

The Grant County News.

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TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN.

Victorio Defeated and Slain.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—A dispatch received at military headquarters to-day gives particulars of Col. Joaquin Terrassa's victory over Victorio's band of Indians. The Mexican attack on Victorio in the Castillo mountains, surrounding his fortified position and by simultaneous attack capturing it, Victorio, 60 warriors and 18 women and children were slain dead on the field. Sixty-eight women and children and two white captives were taken, and 168 animals delivered with all the arm and plunder. Terrassa lost three men and 12 wounded. Thirty Indians escaped through being too late on the ground, but a competent force is pursuing. Colonel Buel, through whose hands the dispatch passed says, "This is one of the results of our movements into Mexico and virtually ends the war with Victorio. I think I shall be able to head the small party that has escaped. I shall re-organize here, having columns for operation both east and west."

A Poor Man Now.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—John Duff, the builder of the Hannibal & St. Joe and Union Pacific Railroads, died this morning. His property was valued at four millions.

Equestrianism.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—In the twenty-mile race between Misses Jewett, Pinneo and Buckingham, the former won in half a second less than one hour. Miss Buckingham dropped out after going five miles and Miss Pinneo claimed a foul and stopped on the 15th mile. The crowd was large and wind very high.

A Year's Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The bureau of engraving and printing the last fiscal year delivered 7,138,341 sheets, notes and securities, of the face value of \$789,249,950; 15,252,306 sheets of internal revenue and customs stamps, containing 330,822,260 stamps; and 765,251 sheets of checks, drafts, etc., for the treasury of the United States and disbursing officers of the several departments, besides a large amount of miscellaneous work. The aggregate expenditures for the year were, for salaries of officers, etc., on pay roll, \$25,863; for labor and other expenses, \$883,171.

The Drought.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The moderate rains of the past day or two have brought but partial relief to the industries dependent on water power; the drying up of streams in the Atlantic States may be said to extend from Androskoggan down to the James, and even some of the local rivers, like the Delaware, are fordable at points where such a thing has not been known for many years. The drought, however, is felt more seriously at the eastward, and its effects are beginning to be felt in commercial as well as manufacturing circles. The Boston Journal of yesterday, says the scarcity of water is having a bad effect upon nearly all kinds of merchandise, restricting the demand especially for raw materials. Cotton, woolen and paper mills are all running on short time. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware not a few important industries have been brought to a dead halt by stoppage of the mills. The Passaic and Raritan are unprecedentedly low. The Brandywine is quite dry, and at Wilmington and other places in that part of the country several establishments have been compelled to shut down.

Summing up the Prospects.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The Times, summing up its prospects of the campaign, says it has concentrated now in New York. Before the October elections it concentrated elsewhere. Republican tactics do not by any means include abandonment of Connecticut, New Jersey and Maine. They are conducting a fairly vigorous canvass in those states also, so necessary to their success if they lose New York, but they have evidently determined to fight the enemy on his own grounds and make their victory more crushing by carrying his center at the same moment they turn his wings. The republicans can spare New York and the democrats cannot. But, notwithstanding this, the republicans are making ten times more vigorous efforts to carry that state than are the democrats.

A Flyer.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 27.—At a private trial at Narragansett Park, this afternoon, J. B. Barmaly's trotter Billy D. with running mate, made a mile in 2:13.

Great Windstorms.

A terrible southwestern gale reported from Plymouth, last night. Daybreak showed few vessels stranded but the crews all saved.

At Plymouth the brig John May, from Bull river, S. C., for Friedrichstadt, drove alongside the Batten breakwater this morning and remains there. Capt. Mitchell was drowned while endeavoring to go ashore on the breakwater. At Bradford there was a heavy rain and hail storm, and heavy traffic was impeded. At Leicester the rain began to fall Tuesday and has continued since, flooding the low lying districts. Winlock experienced 36 hours heavy rain and many houses were flooded. At 6 P. M. the gas suddenly went out, leaving the whole town in darkness. At Oldham there was a heavy storm. At South Shields there was heavy rain.

Fishing boats were unable to go out and ships put back to harbor. In wealds of Sussex low-lying lands present the aspect of lakes, while in Warwickshire the waters in some places extend as far as the eye can reach. Hundreds of acres are submerged, roads under water and traffic much interrupted. At Sirley last evening the barometer fell to 28.60.

Acquitted.

OMAHA, Oct. 30.—The trial of C. K. Allen formerly Union Pacific agent at Sidney, on the charge of grand larceny, terminated at Sidney in his acquittal. It will be remembered that some months ago \$122,000 in gold bullion and a small amount of currency received from the Black hills en route east disappeared from his office in mid-day while he was at dinner. It had been taken through a hole in the floor. After some considerable search it was found hidden in a coal pile under the office, except one gold brick and currency amounting altogether to about \$12,000. The evidence against Allen was very strong, but not strong enough to satisfy the jury, who were out about 18 hours before coming to an agreement of not guilty. The parties who took the bullion and hid it under the office, intended no doubt to come and get it at the first good opportunity.

Capture of Indians.

FORT KROGH, Oct. 30.—Capt. Higgins brought in Rain-in-the-Face and 550 hostiles. Sitting Bull sent word to Gen. Miles to hold a twelve days' tongue, as he was negotiating through Maj. Walsh with the Canadians to be taken on exhibition through the states of Canada.

Latest from the Utes.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Oct. 31.—A special to the Leader from the camp on White river says Agent Berry and party including Meachem of the Ute commission and four Utes, arrived here on the 28th direct from Los Pinos agency. They roughed it for several days as evidenced by their travel-stained appearance, Berry upon his own report is a much abused individual. Colorow, the White river chief, is at White river with his camp. Berry arrived at Rawlins this morning and will go to Denver via Cheyenne.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Mother's Sacrifice.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 26.—Last night the dwelling, barn and hay-stack belonging to Daniel Nolan, on the old infirmary grounds, were destroyed by fire. Mr. Nolan was absent at the time, and his wife and four children were asleep. When the mother awoke the house was filled with flames and smoke. She got out her baby and two other children and went back after the four-year-old child. She had secured it and had reached within eight-feet of the outer door when she fell suffocated. Two men who were passing heard her moans, and at some peril succeeded in getting her and the little one out. The mother was literally roasted about the face and arms. The child was also badly burned, but will recover, while there is no hope for Mrs. Nolan.

A Rise in Sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The Bulletin says: San Francisco sugar refiners have to-day put up prices 3c all round. This is the first change since September 29th, and is the tenth made this year. The stock of raw sugar here has been scarce for some time, and enforced delay in arrival of expected consignment from Hongkong has made matters still worse, but for weakness in the New York market and the fear of a renewal of imports from that direction, prices here would have been advanced earlier in the month.

Revised schedule of American California refiners from this date is as follows: Fancy extra powdered in 133; powdered 12; cube crushed and fine crushed 12; dry granulated 12; moist granulated extra golden c, 11; Eldorado c, 10; Mariposa c, 10; other yellow sugars, 10.

FOREIGN.

Neutrals in Peru.

LIMA, Oct. 28.—The ministers of England, France and Italy have taken steps to protect neutrals in the event of Chilean occupation.

Canadian Cabinet Changes.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—Mr. Bailey, minister of eternal revenue, has resigned to take a judgeship. Mr. Caron, of Quebec, succeeds to the cabinet.

Great Storm in the Baltic.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—One hundred vessels, of different sizes, were destroyed by the storm.

Monument to Freedom.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The erection of the monument memorial to perpetuate the of Thomas Clarkson, as advocate of slave emancipation, was begun Monday at Wisbech, when the first stone was laid.

Ways to Use Up State Bread.

Charles Frances gives the *Prairie Farmer* an essay on this subject from which we take the following recipes:

Brewis.—Butter the bottom of your saucepan and put your fresh milk into it. The butter will prevent the milk from sticking. Bring to a boil and season with salt and a generous piece of butter. Have the bread broken into little bits, and as soon as the butter melts stir them in until all the milk is absorbed. Serve immediately, as longer cooking will make it sticky.

Bread Fritters.—Slice the bread and cut off the crust making the slices of uniform shape. Soak these in a custard made of a cup of milk, one egg, and a little sugar and flavoring. Remove them before they get so soft as to break. Dip each piece in rolled bread crumbs, then in beaten eggs, and then in bread crumbs again. Fry in boiling lard to a golden brown and serve with lemon sauce made thus: Cream together a cup of sugar and half a cup of butter; stir in a well-beaten egg, half the grated peel and the juice of one lemon and a little grated nutmeg. Beat hard, then stir in gently and gradually half a tea cup of water. Do not beat. Set in a bowl on top of the boiling tea kettle, until it thickens. Stir occasionally and don't let it boil.

Custard Bread Pudding.—Make a custard with a pint of milk, three eggs, some sugar and flavoring. Put it into a neat pudding dish, and fit thin slices of buttered bread over the custard. Don't lap the slices over each other. Grate a little nutmeg over the top, and bake in a moderate oven until the custard is done, but not until it turns to whey. Serve warm.

The Three Rogues.

A peasant was taking a goat to Bagdad. He was mounted on a donkey, and the goat, with a bell tied around its neck, was following him. Three rogues saw this little company go past, and desired to enrich themselves.

Said the one, "May I carry off that fellow's goat in such a way that he shall never be able to ask it again of me?"

And the other cried, "Grant me the wit to rob him of the ass on which he is mounted."

"Oh, truly, what an exploit!" exclaimed the third. "What would you say if I meant so to despoil him of his clothes that he will actually be obliged to me?"

The first rascal following the traveller softly, by stealth took the bell from the goat's neck, fastened it to the ass's tail, and made off with his booty.

The man, still riding the ass, heard the sound of the bell constantly behind him, and never for one instant imagined that the goat was no longer there, till, by-and-by he happened to turn around. Picture to yourself his astonishment when he could not see the animal that he had been taking to market to sell! Of everyone who passed he asked news of his goat. Presently the second rogue met him, who answered, "At the corner of yonder lane I saw a man running off, dragging a goat along with him."

The countryman jumped from his ass saying "Please take charge of my donkey," and ran after the thief in the direction he supposed him to have taken.

When he had been running hither and thither for some time, he came back to find that neither ass nor keeper was to be seen. Our two rascals had already got far away, both well content with their booty.

The third now awaited the simple man, leaning against a well by which the latter must pass. Then with loud wails, he began to lament so bitterly that the loser of the ass and goat was led to accost a person who seemed thus afflicted. Approaching he said, "What are you grieving about? I am sure you cannot have had as much ill luck as I have had. I have lost two animals, the price of which would have made my fortune."

"Oh, but think what a loss mine is!" exclaimed the thief. "Have you, like me, ever let a casket full of diamonds fall into a well when you are told to carry them to the judge? I shall perhaps be hanged for theft."

"But why do you not go down into the well?" asked the countryman; "it is not very deep."

"Alas! I am not clever enough," said the rogue. "I would rather run the risk of being hanged than drown myself, which I should certainly do: but if there were anyone willing to do me this service, I would gladly give him ten pieces of gold."

"Promise me those ten pieces of gold," cried the poor dupe, thinking the sum would more than repay him for the loss of his animals, "and I will get you your casket back."

No sooner said than done. He threw off his clothes with such rapidity, and descended into the well so quickly, that the robber saw at once that he would scarcely have time to possess himself of his spoil. The countryman having reached bottom of the well without finding any casket there, came up again, and was speedily aware of his new misfortune. Thus clothes, ass, and goat had all gone different directions; and their unlucky owner, with all his toil, could scarcely find people charitable enough to be willing to clothe him.

The moral is, be careful of the company you choose.—[Illustrated Christian Weekly.

The Old Forests Under the Sea.

In many districts, says an English scientific paper, where our shores are shelving—as near the mouths of the Tay, the Huber and Severn—after a more than ordinary tempestuous day, we see quantities of a peaty looking matter cast up by the sea, and the entire beach blackened with its triturated fragments. If we examine any of the larger pieces of this black looking matter, we find that it is made up of dark clay filled with peat, pieces of wood, mosses, equisetums and the like, the characteristic vegetation of cold, moist ground. This is washed up by the sea from old forest beds, now submerged below the level of the waters. In excavations for docks and bridges these ancient floors are cut into by the workmen. Everywhere we find them to be composed of some thickness of peaty matter, in which lie prostrate trunks of the oak, the fir and our common forest trees, the old roots of the monarchs of the forest stood in place, and scattered on the old forest floors lie the acorns and hazel nuts that dropped from the trees of the wood in its prime, and the sub-fossil antlers of the deer and elk that roamed the forest glades. The whole is usually buried under a much later accumulation of sand and clay, full of our commonest shells, laid down by the sea waters that have overspread the site of the old forest since its submergence.

A man who had been out with the boys, reached home at a late hour in the night and found on taking an inventory of the contents of his pockets the next morning, that his wealth consisted of four coppers, a slice of lemon peel, a chip of sassafras bark, a few bits of crackles, several cloves, a raw peanut, and the stump of a cigar. He has since concluded that soda water is a good enough beverage when not mixed too frequently with wink syrup.

The most popular air for the return of bridal parties: "When the flowing tied comes in."

The Grain Crops of the World.

The annual volume on the crops of the various corn-growing countries of the world has just been issued by Mons. Bruy Estienne, of Marseilles, and the reports it contains occupy several hundred large quarto pages. A map showing in various colors the state of the wheat crop in the different departments of France is also given. Of the whole of the cereal crops of France the reports are good. The wheat crop is in five departments very good, in seventeen departments good, in twenty-six departments fairly, in sixteen departments medium, and in six departments only, bad. Oats are very good in twenty-eight departments, and in forty departments, fairly good in seven departments, medium in six departments, bad in two departments, and very bad in one department. The maize crop, grown chiefly in the southern departments, is fairly good, in three departments is very good, in nineteen good, in five fairly good, in five medium, and in one only, bad. Rye is reported as very good in eleven departments, good in fifty-three departments, fairly good in six departments, and medium in three departments. Barley is the best crop of the year in France. In twenty-six departments it is very good, in forty good, in five fairly good, and in three medium. In no department is either the rye or barley crop declared to be bad. So far as other countries are concerned, with the exception only of Russia, the reports are generally favorable. In upper Italy the crops are reported as yielding 30 per cent. above the average. Rumania and Upper and Lower Bavaria stand next on the list, with a produce of 25 per cent. over an average, and these are followed by Poland and Swabia, with an overaverage production of 20 per cent. In the south of Italy and Bavaria and in Wurtemberg the estimates are of crops 15 per cent. over average; while in Bessarabia they are 10 per cent. over. The crops of the year are 5 per cent. over average in Hungary, Poland, Belgium, and the United States of America. Average crops, without either surplus or deficit, have been grown in Prussia, the Palatinate, Baden, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Central Italy, Holland, the north of Russia, Serbia and Egypt. Deficiencies of 15 per cent. are reported in Great Britain, Ireland and Saxony. In Courland the deficiency is put down at 20 per cent., and in Gotland, another Russian province, at 25 per cent. under average. In Central Russia the crops are so bad that the deficit is estimated at 40 per cent. below average. The commercial summary which accompanies the report shows that Europe will largely depend for much of her breadstuffs from America, and that there is every prospect of fairly good and remunerative prices being obtained for cereals this year.—[London Standard.

A Rival to the Sea-Serpent.

The sea serpent has a rival. It is a land animal; an animal as large, as fantastic and as elusive as the celebrated monster of the sea—and at least twice as mysterious.

The minhocao is the new wonder. A very slight change in his name might have prejudiced the world against it—as for instance, if it had been baptized minhoaco. It is well fathered in the realms of science, being brought to notice by one Fritz Muller, of Brazil, in the *Zoologische Garten*, and receiving a full page of large type in a recent number of *Nature*. The minhocao is believed to be a resident of the region of South America where the Uruguay and Parana rivers have their sources. The animal is said by different observers to have the following characteristics: it is worm-shaped; about eighty-two feet long (by guess), and more than a yard thick, "not very long," however, according to another account; two horns on the head; a snout like a pig; a less definite description makes the animal "as big as a house," and measurement of the tracks indicate its possible width at six and a half to ten feet. Some years ago, it is said, there was a dead minhocao wedged in the cleft of a rock near Araphey, Uruguay; its skin was as thick as the bark of a pine tree, and formed of hard scales like those of the armadillo.

The new animal is, however, chiefly known by his works. Great trenches are found in this region, which are supposed to be the evidence of the minhocao's industry. Heaps of earth are turned up in the process, and where pine trees stand in the way of the trench, they are rooted up, and sometimes part of their bark and wood may be torn off. The devastation of this performance, which is chiefly near or under the surface of the earth, though often under the bed of a stream, is enormous. In one case the entire side of a hill was undermined, it is supposed by two of these animals, and was traversed by deep trenches. By such proceedings marshes have been drained, or dry land converted into morass, and the courses of streams entirely changed. Some of the trenches are spoken of as being from three fourths of a mile to a mile in length. They are excavated with great rapidity.

It will be noticed that the new aspirant for fame has been almost as little seen as the sea-serpent. The subterranean monster is simply more fortunate than the submarine, in leaving more palpable traces than a wake of foam. We may expect soon to hear of a scientific expedition to Uruguay in search of the minhocao. Whether it will be found like a ceratodus, or a lepidosiren, or a crypto-don, it is yet too soon to guess; possibly when unearthed it will be recognized as the descendant of one of the gigantic armadillos that certainly dwelt in South America during the reptilian age of geology.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Pecuniary Independence.

We talk a great deal about our political, intellectual, moral and social independence; all the world has heard us talk about them. We do not enjoy them as fully, perhaps, as we think. How much independence of thought has the journalist, for instance, who must bid for an audience, the author whose first thought must be never to displease a reader, the orator who must repeat the stock notions of his hearers, the professor who has to reconcile evolution with theology; how much liberty of action has the voter who depends upon a government salary, or who is in a politician's employ? One can not very seriously blame these people, to whom independence often means starvation. What I want to set in clear light is this: that independence in life and thought depends, more than we like to believe, upon pecuniary independence; it is not to be had by wishing merely. Individuals there are, and always will be, who will suffer for their moral or intellectual independence; but communities will be what circumstances make them. This, again, I want to set in clear light: that we are, as a community, deficient, in spite of all our national wealth, and unnecessarily deficient, if the best part of independence—the power to enjoy our lives. In this respect we are behind our friends in France, with their two millions of people living upon their incomes.

These two millions of people are not, for the most part, either idle, or frivolous, or wealthy people. Many of them live in the cities, but most of them are quiet people living on their modest properties in the country, and enjoying their competence in a rational way—enjoying friendships, social pleasures, family affections, and all the kindly observances of home life in a way that we have little idea of—in a way that the tourist in Paris sees nothing of. We have much to learn from the French, and among the things that we have to learn are some that may surprise us. One of the things is the comfort, the unity and the permanence of French homes. The French home and family, their happiness, their unity, their permanence, these have been developed by the combined industry, thrift, and domestic sentiment of the most intelligent people in Europe, and especially by its great middle class. We have the significant testimony of Prince Bismarck "that the French nation has a social solidity such as no other nation of Europe enjoys." And Mr. Matthew Arnold from whose "Mixed Essays" I quote, adds: "This can only come from the broad basis of well-being, and of cause for satisfaction with life, which in France, more than in other countries, exists." If we had two millions of people, or one million, who were enjoying a competence, earned or inherited, can it be doubted that we should be a happier people, and a better one than we are? France and the United States have this important feature in common—in each country nearly one-half of the people live directly by agriculture; but our country homes and families have not attained the comfort or the permanence of theirs.—[Harper's Magazine.

Bilky Horses.

A correspondent of *The Ruralist* writes: "Many and varied have been the plans, both kind and harsh, tried for the cure of balkiness in horses, by parties troubled, delayed and provoked in this way. Having had considerable experience in the handling of such horses, I have found the following a good remedy. It is easily and quickly performed, and has never, so far as I am aware, failed to cure.

Two persons are required for the trial. One should hold the reins while the other fastens a short strap or rope—a halter strap, always at hand, answers the purpose well—just below the fetlock of a fore leg; then going forward, he should pull the strap until the horse lifts his foot; continuing to pull, the foot will be brought forward and set down a little in advance of the other. The horse thus thrown out of a natural position, will move forward to gain his equilibrium. Another pull will cause another move forward. This may be repeated several times, or until the horse moves without having the foot pulled forward. Usually, the first or second pull will start him. Three or four such reminders at most will do the work. When the start is made it is generally an easy one. Sometimes, however, it has the appearance of the horse being in a hurry to get away from the provoking man with the strap; therefore a steady hand should manage the reins. I have never known a horse under this treatment to kick or to act mean in any other way than to try to run. When he does start off the hold on the strap should be given up. After having gone twenty-five or more yards the horse should gently be brought to a stand and the strap removed. Then try to start him without the strap. If he does not move off at once apply it again. He will soon tire of being thus annoyed, and will give you no further trouble in this way.

MR. ANDREW D. WHITE, United States Minister to Germany, is writing a "Life of Thomas Jefferson," to form one of the series of biographies of the founders of the American Republic, to be published during the coming winter. Professor Goldwin Smith is to write a "Life of George Washington" for the same series.

Women do not read; they listen with the eye.