

A FINE LIST OF NEW BOOKS

Received by the Odd Fellows' Library Association

AND PLACED ON THE SHELVES FOR THE PATRONS—SOME VALUABLE LATE WORKS AMONG THE RECENT PURCHASES MADE BY BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The trustees of the Odd Fellows' Library Association have added a number of valuable books to the already finely stocked library, and these were placed on the shelves at the meeting of the board held on Thursday night. Among the new books received are a number of the latest works in fiction and history, and they will be eagerly read by the patrons. The list contains among others the following books:

"Constitution of the United States," by Edwin E. Bryant.
"The Leopard's Spots," by Thomas Dixon Jr.
"No Enemy But Himself," by Elliot Hubbard.
"The Fifth String," by John Philip Sousa.
"A Bad Penny," by John T. Wheelwright.
"The Life of Napoleon I," vol. 1, by John Holland Rose.
"The Life of Napoleon II," vol. 2, by John Holland Rose.
"Napoleon Bonaparte," by Thomas E. Watson.
"Deborah James," by M. Ludlow.
"The Colonials," by Allen French.
"Audrey," by Mary Johnson.
"Temple House," by Elizabeth Stoddard.
"The Second Generation," by James Weber Linn.
"Wall Street Stories," by Edwin Leffevre.
"The Golden Arrow," by Ruth Hall.
"The Black Gown," by Ruth Hall.
"Lady Lee and Other Animal Stories," by H. Lee Esq.
"Life of Eugene Field," vol. 1, by Simon Thompson.
"Life of Eugene Field," vol. 2, by Simon Thompson.
"A Fool's Year," by E. H. Cooper.
"Tales from Town Topics," by Marion Thomas Whitlock.
"How to Cook Husbands," by Elizabeth Strong Worthington.

IN JUSTICE COURT

DAMAGE SUIT FILED IN THE SALEM JUSTICE COURT—A SEARCH WARRANT.

F. A. Schubinger, the proprietor of the Salem Cheese Factory, yesterday filed a complaint in Justice Court of the Peace J. O'Donald's court, against John Miskerek, demanding judgment against the defendant in the sum of \$250. Mr. Schubinger, in his complaint, alleges that he was waylaid, on Saturday, April 12th, while on his way to his factory about four miles south-east of this city, by the defendant who abused him shamefully and assaulted him viciously, as the result of which the plaintiff alleges that he received injuries, both physically and mentally, to the amount of damages demanded. Mr. Schubinger filed another and separate action in the same court and against the same defendant charging that the defendant, before committing the above assault, so guided and urged the horse which the defendant was driving as to collide with the plaintiff's conveyance thereby breaking all of the spokes, but three, out of one of the rear wheels of the plaintiff's hack and several spokes out of the front wheel and necessitated the outlay of \$12.50 for repairs, by the plaintiff, and he demands judgment in this amount against the defendant.

The former case is set for hearing at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, April 23rd, and the latter at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, April 26th. Kaiser & Slater are the attorneys for the plaintiff in both cases.

F. H. Hughton, a deputy sheriff from Benton county, appeared before Justice of the Peace J. O'Donald on Friday evening and procured a warrant to search a horse-trader's camp, located on the Turner road near the Southern Pacific passenger depot in this city, in an effort to recover a set of harness which was stolen from Mr. Hughton's place near Albany, in Benton county, and valued at \$30. Assisted by Constable J. H. Lewis, a thorough search was made of the camp, but no trace of the missing harness could be found and Mr. Hughton was obliged to return home without it.

WORTH KNOWING.

A person with an ear on each side of his head should listen to each side of every question.

The best cure for intestinal troubles is twenty-four hours of starvation. Do not eat till the tongue grows clean. Quench thirst by drinking all the hot water you can and wrap the bowels lightly in bandages of hot flannel.

Chickenpox and scarlet fever both greatly affect the eyes of a patient, so great care should be taken during and after an attack of either to shield the eyes from strong light and to avoid straining them, or weak eyes through life may result.

Wood alcohol, when taken into the system in considerable quantities, has a number of times been known to cause blindness. In some cases it was taken by mistake, and in others was taken in place of the alcoholic stimulant which had been denied. Cheap flavoring extracts are sometimes made with this dangerous menstruum.

Money judiciously spent to create and encourage in our children a love of home life is a thousandfold investment. One should rather have that love in the hearts of his children when he dies, than to be able to leave them thousands in stocks and bonds. The home-loving man and woman will never suffer for the ordinary needs of life.

Varicose veins may be cured by the use of potato poultices. Peel, and grate a potato, place it on a white cloth large enough to cover the swelling, completely. Warm it and apply. The poultice should be made fresh

three times a day, and kept on until there is no sign of the disease. The poultice should be washed with pure castile soap every time the poultice is changed, and the patient should not stand on the feet.

Relieve the child that has the ear ache by dropping two or three drops of warm honey in the ear afflicted. It never fails to give relief.

Sprinkle red pepper on your shingles whenever the ants are found, and they will quickly disappear.

An excellent furniture polish may be made by mixing equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine, vinegar and spirits of wine. Shake the bottle well before using, and apply with a linen cloth.

Saturate iron rust spots with pure lemon juice, sprinkle with salt, and hold over the stream of boiling water. Repeat until the rust disappears and rinse in clear water.

Prickly heat may be cured by washing in a strong soda (use castile soap for the purpose) into which has been poured a drop or two of carbolic acid, and then bathing in strong bran water. Do not wipe the body after putting on the bran water, but allow it to dry and leave it for twenty-four hours.

Trouble following the extraction of teeth is often due to the use of dirty hypodermic needles when injecting the gums, or dirty forceps used in extracting. Even when the utmost precautions are taken there is sometimes soreness and pain. Another point in this connection: Foul blood diseases have been communicated in this way. All careful dentists sterilize their instruments after working in diseased mouths.

RAISES COFFEE IN NICARAGUA

Charles T. Manning Is in the City from Matagalpa

HE TALKS INTERESTINGLY OF THE BUSINESS IN CENTRAL AMERICA—HOW THEIR CROPS ARE TAKEN CARE OF ON THE SEVEN PLANTATIONS.

Charles T. Manning, of Matagalpa, Nicaragua, is in the city for an extended visit with his father, Hon. Wm. A. Manning, before returning to Nicaragua, where he has extensive interests. Mr. Manning is connected with a number of Indiana people in coffee growing in that country. The plantations in which he is interested contain 1500 acres and these are seven in number. They are located near Matagalpa, which is the capital of a department of the Nicaraguan Government of the same name. Mr. Manning is a brother of L. A. Manning, formerly of this city, and the two are interested jointly in the coffee business, as well as some extensive mining ventures. L. A. Manning was, for a time, a member of the Statesman news force, and is well known to the old time residents of this city.

In speaking of his business and his experiences there Mr. Manning said yesterday: "I arrived at Matagalpa in the fall of 1892, since which time we have been steadily developing our coffee interests. We bought some of our plantations and have developed others. Our principal market is in New York. Americans are the greatest coffee consumers in the world, and New York is naturally the world's greatest coffee market."

"We produce what is acknowledged to be a particularly fine grade of coffee. Even with the low prices that have prevailed for the past three years our product averaged to bring us 14 cents last year. We have made one sale this season—the crop is just coming in—and that netted us 14 cents also. Our coffees are mild in flavor. They are classed in the market generally as Guatemalan coffees, but from this time on they will have their own distinctive name of Matagalpa coffees."

"The area in Nicaragua for producing first-class grades of coffee is limited, though the area devoted to general coffee raising is very large. We find the middle of the northern portion of the country the better location for the finer grades. The harvest season with us extends from November to March, inclusive. During that period we employ on our plantations from 1500 to 2000 peons, or common laborers. During the remainder of the year we find use only for from 500 to 700. The pay of a peon is 50 cents a day Nicaraguan money. Since \$100 in United States gold coin is worth \$400 you can figure out what a peon can earn in one working day. The currency of the country is based upon a silver valuation."

"Matagalpa is a place of 5000 population and contains about 150 Americans, all of whom are engaged in coffee growing. The town is 2200 feet above sea level and has a mean average temperature of 72° degrees. It has a delightful climate. The better class of people are very friendly to get along with. They feel very friendly to the United States and are firm believers in the Monroe Doctrine. They esteem the United States their protector from the grabbing tendencies of European powers, even to a greater degree than they care to admit."

"The government is a good one, and is patterned after that of the United States. There are no land or personal property taxes. All revenues are derived from duties on exports; a monopoly of the liquor and tobacco traffic; a tax upon the slaughter of beef creatures, and a documentary stamp tax. In addition to the postal department, the government owns and operates the telegraph and railroad systems of the country."

"Of course, Spanish is the language of the country, and one must understand it in order to do business successfully. Nicaragua offers a good field to the capitalist, but is the last place for a laborer to go. He could not afford to enter into competition with peons. The newspapers—that is, the better class of them—are printed in both Spanish and English, the matter being duplicated in both languages."

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ARRANGING FOR THE CAMPAIGN

Republican and Democratic Central Committees

HELD BUSINESS MEETINGS IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY—THE OUTLOOK DISCUSSED AND PREPARATIONS MADE FOR A JOINT CANVASS—SOCIALISTS MEET.

Yesterday Salem was full of politicians, and campaign talk was the order of the day. The county central committees of both the Republicans and Democrats were in session, together with the county candidates, to prepare plans for the campaign, and the Socialist county convention met for the purpose of completing its county ticket, and preparing for the work of educating the people up on Socialist lines.

Republican Committee.

It was 1:30 p. m. when the Republican committee members gathered at the party headquarters in the Bush-Bryman block. There was a goodly attendance, most of the precincts being represented while nearly all joined heartily in the perfection of working plans for the campaign. County Chairman W. J. Culver called the meeting of the committee to order and stated the object of the gathering. He reported that the work of the chairman had been so heavy that he had made the appointment of a secretary. In A. Crossan, who had for the past week assisted him. Mr. Culver's statement was received with the best of good will, and upon motion of E. M. LaFore, the appointment of Secretary Crossan was ratified by unanimous vote.

The matter of making a campaign was discussed, and several of the members urged that, as it was expected by the people of the county that a joint canvass be made, in accordance with a time-honored custom, it would be best to follow this course. To do this it was thought best to arrange for a committee to meet a like committee from the Democrats, and arrange for the campaign itinerary. Some of the members urged a committee of five, while others thought best to leave this matter to the chairman and the county candidates, and this latter suggestion, formulated in a motion, was carried, all agreeing to it.

This matter out of the way, A. O. Condit moved that a committee of five be named to consult with the candidates and see about securing funds for the expenses of the campaign. This was agreed to and the committee named as follows: A. O. Condit, Salem No. 4; A. F. Hobart, North Silverton; E. M. LaFore, Salem No. 4; J. F. Jones, Jefferson; H. A. Johnson, Salem No. 1.

Chairman Culver urged all committee members to see that the Republican voters register before May 15th, and steps will be taken to see that all voters will be given an opportunity to do this. The committee, being called upon, reported conditions in their respective precincts, and the consensus of opinion was that the outlook for the Republican ticket was very bright and from all over the county, satisfactory reports were at hand showing that the ticket, from Governor down to road overseers, was very satisfactory, and would receive enthusiastic support.

Democratic Committee.

The Democratic committee met at the party headquarters in the D'Arcy block at 2 o'clock, and a number of the county candidates were in attendance. The situation was discussed at length, and the members of the committee all reported matters in their respective precincts as very satisfactory, and they were hopeful of success at the polls. The committee decided in favor of a joint canvass, and after some discussion, Chairman W. H. Downing and Secretary P. L. Frazier were appointed a committee to meet the Republicans, and arrange for a joint canvass of the county, as has been the custom in past years. The committee members were urged to have all Democratic names listed here registration books close, and to overlook none of the party members. After considerable discussion of ways and means, and the providing of a quantity of the sinews of war, the committee adjourned at the call of the chairman.

Socialist Convention.

The Socialist county convention met at the W. C. T. U. hall at 2 p. m. yesterday, to complete its ticket. R. R. Ryan, candidate for Governor, who was on the ticket for State Senator, resigned the latter place, and the vacancy was filled by the nomination of John W. Hunt, of South Salem. The acceptance of all candidates were received and a subscription of nearly \$70 was raised to pay the campaign expenses. A committee, consisting of T. F. McCallan, and J. E. Murphy, was appointed to meet with the Democrats and Republicans, and arrange for a joint canvass of the county. Last night the convention met again, at the W. C. T. U. hall, and heard an address by C. F. Keller, of Tillamook county. It is expected that Rev. J. Stitt Wilson will soon be in the field to begin campaign work.

It is expected that the committees from the three parties will meet about Tuesday, and some kind of an arrangement will be made for a joint canvass. It is thought the Socialists may be given a portion of the time, provided they will do like the other two parties do—send out only county candidates to speak, and confining themselves to local issues.

HABITS OF GEN. DELAREY.

Like Gen. Cronje, He Carries No Weapons in the Field.
Jacob Hendrick Delarey first saw the light in the district of Lichtenburg, fifty-four years ago. His father was born in the Orange Free State, and was of Huguenot origin. He took part

with Pretorius in driving the English out of Bloemfontein in 1881, and had his farm and property confiscated after Sir Harry Smith had reversed the situation by forcing the old Boer warrior back again across the Vaal. The Delareys sought a new home in the west of the Transvaal, where Jacob Hendrick spent his early life. The general is a man over the medium height, sinewy in build, and remarkable for his quiet, dignified manner. He has deep-set, dark eyes, a prominent Roman nose and a large, dark-brown beard, giving to his face a strong, handsome and patrician expression.

He was born of a fighting family, and has had the experience and training of campaigns in conflicts with hostile Kaffir tribes. His first command was in the war which the English incited the Basutos to wage against the Free State in the early '80s, when he was quite young. These experiences qualified him for a prominent military position when the present war broke out, and he was unanimously elected to the command of the Lichtenburg burghers, who became part of Cronje's western column.

He represented his native district in the Volksraad for ten years, and was a consistent supporter of the Joubert, as against the Kruger, following in that assembly. He favored a large franchise concession to the Uitlanders as a means of averting a conflict with England, but soon saw that a demand for political reforms was only a pretext for precipitating a conflict. He was one of the most ardent advocates of an attacking as against a defensive military policy when England forced a resort to hostilities upon the republic.

Like Gen. Cronje, he carries no weapons in the field. His field glass, wooden pipe, and, last but not least, his Bible, are his inseparable companions. He is a universal favorite with the burghers of both republics, and inspiring great confidence in his men by his almost unerring military judgment, splendid generalship, heroic courage and indomitable tenacity of purpose, and an all-round resourcefulness in all emergencies.

He is remarkably self-contained in his actions, never getting excited, even in the thickest of the fight, but always remaining cool, cautious and alert.

AMERICAN GIRL AMAZED PRINCE

Baltimore Belle Took Tsar's Representative at His Word and Drove Russian Engine.

To stand in the cab of a Russian locomotive with one hand on the throttle and "drive" the "iron horse" sixty miles across the Tekke Desert of Persia, and a few days later to mount an Arabian steed and ride over one of the battle fields of Alexander the Great, where the conquering Greek overthrew the ancient city of Merv, is the boast of but one American girl—Mary Cavendish Pangborn, a Baltimore belle.

Her achievements, as well as her journey in Russia and in Transcaucasia, are all the more interesting because she did not know when she went abroad what awaited her. There was no prearrangement. With her mother she was summoned by her father, Major J. G. Pangborn, to join him in the ancient capital, Moscow.

Major Pangborn had gone to Russia as the president of a railroad commission, to study the railroads of the world. The Tsar had authorized under his own hand and seal the commission to traverse all Russian lines and Transcaucasian lines. The train, "made up" in St. Petersburg, consisted of royal coaches. Prince Hilkooff was directed to act as the Tsar's representative in the journey, and in addition to other equipment he was accompanied by several aids and interpreters.

Prince Hilkooff was in Siberia when he was summoned to go to Moscow to meet Major Pangborn. The Prince reached the ancient city by sledge. Mrs. Pangborn and her daughter reached Moscow a few days before, having made a hurried journey from Berlin.

The party proceeded to Rostov, on the Sea of Azov; thence to Vladikavkaz, at the foot of the Caucasian mountains. They travelled from this point by the Georgian way to Tiflis, an ancient capital, and from there to Baku, on the Black Sea. They crossed the Caspian sea, arriving at Krasnovodsk, their first town on Asiatic soil.

Reaching the Tekke Desert, the party was detained at one of the stations. While waiting Prince Hilkooff and Major Pangborn were inspecting the locomotive. Miss Pangborn was standing by when the Prince, who was profuse in his compliments for American women, said he supposed Miss Pangborn knew how to run a locomotive. With the characteristic pride of an American girl, Miss Pangborn replied that she knew something about railroads, as her father had been a successful railroad man in his country.

The time for departure was at hand, and Prince Hilkooff rather banteringly proposed that Miss Pangborn run the engine. The engine driver stepped aside, and with graceful agility the Baltimore girl sprang into the cab. The representative of the Tsar followed and Major Pangborn also stepped up.

The train pulled out, and for sixty miles the hand of an American girl "drove" the locomotive over the desert—over historic ground, in the heart of Asia, the cradle of civilization.

"What a sensation it was!" said Miss Pangborn, in relating the incident to friends a few days ago, in her home, in Baltimore. "When it was all over I realized what I had done. And after it was over I was, naturally, much elated over my success. While at the throttle I was not thinking, I fully realized just what I was doing, or that I was traversing a country over which centuries expanded their gloomy wings. When I quit and returned to my coach it all seemed like a dream."

After the party passed over Geok Tekke they visited the ancient city of Merv, going to the battlefield of Alexander the Great. Here the Greek warrior also conquered. After his time there were other contests by the Parthians, then the Saracens, then by the Seljuks. It is said that a number of the generals of Alexander are buried on this historic field.

The Baltimore girl expressed a wish to go over the entire field. It was suggested that she could only do so on horseback, as there was no other mode of conveyance. Miss Pangborn, like most Southern girls, was at home in the saddle. An Arabian steed was procured, the Baltimore girl made her mount, and accompanied by guides, she galloped away, leading the entire

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party, save one guide, who necessarily had to show the way.

The Tsar's representative cried "Splendid! Well done!" and somewhere in the archives of St. Petersburg there is a report to the Tsar of the incident, written by Prince Hilkooff.

There were other incidents in the journey, such as the visit to the Tomb of Timur, the Tartar king, a rare privilege; a visit to the royal harem of the Ameer and a dinner by the Ameer's command, the return trip by the Caspian and Black seas, the fourteen mile drive from Yatta to Subtopol, a jaunt over the field of Balaclava, immortalized by the charge of the Light Brigade, and then a farewell dinner by the Russian admiral on a Russian war ship.

Of thrilling interest as all these incidents were, they were secondary in comparison with the drive of the locomotive over a Persian desert and the dash over one of the battlefields of Alexander the Great.

Reaching London, where the Pangborns tarried to rest, one other surprise remained. This is young Baltimore, but it is due to her, nevertheless, to add that she there discovered that her paternal ancestors, the Montpickets, of Scandinavia, were adherents of William the Conqueror. The son fought at Hastings and lived to see William crowned King.

The lineage is direct and authentic, but the Baltimore girl's chief glory is that she is an American by birth and education, that she "drove" a locomotive

in Persia and rode an Arabian charger over the battlefield of the greatest warrior of his time—New York Herald.

FOR NEW BUSINESS.

THREE NEW COMPANIES HAVE FILED ARTICLES IN STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Pacific Advertising Company will do all manner of advertising, with headquarters in Portland, and its field of operations in all the large cities of the country. The company has a capital of \$20,000. Frank Griffith, Leon Boggy and W. T. Eccles are the incorporators.

The G. H. Dammeyer Company will deal in real estate and conduct a general building business, with headquarters in Portland. The company has a capital of \$10,000 and Henry Dammeyer, M. C. Dammeyer and G. H. Dammeyer, are the stockholders.

The Spencer Company will manufacture and deal in gentlemen's and ladies' furnishing goods in Portland. The company has a capital stock of \$5000. Cella P. Spencer, A. L. Parker and Allen H. Withrow are the incorporators.

Rev. George C. Ritchey, of the First Christian church, who has been conducting protracted meetings at Roseburg the past few weeks, is home again.