

STORMS IN THE EAST

Damage Caused by Floods and Rains.

ONE OF A DISASTROUS TRAIN WRECK

Caused by a Story, Afterward Died, of a Serious Accident in West Virginia.

W. Va., Nov. 28.—There were various reports tonight about the Chesapeake & Ohio being washed out and trains running into water with all on board lost. There is nothing in any of these reports. All the trains are accounted for, either at Jefferson or White Sulphur Springs. The passengers on the delayed trains are being entertained at the hotel in the best manner possible. None of the bridges is washed away, the road has suffered much damage for a distance of about 30 miles, embankments being washed out and landslides, the most serious being landslide near one of the Green springs. The company will have reconstruction crews here both from the east and west tomorrow, and is expected trains will run through to-night, as usual, although there is no transferring during another day. Railroads are not the only sufferer in the district. The floods have done damage in this city and surrounding towns, and to the lumber trade here as well as to the crops.

Floods in West Virginia.

Guyandotte, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Con- tinuous rain for the past 48 hours has caused unprecedented floods in the Guyandotte valley. Some 9,000 logs have gone out, taking with them the works of the two new Guyandotte railroad bridges south of Barberville. The loss is \$25,000. The work of the Guyandotte valley railroad, not completed to Salt Rock, a distance of 11 miles, has been almost ruined.

Rise in the Kanawha.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 28.—The continuous rainfall of the past 48 hours caused a rapid rise in all streams in section of the state. The Kanawha has almost reached the danger line, and people in the lowlands are already moving out. The Kanawha at 8 o'clock tonight was 27.4 feet, rising one-half foot per hour. At Kanawha Falls the river is 23.6 feet stationary. The rainfall here for hours ending at 8 A. M. today was inches.

Storm in Pennsylvania.

Beaile, Pa., Nov. 28.—This section of the country experienced a severe storm today. All of the mining plants situated on low ground were compelled to close down this morning, and many houses in the lower parts of the town have four to six feet of water on ground floors. The Beaver meadows are covered to a depth of three and a quarter 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.

Marshall, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Dr. H. Hamilton, a prominent physician in this place, was shot today. Alfred, 35 years of age, who had accused Dr. Hamilton 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 barbershop within the line of some trees when a shot disturbed the silence, moment later he staggered back toward the house, where he fell dead.

Fast Train Jumped the Track.

Cornwall, Cal., Nov. 28.—The fast train jumped the track between Portlock and Cornwall this morning. The cause of the accident was a patched rail. This rail was only about five feet long. It flew out and dethatched the train. Two colored cooks were the only ones seriously injured. The cars which left the track are complete wrecks. Engineer 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 the general strike in abeyance until the committees for the Resistencia and 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 Regal & Vanarsdale, general merchants and other firms. Loss \$85,000.

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 Moombasa have been sent to Kismayn.

PHILIPPINE FORESTS.

Vast and Varied Timber Resources of Our Islands and Possessions.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The divisions of customs and Indian affairs of the war department have 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 by 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 yang-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, 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 Paracel. 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 Cayagan, in Luzon, there are more than 2,000,000 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 trunks 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 yang-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 carrioles, with the result that many tracts are left untouched.

BIG BARK ASHORE.

British Four-Masted Bark Potalloch Grounded on the Washington Coast.

South Bend, Wash., Nov. 29.—The British four-masted bark Potalloch, Captain Young, in ballast from Santa Catalina 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 Potalloch, 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 pronouncements at Marselles 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 reconcentration 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. R. 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 Larey, 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.

Loeiro 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 Sula, 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 413,536, 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 Bally 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 fat to separate. 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 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 effective 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.



HOME-MADE CHEESE PRESS.

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 wail 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 the

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 muddling 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 stools 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 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.

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