

DEBS CASE IN COURT.

Examination of Witnesses in Regard to Violence.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The government attorneys in the Debs case today asked that President Debs and the other defendants be called upon to testify. The defense objected.

Most of the afternoon session was consumed in examination of witnesses in regard to the violence committed along the Atchison and Topeka road.

For fear they would fix me I quit work when I did not want to. Fred W. Einselmer, Secretary of the Pullman Palace car company...

A message was produced from Mrs. Leland Stanford to Debs July 2, asking him to grant permission to the trainmen to take her private car to San Francisco.

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Attorney Walker argued for an oral presentation of the defense, and Judge Woods said he preferred such an argument as by this means greater light might be thrown on the subject by questions which could be asked the speakers and that might arise from their remarks.

After further discussion the court concluded to have the case argued orally September 25 and to allow briefs to be submitted on the legal phases of the case in twenty days.

Attorney Walker stated to the court that he did not think the government would submit any argument on the law, it being quite clear now, as he thought, to the court.

Utah Company Incorporated. SALT LAKE, September 15.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Utah Company, which takes in the Lulu Springs coal mines, the California and Los Angeles Railroad Company, the Salsair Beach Company, the Internountain Salt Company and has about 600 acres in coal lands in Summit county.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

A Divorce Suit Follows the Turner-Jamieson Elopement. SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—A divorce suit was filed in the Superior Court today, asking that the marriage between Lughlin P. Jamieson and Mrs. Lulu Gertrude Jamieson be annulled.

The suit is the outcome of the elopement of one Turner with Mrs. Jamieson from Victoria, when the deserted husband unsuccessfully pursued his wife about San Francisco for the intention of regaining the woman and killing the man.

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THE UNITED ACTORS.

First Protective Association Formed by Players.

PUGILISTIC ACTORS SHUT OUT. They Are Banded together to Discourage Such Accessions to the Stage as Corbett, Sullivan and Miss Pollard—Gompers Issues Them a Charter.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Christopher Evans, the Secretary, this morning performed the somewhat elaborate ceremony of bestowing a charter upon the "Actors' Protective Union No. 1" of the city of New York.

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AN UNUSUAL BATTLE.

Neither Side Claimed the Victory This Time, Though. SHANGHAI, September 15.—Rumors have reached here that a battle was fought between Chinese and Japanese near Kair Cheng, Corea, about September 2.

The floods in Corea still prevent the Chinese troops from crossing the Imchin river to attack the Japanese intrenchments.

Another report current here says the Kirino division of the Chinese army has crossed the Kulin river and is now holding the city of Shuhing while awaiting orders to attack the main body before attacking the Japanese right flank.

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CYCLONE AND TORNADO

Portions of Missouri and Tennessee Are Visited. THREE DEAD AND MANY INJURED. Train of Cars Picked Off the Track and Carried Twenty Feet Away—Funnel-Shaped Cloud Deals Destruction to Everything in Its Path.

CHARLESTON, Mo., September 13.—Two men were killed and a score injured, half of them fatally, in a cyclone today, during which a train was blown from the track. The killed are:

Among the scores of injured only the following names could be obtained: Baggage-master Coyle, badly bruised; —Davis, Eldorado, leg broken; —Dexter, Centerville, O., internally injured; W. H. Decamp, Hamilton, O., side badly hurt; A. D. Leming, Alto Pass, Ill., fatally injured; H. V. Dexter, Moorehouse, Mo., shoulder dislocated; F. W. Humphrey, Lenora, Mo., arm broken; J. McClendon, Joplin, Mo., arm hurt; Mrs. J. W. McCollop, Dexter, Mo., arm broken; C. H. Millen, Corning, Ark., leg broken.

It was 3 o'clock today when the west-bound express on the Iron Mountain road was struck by a cyclone, and the result was one of the most serious wrecks ever known on the system.

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THE PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat Market. Not much business is reported in the local wheat market, and quotations remain unchanged at 67 1/2 @ 70 cent for Walla Walla and 75 1/2 @ 77 1/2 cent for Valley. Exporters claim No. 1 Walla Walla is not worth over 40c per bushel delivered, although 42c is being paid. The less figure represents the top of the market. Foreign markets are lower and weaker, with very little demand for cargoes. Freights are nominal at 32s 6d for iron.

PRODUCE MARKET. FLOUR—Standard brands are quoted as follows: Portland, Salem, Casco and Dayton, \$2.50 per barrel; Walla Walla, \$2.85; Snowflake, \$2.55; Graham, \$2.40; superfine, \$2.05.

OATS—The market is quiet at figures: No. 1 white feed oats, 30c on track; good winter grain, 25 @ 28c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags, \$5.75 @ 6.00; barrels, \$6.00 @ 6.25; cases, \$7.75.

BARLEY—Feed barley is quoted at 55c per cental as the extreme. Brewing is worth 80c per cental, according to quality. MILLSTUFFS—Bran, \$14; shorts, \$15; chop feed, \$15 @ 17; middlings, none in market; chicken wheat, 60 @ 65c per cental.

HAY—Good, \$10 @ 11 per ton. BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 25 @ 27 1/2c per pound; fancy dairy, 20 @ 22 1/2c; fair to good, 15 @ 17 1/2c; common, 12 1/2c.

EGGS—Oregon, 8 @ 10c per pound; young America, 10 @ 11c; Swiss, imported, 30 @ 32c; domestic, 14 @ 15c. OYSTERS—New California red, 1c per pound; yellow, 1 1/4c per pound.

POLARIS—Old chickens are quoted at \$3.00 @ \$4.00; young, \$1.00 @ \$2.25; young, large, \$2.50 @ 3.00. Young ducks are quoted at \$2.00 @ 3.00, and young geese, \$4.50 @ 5.00. These prices are nominal. Turkeys sell at 9 @ 10c per pound.

EGGS—Stocks are scarce, and the market is firm at 20c. VEGETABLES—Lima beans, 4c per pound; sweet potatoes, 1 1/2c per pound; string and wax beans, 1 1/2 @ 2c per pound; cucumbers, 10 @ 15c per dozen; corn, 8 @ 10c per dozen; egg plant, 8c per pound; green peppers, 6c per pound; garlic, 8c; tomatoes, 25 @ 35c per box; Oregon cabbage, 1 1/2 @ 2c per pound.

MELONS—Watermelons are worth 75c @ \$1.75; cantaloupes, \$1.25 @ 1.50; nutmeg, \$1.25.

FRESH FRUIT—Pears, 50c; grapes, 75c @ 80c per crate; Oregon apples, 75c @ 80c per box; Walla Walla peaches, 40 @ 60c.

THE FARM AND GARDEN

Results of Experiments With Subsoil-Plowing. GRATIFYING IN GROWING FRUITS. Corn on Subsoil-Plowed Ground Seems to Possess a Special Element of Strength That Will Demonstrate the Value of Subsoil Cultivation.

The following letter, giving the results of experiments with subsoil-plowing, was recently received by the Secretary of Agriculture from Peter Youngers, Jr., of Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb.

Having practiced subsoil-plowing extensively on our nursery grounds near Geneva in growing fruit and ornamental trees with gratifying results, we concluded to experiment with grain and vegetables.

The ground was prepared by subsoil-plowing in the fall of 1892, and the crop of 1893 consisted of corn and potatoes. Corn that year being only a very moderate crop in this vicinity (maximum forty bushels per acre, and the average not exceeding twenty bushels), we harvested a crop of seven or eight bushels per acre from a strip of ground that had been subsoiled. The potato crop was practically a failure in this vicinity; the result of our experiment was a good crop—about 125 bushels per acre.

This season (1894) the crop consists of rye, oats and potatoes. Rye harvested indicates a yield of thirty-five bushels per acre, while rye in an adjoining field—the same seed, planting and harrow, but not subsoiled—will yield ten to fifteen bushels per acre. Oats on land subsoiled in fall of 1892 will yield thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre; oats on land and adjoining under ordinary cultivation will yield ten to fifteen bushels per acre (the average crop under the adverse conditions that prevailed), in each instance the seed, soil and planting being the same.

The superiority of subsoil cultivation is especially conspicuous in the length of straw and stand on the ground. The results of experiments with this year's corn and potatoes cannot at this time be determined. With a continuation of the present favorable conditions we will have the largest yield of corn we have ever had. Even under these favorable conditions the corn on subsoil-plowed ground seems to possess a special element of strength that will in all probability exert its influence in demonstrating the value of subsoil cultivation.

POULTRY NOTES. Remember to keep the drinking vessels supplied with water. A small stock well cared for will pay more dollars than a large one neglected. Market your eggs when fresh and you will establish a reputation that brings money. Don't feed surplus cockerels till they become old roosters. It takes corn and cuts the price to do it.

Some who supply customers regularly with fresh eggs use a rubber stamp to mark on each egg the date on which it was laid. Gather the eggs daily—store in a cool, dry place, and find as far as possible private customers that will take eggs weekly or oftener. When shipping poultry long distances supply the coops with corn and water. Do not mix a lot of meal and compel the eating of sour stuff. The hog has been called the mortgage raiser. Have you ever tried to see what a few hens well cared for will do toward preventing a mortgage?

Many Colorado poultry fanciers are using extract of locoweed as a preventive of cholera. Put enough in the drinking water, once a week, to redden it the least bit. Fresh eggs are always wanted, and they are as hard to get in summer as in winter, and we are inclined to think harder, for eggs so soon become stale in warm weather. We hold that no farm is properly stocked unless it has at least a small flock of fowls that are not half roosters, and that no farm is properly managed if the hens are not taken care of regularly. If you have old hens that are to be disposed of this fall, it will pay to sell as soon as they quit laying. Grain is money money money, and feed to fat hens that are not laying, it will bring no paying returns.

BRAN VS. WHEAT. The Results of a Test in Which They Were Compared. In view of the very low price of wheat and the probable doubt in which many farmers find themselves as to whether to sell or feed their wheat, the results of a test I made last winter in which bran and wheat were compared may be of interest. On February 15 two lots of ewes with lambs averaging five weeks old were selected, making the lots as similar as possible. Each lot contained nine lambs and their mothers. They were confined in stalls, given what mixed hay they would eat, and were watered from pails. For their grain ration one lot was given half corn and half bran by weight, the other half wheat and half corn. The lambs were fed by themselves twice a day what they would eat up clean of the same ration. The bran-fed lot weighed at this date 173 1/2 pounds and on March 13 220 pounds, a gain of 46 1/2. Those fed on wheat weighed at the beginning of the experiment 168 1/2 and at the close 229, a gain of 61 1/2 pounds. Dropping out of account one from each lot that made very little gain, owing to the fact that their mothers were very poor sucklers, those fed on bran made an average gain of 6 1/2 pounds, while those fed on wheat, an average gain of 7 pounds 9 ounces. So far as this experiment goes it shows wheat to be the cheaper feed at the present relative prices, 42 cents per bushel and 70 cents per hundred pounds of bran, as compared with constipation among the wheat-fed lambs, as was feared. Until country storekeepers grade the butter they buy and pay just what they can afford for each separate lot, oleomargarine will find a place. Some farmers' wives make butter that is just as fine as ever came from any dairy, and they should get the highest price for it, while other samples are not fit to cook with and are condemned. When butter is bought and paid for according to its quality, country butter will improve in its average quality.