

HOLD-UP OF A TRAIN

ROBBERS BLEW OPEN AN EXPRESS CAR NEAR EUGENE.

Held at Bay By Express Messenger They Turn Their Attention to Mail Car and Succeed in Getting Away With Registered Mail Pouch—Many Shots Exchanged—Dynamite Used.

Eugene, Or., Oct. 23.—The north-bound California Express was held up about 15 miles south of Eugene this morning. The train reached here about 7:30 o'clock. Particulars of the hold-up were given by passengers and trainmen.

Two men boarded the train at Cottage Grove, and a short distance this side, near Seginaw, put off the fireman and his helper, uncoupled the express car and made the engineer pull ahead a short distance. The robbers then proceeded after their coveted prize, which was not so easily obtained as they anticipated. Their first act was to blow open the door of the express car, which they did with dynamite, tearing the door to pieces and badly damaging the car. But after the car was open they faced a more serious and determined obstacle, and threats of dynamite and rifle shots were of no avail.

Express Messenger C. R. Charles was in the car and had made up his mind to stay there. The robbers ordered the messenger out of the car, but he determinedly refused to come and held a position where he could easily bring down any person who should attempt to enter through the opening in the side made by the dynamite. He was armed with a shotgun such as express messengers carry, and was prompt in returning any compliments from the outside.

"Come out of there or we will blow you and the car all to pieces," demanded the robbers.

The messenger said nothing. Then the desperadoes compelled the engineer to throw into the car a stick of dynamite with a lighted fuse. Quick as thought the messenger grabbed it and put out the fire in the fuse. Then the highwaymen began perforating the car with bullets, but none of them injured the messenger.

They next attempted to enter the car by compelling the engineer, who was in the hands of the robbers, to crawl in through the door, the robbers hoping to gain admittance by using him as a protector. But Charles would not let it be worked that way. He used his shotgun to good advantage, and kept up a good fire directly over the engineer's head, knowing full well that the robbers would attempt to follow him into the car. Finally the robbers found that they had more than they counted on and turned their attention to getting away with what little they could from the mail car. They obtained the registered mail, and then taking the engineer, boarded the engine, which they cut loose from the train and started north. When they reached Goshen, a suburb of Eugene, they ordered the engine stopped. Here they got off and ordered the engineer to go back and get his train.

The hour was getting late for their work and the robbers covered up their tracks and have not since been seen.

News of the hold-up was telephoned to Eugene as quickly as possible from Walker's station, the nearest point to the scene of the hold-up, and officers started early this morning in pursuit. The train arrived here about 7:30. Several officers are now searching for the robbers, but are seriously handicapped by not having any clew or the slightest description of the men. There is no description of the men to go by, and they will have to devote their attention to suspicious looking men in general.

Even with this advantage it will be hard for the robbers to make their escape from the country, as every mountain pass will be guarded so that it will be impossible to cross the valley in any direction. The country about the scene of the hold-up is thickly settled. It is known as Arch Valley, and the railroad follows along the bank of the coast fork of the Willamette river.

The robbers left the train within a mile of the city limits, and the news has spread from here in all directions.

Commander Ackley Retired

Washington, Oct. 24.—Commander Seth M. Ackley, of the navy, has been placed on the retired list with the rank of captain. His advancement is due to his services in the war of the rebellion.

Football Player May Die

Colfax, Ia., Oct. 24.—Richard Tripp, aged 19, is not expected to live as a result of injuries received in a football contest between the Colfax and Prairie City high school last Saturday.

Miss Eastwick Pleaded Guilty

London, Oct. 24.—Marie Josephine Eastwick, the young Philadelphia woman who was committed October in the Guild Hall police court for trial at the Old Bailey on charge of having forged a railroad certificate to the value of £100,000, was arraigned today and pleaded guilty. Sentence was postponed in order to allow an examination as to the prisoner's sanity.

LEYTE AS BAD AS SAMAR.

Bolomen Escaped to Adjacent Island From Balangiga—Marines Sent to Samar.

Manila, Oct. 24.—General Chaffee does not expect to hear of any extensive engagement in the island of Samar. He believes the operations there will not result in any open fight. It is hard to find armed Filipinos, but every man without occupation will be compelled to go into a town. It is expected that all the rifles captured by the Filipinos at Balangiga are now in the island of Leyte, where many bolomen are known to have gone from the island of Samar. In fact, Leyte is as disturbed as Samar.

The object of the reinforcement of American troops now being pushed forward is to increase all the garrisons to 38 men. Some of them have, until recently, numbered only eight men. The reinforcements will also allow the detailing of a working force to operation the field, hunting for insurgents. General Wheaton reports that a band of bolomen has entered Tarlac province, island of Luzon, through Bulacan province, and that the men composing it are distributing inflammatory bulletins, which are posted on the church doors, warning the people to prepare to take the field in January. Some of the friendly natives were informed by bolomen that various bands of armed natives would shortly concentrate in the vicinity of Gosaes.

A harmonious agreement has been reached between Governor General Taft and General Chaffee regarding habeas corpus proceedings in the case of military prisoners. The law has been amended so as to cover such cases.

Marines Sent to Samar.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Rear Admiral Rogers:

"Cavite Oct. 22.—Secretary of the navy, Washington: Active insurrection in Samar. New York leaves today for Catbalgan with 300 marines to return to Basey and Balangiga to co-operate with army. Nearly all naval force concentrated on Samar patrol. Services of Arctus and Zafro, two colliers, needed and being utilized."

Naval officers construe the dispatch to mean that the New York will go first to Catbalgan and then to Basey and Balangiga, landing detachments of marines at each point.

FAST MAIL TRAIN WRECKED.

Engineer and Fireman Were Instantly Killed—Passengers Escaped Without Injury.

Pocatello, Idaho, Oct. 24.—Oregon Short Line west-bound fast mail No. 1 was wrecked four miles east of McCammon at 3:20 this afternoon, and Engineer Purtell and Fireman Paul Spidell, both of Pocatello, were instantly killed. The engine climbed the rail on a filled-in curve and went down the embankment, 20 feet, taking the mail, baggage and buffet cars with it. The remainder of the train remained on the tracks. It is believed that Purtell and Spidell jumped from the train and were buried in the wreckage. Two mail clerks and the express messenger were slightly bruised. No passengers were injured. Purtell leaves a widow and three children.

The dead engineer had been in the employ of the Oregon Short Line for 19 years.

Transport Sheridan Disabled.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Word was received at the war department that the transport Sheridan had arrived at Nagasaki in a disabled condition, and would not be able to leave that port for three weeks.

The Sheridan was on her way from Manila to San Francisco. She carried about 800 short-term soldiers, 280 sick soldiers, and 19 insane soldiers. No details were received as to the trouble with the Sheridan. The transport Warren has been sent from Manila to Nagasaki to receive the sick soldiers from the disabled transport.

The Contractor Responsible.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 24.—The coroner's jury after examining into the cause of the death of William Dougherty, who fell from the Oppenheimer building, returned a verdict to the effect that the man came to his end through the collapse of the pier in front of the structure; that the material of the same was poor, and the work carelessly done, and the contractors were held responsible.

Spinners' Wages Advanced.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 24.—Notices have been posted in the cotton mills, increasing wages 5 per cent, to take effect November 4. This is the second raise of 5 per cent in these mills within a month. The Textile council tonight instructed its secretary to send a communication to the manufacturers asking for a 10 per cent increase in wages to take effect November 4. The action of Mr. Borden in advancing wages another 5 per cent in his mills here has stirred the operatives to an unusual pitch.

Butte Plumbers Strike.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 24.—As a result of the refusal of the Master Plumbers' association of this city to meet the demands of the plumbers and gas and steam fitters for an increase in wages, all work in that line was practically tied up today. The increase demanded is from \$5.50 to \$6 per day for eight hours' work. Only one shop in Butte was running, and this has been paying its men the wages demanded, \$6, for some time.

SHOT BY THE TURKS

MACEDONIAN FUGITIVES KILLED ON THE FRONTIER.

One of Them, a Brother of Mrs. Talika, Miss Stone's Companion—The Bulgarian Government Prepared to Act Vigorously if Sufficient Proof is Forthcoming—Turkish Methods Brutal.

London, Oct. 24.—The Morning Leader publishes the following communication, dated Saturday, Oct. 19, from Sofia:

"On the frontier near Grosseloo, yesterday, five fugitives from Banista, Macedonia, among them a brother of Mrs. Talika, Miss Stone's companion, were shot dead by Turkish frontier guards while endeavoring to cross into Bulgarian territory. United States Consul General Dickinson, believing that they were members of the American Mission church, has demanded an official inquiry. Great brutality exists in the district between Banista and the frontier. Turkish officials have arrested over 200 residents of Bulgarian nationality and subjected them to torture in order to wring from them information as to Miss Stone's whereabouts. Several of them died under torture. The Bulgarian authorities, likewise, worried over the affair, are continuously arresting fugitives from Macedonia, and this causes bad blood."

"It is reported from Sofia," says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that United States Consul General Dickinson has received intelligence from shepherds that Miss Stone was seen at Jakouia, in Turkish territory, about two hours' journey from the Bulgarian frontier."

Dr. Dickinson thinks that if the original Macedonian promoters of the abduction can be arrested, the brigands who acted under their orders would accept a smaller ransom. As the Bulgarian government are prepared to act vigorously if sufficient proof is forthcoming, says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, this method of proceeding may perhaps prove successful.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Mine Superintendent's Dwelling Partially Destroyed by Miscreant.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23.—A dastardly attempt to blow up the house of Reese Morgan, superintendent of the Murray mine, and kill himself and family was made last night. Mr. Morgan's home was on Grant street, one of the residence thoroughfares of this city. He had just opened the gate to get into the house when a terrific explosion occurred which nearly knocked him off his feet. When he was able to collect himself he saw that a portion of his dwelling had been wrecked. A further investigation showed that the whole rear portion of the house had been torn away by the explosion. The general supposition is that some mine employe who formerly worked for Mr. Morgan, and who imagined he had a grievance, is at the bottom of the plot.

Valuable Library Sold.

New York, Oct. 23.—According to the Journal and Advertiser, Marshall Clifford Lefferts has just sold his library, valued at \$300,000. In this library were 65, first editions of Milton, including the "Aeropagitica," of 1644, and the first issues of "Paradise Lost," with variations of title pages, the first four folios of Shakespeare, and almost perfect; 800 quarto of plays of the Elizabethan period, all first editions. The Indian bible of John Eliot in this library was one of the 20 copies that the author sent to England to be presented to eminent personages. This one has on the fly leaf the inscription, "Dame Martj Armyne Oneth This Booke," dated March 24, 1664.

Pillsbury Left No Will.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 24.—No will was left by the late John S. Pillsbury, ex-governor of Minnesota. He was content to give while he lived to any institution or movement which he deemed worthy of aid, and was also content to let the laws of Minnesota determine the final disposition of his estate. He said so in many words. His fortune is a large one. Some estimate his estate to be worth about \$5,000,000, and some place it at even higher.

The Plague at Rio Janeiro.

New York, Oct. 23.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent says: There were two cases of bubonic plague here Saturday. There were three new cases Sunday. At the hospital there are 52 plague patients.

Fatal Election Row.

Bastia, Corsica, Oct. 23.—A fatal affair has taken place during the municipal elections at Lingitizet, between local factions. Three men were killed with daggers, and six were fatally wounded.

Austrian Minister Criticized.

New York, Oct. 23.—The Austrian minister to Brazil will soon start for Europe and will probably not return, because Brazilian newspapers have been attacking him, says the Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Herald. The cause of the attacks is the whipping the minister is said to have administered to a boy whom he caught stealing flowers from his garden. It is asserted that the minister chastised the boy too severely.

KITCHENER WANTS MEN.

Call Is for Trained Mounted Soldiers—Rumors of Dewet's Death Discredited.

London, Oct. 23.—The Daily Express learns that Lord Kitchener has wired an urgent demand to the war office for more trained mounted men.

British Accused of Brutality.

New York, Oct. 23.—A London Times special to the New York Times says: Referring to the fresh outbreak of Anglophobia in Vienna, a correspondent of the Austrian Capital quotes the especially influential Catholic organ, The Vaterland, which publishes an article headed: "Lord Kitchener as a Hangman." It says the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, in despair of being able to conquer the Boers by honest war, has for a long time had recourse to brutality. His bloodthirstiness was formerly restrained by the British government, but it now appears that a free hand has been given to him.

The Vaterland goes on to say that the announcement that Commandant General Botha will meet violence by reprisals will convince all that the Boers are not intimidated, but only exasperated by Lord Kitchener's inhumanity. The sanguinary seed sown by the British Commander will produce a harvest of blood and none can blame the Boer leaders if they have recourse to a terrible tribulation.

Martial Law Regulations.

Cape Town, Oct. 23.—The regulations of martial law, which have just been published, provide that the ordinary law shall hold good as far as possible with necessary restrictions regarding the movement of persons dealing in contraband, the possession of firearms and explosives, etc. Letters and telegrams are subject to censorship. The regulations are administered by the civil authorities.

Discredit Rumors of Dewet's Death.

The Hague, Oct. 23.—The former residents of the Transvaal who are now in this city entirely discredit the rumors of the death of General DeWet, emanating from Durban, Natal.

SUICIDE OF A SERGEANT.

Grieved Over His Approaching Separation From Army Life.

Salt Lake, Oct. 23.—Grief over separation from army life, with which he had been associated for 40 years, and to which he was greatly attached, is believed to have been the direct cause of the suicide at Fort Douglas of August Lange, ordnance sergeant. Lange was to have been retired within a few days, and rather than re-enter civil life he hanged himself in one of the buildings of the fort. Lange, who was 61 years of age, enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war, participating in many of its historic battles, and was wounded during the battle of Spotsylvania. In later years he took part in numerous campaigns against Western Indians, and for the past 15 years has been ordnance sergeant at Fort Douglas. He left a widow and two grown daughters, who reside in this city.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

One Arc Lamp With Microphone Attachment Will Transmit Sounds Through Another.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—A member of the faculty of Moscow Imperial Technical school recently discovered that a microphone attached to an electric lamp by wire will transmit sounds through the medium of another arc lamp. Repeated experiments were made in which the two lamps were separated by a thick wall. The inventor read in a low voice a lecture on his discovery, and his words, spoken into the microphone, were comfortably audible in the next room. With characteristic carelessness, the Russian newspapers failed to state whether the lamps were burning, but it is probable that this is to be assumed.

Australia May Build Challenge Boat.

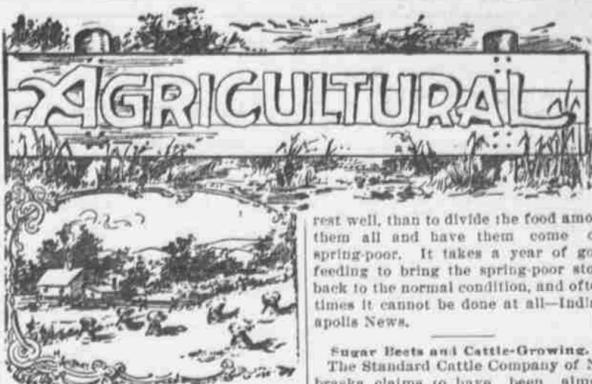
New York, Oct. 23.—R. A. Watson, formerly of Canada and now of Sydney, N.S.W., at an informal reception given him by the Nonpareil Rowing club, said that the recent races between the Columbia and Shamrock II, were the greatest that had ever taken place in any waters. He added that on his return to Australia he would try to form a wealthy syndicate to build a boat and challenge for the cup from Australia.

Delighted With New Ameer.

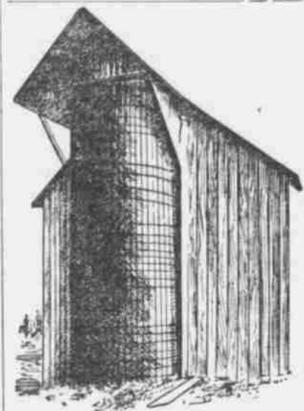
New York, Oct. 23.—The Simla correspondent of the New York Times says the envoy from Cabul at that city reports all quiet in Afghanistan. The envoy adds that the people are delighted with the new Ameer, and declares that the accession of Habib Ullah was like a feast after a fast, which graphically describes the situation, the Afghans having apparently accepted Habib Ullah with a sense of relief after Ameer Abder Rahmans inflexible rule.

Brave Revolutionists.

New York, Oct. 23.—A Panama correspondent of the Herald says: A party of revolutionists, said to be led by General Lugo, appeared on the heights in sight of La Boca, which is a few miles from Panama. The party waved a red flag and then disappeared. Government troops were sent after the party, but the latter could not be found. The government soldiers are now stationed in La Boca.



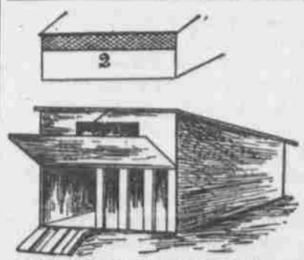
A cheap silo. Hoard's Dairyman tells of an Oregon farmer who built a silo at a cost of only \$20. It is a stave silo, 10 by 24 feet, built of 2 by 6 scantlings set edgewise, and they are neither sized nor beveled. There are sixty-two staves or scantlings. They are set on a foundation of gravel and brick. For the foundation the earth is excavated to the depth of fourteen inches, two feet wide, in circular form. This is filled in with stone



and brick (the brick were used simply because they were handy; gravel is just as good) and tamped down soil. On the center of this the bottom ends of the staves are set. For hoops or bands to hold the staves together he uses woven wire fencing cut in about thirty-foot lengths. The ends of the wire are run through a 4 by 4 timber, the timber turned half over and wire fastened by twisting the ends around. Through these timbers are run three bolts with nuts for drawing them together and tightening the hoops.

The openings for taking out the ensilage are made by cutting out three staves for a distance of twenty-four inches, which would make the opening 18 by 24 inches. There are three of these openings, one between each band, there being four bands around the silo. They are cut on the bevel, with the longer sides inside, so the pressure of the ensilage will hold them in place. The lumber in this silo cost \$12, the four-foot woven wire fencing \$6.80 and the twelve bolts \$1.20, or a total of \$20.

Ventilated Poultry Coop. In the illustration is shown a coop easily and cheaply built, by which ventilation is secured without subjecting the occupants of the coop to the attacks of vermin, or leaving them exposed to winds and rains. The lower part of the illustration shows the ordinary coop which every one who handles poultry knows well how to build, and shows a center space in the top left for ventilation. The upper part of the cut shows how ventilation is also secured at the rear when desired. Wire netting is used in both cases to cover the opening left for ventilation, and this is applied from the inside of the



coop. It is usually desirable to have the two places for ventilation and both arranged so that either may be covered by a shutter held in place by a wooden button in case the storm is from a direction which will cause the wind or rain to drive in.

Stock Feeding in Winter. In many sections there is a fair supply of stock food, but not of the kind usually given; hence, there is likely to be more or less of it wasted. We have advocated the use of the shredder where the corn crop will warrant it, as the economical method, and even where the shredder cannot be used we would go back to the primitive corn cutter rather than feed corn stalks in the usual manner, for if the stock can be induced to eat all but the ends of the corn stalks, there is just so much gained. The unsalable vegetables and fruits may be turned to account in feeding stock if economy is the watchword. Probably the worst mistake farmers with stock to feed and an unusually small quantity of fodder on hand will make is to attempt to winter the usual number. This will be far from profitable, and it will be cheaper to sell the poorest of the stock, even at low prices, and feed the

rest well, than to divide the food among them all and have them come out spring-poor. It takes a year of good feeding to bring the spring-poor stock back to the normal condition, and oftentimes it cannot be done at all.—Indianapolis News.

Sugar Beets and Cattle-Growing.

The Standard Cattle Company of Nebraska claims to have been almost forced into the growing of sugar beets and the establishment of a beet sugar factory by the failure to make the profit they desired or were used to making by feeding cattle upon corn. They found that the residuum or pulp left after the sugar was made from the beets was a valuable fattening food for cattle. To fairly test the matter they have some 2,000 acres in beets, and have built a sugar factory at a cost of \$900,000. They find the cost of growing the beets to be \$12.25 per acre for labor, it being done by contract at \$6.92 for thinning and bunching, \$3.47 for hand hoeing, \$1.90 for cultivation. They find that in Nebraska the beets are not at their best for sugar making if harvested before Sept. 15, and thus they must go into a silo or pit before many of them can be used, as they must be all harvested before the frost comes. The pulp must also be preserved in the silo until it is wanted for feeding out. They use beet seed from France and Germany, but are not yet decided as to the best varieties. The crop grown has been about fifteen tons per acre, but the sugar contents have not been as high as expected. The primal object is the fattening of stock upon the pulp, but they had hoped to obtain sugar enough to pay the cost of growing and manufacture, leaving the cattle feed as a waste product costing nothing. This point they do not seem to have reached yet, and there seems to be two problems to solve before they can reach it, or success in one of them may be enough, the growing of beets at less cost, or getting a higher sugar test from them. Thus far have beets yielded about nine per cent of sugar, while in Germany they reach an average of 13% per cent.—American Cultivator.

Polled Durham Cattle.

The subject of originating a breed of Polled Shorthorns was agitated fifteen or twenty years ago and culminated in the Polled Durham breed which we have today. The process followed was to take the best milky cows to be found among the common stock and breed to pure bred

Fattening Hogs. We never found anything that would put the fat on equal to good corn meal, or that would make pork more to our liking. We remember a statement by Professor Stewart in which he says that with good hogs and proper feeding one should make eight pounds of pork from a bushel of raw corn, or ten pounds from a bushel of raw meal, twelve pounds from the corn if boiled, and fifteen pounds from the meal if boiled. He referred to live weight, but we think if he had said dressed weight he would not have been far from right. And yet our experience has been more with what we called scalded meal, or such as we had poured boiling water over and stirred well, allowing it to stand until cool enough to feed. Whether a more thorough cooking would have improved it we do not know. We think Theodore Louis, who is very good authority on pork raising, favors boiling the meal until well cooked, but what a feeder can do for hundreds of animals might cost too much for labor and fuel if done for a few.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Agricultural Atom. The onion crop is not a full one, and conditions seem to favor comparatively high prices. The poorer grades of apples will help to satisfy the demands of the evaporating plants this season. The best way to increase the appetite of a horse, if such a thing is necessary, is to change his diet frequently. Don't raise colts from a cross-grained, ill-tempered mare. She must be bright and intelligent, with a fine, bloodlike head. Good crops of tobacco are reported from the cigar leaf districts of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

There is probably no forage that comes into use earlier in the spring than winter rye and none that is better for hogs, sheep or calves. The business of buying and matching carriage horses and fitting them for the wholesale market is a new and important branch of the horse business. Liming the soil intended for beets, preferably in the fall, the application of acid phosphate and Thomas slag with the seed and the treatment of the beet seed itself with fungicidal substances are suggested by the station for root blight and heart rot.