

VIGOROUS MEASURES

HOW THE COMPETITOR PRISONERS' LIVES WERE SAVED.

Consul-General's Prompt Act—Weyler Threatened to Resign Unless the Americans Were Shot—Proceedings Suspended by Orders From Madrid.

New York, May 20.—A Herald special from Havana says: The action of Consul-General Williams, in protesting against the methods of the trial of the prisoners of the schooner Compey, made by the Spanish authorities, is worth more than a passing mention.

Before the court-martial closed, Consul-General Williams' letter of protest was read. The representative of the United States quoted the treaties existing between the United States and Spain, and doubted the right of the latter to try American citizens and others sailing under the American flag.

Other than civil law, adding that in the letter they must be judged by ordinary and not by military and naval laws, and be permitted to employ legal counsel and present witnesses in evidence.

A note by the judge advocate-general, which had also been endorsed by Admiral Navarro, the highest naval officer of Spain in Cuba, ruling Consul-General Williams' protest as without good ground and out of order, was also read and noted.

Within four hours after the court-martial closed its session, at a special meeting in the afternoon, its members went to Admiral Navarro a sealed verdict, which was immediately approved by the naval chief. The sentences of all five prisoners to death, in accordance with the verdict, was signed at once, and preparations made to have the men shot.

Receiving no satisfactory response from the admiral, nor even an invitation to attend the proceedings, neither Consul-General Williams nor any attaché of his office was present at the court-martial, nor was he allowed to see the prisoners until after the trial had closed.

Naturally he laid the whole case before the state department at Washington early, and received instructions as prompt as energetic.

When these arrived, he went immediately to the palace, where a stormy interview with Captain-General Weyler occurred. The general told the consul-general that if the men had been convicted, as the latter supposed, they would most certainly be shot at sunrise the following morning, despite any protest the United States might make.

"If you shoot them," said Mr. Williams, "my government instructs me to close its consulate here and demand my passports, and I shall most certainly hold you and your government responsible should these prisoners be executed before our protest be given due consideration."

When Mr. Williams bowed himself out of the general's presence, he drove to his office. The excitement followed at the palace was indescribable.

The judges of the civil tribunal and the chairman of the leading conservative party and the managing director of the Spanish bank were called and a consultation began. The majority of these personages advised the authorities to suspend the execution, pending further instructions from Madrid.

General Weyler said that if the men were not executed he would resign. He telegraphed the Spanish ministry, it is reported.

In the meantime it appears the United States was, through Minister Taylor, bringing pressure to bear also at Madrid. Orders came from Spain to suspend all proceedings and directing the captain-general and admiral to permit all documents in the case to Madrid for consideration there by the same military and naval council and cabinet. Consul-General Williams won. The transfer of the case to Madrid will give the prisoners at least a month or six weeks' respite.

BASEBALLISTS ATTACKED.

Angry Italians Cause a Riot in a Pennsylvania Town.

Elizabeth, Pa., May 19.—Six persons were shot and a number of others seriously injured during a riot at Macungo, a town four miles from here, this afternoon. A game of baseball was in progress when a gang of drunken Italians charged upon the players and the spectators with revolvers, clubs and stones. Last night, an Italian had been arrested for assault and battery. A number of young men took him from the constable and unmercifully beat him.

The Italians hearing of this, threatened revenge. They fulfilled their threats today.

The first inning had just been finished when there was a pistol shot. This was followed in a few minutes by a furious discharge of firearms. The players attempted to run away, but the Italians chased them, discharging their revolvers and throwing stones. The foreigners were mad with rage and blazed away incessantly until the police arrived. Several of the Italians were arrested and more will be taken into custody tomorrow.

Demonstration by a Paris Mob.

Paris, May 19.—Several thousand persons took part in a manifestation celebrating near the statue of Jeanne d'Arc, demanding the establishment of a national fête in her honor. They marched to the newspaper office, shouting "Abas Rochefort!" The police had to make several charges to disperse the mob, and several persons were made.

The total amount of the fortune of the Rothschild family is now put at \$10,000,000.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Routine Work of the Fifty-Fourth Session—Senate.

Washington, May 16.—The Dupont case, involving the right of Henry A. Dupont to a seat in the senate from the state of Delaware, was taken up in the senate today, with a view to concluding the debate and taking a final vote. A brief colloquy between Gorman and Mitchell developed that a difference of opinion existed as to the character of the vote to be taken.

Washington, May 18.—By a vote of 31 to 30, the senate determined today that Henry A. Dupont was not entitled to a seat in the senate from Delaware. This closed a long and animated controversy, which had been one of the most notable contests of its kind in the history of the senate.

Washington, May 20.—The conferees on the river and harbor bill expect to have their first report ready tomorrow night. Of the senate amendments so far passed upon, the house has yielded about one-half. The main question in dispute is the additional contracts authorized by the senate.

House.

Washington, May 16.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures today decided by a unanimous vote to authorize a favorable report on the resolution introduced by Representative C. W. Stone providing that the president be authorized and requested to invite an expression from other principal commercial nations of the world as to the desirability and feasibility of the adoption of international coins, to be current in all countries adopting them at a uniform value, and to be specially adopted for invoice purposes.

Washington, May 18.—The house today occupied itself in passing the private pension bills, which were favorably acted upon during the two special days given to their consideration.

Washington, May 20.—The house committee on ways and means today decided to report favorably on the bill to permit custom officials to deliver packages not exceeding \$5,000 in value to express companies and other inland carriers under bond, after an appraisal on the wharves.

Washington, May 19.—Coming immediately upon the severe drain of resources caused by the Cuban rebellion, the Spanish people have now to face the prospect of an almost total loss of the wheat crop, caused by drought and insects.

MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN

That Country's Wheat Crop Promises to Be a Total Failure.

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HELPFUL FARM HINTS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

Productiveness of the Elberta Peach—How to Make a Cheap and Practical Causeway—Good Device for Smoothing Ground—Farm Notes.

The Elberta Peach. Among the whole list of peaches both old and new, there is no variety that has attained a higher place in public estimation than the Elberta. It is liked equally well by the grower and consumer.



ELBERTA PEACH TREE.

choice named varieties, and in the whole lot there was but one that he deemed worthy enough to be preserved. This was the product of a cross between the Chinese Cling and Crawford Early. He bestowed upon it the name Elberta, in honor of his wife.

Fattening Animals Quickly.

The old saying that time is money is doubly true with regard to fattening animals. There is no profit in slow fattening of anything. The largest amount of nutritious food that can be digested and assimilated is always the most profitable for the fattening animal.

Device for Smoothing Ground.



IMPROVED SMOOTHING HARROW.

Many people sow their grain and cover it with the harrow simply. A good bar sh and a rough roller ought to follow the harrowing, but much better than the simple harrowing (which leaves the land in ridges) to dry out rapidly, is an arrangement like that illustrated in the engraving. A heavy

Warming Ground by Plowing It.

It used to be the practice of a farmer of our acquaintance to replot the part of the garden yet unplanted whenever a new piece was to be put to use. The whole garden was plowed as early as possible, and the parts devoted to peas, lettuce, onions and other hardy plants were planted at once.

Remedies for Neuralgia.

The following are homely remedies for neuralgia: Boil a handful of lobelia in half a pint of water, strain and add a teaspoonful of fine salt. Wring cloths out of the liquid, very hot, and apply till the pain ceases, changing as fast as cold.

Topdressing Grass Lands.

Almost anything spread thinly over grass lands will help them. Even material not very rich and which itself will not grow a good crop will make the

grass grow better, because it acts as a mulch for the grass roots beneath. The washings of poor uplands will fertilize the richer soil of the valleys below. But except where topdressing can be thus done naturally by irrigation, it will not pay to topdress with poor material. The labor will be too great, and it will trample and cut up the grass too much unless the fertilizing material is put on during the winter.

Rich Soil for Early Potatoes.

In planting early potatoes there is never any danger of making the soil too rich. It will rot late potatoes to ensure very heavily, especially with manure. But the early crop is got out of the soil soon after it is fully grown and before the time for rot to begin its work.

Too Early Sowing of Root Crops.

Most of the roots, like beet, carrot, parsnip and turnip, are true biennials, growing their root the first year and sending up their seed stalk after the root has been partly dried out and is replanted the following spring.

A Practical Causeway.

The usual method of building a causeway is to lay down two rows of stone, to stretch flat rocks across from one row to another, and to cover the whole with earth.



SECURE CAUSEWAY.

slides settle together, while the labor of making it is not one-half that required where stones are used.

Potash Salts on Manure Heaps.

The German potash salts are excellent applications for the manure heap. They help to keep it moist, and they absorb whatever ammonia the manure gives off while it is fermenting.

Early Lambs Not Profitable.

Unless making a specialty of early lambs for the market, there is no object in having them come before April. By that time the weather is warmer, the grass has started, and the conditions of growth are more favorable in every way.

Notes.

Grow a small plot in horseradish. Simply place the roots on top of the ground and turn a furrow on them. They will grow and thrive without further labor.

A writer in an English paper asserts that only one steer out of every 200 shipped from the United States is lost, while from the River Plate from one to twenty-five and from Australia from one to over seven.

It is much easier to feed whole grain than to grind it, but it is better to put the labor to it than to lose in the feed. Ground grain can be more intimately mixed with coarse food, and in that respect it not only serves to balance the ration, but the combination of foods cheapens the whole and more perfect digestion results.

If your wheat does not appear promising apply from fifty to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre upon it. The effect will be quickly noticeable, and the wheat will appear to take on a new growth at once.

The shuttle of time weaves the garments of eternity.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The volume of business has not been large, but shows an improvement over last week. Sheepshearing is in full blast all over the Northwest, and while the price is very low, the clip gives promise of being a large one, so that a considerable amount of money will be placed in circulation and materially help matters.

Wheat Market.

The local wheat market is unchanged, with practically nothing doing. Prices are: Walla Walla, 56 to 57; Valley, 58 to 59c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$3.00 per barrel; Goldrod, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$3.20; Benton county, \$3.00; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.25.

OATS—Good white are quoted weak at 27c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 23@24c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bage, \$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, \$15@16.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$13.00; shorts, \$15; middlings, \$18@20.00; rye, 92½c per cental.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at 30c; fancy dairy, 25c; fair to good, 17½c; common, 12½c per roll.

POTATOES—New Oregon, 25@30c per sack; sweets, common, 5½c; Merced, 3½c per pound.

ONIONS—Fancy, \$2.25 per sack. POULTRY—Chickens, hens, \$3.50 per dozen; mixed, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks, \$5.00@6; geese, \$5.00; turkeys, live, 15c per pound; dressed 15@17c.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen. CREAM—Oregon full cream, 11c per pound; half cream, 9½c; skim, 4@5c; Young America, 12½c.

FRUIT—California lemons, \$3.00@3.25; choice, \$2.00@2.50; Sicily, \$1.50; bananas, \$1.75@3.00 per bunch; California navels, \$3.25@3.50 per box; pineapples, \$5@6.00 per dozen.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1c per lb; garlic, new, 10c per pound; artichokes, 35c per dozen; sprouts, 5c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, 90c@1 per dozen; hot-house lettuce, 40c per dozen.

FRUIT—Pears, Winter Nellis, \$1.50 per box; cranberries, \$9 per barrel; fancy apples, \$1@1.50; common, 50@75c per box.

DRY FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4@4½c; sun-dried, 3½@4c; pears, sun and evaporated, 5@6c; plums, pitless, 3@4c; prunes, 3@5 per pound.

WOOL—Valley, 9c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 5@7c.

HOPS—Choice, Oregon 2@3c per pound; medium, neglected.

NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c per pound; paper shell, 10@12½c; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12½c; standard walnuts, 12@13c; Italian chestnuts, 12½@14c; pecans, 13@14c; Brazil, 12½@13c; filberts, 12½@14c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; coconuts, 90c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern hams, medium, 11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7½c; breakfast bacon, 10½@10¾c; short crack sides, 8½@9c; dry salt sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7½c; lard, pure, in tins, 9½@10c; pigs' feet, 80c, \$3.50; pigs' feet, 40c, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 10½c per pound; pickled hams, 8½c; boneless hams, 7½c; bacon, 10½c; dry salt sides, 6½c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7½c; 10s, 7½c; 50s, 7½c; tierces, 7c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade.

HIDES—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11@12c; dry kip and calfskin, 10@11c; culls, 3c less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 5c; 50 to 60 lbs, 4@4½c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 3 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearlings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30c; medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.60; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.90@2.25.

BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2c per pound; butter, 3c; bayou, 1½c; Lima, 4c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1¼-inch, is quoted at 8½c, and Sisal, 6½c per pound. SUGAR—Golden C, 6½c; extra C, 6½c; dry granulated, 6½c; cube crushed and powdered, 6½c per pound; ½c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ½c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEES—Costa Rica, 20@23½c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 1g@22c; Mocha, 27@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arabuck's Mokka and Lion, \$20.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$20.30 per 100-pound case.

RICE—Island, \$3.50@4 per sack; Japan, \$3.75@4.

COAL—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$3.00; ewes, \$1.50@2.75; dressed mutton, 5c per pound.

VEAL—Gross, small, 4½c; large, 3@3½c per pound.

HOGS—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.00@3.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@2.75; dressed, 3½@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; bakers' extras, \$3.55@3.65; superfine, \$2.85@3.00.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 71½c choice, 73½c; brewing, 86½c.

WHEAT—Shipping, No. 1, \$1.07½; choice, \$1.10; milling, \$1.17½@1.22½.

OATS—Milling, 75@82½c; surprise 90@95; fancy feed, 82½@87½; good to choice, 75@80c; poor to fair, 67½@72½c; gray, 72½@75c.

POTATOES—Sweets, \$2.50@2.75; Barbanks, Oregon, 30@35c.

HOPS—Quotable at 2@4c per pound.

ONIONS—\$1.75 per sack.

WOES OF A RESTAURANT KEEPER.

His Napkins and Even His Casters Carried Off by Customers. It was during the second half of the rush for dinner in a restaurant near Washington market, where several thousands persons are fed daily, when a great clamor arose for napkins, and waiters rushed about gathering up what few could be found on the tables and distributing these, and others were dispatched to the laundry for more. Henry, the head waiter, went around meantime trying to pacify the people, who were angry and declaring that it was a shame that the house couldn't give a man a napkin to wipe his mouth with.

"It's a curious and an annoying matter how we run out of napkins every little while," said Henry. "You might suppose that because they are laundered so frequently they disappear in the regular way by wearing out, but that is not true. You will seldom see napkins in a restaurant which show the effect of wear. They go because they are stolen. This is true not only of such popular restaurants as this, but also of every restaurant in this city. Who takes them I do not know. All we know is that they disappear regularly, and our supposition is that some are carried off by people who deliberately intend to steal them and others by persons who put them into their pockets by mistake. I know one such person as this. It was a woman of undoubted honesty, but it was a joke among the members of her own family that she never dined at a hotel or restaurant without carrying off a napkin which she had unconsciously stuffed into her pocket. We got 18 dozen big dinner napkins a few weeks ago. Within three weeks they had all disappeared but five dozen, and now there isn't one in the house.

"Tableware goes in the same way sometimes. A little while ago we got eight dozen of these salt and pepper casters." Here Henry pointed to some neat little cut glass casters with silver plated tops. "We put them on the tables during the time the wagon boys were coming in here for breakfast last fall, just before they would start out to sell their day's byrings on the streets. 'Hully gee!' they would say. 'That's a pretty nice thing. I guess I'll swipe it just for luck—see?' And when they left every day we would miss a few casters. Five dozen of them were lost within a few weeks."—New York Sun.

HIDING HER DIAMONDS.

Take a Lesson From the Woman Who Hid Hers in Her Old Shoes. A group of Washington women had been telling each other where they hid their treasures from possible thieves. One used her pillowcase, a second had a pocket on her stocking, another the lining of her picture hat, when a third said she always tucked things in her old shoes.

"Then you want to take warning from the experience of a friend of mine," said Mrs. Tarsney of Missouri. "She had beautiful diamond rings, ornaments, earrings and other articles, and when an epidemic of burglaries came along she took to hiding her diamonds in her old shoes. One night she was awakened by burglars down stairs. She thought if they heard some one moving about they would take fright and run away without attempting to come up where she was. So she went to the head of the stairs, but the burglars kept on and didn't mind her in the least. She hurried back into her room, caught up the first articles that came handy and sent them over the balusters. After they had left her hand she was struck with horror to discover her old shoes bumping down the stairs, attended by a shower of her diamonds. Luckily the shoes did the work. The burglars didn't stop to investigate, and the woman had strewn them enough to gather up her jewels, all of which she found except one earring. The next day the maids had to sweep the entire floor to discover that. But she doesn't use her old shoes as diamond safes since."—Philadelphia Press.

A Result of Fortune Telling.

The girls employed in one of the big department stores of New York amuse themselves during lunch hour by telling each other's fortunes in teacups. "Yettie," said one of them the other day, peering intently into a teacup. "I'm going to die an old maid. She will be taken away from home over the water somewhere. She will go out of her mind. She—I can't read any more." Then the gong sounded and the chattering workers scattered. Today Yettie is at home a raving maniac. She cries out that she don't want to be sent over the water. No one can quiet her fears nor exercise the evil spirit born of the folly of fortune telling. But a new rule has been posted in the lunch room of the big store.

Pleasures of Playing "II."

Mr. Ferry—Why on earth do you spend so much time running around pricing things you have no notion of buying? Mrs. Ferry—For the same reason, I suppose, that you sit around reading the sporting column of the paper and figuring up how much you might have won if you were a betting man. It is a sort of mental diversion.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Occupation Explained at Last.

"What makes you women kiss when you meet?" "It is a sort of apology in advance for what we mean to say about each other after we part."—Indianapolis Journal.

To the thinker, the most trifling external object often suggests ideas which extend, link after link, from earth to heaven.—Belver.

The annual issue of books is estimated at 85,000,000 volumes, consuming 65,000 tons of sized paper.