

AN INSURGENT VICTORY

Spaniards Suffer a Crushing Defeat in Matanzas.

TOWN OF HOLGUIN CAPTURED

Conflict Rages at Many Points With Unabated Fury—Spanish Losses Heavy in Pinar del Rio.

New York, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: The insurgent troops in the field are very active. On October 30 the Spaniards sustained the most severe loss they have met for some time. On the borders of Matanzas province General Molina was defeated by the insurgents under General Betancourt. General Molina was on his way to Havana with a brigade of troops to participate in Blanco's reception. At Aguacate he heard the rebels were en camped in Purgatory hills, and broke his march to attack them. The fight was a long one, and the Spanish loss was large. He was finally forced to retreat.

In Pinar del Rio province the rebels under command of Captain Lora attacked a convoy that left San Cayetano and captured a large supply of clothing and ammunition.

A report apparently well-founded, is current in Havana to the effect that Holguin has been captured by rebels under General Cebreco. That it has been attacked, and that 75 Spaniards were killed is admitted, but the capture is denied.

General Loque with heavy reinforcements left Havana yesterday for Holguin.

In a book on the Cuban war just published here, General Weyler writes the introduction. In one place he says: "The system of warfare carried on by me during this campaign is not a new one. It is the same as that pursued by the Americans of the North when they fought their brethren of the South."

A million dollars in paper currency has mysteriously disappeared from the treasury here. The money was intended for the payment of the navy, and the troops. This fact, coupled with an attempt to deprive the army and navy of their pay for the months of April, May and June is causing great indignation.

RELEASED FROM MORO CASTLE.

Two Survivors of Maceo's Original Expedition Set Free.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Journal says: Of the 42 persons who landed with General Maceo near Baracoa, nearly two and a half years ago only three survive. The others, including Maceo, have perished on the battlefield, or in hospitals in Cuba. Two of the survivors are young Americans, Frank Agramonte and Julio Sainz. Word has been received in this city that through the efforts of Dr. Pulaski Hyatt, United States consul at Santiago, they have been released from Moro castle, and will sail for New York next Saturday.

Agramonte is the son of Professor Emilio Agramonte, of this city. His family is one of means, so that the burden of his imprisonment has been lightened through their efforts.

Sainz is an orphan and Dr. Hyatt has provided him with food and comforts out of the \$50,000 fund appropriated by congress for the relief of Americans in Cuba.

The young men, both about 24 years of age, sailed with Maceo. The party was intercepted near Baracoa. In the skirmish 10 soldiers and a Spanish officer were killed. Agramonte and Sainz were separated from their companions and were captured a few days later.

Owing to the death of the officer, the affair assumed a serious aspect. The boys asked help from Mr. Hyatt and their youth appealed to him and he saved them from being shot. They were imprisoned in Moro castle. For two years and a half the boys have been inmates of the prison. The governor of the prison allowed any article with Hyatt's stamp to be given them.

Just before General Weyler left for Spain Hyatt wrote to him, recalling a promise to release the boys. Now news comes that the release of the young men was among the last official acts of the general. The boys have sent word that they will sail for New York on the Niagara.

One From New Discoveries.

Salem, Nov. 8.—Some large specimens of gray quartz were brought out from the claims located by the Gesner party near Quartzville, and are on exhibition in Salem. The specimens are of free-milling ore, and it is the purpose of the party to have them tested soon. It is hardly probable anything can be done toward developing the mines before next spring. The new discovery has been named the Rhoda.

Barcelona Anarchists Murdered.

Madrid, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Barcelona says that 112 persons who have been confined in the fortress of Montjuich for a year on suspicion of complicity in anarchistic plots and outrages were released today.

Investigating the Ute Trouble.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The war department is investigating the recent reported uprising among the Utes in Utah. It has been practically decided to send an inspector from the interior department to investigate and report on the trouble.

The water is so clear in the fords of Norway that objects an inch and a half in diameter can be distinctly seen at a depth of 150 feet.

French Evacuated Saki.

Lagos, Coast of Africa, Nov. 8.—The French have evacuated Saki, one of the posts in the Lagos Hinterland, which was occupied by their troops in contravention, it is claimed here, of the Anglo-French agreement of 1899. When it was announced that a French expedition had occupied Saki, Governor McCulloch, the British official under whose jurisdiction the place is situated, dispatched a force of British troops from Lagos to Saki. Upon the arrival of the British force near Saki, the French troops retired.

A KNIFE FOR MORAES.

Attempted Assassination of the President of Brazil.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that an attempt has been made to assassinate the president of Brazil, Dr. Prudente de Moraes. The president's brother, an army officer, was probably mortally wounded while shielding the chief executive. General Betancourt, minister of war, who was one of the president's party, was shot and killed.

Rio Janeiro is now under martial law, every soldier having been ordered to arms, and it is feared another revolution is at hand.

The attempt to kill the president, and the killing of the minister of war, it is believed, is the work of monarchial sympathizers. Another rumor is that they were the result of the feeling aroused by the proposed arbitration treaty with France.

Wild excitement prevails in the city. Startling rumors are heard on all sides. The belief is general in certain classes that the followers of Antonio Conselheiro, the leader of the fanatical movement, who was recently killed in Canudos, have invaded Rio to strike their first blow for revenge.

It was the day set apart by President Moraes and his cabinet to do honor to Rear-Admiral Barbosa, one of the conquerors of Conselheiro's friends in Canudos. Admiral Barbosa was one of the chiefs of the Brazilian troops who several weeks ago landed and shot down thousands of followers of the fierce Conselheiro, who had gathered his forces in Canudos.

It is believed that the crushing defeat of the fanatics there and the death of Conselheiro had put an end to Brazil's monarchial enemies.

Thousands of persons gathered to see President Moraes and his cabinet extend publicly the thanks of the republic to Barbosa and his troops, just returning on the steamer Canudos. Many members of congress and persons high in naval, military and ecclesiastical circles were present, as were also the diplomatic representatives of several foreign countries.

The victorious troops were passing in review before President Moraes, when a soldier dashed out of the naval arsenal toward the president's party, drawing a dagger as he went.

Fearing his intention, and unable to stop the soldier, Colonel Moraes, brother of the president, stepped between him and the president, and tried to ward off the dagger thrust. In this he was successful, but the colonel received the dagger in his own body, the soldier in his frenzy striking several times before he was seized by those in the rear. The troops were thrown into a line in front of the president's party and tried to force the crowd back.

While President Moraes and the members of his cabinet were bending over the body of Colonel Moraes, a shot was heard and General Betancourt, the minister of war, staggered and fell behind the body of Colonel Moraes, with a bullet in his head.

This added to the excitement of the crowd, which was, by this time, wildly surging to and fro, the troops using their bayonets to keep it back, and those behind pressing forward.

Finally, fearing another attempt to kill the president and the members of his cabinet, more troops were called, and a strong guard was formed around the official party. Then Colonel Moraes and General Betancourt were lifted and borne to the palace. Colonel Moraes was seriously, probably mortally wounded.

General Betancourt died a few minutes after he was taken into the palace. In the meantime, fearing an attack on the palace, President Moraes ordered that the crowd be dispersed, and the troops finally succeeded in doing so, though a serious conflict at one time seemed imminent, owing to an attempt to lynch the president's assailant.

The news of the affair spread with remarkable rapidity, and within 10 minutes the city was in a fever of excitement. Rumors of a revolution were rife on all sides, and there seemed good reason to fear an uprising.

In order to avoid a possibility of this, orders were issued from the palace calling all the troops in the city to arms and declaring the city under martial law.

The soldier who tried to kill President Moraes is under arrest. He belongs to the Tenth battalion. He refused to give any reason for his attempt. The person who shot General Betancourt is unknown. No one knows whence came the fatal bullet.

The citizens generally attribute the deed to revenge on the part of Conselheiro's followers. Some well-informed men have brought up the theory that the attempt on the president's life grew out of the proposed arbitration treaty with France on the Amparo question. This treaty the president vigorously upheld, despite tremendous opposition in congress and among the people.

Big, and Yet It Is Sound.

Long Creek, Or., Nov. 8.—There is on exhibition in a store at this place a monster turnip. It was raised in the garden of Mr. Allen Porter, near this city; weighs 19½ pounds, and measures 39 inches in circumference. It seems to be perfectly sound, and not pithy, as is generally the case in vegetables of its size.

Hop Sales at Dallas.

Dallas, Or., Nov. 8.—H. G. Campbell sold 153 bales of hops here today at 13½ cents to T. A. Farley, representing Horst & Lachmann. A number of other sales are reported at prices ranging from 10 to 15 cents.

A Steel Works Explosion.

Milwaukee, Nov. 8.—By an explosion at the Illinois steel works last evening five men were injured, two fatally. The fatally injured are Peter Hundt and George Kolinski.

Killed by His Pupils.

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 8.—James Allen, a teacher in a school at Wheatland, Hickory county, was beaten to death yesterday by his pupils. As a punishment for misconduct, Mr. Allen kept several boys after school was dismissed last night. When released, the youths went away angry, and later, as the schoolmaster was on his way home, they waylaid him, pelting him with stones and clubs. Mr. Allen was knocked down and his skull crushed. He did not regain consciousness, and died this morning. The youths have been arrested.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

(Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 711-713 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.)

Facts established sooner or later control wheat values. Speculation may temporarily advance or depress values, but in the end the laws of supply and demand are sure to assert themselves and control values. It has been a self-evident proposition for several weeks past that conditions warranted higher values. Speculative influences have repeatedly driven prices downward, but the market has rebounded with the buoyancy of a cork upon the water. The news announcements of the week have been uniformly favorable to higher values.

Crop advice at home indicates less than an average acreage seeded to winter wheat, owing to the protracted drought, which has been broken only in certain sections of the winter wheat belt. Receipts at primary points are falling off and promise from this on to prove smaller than last year. Export clearances continue large, 5,991,000 bushels for the week, which is largely in excess of our exportable surplus weekly. The export demand shows no signs of diminution. On the contrary, it is urgent and increasing, the last few days of the week having resulted in very large sales for export. Foreign advices continue extremely bullish. The reports of our own consuls in Europe more than confirm the maximum estimates of European import requirements. Advice from London asserts that Mediterranean ports are outbidding England for Russian wheat. The French chamber of deputies has been petitioned to reduce the import duty on wheat, and some action in this direction will probably be taken sooner or later, although not necessarily at present. Russian advices, although always unreliable and largely mythical, are extremely bullish and must necessarily have some foundation on fact. The Argentine crop is still an unknown quantity. Reports are conflicting. Drought conditions have prevailed. Locusts have caused some damage, and in the absence of reliable reports it cannot be assumed that the crop will be a large one in yield. Local speculative conditions are extremely favorable for higher values. Stocks on contract grain are very small, practically exhausted, and there is no immediate prospect of their being replenished. We can discover nothing in the situation at home or abroad warranting any decline in values, and would regard any decline as but temporary, unwarranted, and therefore a speculative opportunity to buy wheat, the final outcome of which we anticipate to be much higher prices.

Portland Market.
Wheat—Valley, 70¢@80¢; Valley and Bluestem, 81¢@82¢ per bushel.
Four—Best grades, 44¢@45¢; graham, 45¢@46¢; superfine, 42¢@43¢ per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 34¢@35¢; choice gray, 32¢@33¢ per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, 19¢@20¢; brewing, 20¢ per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, 14¢ per ton; middlings, 21¢; shorts, 15¢.
Hay—Timothy, 12¢@12.50¢; clover, 10¢@11¢; California wheat, 10¢; do, 11¢; Oregon wild hay, 9¢@10¢ per ton.
Eggs—22¢ per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45¢@50¢; fair to good, 35¢@40¢; dairy, 25¢@30¢ per roll.
Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢; California, 9¢@10¢ per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 25¢@30¢ per dozen; broilers, 25¢@30¢; geese, 44¢@50¢; ducks, 43¢@50¢ per dozen; turkeys, live, 9¢@10¢ per pound.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35¢@40¢ per sack; sweets, 14¢@20¢ per cental.
Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90¢; yellow, 80¢ per cental.
Hops—15¢ per pound for new crop; 1899 crop, 6¢@7¢.
Wool—Valley, 14¢@16¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7¢@12¢; mohair, 20¢@22¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 52¢@55¢; 2½; dressed mutton, 50¢; spring lambs, 5½¢ per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, 14.50¢; light and feeders, 13.00¢@14.00¢; dressed, 12.50¢@13.00¢ per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, 27.75¢@30.00¢; cows, 22.25¢; dressed beef, 4¢@5½¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 4½¢@5¢; small, 5½¢@6¢ per pound.

Seattle Market.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24¢@25¢; ranch, 16¢@18¢.
Cheese—Native Washington, 10¢@11¢; California, 9½¢.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 28¢.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 10¢; spring chickens, 25¢@30¢; ducks, 25¢@35¢.
Wheat—Feed wheat, 25¢ per ton.
Oats—Choice, per ton, 20¢.
Corn—Whole, 22¢; cracked, per ton, 22¢; feed meal, 22¢ per ton.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, 22¢; whole, 22¢.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6¢; cows, 5½¢; mutton sheep, 6¢; pork, 7¢; veal, small, 7¢.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5¢; salmon, 8½¢; salmon trout, 7¢@10¢; flounders and sole, 3¢@4¢; ling cod, 4¢@5¢; rock cod, 5¢; smelt, 2½¢@4¢.
Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50¢@61¢ per box; peaches, 75¢@80¢; prunes, 35¢@40¢; pears, 41¢ per box.

San Francisco Market.
Wool—Nevada 11¢@12¢; Oregon, 12¢@14¢; Northern 14¢@16¢ per pound.
Hops—10¢@14¢ per pound.
Millstuffs—Middlings, 20¢@22¢; California bran, 15.50¢@16.00¢ per ton.
Onions—New red, 70¢@80¢; do new silverskin, 11.00¢@1.15¢ per cental.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27¢@28¢; do seconds, 25¢@26¢; fancy dairy, 24¢@25¢; good to choice, 21¢@23¢ per pound.
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12½¢; fair to good, 7¢@8¢ per pound.
Eggs—Store, 18¢@20¢; ranch, 37¢@40¢; Eastern, 16¢@24¢; duck, 25¢ per dozen.
Potatoes—New, in boxes, 35¢@40¢.
Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, 1.50¢@3.00¢; Mexican lemons, 2.50¢@3.00¢; California lemons, choice, 2.00¢; do common, 75¢@81¢ per box.
Hay—Wheat, 12¢@15¢; wheat and oat, 11¢@14¢; oat, 10¢@13¢; river barley, 8¢@8.50¢; clover, 8¢@10¢.
Fresh Fruit—Apples, 35¢@50¢ per large box; grapes, 20¢@25¢; Isabella, 40¢@50¢; peaches, 50¢@55¢; pears, 1.00¢@1.50¢ per box; plums, 25¢@40¢.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Proper Shelter for Stock-Caring for Cabbage—Advantages of a Covered Barnyard—Method of Washing Butter—Harvesting Weedy Potatoes—Notes.

Shelter for Stock.
One of the most important and oft-neglected matters for fall consideration on farms where a few swine are kept is that of a proper shelter for them during the inclement weather of late fall and during the winter season. This is a question into which both humanity and profit enter. Nests made in heating manure piles and at the base of straw stacks furnish warmth, but are very injurious to the health of the animals; while low, dusty shelters under buildings breed vermin and disease and should be avoided. Dry, floored pens raised from the ground so the wind can blow under are very uncomfortable in cold weather, and the animals will not thrive therein until the wind is excluded below. Every farmer knows how to construct comfortable shelters, but it is too often neglected, and the pigs not only permitted but compelled to "rough it," often under the most unfavorable conditions.

Cabbage in Winter.
The old plan of burying, or putting cabbage in trenches during winter, or for winter use, has become obsolete, and a more simple and easy plan has been adopted. Where cabbage is grown on a large scale for shipping purposes, the best plan is to lift the cabbage and stack them two tiers deep and as close as they can be placed in the trench, or wood if convenient, and cover with leaves to the depth of two or three inches, the leaves to be kept in place by a slight covering of earth, says American Gardening. In this way the heads will keep perfectly sound all winter, and they can be easily taken up as wanted for shipping. For family use cabbages can be kept in the same way, only it will not be necessary to make the second layer. It is quite important to keep them a little below the freezing point. It has been suggested to keep them in some convenient building, but this plan has always resulted in failure, as the dry atmosphere is fatal; cabbage must be kept moist and cool, the slightest wilting renders it unfit for the table.

A Covered Barnyard.
The barnyard during the winter are often so wet and filthy that the animals are uncomfortable, which difficulty is sought to be remedied by the use of cornstalks and other materials as absorbents. The barnyard can be rendered dry by having it higher than the level of the surrounding ground, but in the arrangement of the barnyard for the comfort of stock the next point is how to preserve the manure from loss by rains, heat, cold, etc. The only remedy is a covered barnyard, but that is expensive, though farmers would find that the saving of food, better protection to stock in summer and winter, and the saving of manure would repay any outlay in that respect, as any kind of roof that would turn water from the barnyard would answer the purpose.

Washing Butter.
In washing butter either extreme is to be avoided. To wash it even in granular form, until the water runs off clear, will give us a butter that will not decay or turn strong so soon as that not washed so thoroughly, but it washes out much of the flavor. On the other hand, while the flavor is enhanced by not washing, the butter will keep in after working will tend to putrefaction; for, as we all know, there is nothing more quickly spoils and becomes ill-smelling than butter. To work out all the buttermilk breaks the grain, makes the butter salty. Of course, we do not want to do this, so we will wash it in granular form through two or three waters depending upon quantity of water used, and also upon temperature of butter, work in the salt until thoroughly incorporated, and call it finished.—Jersey Bulletin.

Harvesting Weedy Potatoes.
That sins of neglect will follow a man until he is duly punished is never more conclusively proven than when the neglected potato field comes to be harvested. Not only is the crop greatly lessened, but the labor of harvesting has been increased. As a matter of fact, the farmer who does keep his potatoes free from weeds saves labor by the operation. Sooner or later the weeds have to be uprooted. It costs less to do this while they are small. If done then, the yield of marketable tubers is so much increased, and the expense of harvesting is decreased so that it really costs less to harvest a large crop kept free from weeds than to harvest a crop failure made so because overrun with weeds.

Weaning Young Lambs.
It is always best to wean lambs from their dams before cold weather or droughts injure the pasturage. But, however good the feed, some grain should be added to keep the calf thrifty and in good condition to enter the winter. Oats are the best grain to feed to lambs or sheep, and when at pasture a gilt day is sufficient, as it is not desirable to fatten them. Much of the future value of the sheep depends on how it goes through the first winter. It should be kept growing, and it is also making a fleece to be shorn in the spring. Both of these operations require rich food with a large proportion of nitrogenous nutrition. Oats or beans will supply this. When lambs are to be fattened add corn meal with bran and a very little linseed meal. The latter is especially good to increase the wool growth, and some may safely be given with oats and wheat bran to lambs that are to be kept for breeding.

Making Small Cheese.
A great deal of inquiry has been made for some means by which families with perhaps only two or three cows could make full-cream cheese of their milk whenever they might for any reason choose to do so. Families want cheese as well as butter. Sometimes butter is very low, and again the weather is too warm for the ordinary farmer to make a good quality of butter, because he has not the necessary conveniences for keeping milk and cream at the proper temperature. At

such times and under such circumstances if the milk could easily be made into a good quality of cheese at home, it would be a matter of much importance, nominally in the North, but especially in the South, where, as a rule, ice is not to be had to aid in butter-making.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural College has been working on the line of making small cheese to meet the exigency of these conditions. They have been making a cheese of about seven pounds weight. This makes a cheese of good size for handling and for family use. It is reported that Prof. Hayward, of that institution, says there has been a ready sale for all that has been made in that vicinity, and more could have been sold. The price received is thirteen cents a pound, equal to twenty-six cents for butter. It is not stated whether a bulletin has been issued detailing the process, but if not, most likely one will be ere long.—Practical Farmer.

Potatoes Under Straw.
An Indiana farmer who has been quite successful in growing potatoes explains his method of doing it something like the following: He breaks up his ground deep and works into the soil well-rotted compost. The surface is made level and smooth and the potatoes are dropped on top of the soil in straight lines. The whole is then covered with six to eight inches of straw. During the season ashes are liberally sprinkled over them twice; the result is tubers of the finest kind. We have no doubt whatever of the success of such a plan and of the production of fine tubers, but we venture to suggest that the piece was not large in extent. When potatoes are grown by acres, any thoughtful farmer can see that the amount of straw required would be immense. No doubt for garden purposes, where smooth tubers are desired, this course would give them, but no better than to plant furrows, covering with a layer of straw and then of earth which would require very much less straw.

The matter of expense sometimes governs farm operations.—Germanstown Telegraph.

Onions from Seed.
To grow onions from seed the practice now is to sow the seed in hotbeds or cold frames in winter, in order to get sets, which saves the cost of sets. Maggots do not injure the onions grown from sets as seriously as they do from seeds. A fly deposits eggs on the sides of the young shoots, the maggots from the eggs going down into the bulbs and destroying them. When sets are used they grow rapidly and get ahead of the maggots. Seed can be sown almost any time, the sets can be transplanted in the spring. After the seeds have started the young onions should not be kept too warm, as it is not necessary for the sets to be of large size.

The Lettuce Seed Crop.
Always in saving lettuce seed, choose that which has most leaves, and which has grown without interruption from the seed. The practice in many families is to pluck the leaves three or four times, and when at last the leaves begin to be tough, let the plant send up its seed stalks. Usually the largest crop of seed will come from the plant that has the fewest leaves. But it will not be worth planting. Grown as lettuce seed should be without disturbing a leaf, each plant will produce very few seed. Yet seed from this nearly seedless lettuce is worth any amount of the seed which is produced in the usual way.

Farm Notes.
Those who are congratulating the farmers on the higher price for wheat have overlooked the fact that potatoes are bringing three times as much as they did two years ago, and the potato crop is no small one in this country.

The quality and size of fruit on old bushes is much improved by severe pruning or thinning of fruit, and this applies equally well to all fruit trees. The demand of the times is for quality in everything, rather than quantity, and this certainly applies to fruit growing.

To destroy weeds in pavements and garden walks make a strong brew with salt and boiling water. Apply with a watering can. A moderate quantity of salt stimulates the growth of all vegetation, it is, therefore, a mistake to suppose that a sprinkling of salt will exterminate weeds.

The best way to treat clover in the fall is to spread manure over the field. The frosts and rains will pulverize the manure and the covering will protect the roots, the soluble matter going below to assist in giving the clover a good start and vigorous growth in the spring, increasing the yield and benefiting the land.

To keep bees in the winter the hive must be under shelter and protected against the cold. At the same time the bees must not be kept too warm, as the bees give off considerable animal heat in the hive, and must be tempted to come out should the weather be moderate, perishing with cold before they can return. Enough honey should be left in the hive to supply them until spring.

Fall plowing is frequently resorted to when the late summer and fall have been very dry and the ground is hard. The winter may bring but little rain, not enough before the spring plowing season to thoroughly soak the ground, but if the land has been plowed it will absorb and retain more moisture than if left unplowed for the water to run off from the hard and packed surface.

T. H. Hale, the great peach grower, says that in setting out peach trees you want a thoroughly prepared soil, medium-sized trees, neither a very large nor a very small one; that the roots want pretty close pruning, and they want good, clean-cut pruning not such as the nurserymen give them with their machines, but a careful cutting; and if you cut very closely you will get far more rapid and sure growth.

When barreling apples press them in so that no apple can move from its position. If the apples are sound they will not be injured by slight pressure. It is when the skin of an apple is broken that it begins to decay, but if indented and the skin is not punctured an apple will keep in a cool place during the whole winter, and if closely packed a barrel of apples may be shipped any distance.

A SENSATION.

That the world is coming to an end suddenly at a given time is not what is referred to. There are different kinds of sensations, as very many people know who feel sharp twinges of pain in the big nerve of the thigh. Sciatica is a very painful sensation, and the torment of it makes one think something is come to an end. But just at the first sensation or twinge is the best time to use St. Jacobs Oil. The less pain the more easily it is cured, and the oil prevents its development by soothing the nerve. At any stage it will cure.

Sanitary Reform of Bombay.
The Indian government has formulated an important scheme for the sanitary reformation of Bombay City. The control of government and municipal lands will be vested in a nominated body, which will be empowered to lay new streets through crowded localities and to erect dwellings at low rents for the poor. The scheme involves an addition to the municipal rates of not more than 2 per cent.

SLAIN BY POISON.
Not the poison that the covert assassin administers in the drink, the food, or some other guise, but the poison of malaria, the lives of myriads. There is a safe and certain antidote. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, but roots out its seeds when they have germinated. Dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, liver and kidney trouble are conquered by the Bitters.

A Minneapolis genealogist reckons up four billions of persons between William the Conqueror and one of his descendants now living.

\$200000

Economy: save 10 cents on a package of "cheap" baking powder and eat the cake. You couldn't do better—for your doctor.

Schilling's Best money-back baking powder is at your grocer's.

A daguerotype of Louis Philippe, taken in 1840 by Daguerre himself, has been presented to the Camaveau museum in Paris.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.
We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the name that has borne and does now bear the face of the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which CHAS. H. FLETCHER is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

A St. Louis paper is marvelling over the case of a septuagenarian whose white hair turned black in a single night recently.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.
All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "Ten Garden Drops" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by The Pacific Coast Syrup Co. All genuine "Ten Garden Drops" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

It is said that the flesh on the fore-quarters of the beaver resembles that of land animals, while that on the hind-quarters has a fishy taste.

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiac known. (See Dictionary.) \$3.00 a box, 3 weeks treatment. Mason Chemical Co., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Ancient" coins, many of which antedate the Christian era, are made in large quantities in London, and find sale all over the world.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

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