

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Epitome of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Small-pox and yellow fever are raging in Havana.

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

The prohibition amendment was defeated by fully 50,000 majority in Texas.

Isaac Colby and his wife were found murdered in their home near Lock Haven, Pa.

Nine persons were killed and thirteen injured by a railroad accident at Albany, Ga.

Millbrook, Graham County, Kansas, was almost destroyed by a cyclone. Several persons were killed.

The Ute Indians have gone on the warpath in Colorado, and several engagements have been had with government troops.

Medical returns show that 70,000 persons died from cholera in the north-west provinces of Germany, during June and July.

The tumor in the throat of the Crown Prince of Germany is reappearing and may prove fatal this time.

Three British men-of-war have been placed on the Halifax fishing grounds to keep American fishermen outside the forbidden waters.

The Farmers' Alliance, of Floyd County, Indiana, have passed resolutions requesting Cleveland to resign the office of President.

M. Naquet, a French editor, has been sent to prison for two months and fined \$40 for unfairly wounding Menvielle in a duel at Paris.

Eleven men undertook to cross the Ohio river in a skiff at Cincinnati. A passing steamer swamped the skiff and three of the men were drowned.

The Tobacco Trade National Association has petitioned President Cleveland to remove the statistician for making a false report about the crop.

Three persons were killed, several fatally hurt, and many less seriously injured by an accident in launching the steamer Wm. H. Wolf, at Milwaukee.

A collision occurred between some white boys and negroes at Nacogdoches, Texas, in which one white and four negroes were killed and several wounded.

The Eastern cities are steadily filling up with Chinese. Their quarters in New York now resemble Chinatown in San Francisco. There are 10,000 in New York.

One thousand houses and two churches were destroyed at Scutari, Turkey, and two women and a child were burned to death. Thousands of persons are homeless.

Hiram Schoonover is under arrest at Brownsville, Nebraska, for killing his mother-in-law, whom he shot in his corn field at night. He says he mistook her for a skunk.

A premature explosion in the Bob-tail mine, near Blackhawk, Colo., resulted in the death of Andrew H. Hahn and Charles Schulzine, and the serious wounding of Russell Crosby.

J. T. Prager, book-keeper in the large stationery house of Beuchemin & Co., at Montreal, raised a \$25 check to \$25,000 on Jacques Cartier's bank, had it cashed and absconded.

Alfred Krupp bequeathed \$250,000 for the benefit of his employees. His son Frederick has added \$125,000 to the amount for the people at Essen. The town council of Essen has voted \$15,000 for a statue of Krupp.

At Juneau, Alaska, times are very brisk, and the mines are booming. The Treadwell mill shipped by last steamer \$118,000, the product of a twenty-seven days' run, and they are now adding 120 stamps more to the mill, and will have it completed in a few months, and when finished it will be the largest mill in the world.

The burning of the steamer City of Montreal, of the Inman line, occurred five days after she left New York. A boat containing six passengers and seven members of the crew is missing. The ill-fated steamer had 420 passengers on board, who were rescued by the steamer York City. The lost vessel was loaded with cotton and oil, and valued at \$500,000.

The captain and two sailors of the sloop Sara, wrecked in the Gulf of California, were picked up after drifting about for eight days on the bottom of the vessel. They sustained life by sucking the blood of turtles which they caught. The captain's wife and children were devoured by sharks before his eyes. All the balance of the crew and passengers were drowned.

At Sitka, Alaska, the harbor is full of schooners and steamers seized by the cutter Rush in Behring Sea—the American schooners Challenge and Lily L., the British schooner W. P. Sayward, and the British steamers Annie Beck, Dolphin and Grace. It is reported that there are about fifteen more on the way from Behring Sea, which will arrive in Sitka in a few days. The United States Marshal turned all the Indians out of the vessels on the beach, without food or money, in a very severe rainstorm. All the citizens of Sitka got so indignant about it, and raised such a cry for humanity that he was forced to put them back on their vessels again, where they have comfortable quarters with plenty to eat. Some of the Indians put on the beach by the marshal hold gold medals presented to them by the President of the United States for their bravery and humanity in saving American seamen off the coast of Vancouver Island from wrecked American ships.

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, beets, parsnips, cabbages, salsify, onions, as

paragus, squashes, sweet-corn—why, just think it over once, and ask your self 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 be done? 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 capillary attraction from below. It will thus be seen that by deep plowing the farmer provides against drought 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 to 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 any one acre 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 of 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 delectabilized 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. Moory 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 Boise 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. Doel, 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 Antonio Rais, a saloon keeper, near New Idria, 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 Cour d'Alene Steam Navigation Company is having built an iron steamer to be used on Lake Cour 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 Sequel, 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.

Frank Shrenobelas 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 Mohama 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 Connott shot and killed Wm. Turner, on Vessey creek, in the Ochoco country. Both were sheepherders. On preliminary examination, Connott was acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

Diphtheria is raging in Summer-ville 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 Deschutes neighborhood went in a body the other day and told a certain sheep firm not to drive through any more homesteads, pre-emptions, or other claims, without first asking permission of the owner. The firm agreed.

A. D. Johnson and Dan Shaw discovered two men driving several head of their cattle across the north fork of the John Day River. Shaw immediately started for Alba and raised a crowd, and they rounded up the thieves in the mountains between the North Fork and Desolation and took them in custody.

Wm. Vickers, an Oregon desperado, was shot and instantly killed at Shiek's ranch, in Guano Valley, while resisting arrest on a charge of murder by Sheriff George Dunning, of Owyhee County, Idaho. A boy 19 years of age, who fired on the Sheriff in Vicker's defense, was also killed by the Sheriff. The Sheriff lodged three bullets in Vicker's brain, and blew the top of the boy's head off at the first fire.

The Portland World relates the following: Congressman Herman and a friend when traveling through Eastern Oregon recently came to a house about night time in the Harney Valley. The friend being snubbed by the woman of the house, Binger was sent forward with the following result: "When Mr. Herman reached the house the woman opened the door just wide enough to glance at him, and in his usual polite manner took off his hat and made one of his best bows, and asked for food and lodgings. The woman replied by informing him that his partner had just been there and she had sent him away because she would not harbor tramps. But, said Mr. H., we are not tramps. I am Congressman for Oregon; I am not a tramp, but have money with which to pay my way. Well, said the woman, you may be a Congressman, but you don't look enough like one to make me believe it without stronger evidence than your own word for it. As it was growing late, and appeared that they would have to move on, Mr. Herman donned his title and repaired to the wagon."

—It costs forty-seven thousand dollars a year to run the New York Metropolitan museum. Forty-seven persons are employed in the institution.

THE MARCH OF FASHION.

Marvels in Costumes and Materials for the Summer Season.

Every season brings a "rage" for some articles of dress, and the favored one for this summer is a home waist in the form of a loose blouse, Garibaldi or habit shirt, is cool and trim on a slender figure, and admirable for home, seaside, mountain, boating or tennis wear. They have already been prepared for exclusive persons in plain or striped surah, having a belt of the same fastened with a handsome buckle.

Lawn tennis cottons, striped flannel, checked gingham, plain, plaid or striped silk, piece embroidery or lace, Chinese silk or pongee are excellent fabrics to work up into blouses, and, if a contrast is desired the shirred blouse may be selected and the second material used for shoulder puffs, wrist bands, belt and collar.

A short, pointed, cashmere basque buttons on the left, has a short velvet rever on the right side, and the center cut out in V shape and filled in with plaitings of red moire. White, of a creamish tinge, moire is considered very chic for a chemise on dark green, blue or black woolen or silk basques. The collar, cuffs and revers are usually of velvet.

Corded edges are appearing on basques again. The dress fabric is used on woolen costumes, though silk may be corded with velvet. Basque fronts may be in one, two or three points or cut in a U shape. They are cut very short on the hips, and the backs arranged to suit any fancy in jabot plaits, shortest in the middle, showing the facing, two tabs and two points, two narrow box plaits separated up the middle or slightly pointed, with an inserted fan of trimming fabric.

A dressy India silk basque has a long, slender point in front and jabot back; the upper part buttons over on the right nearly to the bust, is then cut out to leave a V from the bust to the point, which is filled with crepe in narrow plaits; a revers of velvet is on the right side of the V; the collar, cuffs, jabot facing and band from the point to the back is of the same material.

A plainer basque has an oval-shaped piece cut out between the neck and bust, filled in with plaited silk and outlined with revers rounded in the center to follow the oval plastron. Another pretty style is to button the fronts slightly on one side with three large buttons and then to continue the fastening down the middle with small buttons.

Shirt sleeves are frequently seen in woolen or cotton basques, and always on the blouse waists; the cuff may be five inches deep or only an inch wide band. Puffs above a narrow velvet wrist-band are stylish; these are set upon a narrow coat sleeve lining and the lower part of the sleeve either falls over the cuffs in points, or has a turn-over cuff of the velvet. The puff is two inches and a half wide when done, cut bias, and thickly gathered top and bottom.

Coral pink surah, cream lace and silver-embroidery forms a ravishing tea gown. One of pale blue and pink brocade, outlined with gold threads, on a cream ground, opens in front over a tablier of Brussels lace over pink satin, the opened fronts showing a facing of blue satin. The Brussels lace collar was tied with pink and blue ribbons that fell to the waist, to be noted there again; the sleeve ruffles were also caught with ribbons.

Draperies must give an idea of being totally unlike on both sides. Small, bouffant paniers are draped over one hip and the other side ornamented with long, pointed apron, shawl point or flat panel, something long to contrast with the short effect on the other side. Short, round aprons are plaited into a narrow space of the belt, showing the skirt, generally of a striped fabric, on both sides of the belt.

Long wings are worn in the back over a plain, full width, and must also be plaited into a small space, though they are bouffant over the tournure from the catching up the middle. A plaited apron or scarf is laid in kilt plaits, brought from the left hip to the right side low on the skirt, and held there by an immense rosette of the dress material.

Bands of velvet, soutache or passementerie are greatly fancied across the front and sides of dresses. New violet, fawn and green cloth dresses are embroidered in silk cord and silver for visiting and church wedding toilets. Bouffant draperies and irregular arrangement are the especial features of trimmed skirts, and shawl points are decidedly popular.—N. Y. Herald.

A Drummer Taken In.

"Will I have time to stop off and get some refreshments?" asked a drummer on a Texas railroad of the conductor, as the train stopped at a station.

"You will have plenty of time."

The drummer stopped off, and the train went off without him. The next time the drummer saw that conductor he took him to task severely for his conduct, complaining that he had to lay over at that lonely place seven hours.

"Well," replied the conductor, "you asked me if you would have time to get some refreshments, and if you couldn't get all you wanted in seven hours, it seems to me you are a hog." Verdict for the conductor, and no appeal.—Texas Siftings.