

THE ORDER REVOKED.

Senate Acts on Cleveland's Forestry Proclamation.

Washington, May 8.—The senate today agreed to an amendment to the civil-service bill revoking the order of President Cleveland made on February 22 last, establishing forest reservations aggregating 17,000,000 acres. The debate brought out much criticism of Mr. Cleveland's order. Senators Pettigrew, Wilson, Turner, Rawlins and White speaking against it.

Gray of Delaware defended the course of the president, pointing out that it was the result of an inquiry authorized by congress and conducted by the National Academy of Sciences.

Allison endeavored to have the amendment restricted so as to leave the question of reversion to the president, but he was defeated on an aye and no vote, 14 to 32. Gorman made a point of order against the amendment, but this being submitted to the senate, was defeated, 23 to 25. The amendment was then agreed to without division.

Another amendment agreed to provide for a continuance of the investigation of the condition of the fur seals in Behring sea.

The sundry civil bill was passed late in the day. It carries aggregates of \$63,000,000.

During the day Bacon of Georgia introduced a joint resolution deprecating war, and announcing the policy of the government in favor of arbitration. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

New Way to Get Jobs.

Denver, May 10.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: An attempt was made this morning by unknown persons to wreck the incoming Cheyenne & Northern passenger train by misplacing a switch in the yards at the northern entrance to the city. Owing to the fact that the train was running slowly, no damage was done derailing the locomotive. The authorities discovered tonight that the parties who attempted to wreck the train were several Union Pacific brakemen, one of whom made a full confession of the affair to City Attorney Breckons. The switch was turned with the expectation that the Cheyenne & Northern employees would be blamed for it and discharged, and extra Union Pacific men would be given work in their places. Warrants were issued tonight for two of the brakemen implicated, and they will be arrested tomorrow.

Cuban Sympathizers Arrested.

City of Mexico, May 10.—A sensational arrest was made today of the entire editorial staff of the paper called El Continente Americano, which is the organ of the Mexican sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents, at the instigation of the Duke of Arcos, the Spanish minister, who complains that the paper has insulted a friendly nation. The editors are young Mexican students, and popular sympathy is with them. The arrest is causing much comment, but it could not be helped, as the Spanish minister presented a formal complaint, and under the law, action had to be taken. The outcome is watched with great interest. The insurgents have engaged the best legal talent to defend the young editors.

The Treasurer Drowned Himself.

New Bedford, Mass., May 10.—William D. Howland, treasurer of the Howland mills, and the New Bedford Manufacturing Company, was found this morning in the dock at the foot of North street. The corporations with which Howland is connected are the result of the discovery of an unsuspected financial entanglement recently by stockholders.

Had Trouble With the Machinery.

Vancouver, B. C., May 10.—A young man named Harvey Kinsman committed suicide by shooting this afternoon, at Ladder's landing on the Fraser river, twelve miles from New Westminster. He was 24 years of age, and was employed at the Wellington farm creamery. The only reason for the deed, as far as known, is that he had had much trouble with the machinery at the creamery.

Oregon to Come Out of Dock.

Seattle, Wash., May 10.—The battleship Oregon will come out of the Port Orchard dock tonight or tomorrow night. It will probably be two months before the repairs can be made to the ship, and the officers determined it would be better for the Oregon to be in water in the meantime, owing to the strain the ship would be subjected to during so long a stay in the dock.

Takes Otis' Command.

Washington, May 10.—Orders have been issued by the war department, assigning General Shafter to the command of the department of the Columbia, headquarters at Vancouver barracks, transferring General Otis to the command of the department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. Colonel Merriam, now at Denver, will assume command upon General Wheaton's retirement until Otis' arrival. Colonel Anderson, at Vancouver barracks, will be in command until Shafter's arrival.

Northern papers are just awakening to the fact that Mississippi is fattening a few cattle for the Chicago markets.

A Sunstroke in Chicago.

Chicago, May 10.—The first case of prostration from heat this season occurred today. Charles Wilson, a milk-wagon driver, fell to the street unconscious. He was removed to a hospital. The weather bureau thermometer registered 80 degrees during the day. On the streets in the business part of town, it was from three to five degrees warmer.

Durham, May 10.—Eleven men were drowned through the inflow of water into the Kellie colliery.

A Washington Afterslip.

Spokane, Wash., May 10.—Citizens of Barlie, Wash., a small town on the Spokane Falls & Northern railroad, near Northport, stoutly assert that yesterday they saw a flying machine in broad daylight cross over the valley and disappear to the north. They state they could distinguish the fans or propellers, and that the whole machine was clearly outlined against the horizon.

An English potato merchant offered free medical attendance and medicine to all customers who buy his potatoes.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The wheat market was very dull during the past week. On Saturday a speculative demand sprang upon a "tip" that the coming government report on growing winter wheat would show a decline in condition of about 5 points and have a tendency to enhance values.

The slow demand from abroad for our wheat is especially discouraging, as the inquiry is below anything figured early in the season, on this side of the Atlantic or on the other. When the figures of total production were first compiled the only question that agitated speculators was the problem of how the world was going to get along with so light supply, without prices advancing to a point that would turn enough consumption to substitutes for wheat, to make the less quantity of it do for the whole crop year. Most people thought that that nothing short of 90c to \$1 a bushel would do it. There is where the mistake seems to lie.

About 75c in the primary markets turned away enough wheat bread eaters to substitutes to lengthen sufficiently the supply, for all practical purposes. Even at the moderate prices prevailing last week, this country's foreign shipments were away under 2,000,000 bushels. The low price of corn at 25c, of rye at 33c, and oats at 25c, and 15c are particularly attractive to the practical economist who supplies the family table, in these times, when so many are idle or in a state bordering upon idleness. The official wheat yield in this country was something of an error, but the usual commercial reckoning was not much astray. The fault of calculation seems to be in the price that would turn so many consumers to the cheaper cereals.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., May 11, 1897.

Flour—Buckley, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.00; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.00; Graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 73¢; Valley, 76¢ per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 38¢; 40c per bushel; choice gray, 37¢.

Hay—Timothy, \$14.00 to \$15.00 per ton; clover, \$11.50 to \$12.50; wheat and oat, \$12.00 to \$13.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, \$16.50 per ton; brewing, \$18 to \$19.

Millet—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.

Butter—Creamery, 30c; dairy, 20¢ to 22¢; store, 17¢ to 30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40¢ to 55¢; Garnet Chilies, 55¢ to 65¢; Early Rose, 35¢ to 40¢; sweets, 25¢ to 30¢ per cwt.

Merced; new potatoes, 1½¢ per pound.

Onions—\$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.00; geese, \$4.00 to \$7.00; turkeys, live, 12¢; ducks, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 10¢ per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢ per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6¢ to 8¢.

Hops—7c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.00; dressed beef, 4¢ to 6¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, weathers and ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75; dressed mutton, 6¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00 to 4.25; light and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.00; dressed \$4.50 to 5.25 per cwt.

Veal—Large, 3½¢ to 4¢; small, 4½¢ to 5¢ per pound.

Seattle, Wash., May 11, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, \$28 per ton.

Oats—Choice, \$23 to \$24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$20 per ton; cracked, \$21; flour meal, \$21.

Hay—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$4.80; Novelty A, \$4.50; California brands, \$4.00; Dakota, \$3.65; patent, \$6.40.

Millet—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$30.

Hay—Patent sound, per ton, \$12.00; Eastern Washington, \$15.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10¢; ducks, \$6 to \$6.50.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 14 to 15¢; California, 9½¢.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$13.00 to \$14; parsnips, per sack, 75¢; beets, per sack, 60¢; turnips, per sack, 50¢; rutabagas, per sack, 50¢; carrots, per sack, 40¢ to 50¢; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$4.00.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$4.00.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 13¢ to 14¢.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6½¢; mutton, sheep, 8c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6½¢ per pound; veal, small, 8c.

Fish—Halibut, 4½¢ to 5c; salmon, 6 to 8c; salmon trout, 7 to 10c; flounders and soles, 3 to 4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11½¢; hams, small, 11½¢; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 7c per pound.

Fruits—Lemons, California, fancy, \$2.50 to \$3; choice, \$2; Cal. fancy fancy, \$3 to \$3.50.

San Francisco, May 11, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 60¢ to \$1.10; Early Rose, 60¢ to 70¢; River Burbanks, 40¢ to 60¢; sweets, \$1.40 per cwt.

Onions—\$2.25 to \$3.00 per cwt.

Eggs—Ranch, 11¢ to 13¢ per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 14¢; do seconds, 13¢ to 14¢; fancy dairy, 13¢ to 14¢; seconds, 11½¢ to 12c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 6½¢ to 7c; fair to good, 6¢ to 6½¢; Young America, 7 to 8c; Eastern, 14 to 15c.

Wool—Choice foothill, 10 to 13c; San Joaquin plains, 8 to 11c; do 12 months, 8 to 10c per pound.

Hay—Wheat and oat, \$7 to \$10; best barley, \$6.50 to \$8.00; alfalfa, \$5 to \$6; clover, \$6 to \$8; compressed wheat, \$6 to \$6.50; do oat, \$6 to \$7 per ton.

Tropical Fruit—Bananas, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bunch; pineapples, \$2 to \$4.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$2.50 to \$3.75; seedlings, do, \$1 to \$1.50; common lemons, 75¢ to \$1.00; fancy, \$2.00 per box.

Apples—\$1.25 to \$2 per box; Eastern, \$3.50 per barrel.

Hops—8 to 12c per pound.

Chronic Rheumatism.

The Patient Had Suffered for Over Thirty Years and Now Enjoys Perfect Health.

From the Industrial News, Jackson, Mich.

The Industrial News, ever on the alert to bring its readers all items of interest, learned of the entire cure of one of Jackson county's prominent citizens, Mr. Lorenzo Neeley, of Liberty township, who had suffered with the twangs and pangs of rheumatism for over thirty years.

In order to give authentic facts, an Industrial News representative interviewed Mr. Neeley and elicited the following facts:

Mr. Lorenzo Neeley is 56 years of age, and actively engaged in farming. When 17 years old by an unfortunate accident he hurt his shoulder, and a few years after that he commenced to have rheumatic pains in his shoulders. This would not always trouble him, but on taking a slight cold or the least strain, or sometimes without any apparent cause the trouble would start again and he would suffer the most excruciating pains.

For over thirty years he has thus suffered, and for the last decade has suffered continually so that he was unable to do any work. To this the frequent occurrences of dizzy spells were added, making him almost a helpless invalid.

He tried the best physicians but without getting any help, and has tried several specific rheumatic cures, but all without any appreciable relief. About one year and six months ago he read in the Jackson Industrial News of a case somewhat similar to his which was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and he concluded to try this remedy.

After the first box he felt somewhat better, and after taking three boxes the pains entirely disappeared and the dizzy spells left him, and he has now for over a year been entirely free from all his former trouble and enjoys better health than he has had since his boyhood.

Mr. Neeley is loud in his praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and will gladly corroborate the above statements. His postoffice address is Lorenzo Neeley, Horton, Jackson county, Michigan.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

On the summit of Ben Lomond are the smallest trees in Great Britain. They are dwarf willows and when mature are only about two inches in height.

A Kansas City doctor, who who was looking for a crazy patient whom he was to lock up in an insane asylum, found the lunatic serving on a jury in the circuit court.

The bullet which killed General "Stonewall" Jackson" at Chancellorsville, is said to be in the possession of Mr. Isaac B. Wheeler, of Highland Falls, New York.

The owners of a Colorado sawmill started a well to supply water for their engine, and at a depth of sixteen feet, struck pay ore, and will have a mine instead of a well.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

Happy and Fruitful Marriage.

Every MAN who would know the GRAND TRUTH about the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medicine, and who would like to be married, and who would like to be a father, should write for a free copy of "The Triumph of Love!" to any agent man we will mail one copy.

Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 68 N. LAUREL ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

GLADNESS COMES

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is every where esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the only remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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BUYING FARM LAND.

DON'T BE TEMPTED TO BUY TOO MUCH.

Prevailing Tendency Is to Buy More than Can Be Cultivated, and the Farmer Takes on a Mortgage that Weighs Him Down.

Buying a Farm.

A great many men when they set out to buy a farm are tempted to buy three, six or nine times as much land as they can handle. They want a quarter section for each member of the family or they want to play off as a farmer on a mammoth scale. To carry out his plans he has only half as much money as he needs, and he borrows enough to carry him through with the purchase at least. He at once comes under mortgage for half the value of the land he has bought. He begins in the new country at the bottom, has no money to improve with or to pay hired help with. He flounders in a desperate way until the end comes. He has no money to buy fuel for the cold weather season, and in case of a general failure of the crops he has no money to buy grain or other feed to carry his stock through the winter. We know of cases out West where men are land poor. They own sections of land—tracts so large that they cannot work them. It is choice land as need be, but they cannot sell it. They are tied to it. We know of another case where a man had a strong notion of becoming the largest land owner in the world. He bought land until his boundary lines were counted by miles in length. Then he went to farming. He bought all the improved patent farm implements that were known, and left the most of them out of doors the year round. This kind of farming resulted just as such farming always will result. Huge fields of corn left to go into the winter unhusked, the regular fall work half done.

Another class of men must cut a respectable figure as farmers, and they buy a half section or a section of land; may pay for the whole or go in debt for a part of the purchase money. The land may be first rate, but the man has more land than he can work. He cannot more than about half farm the land he has undertaken to work. He cannot keep down the weeds nor properly fertilize his ground. The hiring of help as wanted is very uncertain, these days especially.

A speculator buys 8,000 or 10,000 acres of land in a good locality. He is interested in having settlements made as fast around his purchase as possible. He has bought with the calculation that the settlement of the country will make him a fortune. The speculator's land is usually offered at a strong advance on the price originally paid for it, but on long time payments, bearing a healthy rate of interest. In this way a good many farmers have been drawn into trouble and some speculators have made money. It is, however, the policy of the government of this country to have all lands sold in small holdings.

A man going into a new part of the country to buy a farm should make his calculation to buy just as much land as he can pay for and have enough money left to improve the purchase with. He should have buildings of the right size and for all purposes, and should have fencing of the right kind, so stock could neither break in upon him nor break out. After the farm is well fixed every farmer should have a bank account of \$500 to \$500, which is far better than to have a mortgage to nurse from year to year. How much anxiety and trouble long time payments, bearing a healthy rate of interest. In this way a good many farmers have been drawn into trouble and some speculators have made money. It is, however, the policy of the government of this country to have all lands sold in small holdings.

Five Seed Bed for Onions.

The roller is indispensable for preparing the onion ground either for seed or sets. That with a shallow cultivator to the depth of two inches will make a better seed bed than will deeper tillage. If the soil is made friable deep down the onion may grow large, but it will likely be thick necked and grow a crop of scullions.

Gooseberry Culture.

I have the best success with gooseberries that are not cultivated. I use hard and soft coal ashes and cinders as a mulch and find that the bushes I treat in this way are in every way superior to those not treated with less need of the fertilizer, the soil itself releases more of its own fertility under such conditions.

Among the Poultry.

Peking ducks are good market fowls. For large, heavy fowls have the root loss.

Dampness causes leg weakness in ducks.

The good layers are active and generally on the move.

Dry earth is a good material to scatter under the roosts.

When a thrifty bird is fully matured it is easily fattened.

Early hatched, well-developed pullets make good winter layers.

Stale bread, soaked in milk, is a good feed for young poultry.

Thrifty, vigorous one-year-old hens make reliable winter layers.

Cleanliness and good feeding are the secrets of success with poultry.

On the average it will cost one dollar to keep a laying hen one year.

Leghorns and black Spanish lay eggs with the whitest shells of any breed.

Scald and allow them to stand over night in a place where they will not freeze; this is one of the best ways of feeding out to poultry.

It is natural for some breeds of poultry to moult lighter each year, and hence what are often taken for defects are only natural to the breed.—St. Louis Republic.

Title of Admiral.

It should here be explained that the title of "Admiral" was not used in England in the earlier days, says the London Nautical Magazine. In fact, the better opinion is that it was not used before the beginning of the fourteenth century. He was called Captain Maris (Captain of the Sea), "Keeper of the seacoasts," "Captain of the King's mariners." The title "Admiral" or "Amiral" probably derived from the Arabic amir or emir (prefect), was used in foreign countries much earlier than in England, and came to us from France. Pryne ("Animadversions," p. 106) states that there were Admirals and an Admiralty Court in England as early as the time of Henry I., derived from our ancient Saxons—Alfred, Edgar, Ethelred and others who had the dominion of the British ocean. None of these kings probably was more potent than King Edgar, who possessed an absolute dominion of the neighboring sea, sailed round about it every year and secured it with a constant guard. These ships being very stout ones, were in number 1,200; some were even affirmed that there were 4,800 sailing ships.

People are like silver-plated knives and forks; good care makes a big difference in their looks.

sweet potatoes can as easily be grown by farmers as ordinary potatoes, except that it is cheaper and better to buy the sets each year, as it is very difficult to keep the seed through the winter until planting time. Those who have greenhouses divide the seed in winter, and may multiply the sets several times over from each eye before spring. It is this multiplication of sets from single eyes that makes it possible to sell sweet potato sets so cheaply.—American Cultivator.

Pekin