

FORMS IN THE EAST

PHILIPPINE FORESTS.

Vast and Varied Timber Resources of Our Inland Possessions.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The divisions of customs and inland affairs of the war department has made public a summary of the first report of the Philippine bureau of forestry organized in its present form under an order of the military governor, dated April 14, 1900. Its first work was confined to ascertaining the conditions of the records received from the Spanish government, under which that bureau had not only had the care of the forests, but also the survey of the public lands. The laws in force at the time of American occupation are said to be in line with the most advanced foreign legislation of Europe, but were not fully enforced and licensed the cutting of any and everything. The result was that valuable rubber, gutta-percha and ylang-ylang trees were taken, and even the most valuable used as firewood.

Captain Ahern's Statement.

Captain Ahern states that from different sources of information he is led to believe the public forest lands comprise from one-fourth to possibly one-half the area of the Philippines, or from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres. There are fully 5,000,000 acres of virgin forest owned by the state in the islands of Mindanao and Parana. The island of Mindanao, with an area of some 20,000,000 acres is almost entirely covered with timber, and even in the province of Cagayan, in Luzon, there are more than 3,000,000 acres of forest.

In other provinces of Luzon, especially in the country close to Manila, much of the timber has been cut, and to fill large contracts the lumbermen are obliged to go quite a distance from the city in order to find a suitable tract.

Magnificent Timber.

Captain Ahern mentions tracts of virgin forests to be seen on the southern islands where from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 cubic feet of magnificent timber per acre was standing, with trees more than 150 feet in height, the trunk clear of branches for 60 feet and more than four feet in diameter. He states that in these forests there are millions of cubic feet of timber, which should be cut in order to thin this dense growth, so that the maximum annual growth could be obtained.

There is a large variety of valuable gum, rubber and gutta-percha trees, 17 dye woods and the ylang-ylang, the oil from the blossoms of which latter tree is the base of so many perfumes. There are no forest roads or river driveways in the islands considered worthy of mentioning. At present the trees are felled far from any road, and hauled out very slowly by one or more carriages, with the result that many tracts are left untouched.

BIG BARK ASHORE.

British Four-Masted Poltalloch Grounded on the Washington Coast.

South Bend, Wash., Nov. 29.—The British four-masted bark Poltalloch, Captain Young, in ballast from Santa Rosalia to Portland, went ashore at 2 o'clock this morning about two miles north of the entrance to Willapa harbor. She has lost all anchors, and lies stern-on in a perilous position. The tug Astoria stayed near her all day, but on account of the heavy seas was unable to pass a line. The tug arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening to telegraph for another tug, and brought 13 of the crew of the Poltalloch, who came off in a boat.

Gale on Lake Erie.

Cleveland, Nov. 29.—Another violent storm prevailed on Lake Erie and throughout Northern Ohio today, the wind coming from the north and blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The gale was accompanied by heavy rain and sleet. The telegraph and telephone companies, who suffered great damage from the heavy storm of last week, were again badly handicapped by the prostration of lines on practically all routes as the result of today's storm.

Railway Clerks' Big Stealing.

New York, Nov. 28.—Word was received at police headquarters today to the effect that a clerk of the Seaboard Air Line had been arrested at Fernandina, Fla., for the theft of \$50,000 from that line. It is said that the money taken by this clerk was lost through speculation with the firm of C. B. Lawrence & Co., that recently failed here, and the principals of which are now under arrest.

Refugees From South Africa.

New York, Nov. 29.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the Staatendam from Rotterdam were five refugees from the South African republic. They are S. Pearson, commissary-general of the Transvaal army; Commandant W. Snyman, of the Orange Free State; and H. Snyman, Jr., a Liebenberg and Hercules Viljoen, of Snyman's command. Pearson says his party was chased over the border into Portuguese territory. They made their way to the coast and thence by steamer to Europe. Pearson says he has never been out of South Africa before.

Kruger Alleges Barbarism.

New York, Nov. 28.—According to a dispatch from Paris to the Journal and Advertiser, from Michael Davitt, President Kruger, the British press learns, is likely to follow up the line taken in his pronouncement at Marseilles by formulating specific charges of the breach of the code of civilized warfare on the part of Lord Roberts in instructing his officers to resort to concussion do methods in the effort to crush Boer resistance entirely.

FOR ARID SECTIONS

Bill to Provide Great Irrigation System.

\$1,000,000 FOR THE SEVERAL STATES

Oregon, Washington and Idaho Included—Will Be Introduced at the Coming Session of Congress.

Washington, Nov. 29.—A bill for irrigation of arid lands is to be introduced and pushed at the approaching session of congress which will affect Oregon, Washington and Idaho, among other states. The most earnest advocates of irrigation feel that with the endorsement of the late irrigation congress they will be able to muster the solid support of delegates from all arid land states and hope in this way to secure some general legislation this session.

The bill already prepared provides that four practical reservoir sites and irrigation ditches shall be surveyed in each state by the geological survey, the secretary of the interior then to withdraw the land embraced in and surrounding the most suitable sites and ditches. He shall then let contracts for constructing reservoirs and ditches, to cost not more than \$1,000,000, in each state. Nine million dollars is appropriated by the bill. When the lands are irrigated they are to be subject to homestead entry, each entryman to pay \$2.50 per acre, and no individual to secure more than 80 acres. The reservoir and ditches are to be turned over to the settlers when most of the land irrigated is taken up.

It is possible, however, that this irrigation bill will be made a part of the river and harbor bill again, as it was two years ago.

D. H. Stearns, of Oregon, and Dr. E. J. Gobel, of Washington, delegates of the irrigation congress, called on the president today and solicited his support to some plan of governmental aid in an irrigation system for reclaiming the arid West.

PLOT AGAINST BOBS.

The Scheme Was to Blow Him Up While Attending Church.

London, Nov. 29.—According to a special edition of the Evening Standard today, a plot to assassinate Lord Roberts, in which two foreigners are concerned, has been discovered. It appears that the conspirators loaded a mine, which was designed to be blown up Sunday while Lord Roberts was in church at Johannesburg, but the police and Lord Roberts' bodyguard frustrated the conspiracy. Ten men, mostly Italians, have been arrested.

Roberts Confirms It.

London, Nov. 29.—The war office has the following from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg, November 26: "As reports of a plot against my life probably reach you, I think you should know the facts. It is believed that there was a plot in existence, and five Italians, four Greeks and one Frenchman were arrested November 16, and are now awaiting trial. Their intentions were to explode a mine under St. Mary's church during the morning service, held at 11 o'clock, on November 18."

Roberts Reports Engagements.

London, Nov. 29.—Lord Roberts, cabling from Johannesburg, under date of November 26, reports a number of encounters with the Boers at widely separated points, in which the British captured some cattle and a few prisoners, and suffered slight casualties. The most serious affair was an engagement with the forces of General De Laere, numbering about 1,000 men, with three guns, who opposed General Clement's march towards Reitfontein. The Boers were completely dispersed.

Dewet in Portuguese Territory.

Lourenco Marques, Nov. 29.—A detachment of 80 mounted Portuguese troops, with two guns, crossed the river this morning at Catembo. It is reported General Dewet is in Portuguese territory and in that district.

Honduras Pays Pears Claim.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The state department received a cable today from United States Minister Hunter, at Guatemala City, announcing that he had just received from the Honduran government a draft for \$10,000 American gold as indemnity for the killing of Frank Pears. The killing occurred at San Pedro Sulu, in May, 1899, and the indemnity is the full amount of the claim set up.

Census of Oregon.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The population of Oregon as officially announced today, is 413,586, as against 313,767 for 1890. This is an increase of 99,769, or 31.7 per cent. The population in 1880 was 174,768, showing an increase of 138,999, or 79.5 per cent from 1880 to 1890.

Killing of Frank Michaels.

Redding, Cal., Nov. 29.—It is now thought that the body found last Thursday night, near Bellavista, is that of Frank Michaels, of Portland, Or. Michaels left Bully Hill Thursday morning on foot for Redding. He never reached Redding. When found, the head of the body had a bullet hole in it, and the authorities are divided as to whether it was a case of murder or suicide.



FARMS AND FARMERS

Making Cheese.

I have made an occasional cheese throughout the year and enough in the spring and summer to go a great way toward paying the grocery bill, says Louise A. Nash in the American Agriculturist. Three milkings may be used in winter and two in summer. Care must be taken to cool the fresh milk before adding it to the other. Place your double boiler on the back of the stove, the inner one resting on something, and put in the milk. Pour warm water into the outer boiler and bring the milk to 82 degrees. For from five to seven gallons of milk add about half a teaspoonful of the coloring fluid and half that quantity of rennet previously mixed with a little water. Stir thoroughly and leave it to coagulate at the same temperature.

When the curd will break off clean from the bottom of your finger, it is time to cut. A long carving knife or anything that will reach down to the bottom of the pan will do. Cut each way, leaving about an inch between the cuts. The heat may now be raised gradually about two degrees every five minutes to 98. Begin in a few minutes by shaking the boiler to help the flying off of the whey, but gently, so that the fat does not escape. Presently stir and repeat the stirring every two or three minutes. In about half an hour the desired temperature ought to be reached. The curd will soon be half its size, and when pressed between the finger and thumb the clots don't stick together. It is now time to take off half of the whey. Leave it covered an inch

or two that it may develop more lactic acid and the curd mat together, after which remove it from the remaining whey.

At this point I take up the inner boiler and place the curd in the two colanders, leaving it there to drip into the large boilers. This, the cheddaring process, goes on at 90 degrees. Occasionally change the bottom of the curd to the top. When cheddared, instead of a tough, spongy mass, the curd is the texture of cooked lean meat, elastic and fibrous. About the same quantity of salt is required for cheese as for butter.

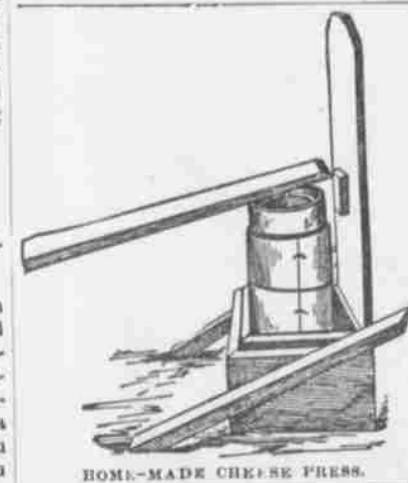
When the heat is lowered to 78 degrees, it is ready for the press. At a higher point the fat is liable to escape, and if too cold the curd particles do not adhere. Bandages are easy to make of cheesecloth. Sew a strip the circumference and height of your tin to a round piece the required size. Another round piece will be needed to lay on the top of the cheese before folding the wall piece down on it.

Commission Dealers.

Farmers would often receive more satisfactory returns from goods shipped to the commission merchants if they would take a little more pains to put them up in a neat and attractive manner and send them so that they would arrive in good order and condition; but the men who do this are apt soon to find regular customers to take their goods and do not need to consign them. The inexperienced man, who does not know how to assort, grade and pack his produce, and the careless one, who will not try to have them look their best, or the dishonest one, whose goods are not of the same quality when they are out of sight as they are on the surface, does not keep a steady customer long and is obliged to accept what prices the commission dealer may obtain or be willing to remit. And if he doubts the quality of the goods he does not offer them to his best customers, or try to get a high price for them. He is ready to dispose of them at the first offer. Delays in transportation are also responsible for low prices many times, because produce of a perishable nature loses quality rapidly and must be sold quickly after decay begins, even if sold at a loss.

To Filter Cider.

Cider is greatly improved by filtering as soon as it comes from the mill. If the very best results are wanted a charcoal filter is necessary. This can be quite easily made from an ordinary cider or whisky barrel. Remove one head and make of it a false bottom two inches above the other head. On the false bottom nail strips of hard wood. Between these strips bore holes. Have a faucet near the bottom of the barrel. Above the false bottom place three inches of charcoal broken to the size of birdshot, first laying down a piece of coarse cloth. On top of this charcoal put another layer of cloth and four or five inches of clean, well washed wheat or rye straw. Above the straw put a circular, hard wood grating with openings an inch or so square. Fasten this



HOME-MADE CHEESE PRESS.

in place. Turn water into the barrel and keep it running through until it issues entirely tasteless. When this is accomplished, the filter is ready for use. Of course the filter will become clogged, when it must be recharged. When properly filtered, the cider will be free from albuminous and mucilaginous material and will keep much better than when not treated.—American Agriculturist.

Selecting Seed Wheat.

The experiment stations and farmers who have trained themselves to close observation of cause and effect have given evidence many times that the amount and quality of the wheat crop, and of other grain crops, depends largely upon the quality of the seed used. The larger and plumper seed gives the most vigorous growing plant. It stands out more, usually has a stiffer straw. If it is not forced by the use of too rank a fertilizer, by which we mean one too rich in nitrogen, and therefore the better the crop. But there are other things desirable in a good grain crop. One is to secure large heads well filled, and it may also be desirable to have the grain grow rapidly and mature early, either to obtain the best result in a short season, or to escape insect attacks. The best way to secure this would be to select the earliest maturing large heads to be found, and reserve them for seed. The farmer who sows large areas may think this too much trouble to get all the seed he needs, but he should remember that if there is a profit in doing so for one acre, there would be a greater profit in doing so on a hundred. A modification of this plan is to select in this way enough to sow a small plot very thin, so that each plant will have a chance to do its best, and then reserve a piece of the best land to sow that on it to produce seed wheat. A continuation of this process for a few years would result in the production of an extra early, hardy and prolific wheat. Even easier but less effectual would be the selection of heaviest grain for seed when winnowing it. We think the first-named plan the best, because the type of the entire crop might be fixed in that way, so that a permanent improvement would be made.—American Cultivator.

Institute Lectures.

The holding of farmers' institutes has been of great advantage in many localities. Even when the chief speaker or essayist has not been of the best, and sometimes just because he was not the best, he has helped to bring out opinions from local farmers whose ideas, no matter how poorly clothed in language, were adapted to the locality and more valuable there than the opinions of one who had obtained experience upon different soil, in different climates and under different conditions. There is also in many places a disposition on the part of the hearers to ask questions. They are not content to be told the best way to do their work, but they want to know why it is better than some other way, that they may judge if it will be a better way under their conditions, or is only better when conditions are better. Every step taken in this way is a step in advance. Farming is not a railroad where one must follow a certain line of track, but often a route through an unknown territory where one must explore to find the best path for himself.

House Plants.

Many people have poor success with house plants because their houses are too good. They are kept at a uniform heat by hot air furnaces, which furnish a dry heat, and the rooms are so carefully closed against cold in the winter that not a breath of fresh air gets in. Plants need pure air, and they need moisture for their leaves as well as for their roots. The woman who has a few plants in the kitchen where they get the steam from the laundry work, and where the outer door is swinging open often, or windows are opened to let out the heat or odors, will have thirty plants though she devotes but little time to them, while they may fail to grow well in the bay window of a modern comfortable sitting-room.

Harrowing Wheat.

Often a rain may come after wheat has been sown, and on clay land so beat down the soil that it will crust over or bake when the sun comes out so that many of the plants cannot get through. The use of a light harrow with fine sharp teeth will remedy this very quickly without injury to the plants that are up, or those that are germinating. Nor does it injure wheat to use such a harrow on it in the spring when the clover seed is sown, unless the roots have been thrown out by the frost, in which case a roller is needed to press the plant roots back into the earth.

Hardy Oranges.

The Department of Agriculture is trying to produce an orange which will endure frost, by crossing our native orange with the hardy, trifoliate orange of Japan. They do not expect success at the first trial, and may get a bitter or heavily seeded fruit, but from even such fruit it may be possible to produce better and still retain the hardiness. It is well worth the trial.

Too Much Salt.

Too much salt is used by many butter makers. The whole tendency among consumers is toward fresher butter. In England and on the continent butter made in those countries is served particularly fresh and white. In the best restaurants and hotels in the larger cities of this country the butter contains very little salt.

WEATHER A FACTOR.

Retail and Jobbing Trade Has Been Materially Affected.

Bradstreet's says: Unsettled weather conditions have operated to curtail retail and jobbing distribution this week, and impart a quieter tone to several lines indirectly associated therewith. Stock speculation, too, has been less rampant, and last week's record of bank clearings has therefore not been equalled. There is, however, little or no apparent loss of basic strength and indeed, the general level of staple prices has been slightly advanced. This latter movement is most notable in the iron and steel trades, in raw cotton and to a lesser degree in the cereals and some home products. In marine shipping circles a distinct improvement is reported since the first week in November.

While the volume of business in pig iron is still large, it does not apparently come up to that of last week or the week previous. No disappointment is, however, felt at this, more particularly as quotations have again been marked up. Reports of preparations to resume come from many plants for some time idle, and a sample instance is the report that every furnace in the Chicago field will be at work next week.

Plates are active, as are structural and car material, wire, bars, and, in fact, all classes of finished material, not excepting rails, which are reported being freely taken by Western railroads at the much abused \$26 basis. Other metals, notably copper, are strong.

Tin is again tending upward. Wheat, including flour shipments for the week, aggregate 3,827,296 bushels, against 4,062,02 bushels last week. Business failures in the United States for the week number 215, against 227 last week.

Canadian failures for the week number 31, as against 25 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Market.

- Onions, new, 1 1/2 c.
- Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
- Potatoes, new, \$16.
- Beets, per sack, 85c @ \$1.
- Turnips, per sack, \$1.00.
- Squash—1 1/2 c.
- Carrots, per sack, 60c.
- Parsnips, per sack, \$1.25.
- Cucumbers—40 @ 50c.
- Cabbage, native and California, 1 1/2 c per pound.
- Butter—Creamery, 30c; dairy, 18 @ 22c; ranch, 18c pound.
- Eggs—34c.
- Cheese—12c.
- Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13 @ 15c turkey, 13c.

- Hay—Pugnet Sound timothy, \$14.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00.
- Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
- Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
- Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; irish, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.50 @ 4.00.
- Millet—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
- Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
- Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7 1/2 c; cows, 7c; mutton 7 1/2 c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9 @ 11c.

- Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2 c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2 c.
- Portland Market.
- Wheat—Wallia Walla, 53 @ 54c; Valley, nominal; Bluestem, 56c per bushel.
- Flour—Best grades, \$3.40; graham, \$2.60.
- Oats—Choice white, 45c; choice gray, 42c per bushel.
- Barley—Feed barley, \$15.50 brewing, \$16.50 bran.
- Millet—Bran, \$15.50 ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$17; chop, \$16 per ton.
- Hay—Timothy, \$12 @ 12.50; clover, \$7 @ 9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton.
- Butter—Fancy creamery, 45 @ 50c; store, 30c.
- Eggs—35c per dozen.
- Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12 1/2 c; Young America, 13c; new cheese 10c per pound.
- Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.75 @ 3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00 @ 2.50; geese, \$6.00 @ 8.00 doz; ducks, \$3.50 @ 5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12c per pound.
- Potatoes—50 @ 65c per sack; sweets, 1 1/2 c per pound.
- Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2 c per pound; parsnips, 85c; onions, \$1; carrots, 75c.
- Hops—New crop, 12 @ 14c per pound.
- Wool—Valley, 13 @ 14c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 12c; mohair, 25c per pound.
- Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2 c; dressed mutton, 6 1/2 @ 7c per pound.
- Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.75; light and feeders, \$5.00; dressed, \$6.00 @ 6.50 per 100 pounds.
- Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50 @ 4.00; cows, \$3.00 @ 3.50; dressed beef, 6 @ 7c per pound.
- Veal—Large, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c; small, 8 @ 8 1/2 c per pound.

- San Francisco Market.
- Wool—Spring—Nevada, 11 @ 13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 14c; Valley, 15 @ 17c; Northern, 9 @ 10c.
- Hops—Crop, 1900, 13 1/2 @ 17c.
- Butter—Fancy creamery 24 @ 25c; do seconds, 23c; fancy dairy, 21 @ 22c; do seconds, 20c per pound.
- Eggs—Store, 28c; fancy ranch, 30c.
- Millet—Bran—Middlings, \$16.50 @ 19.00; bran, \$13.00 @ 13.50.

Damage Caused by Floods and Rains.

Came by a Story, Afterward Decried, of a Serious Accident in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 28.—There have been various reports tonight about the Chesapeake & Ohio being washed out and trains running into rivers with all on board lost. There is no account in any of these reports. All the trains are accounted for, either at Marlinton or White Sulphur Springs, and the passengers on the delayed trains are being entertained at the hotels in the best manner possible. None of the bridges is washed out. The road has suffered much for a distance of about 30 miles between Marlinton and Mingo Junction, the most serious being the bridge near one of the Green hills, not far from White Sulphur Springs. The company will have a great number of men here both from the east and west tomorrow, and it is expected trains will run through tonight, as usual, although there is transferring during another day.

Floods in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Continuous rain for the past 48 hours has produced unprecedented floods in the Kanawha valley. Some 9,000 logs are gone out, taking with them the works of the two new Guyandotte railroad bridges south of Barrenville. The loss is \$25,000. The bridge of the Guyandotte valley railroad, completed to Salt Rock, a distance of 18 miles, has been almost ruined.

Rise in the Kanawhas.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 28.—The continuous rainfall of the past 48 hours has caused a rapid rise in all streams in this section of the state. The Kanawha has almost reached the danger zone here, and people in the lowlands are already moving out. The Kanawha at 9 o'clock tonight was 27.4 feet, and rising one-half foot per hour. At Kanawha Falls the river is 23.5 feet above stationary. The rainfall here for the 24 hours ending at 8 A. M. today was 2.4 inches.

Storm in Pennsylvania.

Delphi, Pa., Nov. 28.—This section of the country experienced a severe cold today. All of the mining plants based on low ground were compelled to close down this morning, and many residences in the lower parts of the town have four to six feet of water on the ground floors. The Beaver meadows are covered to a depth of three and a half feet for miles around. At Narrows creek, three miles east of here, the low-grade division of the Pennsylvania, a bridge was washed away last noon, stopping freight traffic and necessitating transfer of all passengers.

Murder of an Ohio Physician.

Marionville, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Dr. H. Hamilton, a prominent physician of this place, was shot today. Alfred Hamilton, 35 years of age, who had accused the doctor of causing the separation of his wife, is under arrest, charged with firing the fatal shot. No one saw the shot fired, and the physician died without making any statement. Dr. Hamilton left his residence after breakfast to go to his barn. He had passed within the line of some trees when a shot disturbed the silence. The moment later he staggered back toward the house, where he fell dead.

Fast Train Jumped the Track.

Corwall, Cal., Nov. 28.—The fast train jumped the track between Mendocino and Corwall this morning. The cause of the accident was a patched rail. This rail was only about five feet long. It flew out and dented the rails. Two colored cooks were the only ones seriously injured. The cars which left the track are complete wrecks. Enigneer Neff was running at terrific speed, trying to make up time, as the train was late.

Cigarmakers' Strike.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 28.—In spite of an agreement made last night to hold a general strike in abeyance until the International Cigar-Makers' Union could get together, the general strike was declared today. Nine local unions obeyed the order of the Trades' Assembly and refused to go to work. It is estimated that 1,400 men have answered the first call and are out.

Fire in Beatrice, Neb.

Beatrice, Neb., Nov. 28.—Fire today destroyed the brick block occupied by Anglo & Vandersale, general merchandise and other firms. Loss \$50,000.

Revolt in Somaliland.

Zanzibar, Nov. 28.—The Somalis have risen in Jubaland, a province of British East Africa. About 4,000 well-armed men are on the warpath. Sub-Commissioner Jenner, who has been on a tour inland with a small force, is said to have been attacked. His position is grave. It is doubtful whether he will be able to return safely to the seaport, Kismayn. Reinforcements from Mombasa have been sent to Kismayn.