

NEIGHBORING TOWNS

PROGRESS AND DOINGS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

A Budget of Interesting and Spicy News From All the Cities and Towns on the Coast—Thrill and Industry in Every Quarter—Oregon.

Wheat at Salem jumped from 53 to 55 cents one day last week.

The city council of Hillsboro has levied a tax of 7 mills to raise revenue for the coming year.

Five carloads of hogs, bought in Umatilla county, were shipped from Pendleton to Portland last week.

The state central committee of the People's party has fixed the date of the next convention for March 26, to be held in Salem.

Dr. Inman, of Umatilla county, has been bound over in the sum of \$1,500 to answer to the grand jury on the charge of manslaughter.

The Southern Oregon Jockey Club will hold a race meeting at Central Point, commencing May 13. This will be the opening meeting of the North Pacific circuit.

Railroad officials at LaGrande report that the new flanger machine for clearing the track of snow and ice is a success. The machine in use was constructed at Albina.

The Lawler syndicate, owning and developing the Quartzville mine in the Santiam district, paid out to those in its employ and for supplies over \$10,000 during January.

The first number of the Independent has been published at Klamath Falls. Don Carlos Boyd is the editor and the paper, it is stated, "will be strictly neutral, politically."

A petition for the pardon of Frank Kelley, convicted of having deer meat in his possession during the close season, has been forwarded to Governor Lord from Pendleton.

The president of the Douglas County Pioneer Society will call a meeting some time in March or April for the purpose of electing officers, and deciding upon the time and place for the next reunion.

There is a report in Astoria that J. F. Halloran and Alfred D. Holman, of San Francisco, will go to that city and start a daily. Halloran once ran the Astorian, and Holman was a writer on the Oregonian.

County Surveyor Sharp estimates that the total of cuts and fills for the county road from the winehouse to the city limits in the The Dalles will amount to 9,750 cubic yards. A close estimate of the cost of the road is thought to be \$2,500.

The Southern Pacific company may build a roundhouse and repair shops at Creswell, in Lane county. The company is at present making Creswell the distributing point for the products of their croesetting plant at Latham, and has acres of ground covered with the "doctored" timbers.

P. B. Beckley shipped two carloads of beef cattle to Portland. One carload was from Yoncalla and the other from Oakland. Among the cattle shipped from Oakland were two steers that weighed 4,550 pounds. Two other steers recently shipped by Mr. Beckley weighed 4,350 pounds.

Now that spring has begun, the O. R. & N. Company will commence grading up the road again, and repairing injuries to the roadbed occasioned by washouts, slides, etc. To this end over 600,000 ties have been ordered for use between The Dalles and Pendleton, and will shortly be distributed along the line.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Albert D. Sanborn, whose dead body was found on the farm of W. H. Neabeck, near Kingsley, in Wasco county, was that Sanborn came to his death on February 2, by being thrown from a horse that he was riding. Sanborn was 72 years old and had a G. A. R. man.

Lynn Sterna, of Baker City, a son of the late Judge L. O. Sterna, has in his possession a rare curiosity in the shape of an old coin. It is a \$5 piece of native gold. On one side in a circle are the words: "Oregon Exchange Company," on the face, "130 G-5 D," on the reverse side, in circle, the letters "K. M. T. A. W. R. C. S." below the letters a cut of a beaver and the initials "T. O." with date "1849."

Judge Sterna came into possession of the coin fully twenty years before his death, and it was found among other relics after his demise.

Washington. North Yakima has ten newspapers. The Whatcom County Immigration Society will meet in Whatcom, February 15.

The steel tiling for the roofs of the new normal school buildings have arrived at Cheney.

The Pomeroy council has removed City Marshal Labin from office for leaving town without permission.

The board of school directors of the Chehalis school district has determined upon a full term of nine months' school.

Immigration conventions were held last week by Pierce, Skagit and Whitman counties. Douglas and Okanogan met this week.

The Knapp-Burrell block, in Walla Walla, belonging to the Burrell estate, of Portland, has been sold to William Jones for \$15,000.

To Fred O. Gratt, of Davenport, because the distinction of being the 10,000th settler to file a homestead entry in the Spokane land district.

Estimates on the amount of wheat on the Kittitas valley place it at from

40,000 to 50,000 bushels. Wheat at Ellensburg last week was 48 cents a bushel, sacked.

Judge Stallcup, of Tacoma, has decided that the creditor of an insolvent bank has recourse against the stockholders, without waiting for the affairs of the bank to be wound up.

The Centralia News says that three horses belonging to Ramstad Bros. were poisoned last week by some unknown person mixing carbolic acid with their feed. The horses suffered terrible agony, two of them living about a half day and the other one about a day.

The other morning the 11-months-old child of James Feeley, of New Whatcom, tipped a cup of hot lard over her face, burning the whole surface, eyelids and all, in a frightful manner.

C. F. Pickard, living near Clyde, scattered a quart of poisoned wheat on a small portion of his land a few days ago, and as a result the next morning found 175 dead squirrels that had partaken too freely of the bounty of the county commissioners.

The Lincoln county board of health is stirring up the doctors of the county who are amiss in making returns of births and deaths. There is a penalty of \$10 for each such neglect, and the county treasurer will rejoice at any contributions from this source.

The state mining bureau has appointed Harry Landes as the state geologist. The new appointee is professor of geology in the state university, and has accepted the new position with the understanding that he will receive no compensation except that paid by the university.

A member of a Minneapolis seed firm has been in Waterville for the past week contracting for seed peas. It is estimated that 300 acres will be sown to peas in the vicinity of Waterville alone. It is expected that this will be a very profitable course of income to Big Bend farmers.

D. J. Talmer died at New Whatcom from the effects of mercurial poisoning. He had rubbed mercurial ointment upon his feet, which had been frost-bitten, and the skin absorbed so much of it that he was black in the face when brought to the hospital from Chucanuck a short time ago.

Four Walla Walla boys, aged respectively, 8, 9, 10 and 12 years, were arrested for stealing cigars. One of them was trying to sell a sack full of cigars in boxes, and the whole neighborhood where the boys live was found enjoying such solid comfort as rarely falls to that section of poverty flat in the way of Havanas.

An interesting feature of the farmers' school at Pullman one day last week was provided by I. B. Harris, one of the farmers attending from Colfax, who gave a practical talk on how to cut up a hog and illustrated his talk by a practical demonstration, cutting up an animal before the class.

The big dam on the Coweeman was heightened twelve feet last summer. The Coweeman Dam Company find the present dam is situated at such a long distance from tide water, that it is not able to furnish a sufficient volume to splash the logs to tide water, and intend to build two more dams, on the north and south fork respectively, making three dams in all. The dams will be connected by a telephone line, so their movements can be uniform.

The new creamery at the Washington agricultural college farm, at Pullman, is expected to be in running order by February 16, and Professor Spillman has advertised for 2,000 pounds of milk daily. The total assessed valuation of Spokane county is \$21,650,567. The total tax upon this assessment is \$603,684.76, divided as follows: Consolidated, \$324,951.63; special road, \$23,448.49; special school, \$74,764.03; municipal, \$180,520.61.

Idaho. An original pension has been granted Henry W. Parker, of Pocatello.

A postoffice has been established at Nez Perce, Idaho, special from Julietta with Taira Wayland as postmaster.

A postoffice has been established at Bryna, Bingham county, six miles west of Blackfoot. Hyrum Grimmet is the postmaster.

A heavy snow fell for two days in the Coeur d'Alenes. The snowfall so far this season has been much less than usual, and the storm is worth thousands of dollars to placer-mining.

The Potlatch Horticultural Association held its meeting. There was brought out some interesting data concerning the condition and prospects of the orchards of the Potlatch empire.

Men are being put on at the Hunter mine and it is likely that the property will be operating full-handed early next week. The mill will be started up just as soon as the ore comes down.

Superintendent Currin anticipates no trouble in keeping the immense plant in full operation from now on, as it is not likely to experience any further cold weather.

Montana. A large number of men are awaiting the departure of snow the coming spring, and are preparing to start into the Yahk district to prospect and develop their mining properties.

Assessor Noyes will this year make up a roll of all the able-bodied men of the country, subject to military duty. The roll will be made in duplicate, one copy being filed with the county clerk and the other with the governor.

The classification of the mineral land commissioners made last September has been made final. By this decision the Northern Pacific will acquire title to about 50,000 acres of land in Missoula, Flathead and Ravalli counties.

ORCHARD AND FARM

THE EARLY FRUITS AND HOW TO GROW THEM.

"Marjorina." Produced in Holland, is a Successful Substitute for Butter—A Cheap but Very Deceptive Compound—Feeding Bees.

The question is often asked, "What shall I plant in order to obtain a full supply of fresh fruit for a family the year round?" It is difficult to give a precise list, as in some seasons the crop may be many times greater than in others; and again, some will bear abundantly and others fail in the same season. The following, however, will serve as an approximation:

The earliest fruits, about the first of summer, will be strawberries. A selection of the most productive sorts, well cultivated, with the runners kept off, will afford about one quart a day from each square rod for a month. Three or four square rods will, therefore, give an abundant supply for a family. Four or five hundred plants will be sufficient for this extent of ground. These will be followed by the earliest cherries, and by currants, raspberries and gooseberries. Two dozen bushes of each of the four best sorts of currants, the same number of raspberries, and two dozen of gooseberries, will, if well cultivated, furnish an abundant supply. One dozen cherry trees will be enough. Two or three dozen bushes of the blackberry will supply a quart a day for some weeks toward the close of summer.

Apricots, early apples, and early pears, and a few of the earliest plums, will commence the season of abundance which, with the latter varieties of these fruits will last till near winter. Winter apples and pears, and all the good keeping varieties of the grape, will continue the supply until spring. Long keeping apples, if placed in a good, cool fruit room or cellar, will continue until the commencement of the new supply of strawberries.

Another Butter Substitute.

The enemy of pure butter never sleeps. He is ever vigilant. While dairymen may be reposing in a feeling of security and taking things as they come, he sits up nights and crawls through the day studying how he can devise and foist some cheap but deceptive compound upon the market to take the place of genuine butter. He is not a product of American soil alone, but he sprouts wherever butter is an article of food. His latest venture, according to the Dairy World, appears to be in Holland, and we are told that he has succeeded in working out an article that is meeting with enormous sales. It is called "marjorina," and England and Belgium are reported as taking great quantities of it, with the demand constantly increasing. It is a mixture of oleomargarine with oil and milk, and it is said to be sold openly under its own name, as it appears to have the sanction of our dairymen on account of its extraordinary large demand for milk. The Belgian government finding it to be of benefit to the farmers, is said to be encouraging its manufacture within its own domain and expects not only to supply the home market with it but to compete with Holland in the English market. It is said to be a more palatable product than the home dairy butter, and so long as the government and farmers are taking to it with a patronizing air just so long will it no doubt be sold under its own name, but to what extent it may be so sold in a foreign and unfriendly market is a question.

Feeding Bees.

Several bee-keepers say as below about feeding bees: I never feed my bees in the winter time, and anybody who does will not have any in the spring. That is where the great mistake of most people lies. They disturb their bees and make them gorge themselves; they cannot discharge the excrement; dysentery follows, and they soon die.

We scarcely ever feed our bees. We watch closely in the fall of the year, and see that every colony is sufficiently supplied, with honey before winter. If we find that any colony is not sufficiently supplied, we supply the deficiency from those which have a surplus. We simply take the full combs of honey from the colonies that have too much and give them to those which have not enough, equalizing the quantity as nearly as possible.

I seldom or never feed the bees, except they lack store to carry them through the winter. In that case I dissolve standard granulated sugar, in the proportion of five pounds of sugar to one quart of water, bring it to a boil, and it is ready for use.

Farm Notes.

Butter of good flavor cannot be made from feeding straw in large quantities.

If cellars have rotten wooden floors, they should be removed, for rotten wood is the producer of disease. Clean farming is the most profitable farming.

One day's work in killing weeds is a first-class investment, in the weed season.

We are asked for a remedy for bed-bugs in a poultry house. Perisan insect powder will likely destroy them if the house is a tight one. Shut up the doors and apply the powder. Bisulphide of carbon will destroy them. Kerosene will also do it.

A livestock writer says there are very few farms in this country upon which it will not pay to keep a few sheep—say about one sheep to every three acres of land. Their value as gleaners and ridders the lanes, roadsides, fence corners and pastures of noxious weeds is not half-way appreciated as it should be.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Trade has been moderately active during the past week. The only change in groceries was an advance of 1-8c in all grades of sugar, affecting local and special territory. The poultry market is active and firm, with the Chinese heavy buyers. Eggs continue scarce and firm at the quotations. Onions and potatoes are weak. Other lines are unchanged.

Wheat Market. The late boom in the wheat market is a thing of the past, but holders want the same prices that were offered a week ago. Until they come down to the export basis or prices advance business will continue at a standstill. Export values are as follows: Walla Walla, 60c; valley, 63c per bushel.

Produce Market. Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$3.15 per barrel; Goldrop, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$3.20; Benton county, \$3.15; Graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.25.

Oats—Good white are quoted weak, at 25c; milling, 28c@30c; gray, 21c@22c. Kollid oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases, \$3.75.

Hay—Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; cheat, \$6.00; clover, \$6@7; oat, \$5@6.50; wheat, \$5.50@6.50.

Barley—Feed barley, \$13.50 per ton; brewing, nominal.

Milkstuffs—Bran, \$13.00; shorts, \$14; middlings, \$18@20.00; rye, 80c@8c per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery is quoted at 55c; fancy dairy, 45c; fair to good, 35c; common, 17c per roll.

Potatoes—New Oregon, 30c@45c per sack; sweets, common, 3c; Merced, 2c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 25c@90c per sack. Poultry—Chickens, hens, \$3.50 per dozen; mixed, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, \$4.00@6; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, \$8@9; per pound; dressed, 11c@12c.

Eggs—Oregon, 12c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c@12c per pound; half cream, 9c; skim, 4c@5c; Young America, 10c@11c.

Tropical Fruit—California lemons, \$3.50@4.00; choice, \$3.00@3.50; Sicily, \$6.50; bananas, \$1.75@2.50 per bunch; California navel, \$2.50@3.00 per box; pineapples, \$4@5.00 per dozen.

Oregon Vegetables—Cabbage, 1c per lb; garlic, new, 8c@10c per pound; artichokes, 8c per dozen; sprouts, 5c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, 50c@1 per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 25c per dozen.

Fresh Fruit—Pears, Winter Nellis, \$1.50 per box; crabapple, \$1.00@1.10 per barrel; fancy apples, \$1@1.50; common, 50c@75c per box.

Dried Fruits—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4c@4c; sun-dried, 3c@4c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5c@6c plums, pitless, 3c@4c; prunes, 3c@5c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6c@8c.

Hops—Choice, Oregon 4c@6c per pound; medium, neglected.

Nuts—Almonds, soft shell, 9c@11c per pound; paper shell, 10c@12c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11c@12c; standard walnuts, 12c@13c; Italian chestnuts, 12c@14c; pecans, 13c@16c; Brazils, 12c@13c; filberts, 14c@16c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6c@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8c@10c; coconuts, 9c per dozen.

Provisions—Eastern hams, medium, 11c@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7c; breakfast bacon 10c@10c; short clear sides, 8c@9c; dry salt sides, 7c@8c; dried beef hams, 12c@13c; lard, pure, in tins, 9c@10c; pigs' feet, 8c; pig's, 4c; corn, 40c, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 10c per pound; pickled hams, 8c; boneless hams, 7c; bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7c; 10s, 7c; 5s, 7c; tereces, 7c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade.

Hides—Dried hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11c@12c; dry kip and calf-skin, 10c@11c; culls, 3c less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 6c; 50 to 60 lbs, 4c@4c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and veal skins, 3 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearings, 10c@15c; short wool, 20c@30c; medium, 30c@40c; long wool, 50c@70c.

Rice—Island, \$4.50@5 per sack; Japan, \$4.00@4.50.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, tails, \$1.25@1.50; No. 2, tails, \$2.25@2.50; fishy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, tails, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, tails, \$1.90@2.25.

BRANS—Small white, No. 1, 2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayou, 1c; Lima, 4c.

CORDAGE—Manila rope, 1 1/2-inch, is quoted at 8c, and Sisal, 6c per pound. BAGS—Cactus, 4c.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4c; extra C, 5c; dry granulated, 5c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; 3c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, 3c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15c@16c per pound.

COFFEES—Costa Rica, 22c@23c; Rio, 20c@22c; Salvador, 21c@22c; Mocha, 20c@21c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 25c@26c; Lahat Java, 23c@25c; Arabuckie's Mokka and Lion, \$21.80 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$21.30 per 100-pound case.

COAL—Steady; domestic, \$6.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4c@5c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$2.75; ewes, \$1.50@2.25; dressed mutton, 3c per pound.

BURNHAM'S ADVENTURE.

Stranded on an Island, He Became Crazy and Had a Perilous Swim.

Parties from Snake river, Idaho, tell of a remarkable experience of Scotty Burnham, a placer miner. Scotty was desirous of examining an island in the middle of the river, but the water was exceedingly treacherous around the island, and he put it off for some time. Finally he made a bold resolution to reach the coveted ground, which he believed very rich.

He started for the island in a small boat, and after hard work succeeded in reaching it, but as he jumped out of the boat he fell and the boat was kicked backward into the current and went flying away with all of Scotty's blankets and provisions. He built a fire and waited, expecting some one to come along on the bank of the river, but he waited in vain. He killed some birds with rocks and ate them almost raw. How he lived through the bitter cold night he himself does not know, for he became crazed.

For days he remained on the island, and then, rushing wildly into the river, succeeded in swimming to the shore, over 100 yards, through whirling rapids that it was believed no human being could live in for a minute. His madness led him to the act which saved his life. He is now in a fair way to recover, but it will be some time before he will be able to completely throw off the effects of his Crusoe-like experience.—Denver Republican.

A WHISKY OCTOPUS.

What Mr. Little Found in a Flask of Georgia Moonshine.

A Mr. Little, who lives near Chestnut mountain, some two or three weeks ago, while in Gainesville, bought a half pint of blind tiger whisky. He and his brother, who was with him at the time, drank a little over half of the stuff, and upon arriving at home hid out the remainder to get a morning nip. Next morning, bright and early, he went out there to where he had left the flask, but when he picked it up to empty the contents where they would do the most good he noticed a small gray substance, about as large as a pea, floating around in the bottle. He eyed the contents very critically, and with a pang of regret at being knocked out of his morning dram he corked the bottle and laid it away to await developments.

The thing began growing, and growing rapidly. It is said to have grown until it has almost filled the bottle and is of toughness akin to rubber. Innumerable tentacles have grown at intervals around the body, and it is assuming a very sataniclike appearance. Eminent physicians have examined it, but say they don't know what it is, except one, who maintains that it is a miniature devil, and further maintains that all the liquor sold in the city is full of the same sort.—Gainesville (Ga.) Eagle.

PLANS FOR A NEW PARTY.

The National Council of Patriotic Organizations In Session.

The National Council of Patriotic Organizations has been in annual session in Washington. Delegates from all the prominent Patriotic orders were present, representing over 3,000,000 members. A platform of principles was formulated as follows: Demanding that stringent laws be enacted by congress to restrict immigration; that no public funds be appropriated for any sectarian purposes, and indorsing the proposed sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States; that no state shall grant the right of suffrage to any person not a citizen of the United States; demanding that all property, public property alone excepted, be subject to equal taxation.

A committee was appointed to attend the national conventions of the political parties for the purpose of inducing them to incorporate these principles into their platforms, and, in the event that none of the political parties recognizes these principles, then steps will be taken to form an American party. The National Council is working to secure unity of political action by the membership of all Patriotic orders.—Washington Post.

He Needed Animal Food.

Feeling the need of medicine the other day, Pat applied to a doctor with whom he was acquainted. Medicus asked the symptoms, felt the pulse, examined the tongue and did whatever else professional etiquette demanded. Then he said:

"Patrick, you're run down a bit, that's all. What you need is animal food."

And Pat departed quite contented. About two days afterward the doctor happened to think of his case and called on Pat in the stable.

"Well, Pat," said he, "how are you getting on with the treatment?"

"Oh, shure, sir," said Pat, "Oj manage all right with the grain and oats, but it's dommed hard-rod with the chopped hay."—Portland Express.

Sensible Farmers.

The reports from the corn districts indicate that the farmers propose to hold a large portion of the crop for higher prices. It was expected that the market would be flooded as soon as the fields were gathered, but so far the shipments have been comparatively small, and the product is being cribbed in great quantities by those who are not willing to let it go until they can realize a fair profit on it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Suing For a Town Site.

Five heirs of Peter Cassidy at Princeton, Ill., have sued for the site of South Omaha. The litigation involves nearly \$1,000,000. They base their claim on a technicality in the original transfers of the land years ago when it was of little value.

The claim involves 233 acres. Part of this belongs now, or formerly belonged, to the South Omaha Land company and is platted into blocks and lots.

Oxides—65c@85c per sack.

READY FOR A FIGHT.

PUERTO RICANS PREPARING TO REBEL AGAINST SPAIN.

Estrada Palma and Dr. Henna Have Made an Offensive and Defensive Alliance With Cuba—How the Islanders Are Downtrodden by Spanish Misrule.

Members of the Puerto Rican revolutionary party, who have organized a junta to work in conjunction with the Cuban junta, are purchasing arms and fitting out an expedition. The organization of the party and of the junta has with the approval of Puerto Ricans in New York and elsewhere, who realize that a decisive blow can be struck for liberty now that Spain's energy is devoted to quelling the insurrection in Cuba.

It was positively learned the other day that Senor Estrada Palma, on behalf of the Cuban junta, has entered into a compact with Dr. Julio Henna, president of the Puerto Rican revolutionary party, whereby both parties will co-operate in aiding the causes of Cuba and Puerto Rico. President Henna acknowledged that he had been in consultation with President Palma and that steps will at once be taken to assist the people of Puerto Rico, who are anxiously awaiting the signal to rise.

A meeting of the members of both the Cuban and Puerto Rican juntas will be held at the Cuban headquarters, when a plan of campaign favorable to the Puerto Ricans will be decided upon. The Cuban junta realizes that it has secured powerful allies in the war against Spain. With the development of an insurrection in Puerto Rico, the efforts of the Spanish to put down the war in Cuba will, necessarily, be weakened, and troops will be sent from the island of Cuba to Puerto Rico.

For months past the revolutionary Puerto Ricans in New York have been corresponding with the leading revolutionary spirits in their island, and President Henna said the other day that 30 towns had been heard from whose inhabitants are ready to revolt when the proper time comes.

He said: "We addressed communications also to our general delegate, Dr. Ramon E. Betances, who is also agent for the Cubans in Paris, and to other prominent Cubans and Puerto Ricans abroad who are eager to see Puerto Rico free. From them we received great encouragement and proffers of assistance. They forwarded me the necessary documents of indorsement.

"I realize that a few men have no right to force a revolution, even in the cause of liberty, but our people are waiting only for leaders, and revolution is what the people want. Our plans are maturing.

"Cuba's success means Puerto Rico's triumph. We will aid Cuba, and she will aid us. When we are prepared for battle, our people will rise, armed with guns and ammunition sent from this and other countries.

"Expeditions will be fitted out and landed on the coasts. Spain cannot prevent the outbreak in Puerto Rico. The concentration of her navy and army in Cuba makes our chances of success very encouraging. Money is coming in rapidly for the purchase of arms and ammunition. Like Cubans, Puerto Ricans are compelled to suffer the burden of an absurd and heavy taxation. Our people are downtrodden and enslaved. Outrages by the Spanish government upon the people are of common occurrence. Our police is composed of ex-convicts sent from Spain, and our people are subjected to gross outrages at the hands of these men, who are invested with a power that makes them petty tyrants.

"Sales and purchases cannot be effected between individuals without the payment of taxes. Taxes are exacted from persons going from one town to another, and passports, upon which a tax is also levied, are demanded all over the island. The money issued by the Spanish government in Puerto Rico are colonial medals. There are no educational facilities. There is nothing but a life of slavery in Puerto Rico under Spanish rule, and that on an island which nature has generously blessed.

"We realize our strength now. We, too, will fight for independence, and with Spain's waning energies divided between the two countries Cubans and Puerto Ricans hope to achieve their freedom."—New York Journal.

Met at 1:30; Wed at 1:45.

A marriage, romantic in the extreme, was solemnized in the office of the county clerk at Glasgow, Ky., the other afternoon. The groom and bride had never so much as heard of the other's existence until that day, and met for the first time when they were brought face to face in the county clerk's office and introduced by a mutual friend preparatory to the application for a license.

The groom is John Underwood, a prosperous farmer near Temple Hill and 65 years old. The bride was Mrs. Martha J