asso has petitioned President Cleve- o remove the statistician for a false report about the crop

e persons were killed, several hurt, and many less seriously by an accident in launching amer Wm. H. Wolf, at Mil-

ollision occurred between some oys and negroes at Nacugodes, in which one white and four were killed and several d.

Eastern cities are steadily filling h Chinese. Their quarters in ork now resemble Chinatown in rancisco. There are 10,000 in ork.

thousand houses and two s were destroyed at Scutori, , and two women and a child urned to death. Thousands of are homeless.

m Schoonover is under arrest wnsville, Nebraska, for killing other-in-law, whom he shot in n field at night. He says he k her for a skunk.

remature explosion in the Bob- ne, near Blackhawk, Colo., re- in the death of Andrew H. Hahn Charles Schuline, and the serious ding of Russell Crosby.

T. Prager, book-keeper in the stationery house of Beucheinen at Montreal, raised a $25 check 000 on Jacques Cartier's bank, ashed and absconded.

d Krupp bequeathed $250,000 benefit of his employes. His ederick has added $125,000 to ount for the people at Essen. wn council of Essen has voted for a statue of Krupp.

uneau, Alaska, times are very and the mines are booming. readwell mill shipped by last $118,000, the product of a seven days' run, and they are ding 120 stamps more to the nd will have it completed in a nths, and when finished it will largest mill in the world.

burning of the steamer City of al, of the Inman line, occurred ys after she left New York. A ontaining six passengers and members of the crew is missing. l-fated steamer had 420 pas- on board, who were rescued by eamer York City. The lost was loaded with cotton and oil, ued at $500,000.

captain and two sailors of the Sara, wrecked in the Gulf of Cal- were picked up after drifting or eight days on the bottom of ssel. They sustained life by the blood of turtles which they The captain's wife and chil- ere devoured by sharks before s. All the balance of the crew ssengers were drowned.

itka, Alaska, the harbor is full oners and steamers seized by ter Rush in Behring Sea—the an schooners Challenge and , the British schooner W. P. d, and the British steamers Beck, Dolphin and Grace. It rted that there are about fifteen n the way from Behring Sea, will arrive in Sitka in a few The United States Marshal all the Indians out of the ves- the beach, without food or in a very severe rainstorm. citizens of Sitka got so indig- bout it, and raised such a cry manity that he was forced to em back on their vessels again, they have comfortable quarters lenty to eat. Some of the In- put on the beach by the marshal old medals presented to them by sident of the United States for avery and humanity in saving an seamen off the coast of Van Island from wrecked American

AGRICULTURAL.

Devoted to the Interests of Farmers and Stockmen.

Farm Laborers.

The owners of farms and those who are compelled to employ labor by the month or the day have in many cases occasion to feel that their lot is cast in unpleasant places. In many of the more rural places it is coming to be a matter to get satisfactory help at any price. Even if they can be obtained, they are likely to be so independent and insolent that the employer is brought to feel that he is poorly master of the situation. It is coming to be so that those who are more especially day laborers upon farms are a class of poor, miserable beings, whose only care is to get a living and what poor whisky they want. When engaged at work they are ready, for no cause whatever, to drop their tools and leave the field. We have a due regard for the protection of the rights of deserving poor people, and especially the poor laboring man; but it does seem as though the present legislation for the laboring class is throwing too strong a shield around a class whose only care is to secure a livelihood by any means, no matter how dishonorable. Farmers, merchants and all who have any dealings with them are compelled to suffer for their simple act of indulgence.

There are able-bodied men who might earn a good living who, if they can, will get trusted for groceries with the intent to defraud, if possible, and when such a one works for a farmer he calculates to get more in wages or provisions than he expects to pay for. The time will come when the prosperity of this country will require that there be legislation for the protection of the producers.

No idea has done more to repress farming progress than the idea that a farm laborer need not be skilled—that brute strength is the main requisite. This never was true and is less so now than ever before since improved machinery has to be handled. But even in handling such old-fashioned implements as the ax and the hoe efficiency depends as much upon skill as upon muscle. It is by no means the largest or strongest hired man who will do most work in a day. And when help is hired that is entirely unused to our methods of farming its inexperience greatly detracts from its value. The truth is that farming is a trade that has to be learned if the workers at it would be effective. It requires knowledge and skill in a far larger number of things than most other kinds of business. In fact, it is never fully learned. The oldest and most successful farmer is generally the most ready to learn something new about his business, and it is usually this habit which he has kept up through his life that has given him his success. That farmer shows only his limited idea of business who thinks that he knows so much about it that he cannot learn anything more. And, though skill in farm help is desirable, it is sometimes better in rough work to have a green hand willing to do as he is told, and to learn, than one self-conceited with the idea that he knows everything already. Much depend upon employers. Some are themselves so conceited that few hired men are willing to try to learn from them.

Plant a Garden.

Every farmer ought to have a garden, and a good one. But it is a fact that not all farmers do. Why? Well, because most of them have got the idea into their heads that "it doesn't pay."

"It isn't worth while to bother with 'em," they tell you.

Now, I know it does pay. If you have a good garden, and that is the only kind you ought to have, there is no part of the farm that pays better. You may not raise much to sell from it, but you can raise a large share of the family living from it, and no farmer's family should go without the luxuries of fresh vegetables in variety. Farming that brings in the most money is not always the kind that pays best. The health and enjoyment of the family is, or should be, the first consideration, always. But, I am sorry to say that a great many ignore this in practice if not in theory.

We are naturally fond of a variety of food. Our health demands this. A well-stocked garden enables us to gratify our appetites, and our natural appetite for good things we ought never to be ashamed of, for they were created in us.

Too often the farmer's table is so lacking in variety that there is but little relish for the food provided. Day after day the same things are cooked and eaten until they become tiresome. Now, if a good variety of vegetables is grown, there may be such a change in the bill of fare as to make it always attractive. The woman of the house will see to this if you place the means at her disposal.

Most men say they don't like to putter in the garden. There is no need of "puttering" if you go to work right. With a hand-cultivator and a seed-sower, the work is greatly reduced. Give the land a thorough plowing to begin with. Sow your vegetables in rows to facilitate the use of the cultivator between them. There will be very little hand-weeding to be done, as is necessary when the old system of planting in "beds" is adhered to. An hour's work, three times a week, will keep quite a garden in good condition if labor-saving appliances are used.

On a small piece of ground vegetables enough can be grown to supply a family all through the season and last through the winter. Have you thought what a variety of food such a garden will afford? Lettuce, peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, beats, parsnips, cabbages, salsify, onions, asparagus, squashes, sweet-corn—why, just think it over once, and ask yourself if you can afford to go without these things when they may be had for so little expense and labor.

The farmer and his family ought to live better than any other class of people, except those who have money to gratify every want. He has the means to do so at hand if he will make use of them. Try it.

Deep Plowing.

In farming, as well as in dairying or grazing, everything depends on the condition of the soil. Here is the foundation, and unless this is in proper condition the substructure is bound to fall. A great deal has been said and written as to the proper depth to plow, and there is such a difference of opinion among farmers in regard to it that the question is still as far from being settled as ever. We think, however, that the leading cause for such difference of opinion may be found in the land itself. That good crops are and can be grown on shallow-plowed land that is good no one will deny, provided the season be neither too wet nor too dry—that is, with moderate rains the whole season. In such a season any one can grow good crops. But such seasons are rare, and, in fact, every season is likely to be attended with either a long drought or a long wet spell. Now, what the farmer wants is to guard against both, and the only way to do it is to break up his land as deeply as possible—say not less than from seven to ten inches. But how is this to mend the matter? We answer. Very easily. In case of a heavy rain a large portion of the water, instead of running off, will be absorbed by the deeply disintegrated land, where it is held as if by a sponge for the use of the plants, and if a drought should intervene, there is a supply of water just where the plants want it, and when exhausted, its place is at once supplied by capilliary attraction from below. It will thus be seen that by deep plowing the farmer provides against drouth by having a supply of water in reserve or a place ready to receive and hold it whenever it comes. The better to insure this, however, as well as to facilitate the escape of too much water, it is better to use a subsoil plow and an additional team, running the same immediately after the breaking plow, and ripping up the subsoil the desired depth. This need not be done for every crop raised on the land, but only once in every three or four years.

It has been well said that it is better to have two acres of good land, one on top of the other, than as many acres alongside of each other, as it costs only half as much to tend them. The way to do this is by deep plowing, and thus double the depths of the soil as well as the crops grown thereon.

Effects of Oats.

Oats are said by a scientist who has brought his battery to bear on a horse to have an exciting power. The effect on the nerves and muscles was tested after eating oats and compared with their excitability before eating. Old horsemen know that oats will make a horse more lively or active than any other grain. They contain nerve and muscle food, or the elements to supply the wear and waste of these parts, and no doubt they stimulate them also. They contain, according to this authority, a nitrogenized substance peculiar to themselves. All oats contain this peculiar property, but the black oats contain the most. When oats are ground the exciting effect is reduced in strength and duration, but its effects are more active. This peculiar substance is called avenine. The soil where oats are grown makes a difference in the amount of avenine produced. Further investigation must be made to determine the kind of soil best adapted to produce the nerve power of the oats. This is getting farming down to a fine point. Here is an opening for the jockeys. If they had the secret and could select their oats, how they might skip by the other fellows who thought one oat was as good as another. The weight of the most of the oat does not make the difference, as the substance is just underneath the skin, and not apparent without analysis.

A Canada farmer says that stewed cabbage, turnip, etc., may be so completely deodorized and *deflavorized* by the use of a little gum camphor thrown into them while cooking, that they will impart no odor or flavor to the butter made from the milk produced from them. Here is a hint worth remembering and trying. The best time for feeding all strong-flavored food is just after milking. This gives time for the odors to work off through the cow's system.

Well conducted experiments at the Massachusetts Agricultural Society show that medium-sized whole potatoes gave larger yields than half potatoes obtained from tubers of a corresponding size. In the above trials sulphate of potash produced better results than the muriate of potash.

By stirring the soil after every rain the weeds will be more easily destroyed than at any other time. Never permit weeds to go to seed, especially in the garden.

As soon as flowers fade, cut away the unsightly remains unless seeds are wanted, when only the few that may be needed should be permitted to ripen.

Pull the collars away from the shoulders while resting the horses in the field, so that the air can pass freely under them.

Sorghum makes an excellent fodder, either when fed green or cut and cured like common corn and then fed out as wanted.

COAST CULLINGS.

Devoted Principally to Washington Territory and California.

The free delivery system has been ordered at San Diego, Cal.

A new lodge of Odd Fellows is to be instituted at Spangle, W. T.

Louis Jacobs, of Snelling, Cal., was drowned in the Merced River.

Sailors are very scarce and wages high in British Columbia ports.

The salmon pack of Columbia River is placed at 354,055 cases this year.

James A. Brown, a well-known sport, committed suicide at Virginia City.

The five year old son of A. T. Beede was drowned in a lake near Tacoma.

Prof. J. L. Powell, President of the Seattle Territorial University, is dead.

Joseph D. Bethune, register of the land office at Los Angeles, Cal., has resigned.

The placer mines at Murray, Idaho, are turning out an average of $51,000 a week.

Jacob Gable committed suicide at Folsom, Cal., on account of domestic troubles.

A lad of 14, named Thomas Williams, was drowned at Samish, B. C., while bathing.

Ex-Senator Aaron A. Sargent died at his residence, 1630 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

John Morris, a stevedore, was drowned at Port Townsend, W. T., by the upsetting of a boat.

Geo. Moorly and Frank Tibbetts were drowned in the American River, near Sacramento.

The property valuation of Seattle, W. T., is $11,872,328, an increase of $5,000,000 over two years ago.

Mrs. Johnson, an elderly lady, dropped dead in Sunday School in the Methodist Church at Reno, Nevada.

The new cannery recently built near Seattle by Wyman & Kirkwood was totally destroyed by fire. Loss $30,000.

About 50 men are working on the branch line from Nampa to Boice City, which will be completed by September 1st.

Cattle men in Northern Montana complain that their cattle are being run off, and lay the offense to the Canadian mounted police.

H. Dool, a well-to-do farmer, living at Bishop Mills, Arizona, was stabbed to death by Jno. Marcis, a neighbor, in a dispute over a piece of land.

Z. C. Maddox, a merchant in Melrose, Montana, was killed by a ranchman named Clayton, near that place, while in a quarrel over some land.

Joe Sanchez was shot and mortally wounded by Antone Rais, a saloon keeper, near New Idra, Cal. The quarrel originated over a game of cards.

Seven hundred and thirty thousand acres of Northern Pacific Railroad land in Yakima County, W. T., have been assessed for taxation at $950,000.

The steamer Alki has arrived at Juneau, Alaska, with an eighty-stamp mill, to be put up on the Alaska Union Mill and Mining Company's property.

The rabbits are eating out the ranchers in Steptoe Valley, White Pine County, Nev. At night they come in whole armies and devour the growing crops.

Enough assessment returns of the different counties are in to give reason for an estimate of not less than $75,000,000 as the total assessable valuation of Washington Territory.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a new steel tramway to transport the wheat of the Deadman section, in Whitman County, W. T., to Snake River at Wawawai.

Over 150 men are employed on the railroad grade between Burke and Wallace, I. T., and about 100 men are engaged on similar work between Wallace and Mullen, says a Wardner paper.

Four men named John Sullivan, Robert Jones, J. Myers, and Henry Schmidt were killed by a cave in the Cascade tunnel on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Martin Hart was seriously injured.

Henry Anderson, mate of the schooner Chalco, engaged in the lumber trade between San Francisco and Smith's River, was struck by a boom when three miles outside the Heads, and died from his injuries.

Intelligence of the missing schooner Seabird has been found. Just above Seymour Narrows, B. C., Indians confessed that Capt. Moore and crew were murdered and the schooner fired, so as to hide the evidence of the crime.

The Cœur d'Alene Steam Navigation Company is having built an iron steamer to be used on Lake Cœur d'Alene in breaking the ice in winter to enable the company's steamers to navigate the lake during the winter.

Ben Woods, while wheeling sawdust at Grover's mill, near Soquel, Cal., missed his footing and fell headlong off the narrow plank walk into the dump of burning sawdust which was piled very high. He was literally roasted to death.

Joseph Stevens, fireman on the steamer James M. Donahue, was instantly killed at San Francisco while oiling machinery. The unfortunate man was caught between the walking beam and frame work, and was horribly crushed.

Wm. Thorndyke, a Spokane milkman, was foully murdered. He was shot from behind, and badly mutilated, his head being pounded so as to be hardly recognizable. A large club, some four feet in length, had been broken into several pieces. The blunt end of a claw hammer, lying near, had been buried three times in his skull and once in his face.

OREGON NEWS.

Everything of General Interest in a Condensed Form.

Fred Shrenebelas has been appointed acting postmaster at Lafayette.

A grizzly bear, weighing 1,400 pounds, was killed near Baker City.

Woodville people will soon dig a ditch to supply them with water from Evans Creek.

Crop reports from Umatilla show a yield of from 30 to 50 bushels per acre.

Lane County hop growers complain of a scarcity of help to pick the crop.

A new quartz mill is to be erected in the Quartzburg mines, Grant county.

Heppner and vicinity have raised and shipped 1,500,000 pounds of wool this season.

Ashland is to receive another permanent attraction in the shape of a normal school.

Mr. Westfall, of Independence, boasts of having a child with twelve fingers and twelve toes.

A 14 year old son of W. M. Gregory of Jacksonville, was drowned in Butte Creek while bathing.

Several brick buildings and a $20,000 flouring mill are being constructed in Heppner this summer.

Wm. Ray, who resides on the Applegate, Jackson County, had two valuable horses killed by lightning.

A lot of ore from mines near Mehama was worked at the Portland reduction works, and averaged $84 per ton.

Work on the breakwater at the mouth of the Coquille is progressing rapidly. The extension is now nearly 350 feet.

A large acreage of the crops of this county that was intended for grain was cut this year for hay, says the Prineville *News*.

The Oregon editors have formed State association. The next meeting will be held in Albany on the second Friday in October.

Fish traps have nearly destroyed Baker's Bay as a harbor, and a year or two more will shoal it so steamers cannot land at Ilwaco.

Mr. John Pierce's barn, containing fifteen tons of timothy hay, was burned; also about one mile of fence, says the Roseburg *Plaindealer*.

An additional 60 mile contract has been let on the Oregon Pacific Railroad to George W. Hunt. This will complete the road to the summit of the Cascades.

Chinese sheepherders do not prove to be a success, says the Arlington *Times*. Several have been tried this year in the mountains around here, and they lose sheep badly.

Oliver Connett shot and killed Wm. Turner, on Vessey creek, in the Ochoco country. Both were sheep-herders. On preliminary examination, Connett was acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

Diphtheria is raging in Summerville to an alarming extent, says the Baker City *Democrat*. The disease attacks the old as well as the young. In one day there occurred five deaths in that town.

The O. & W. T. Company has leveled ground at Helix for a depot. The O. R. & N. surveyors have located their road from Helix to Adams, and are progressing through the Cold Spring country toward the Columbia. They have their camp at Helix.

According to the Prineville *News*, the upper Deschuttes neighborhood went in a body the other day and told a certain sheep firm not to drive through any more homesteads, preemptions, or other claims, without first asking permsssion of the owner. The firm agreed.

SOCIETIES.

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

SPENCER BUTTE LODGE NO. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.

WIMAWHALA ENCAMPMENT NO. 6. Meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

EUGENE LODGE NO. 15, A. O. U. W. Meets at Masonic Hall the second and fourth Fridays in each month. M. W.

J. M. GEARY POST NO. 43, G. A. R. MEETS at Masonic Hall the first and third Fridays of each month. By order. COMMANDER.

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

BUTTE LODGE NO. 367, I. O. G. T. 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 3:30. Visitors made welcome.

Eugene City Business Directory.

BETTMAN, G.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner. Willamette and Eighth streets

CRAIN BROS.—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, breech and muzzle loaders, for sale. Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Shop on Ninth street.

LUCKEY, J. S.—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.—House, sign and carriage painter. Work guaranteed first-class Stock sold at lower rates than by anyone in Eugene.

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

Mail Train north, 9:41 A. M.
Mail train south, 2:04 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 1:30 P. M.
Mails for Franklin close at 7 A. M. Monday and Thursday.
Mails for Mabel close at 7 A. M. Monday and Thursday.
Mails for Cartwright close 7 A. M. Monday.