

# EUGENE CITY GUARD.

E. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

## IN HIS OWN BEHALF

### Theodore Durrant Placed on the Witness Stand.

#### RETAINED HIS USUAL COOLNESS

He Tells of His Doings on the Day That Blanche Lamont Was Murdered in Emanuel Church.

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—Theodore Durrant, assistant superintendent of Emanuel Baptist church Sunday school, was placed on the witnessstand today for the purpose of convincing the jury selected to try him that he did not murder Blanche Lamont in the belfry of the church April 3 last. With the same coolness that has characterized his conduct since his arrest he denied the principal allegations that have been made against him by the important witnesses for the prosecution. His answers were always brief and to the point, and by many were interpreted to mean that he had studied his part well before taking the stand. Only once before during the course of direct examination did he show any nervousness or hesitancy. When Attorney Dickinson asked him if he took notes on Dr. Cheney's lecture April 3 he cast his eyes to the floor and for a moment was silent. He replied that he had taken notes; but that they were very brief. The hesitancy of the prisoner may be understood when it is explained that Gilbert F. Graham, one of Durrant's most intimate friends testified that Durrant asked to borrow his notes of the lecture. When the request was made Durrant explained that he only needed the notes to complete a good alibi. Graham refused the request. Taken together, Durrant's direct testimony, which ended at 3 o'clock, had a tendency to strengthen his case. His demeanor while on the witness stand was certainly intended to impress the jury with the opinion that he was telling the truth. Questions that would ordinarily cause a visible impression upon a guilty man were answered by Durrant with the utmost unconcern. Even when Attorney Denprey asked him if on April 3, or at any other time, he murdered or participated in murdering Blanche Lamont, the prisoner coolly replied in the negative.

A significant feature of the testimony was the fact that while Durrant was telling of several incidents that took place at a prayer meeting held the evening of April 3, Mrs. C. G. Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt, shook her head several times, as if to indicate that the statements made by the prisoner, of whom she had positive knowledge, were not correct. Durrant did not look at Mrs. Noble while he was testifying.

The purpose of the defense to curtail the cross-examination as much as possible was shown when District Attorney Barnes asked the first question. Durrant was asked if he was not born at Toronto, Canada, April 24, 1871. He said Durrant could have no positive knowledge on the subject, and any belief that he might have would be based on hearsay. The court overruled, and the prisoner gave an affirmative answer. Several other equally unimportant questions were objected to by the defense. The objections in most cases were overruled.

It was the original intention of the defense to recall Lenahan this morning, and have him tell about the occasion upon which he tried to pawn a ring at Oppenheim's shop. Lenahan contradicted himself so many times yesterday that doubt was cast upon his testimony, and this morning he did not respond to his name when called in court. An attachment was made out for Lenahan, and when he was found an hour later he was placed in the charge of the sheriff, in order that he might be found when needed. In the meantime, however, Durrant was called to the stand.

The examination of Durrant began with questions relative to his age and his early life in this city. Coming down to the day upon which Blanche Lamont was murdered, the prisoner was asked to relate his movements from the time he left his home in the morning until he retired at night. He said he met Miss Lamont on her way to school and rode with her on a street car until he reached the Cooper medical college. He said he remained at the college until 10 o'clock, when he and another student named Ross went for a walk. When he returned, an hour later, he went to the library, where he was engaged in his studies until noon. Then he went to luncheon with a student named Diggins, and returned at 1 o'clock. After luncheon Durrant remained in the library until 3:30 o'clock, when he attended Dr. Cheney's lecture. He said he was present at the roll-call at the close of the lecture, and answered to his own name.

At the close of the lecture he said he boarded a street car and rode to Emanuel church to repair the sunburners. He denied that he was accompanied by Blanche Lamont or anybody else. Upon entering the church, he said, he left his coat and vest in the library, obtained the necessary tools and ascended to the gallery. A blackboard was provided, and Durrant drew a rude sketch of the church and its tall spire to illustrate the manner in which he made the repairs. He said to make the repairs it was necessary for him to lie at full length on a plank, with his head much lower than his feet. While in this position he said, he inhaled so much gas that he was made ill. To illustrate the manner in which the gas escaped, Durrant took a burner, and descending to the jury box, explained the construction of the burner to the jury.

After repairing the burner, Durrant said he descended to the auditorium, where he found George King playing on the organ. King remarked that Durrant looked pale, and Durrant replied that King would be in the same

## WHAT MORA WILL GET

### Dividing Up the Money Which Was Paid by Spain.

#### FAT FEES OF HIS ATTORNEYS

Decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the Marquam Case Affirmed.

Washington, Oct. 10.—It is expected that the state department, which is custodian of the funds paid by Spain on the Mora claim, will pay the money to the different parties in interest Thursday. The amount finally agreed on for Antonio Maximo Mora, principal in the claim, is \$567,085. This sum has been reduced somewhat by assignments, and the actual amount to be paid Mr. Mora will be slightly above \$700,000.

The next payment of importance will be \$287,000 to Jose L. Rodriguez, who has been the attorney of Mr. Mora since the inception of the case in 1870. A further amount, approximately \$285,000, will be devoted to the payment of Mr. Nathaniel Page, who was at one time attorney in the case, or to those to whom he may have assigned his interest.

In the original agreement between Mora and his attorneys, he was to retain 60 per cent and they were to have 40 per cent, the latter sum to cover all legal expenses.

Mrs. Waller, wife of ex-United States Consul-General Waller, now imprisoned by the French government, will arrive in New York Saturday, and steps are being made to have her met by representatives of the state department. Her son, Paul Gray, will also go to meet her. She is accompanied by her young children, the family having made the long journey from Madagascar by way of Paris. Relief funds for her have been raised in Kansas, Iowa and Washington, and will be available for her support after landing. Thus far she has been helped homeward by private contributions, the state department aiding her from Madagascar to France, and Ambassador Eastis advancing her funds for her trip to New York. Ethelbert Woodford, a young American in Madagascar, supplied her immediate needs until assistance was rendered by the state department. It is expected she will settle in Iowa.

Secretary Smith has affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office awarding to P. A. Marquam land in the Oregon City district which he has purchased from the state swamp land. Peter Snomela entered the land as a homestead, and his entry is denied, on the ground that the land was a swamp at the time of the grant.

In the case of Almon V. Brown against George W. Hinkle, for a tract of land in the La Grande district, the secretary decides in favor of Hinkle.

In the case of Henry E. Wilcox, B. D. Mullens, H. J. Hunt and John W. Manning, grantees of the state of Oregon, against the Oregon Central Wagon-Road Company, Lakeview district, the secretary decides in favor of the company.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin has written a letter in which he states that the attorney-general has rendered an opinion which hereafter will govern the department's action, holding that white lead manufactured from pig-lead produced in bonded smelting and refining establishments from a mixture of domestic and imported ores, is not entitled to the drawback under the provisions of section 22 of the new tariff act. This decision, it is said, is based upon the fact that the amount of imported ore entering into the white lead product cannot be ascertained by a chemical analysis nor will the manufacturers be permitted to show by other evidence the proportions of domestic and imported ores used.

A Preacher Censures Durrant. New York, Oct. 10.—Rev. C. F. Aked, of Liverpool, who has arrived here for the purpose of delivering sermons and lecturing at various points throughout the country, said, in speaking of the international yacht race: "The mass of thinking people in England censure Lord Durrant for his conduct over here as a sportsman. He was undoubtedly beaten in the first race and would have been in the second had it lasted a short while longer. The general feeling is that he acted childishly in throwing the third race because he was piqued. As a true sportsman he should have accepted the decision of the regatta committee without a murmur."

Beer Fight in Germany. Munster, Westphalia, Oct. 10.—There has been a growing agitation here for some time past against the order issued to close the beer gardens and other similar places for obtaining refreshments at a much earlier hour than customary. The result is that a number of serious conflicts have taken place between the police and the inhabitants in the streets of this city. Matters reached a crisis yesterday evening, when the gendarmes and police charged a mob of townspeople, with drawn swords, wounding many of the latter. There is very bitter feeling against the authorities, and it is feared there will be more trouble before long.

Japanese Victory in Formosa. Shanghai, Oct. 10.—A special from Tokio announces that the Japanese force on the island of Formosa has routed the main body, consisting of 10,000 men, of the Black Flags. The engagement took place near the river Tao Linma. The dispatch adds the Black Flags' leader, General Liu Yung Fuch, is surrounded on three sides by Japanese troops, and the capture of all his warriors is assured.

Happy Mexico. City of Mexico, Oct. 9.—The banks are glutted with amounts entirely without precedent here. Money is abundant in private hands, and manufacturing is enjoying a boom, with mills running extra hours. Trade is improving, and all prospects point to a busy winter all over the republic.

## THE HESPER MUTINY.

### The President Refuses to Interfere in the Case of St. Clair and Hesper.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The president has refused to interfere in the case of Thomas St. Clair, convicted in California of murder on the high seas, and originally sentenced to be hanged September 21, 1894. He has been respited four times, the last carrying the date of execution to the 18th inst. In his indorsement, President Cleveland says: "Upon an examination of the merits of the application on behalf of this convict for executive clemency, I am fully satisfied that he, and those indicted with him, are guilty of deliberate murder, and I cannot find any factor or circumstance connected with the case which justifies a mitigation of the sentence which the court has pronounced."

The president has also denied the application for a pardon in the case of Hans Hanson, an accomplice of St. Clair, and also convicted in California of murder on the high seas and sentenced to be hanged Friday, October 18, 1895.

"The appeals for clemency in the present case," the president says, "are so earnest and have come to me from such various and influential quarters, and the considerations which would justify the granting of clemency with satisfaction are so exceptionally strong, that I regret the conclusion which my sense of duty has forced upon me. A thorough examination of the case has conclusively convinced me that a cold-blooded and cruel murder was committed by this convict and two others equally guilty. The fact that one of them has escaped final conviction and punishment is a failure of justice which ought not in such a case as this to operate to the advantage of those deservedly convicted and sentenced. Every ground upon which the credible and humane appeals in behalf of the convict are based fails when subjected to the tests of executive duty, in its relation to just administration of the criminal law and the safety and peace of society."

KAIULANI IN LONDON. Her Visit is Supposed to Have Some Political Meaning.

London, Oct. 10.—It is reported that the visit of Princess Kaiulani to London has some political meaning, and that renewed efforts are being made to secure the interest of Great Britain in her cause. In addition to Mr. Cleghorn, Colonel McFarlane and several other members of her adherents are here, including Theophilus Davis, the princess' guardian, and Major and Mrs. Wedohouse.

Mr. Cleghorn called at the foreign office yesterday with a letter of introduction from the British minister at Honolulu, and he had another conference there today. The Hawaiian princess is treated with the same formality as a reigning princess is treated. She has grown to be a tall, fine-looking girl, and has been busy since her arrival from the Continent sightseeing and receiving visits. The princess today went to Woolwich, and this evening she was a member of a supper party at the Savoy hotel, which Mr. Hoffmuller, late charge d'affaires of Hawaii, gave in her honor. Mr. Cleghorn has been in ill-health for some time past, and has been ordered to take a perfect rest. He leaves with the princess for Italy in a fortnight in order to pass the winter in that country.

JERSEY LILY'S DIVORCE. It Will Be Soon Begun and a Marriage May Soon Follow.

New York, Oct. 9.—It has been frequently said of late that Mrs. Langtry's object in suing for a divorce was to enable her to contract a marriage with Sir Robert Peel, whose attentions to her were not only the talk of the Monaca, where it is said the couple first met, but also of half of Europe. Mrs. Langtry and Sir Robert also spent some portion of the summer together at Baden. The "Jersey Lily" is at present in London. In reference to the rumor that Mrs. Langtry was to marry Sir Robert Peel, her counsel, A. H. Hummel, said:

"I have no knowledge that Mrs. Langtry intends any such thing, but it would not surprise me in the least if after her present marriage bonds are shattered she should soon marry again, and, possibly, a scion of the British nobility. Under the laws of California, Mrs. Langtry is entitled to a divorce on the grounds of nonsupport. She has been a resident and citizen of that state for seven years, and owns a ranch in Calistoga, Lake county. The summons and complaint in her action are in the hands of our London correspondents for service upon the defendant, but until the issue is joined no steps can be taken in court."

John L. Has His Say. Cleveland, Oct. 10.—Although confident that the battle between Corbett and Fitzsimmons will be fought, John L. Sullivan is apprehensive of the result of the war Governor Culberson is making on pugilism.

"All such attacks as those made by the Texas governor and the mayor of Cleveland," said Sullivan, "tend to degrade the noble art of boxing in the estimation of the people. If that fight in Dallas is stopped pugilism will receive a blow so serious that it will never recover until conditions are greatly changed. Although the tendency of the age is in the direction of depreciation of this art, I feel so sure of the American people that I am willing to wager dollars to beans that the time is not far off when the many art will receive its just meed of honor. Such affairs as the meeting of Corbett and Fitzsimmons tend to elevate the art in the minds of men. If right prevails, pugilism will have a great future before it."

"Do you think Corbett has any rivals for the championship now?" "No one can tell anything about it," said he. "I feel confident, however, that there is a man in the heavyweight class who will, in time, be the champion of the world. I refer to Peter Maher. I know every fiber of that boy's body and I tell you he has championship blood in him. If Corbett wins the fight, and I am inclined to think he will, Maher will be matched against him later."

## ARE OPPOSED BY ALL

### The Fighters Can Find No Battleground.

#### THE GOVERNMENT TAKES A HAND

Commissioner Browning, of the Indian Bureau, Says They Shall Not Fight in Indian Territory.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Commissioner Browning, of the Indian office, has taken prompt and decisive steps to prevent the Corbett prizefight in Indian territory. He has prepared the following letter of instructions to General M. W. Wisdom, at Muskogee: "It is stated in the press dispatches of yesterday and this morning that arrangements are being made, or have been completed, by parties interested, to have a prizefight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons come off in the Chickasaw nation, the plan being to pay into the treasury of the Chickasaw nation the sum of \$5,000, in consideration of which the two fighters are to be adopted into the nation with a view of defeating the authority of this department to prevent such fighting."

"It would be, in the opinion of this office, a great detriment to the peace and welfare of the Indians of Indian territory to permit a prizefight to take place within that territory, and you are, therefore, instructed to use every precaution necessary to prevent anyone from entering the Chickasaw nation, or any other nation in Indian territory and under your charge, for the purpose of having said fight come off in that territory. You will advise the governors of the various nations in Indian territory that this office will not permit a prizefight to take place within your jurisdiction, and you will call upon the United States marshal, and if necessary report to this office, and troops will be furnished you to prevent the fight."

"Section 2149 of the revised statutes authorizes and requires me, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, to remove from the limits of any Indian reservation any person found thereon without authority of law, or whose presence there would be, in my opinion, detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians."

"In the United States vs. Crook, it was held that the commissioner of Indian affairs had authority under the section above cited to remove an Indian from the reservation, as well as a white man. As I have said, it will be, in my opinion, decidedly detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians to permit anyone to enter the Chickasaw reservation, whether he be a citizen of that nation or not, for the purpose of carrying on a prizefight, and the whole force of this government that can be brought to bear will be exerted to prevent the same; and you are instructed to keep this office constantly advised in order that proper steps may be taken in time to prevent the fight in case an effort should be made to 'pull it off' in Indian territory."

"You will make these instructions public so that the people interested in this fight may be advised of what the government intends to do in the premises if called upon to act."

Commissioner Browning was asked if the admission of Corbett, Fitzsimmons and others connected with the fight to citizenship in one of the tribes would make any difference in the authority of the government. He said it would not change the conditions in the least. The government has power to expel a full-blood Indian from the territory if the peace and good order of the Indians require it. He added: "The government would be able to exercise a great deal of discretion in the affair. The United States marshals or the Indian agent and his police, backed up by the United States troops can remove the fighters as intruders and keep them out and then answer as to violation of the law after the fact. It is not a case where the fight may take place and the fighters then be called upon as to whether they have violated the law. The government will not even wait for the affair to progress that far. The principals and others connected with the fight will be unceremoniously hustled off the Indian lands on the ground that they are intruders whose presence is undesirable. If they make any complaints about it the courts will have to determine the rights of the matter and it is believed the probabilities are that the power of the United States government will be broadly interpreted."

DEBS' RELEASE FROM JAIL. Labor Associations in a Turmoil Over the Proposed Demonstration.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Chicago labor organizations are again in a turmoil, this time over the reception which it was proposed to be given to Eugene V. Debs on his release from Woodstock Jail. At a meeting of the Labor Congress today it was reported that arrangements for the reception were progressing, while at a meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly several delegates expressed their disgust with the entire matter, and said they had come to the conclusion that Debs was not much of a martyr after all. It developed later that the officers of the Trades and Labor Assembly claim to have discovered that upon his release Debs will enter upon what they call a war on trades unions, and will endeavor to establish a political organization with headquarters at Chicago. There is some amusement among old-time trade unionists over the efforts of a committee representing the recently organized Labor Congress to get the railroads to grant a special rate of fare to those who will go to Woodstock to do honor to President Debs.

More Trouble for Uruguay. New York, Oct. 7.—The Herald correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that General Estevan has started with a force for the frontier. He goes to try to suppress a revolution which was started by the Blanco party, aided by several men who had been engaged in the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The revolutionists are well armed, and it is said they are led by Apapacio Saravia.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

### Useful Information Concerning Farm Work.

#### NEATNESS ABOUT THE FARM

General Neatness and Order Does Much Toward Making Farm Life Attractive—Other Notes.

In driving through the country, if there is one thing more than another which attracts the attention of an observing person it is general neatness, or on the contrary, general shabbiness about the farm and farm buildings. Often you hear the remark of city folk, more especially as they travel along the road, "Well, now, if I could live there I believe I should enjoy country life." "My! but what a very gloomy place, it is enough to discourage a saint," etc.

We do not urge general neatness and order just to please the city folk, Oh, no. But for our own sakes let us spend a half day once in a while in slicking things up. Let us be careful in leaving anything about the farm, dooryard or barnyards which shall be unsightly.

"Yes," one may say, "that looks well on paper, or will do for a 'book farmer' to advocate, but when you get right down on solid facts it is impossible for the common farmer to do it. He can't afford it." We believe it cannot afford not to do it. Show an older farmer today who is making money with everything in general dirty disorder, tools standing out, fences and gates out of repair, doors swinging, and a thousand and one other little things which go to present a general chaos, and I will show you five who are neat and tidy in all farm operations. Then, too, another point which must not be overlooked, that shabby farmer will soon want to sell out. Will anyone want to purchase such unsightly premises? It is business economy to slick up and keep slicked up.

Of course we cannot go to extremes, but when you once get things in order and are careful to keep them so, it is surprising to see how little time it takes to make things attractive about the home. I think as farmers we are too careless about this feature of farm life. Let us "brace up." Now the yard, trim the trees, fix the fence, paint the house, if need be, take pains to make our home attractive and pleasant, then our lives will be more happy and we shall be more contented with our lot, which after all is just what we make it on the farm or elsewhere. Don't imagine that those city cousins, who live in a neat cottage, do not have to work, worry and plan as you do. Try it a while and see!—Old Parker.

Meat for Hens. From now on, the supply of insects will begin to grow smaller, until there will be none left accessible to the poultry. During the summer months and until the frost comes, the insects that are picked up by fowls that have that liberty, serves as a meat ration to a large extent, and it is not necessary as a part of their ration as it is during the cold months. It has been established beyond doubt that meat must be fed to hens, if they are expected to do their best, and there is no grain that will fully fill its place. An egg is largely albumen, and lean meat contains a large percentage of this and if it is fed regularly to a flock of hens, and they are made otherwise comfortable, they will lay in winter better than if fed on any other food. We have reasons to believe that a flock of hens fed on nitrogenous diet, such as lean meat, wheat, and other non-fattening foods will lay well even when very fat and we believe this is because she is well supplied with the sort of food that is rich in the elements that enter into the composition of eggs. Corn may be used as a part of the ration, but meat is the food that will show its effects in the egg basket.—Farm News.

Notes. Feed the grain to hogs and cattle. Pork and beef markets are promising. Hold your grain if you can. When everybody is rushing grain into the market, it is no time to sell. Buffalo raised about 13,000 bushels of potatoes and \$5,000 worth of other crops on her Pingree potato patches this summer, and it is estimated that the returns will be about \$5 for every dollar invested. Overfeeding is as wasteful as underfeeding, and mischief usually follows having feed constantly in the trough. Moreover such a trough becomes stale and uninviting even to a hog, and that figures not a little in his growth. There are gain and profit both in system and regularity of feeding.

Rye is a more paying crop on poor land than when sown on that which is rich. We do not yet prize fully the value of rye for hogs. It is through rye and clover and hogs that many of our exhausted regions of country are yet to be reclaimed and rebuilt. It has been demonstrated. One of the great virtues of rye as a food for hogs is that it is a grain possessing more of the elements of growth rather than fattening properties, and the people now demand a bacon hog. The day of large fat hogs is over, and there is a call for lighter and better developed pigs of 200 pound weight. Give the young pigs a fair start in life by feeding the sow upon milk producing rations. There is nothing much better than skim milk mixed with shorts. Mangolds are excellent, having a cooling effect upon the system, and stimulating the milk glands. After weaning give the pigs a trough of their own.

We must grind the rye for our pigs but it is not wise to feed it dry. It is too sticky to eat with comfort, and there is danger of choking. It is doubtful if it is a wise thing to feed any young stock on dry food. Make a good slush and have the pig take a good belly stretcher ration every time, remembering, too, he can never be overfed.

## FARM AND GARDEN

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"Yes," one may say, "that looks well on paper, or will do for a 'book farmer' to advocate, but when you get right down on solid facts it is impossible for the common farmer to do it. He can't afford it." We believe it cannot afford not to do it. Show an older farmer today who is making money with everything in general dirty disorder, tools standing out, fences and gates out of repair, doors swinging, and a thousand and one other little things which go to present a general chaos, and I will show you five who are neat and tidy in all farm operations. Then, too, another point which must not be overlooked, that shabby farmer will soon want to sell out. Will anyone want to purchase such unsightly premises? It is business economy to slick up and keep slicked up.

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"Yes," one may say, "that looks well on paper, or will do for a 'book farmer' to advocate, but when you get right down on solid facts it is impossible for the common farmer to do it. He can't afford it." We believe it cannot afford not to do it. Show an older farmer today who is making money with everything in general dirty disorder, tools standing out, fences and gates out of repair, doors swinging, and a thousand and one other little things which go to present a general chaos, and I will show you five who are neat and tidy in all farm operations. Then, too, another point which must not be overlooked, that shabby farmer will soon want to sell out. Will anyone want to purchase such unsightly premises? It is business economy to slick up and keep slicked up.

Of course we cannot go to extremes, but when you once get things in order and are careful to keep them so, it is surprising to see how little time it takes to make things attractive about the home. I think as farmers we are too careless about this feature of farm life. Let us "brace up." Now the yard, trim the trees, fix the fence, paint the house, if need be, take pains to make our home attractive and pleasant, then our lives will be more happy and we shall be more contented with our lot, which after all is just what we make it on the farm or elsewhere. Don't imagine that those city cousins, who live in a neat cottage, do not have to work, worry and plan as you do. Try it a while and see!—Old Parker.

Meat for Hens. From now on, the supply of insects will begin to grow smaller, until there will be none left accessible to the poultry. During the summer months and until the frost comes, the insects that are picked up by fowls that have that liberty, serves as a meat ration to a large extent, and it is not necessary as a part of their ration as it is during the cold months. It has been established beyond doubt that meat must be fed to hens, if they are expected to do their best, and there is no grain that will fully fill its place. An egg is largely albumen, and lean meat contains a large percentage of this and if it is fed regularly to a flock of hens, and they are made otherwise comfortable, they will lay in winter better than if fed on any other food. We have reasons to believe that a flock of hens fed on nitrogenous diet, such as lean meat, wheat, and other non-fattening foods will lay well even when very fat and we believe this is because she is well supplied with the sort of food that is rich in the elements that enter into the composition of eggs. Corn may be used as a part of the ration, but meat is the food that will show its effects in the egg basket.—Farm News.

Notes. Feed the grain to hogs and cattle. Pork and beef markets are promising. Hold your grain if you can. When everybody is rushing grain into the market, it is no time to sell. Buffalo raised about 13,000 bushels of potatoes and \$5,000 worth of other crops on her Pingree potato patches this summer, and it is estimated that the returns will be about \$5 for every dollar invested. Overfeeding is as wasteful as underfeeding, and mischief usually follows having feed constantly in the trough. Moreover such a trough becomes stale and uninviting even to a hog, and that figures not a little in his growth. There are gain and profit both in system and regularity of feeding.

Rye is a more paying crop on poor land than when sown on that which is rich. We do not yet prize fully the value of rye for hogs. It is through rye and clover and hogs that many of our exhausted regions of country are yet to be reclaimed and rebuilt. It has been demonstrated. One of the great virtues of rye as a food for hogs is that it is a grain possessing more of the elements of growth rather than fattening properties, and the people now demand a bacon hog. The day of large fat hogs is over, and there is a call for lighter and better developed pigs of 200 pound weight. Give the young pigs a fair start in life by feeding the sow upon milk producing rations. There is nothing much better than skim milk mixed with shorts. Mangolds are excellent, having a cooling effect upon the system, and stimulating the milk glands. After weaning give the pigs a trough of their own.

We must grind the rye for our pigs but it is not wise to feed it dry. It is too sticky to eat with comfort, and there is danger of choking. It is doubtful if it is a wise thing to feed any young stock on dry food. Make a good slush and have the pig take a good belly stretcher ration every time, remembering, too, he can never be overfed.