

TRAFFIC IN DANGER

FIGHTING ALONG THE LINE OF PANAMA RAILROAD.

State Department Receives Reliable Mail Advice—Revolutionists Attack Three Different Points on the Isthmus—A General Uprising Feared and Attack on Panama Expected.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The state department has received mail advices from three different quarters in Colombia, all showing revolutionary movements in progress and a rather serious condition of affairs. Both termini of the Panama railway route were heard from. Consul General Gudgeur writing from Panama as to a revolutionary attack on nearby towns, and Consul Malinos, at Colon, reporting that guerrilla fighting had been going on at different points between Colon and Panama. At the same time Minister Hart wrote from the capital of Colombia as to the arrest and imprisonment of prominent adherents of the ex-president.

Consul General Gudgeur, writing under date of July 29, reports that on July 26 and 27 about 75 revolutionists entered the towns of Gatun, Bohio and San Pablo, on the line of the Panama road, midway between Panama and Colon; made prisoners of the alcalde and several policemen, and retired to the mountains, taking with them 50 arms and all the provisions they could find. He says reports were current of revolutionary gatherings at other points, and an attack on Panama was feared. A general uprising seemed imminent, and the government was becoming alarmed at the situation. This is not the holding up of the train at Manasie, reported by him by cable, as that happened later, and did not result in any looting.

Although these letters have taken some time to come forward, yet they give the state department about the best and the only definite information that is to hand as to the condition of affairs.

The navy department received word today of the departure of the Iowa from Puget sound for San Francisco, whence she will go to Panama if her services are required there.

POISONED BY CANDY.

Attempt on the Life of Edward Newton, of Baker City.

Baker City, Aug. 14.—Ed Newton and Miss Anna George, both highly respected and widely known young people of this city, have been engaged to be married for some time. In July Mr. Newton received two threatening letters demanding that he cease all attentions to the young woman. No heed was paid to the letters. Last Sunday Newton was accosted on the street by a strange young man, who seemed to be from the country. After some conversation the stranger proffered a box and invited him to eat candy. He took several pieces and at once became violently ill. The physicians pronounced it a case of arsenical poisoning, and barely saved his life.

The fact as to the poisoning was suppressed until yesterday when Newton received another anonymous letter filled with filthy abuse and stating that as the candy did not finish him, they would get him yet unless he left town by tonight. Newton's attorney sent the letter to the postal authorities in Spokane for investigation. He believes he would recognize the man who gave him the poisoned candy if he ever saw the fellow again, and strict search for the criminal will be made. It is understood there are strong suspicions as to the identity of the author of the attempt at poisoning.

SAFE ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Shamrock II Reaches Sandy Hook After a Quick and Pleasant Trip.

Sandy Hook, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Shamrock II, Sir Thomas Lipton's second challenger for the America's cup, in tow of her consort, the big steam yacht Erin, arrived off Sandy Hook lightship shortly after 11 o'clock last night, and anchored for the night just inside the lightship half an hour later.

Beyond saying that the yacht had encountered fine weather neither Captain Matthews, of the Erin, nor Captain Sycamore, of the challenger, would give details of the trip.

As a matter of fact the Shamrock II's time is less than 14 days, counting her stop of one day at St. Michael, Azores, a day better than the time of the old Shamrock, which was far and away better than that of any former challenger.

Northwest Postoffices.

Washington, Aug. 14.—On August 31 the postoffice at Anidim, Linn county, Or., will be discontinued, mail for that point going to Gates. On the same date the office at Eaton, Alaska, will be discontinued, mail going to St. Michael.

Are After the Rebate on Gold.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 15.—An offer has been sent by the North American Transportation and Trading Company, of Dawson, to the provincial government to market all their gold here and make this the first and last port of call for their St. Michael steamers, if they are allowed the rebate of 1 per cent of royalty paid on gold in the Yukon, as offered to individual miners.

OBEYED BY 14,000.

Answer to Shaffer's General Strike Order—Sixty Thousand Men Now Out.

Pittsburg, Aug. 14.—The struggle for mastery between manufacturers and men in the steel strike is now fairly launched, and on the first show of strength advantage is with the former. The general strike order issued by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, has so far been obeyed by only about 14,000 men, according to the best figures obtainable here. The first two calls were answered by about 45,000 men, so that the total number now out in the neighborhood of 60,000. The strikers made gains here today over the showing of last night, and their prospects for further accessions at both McKeesport and Wheeling during the week are very favorable.

The action of the Amalgamated men at Chicago, Joliet and Bayview in refusing to come out, and their failure to secure any recruits in the Carnegie group throughout the Kiskiminetas valley, and in the big plants at Youngstown and Columbus, O., have been marked by disappointment to them. They are keeping up the fight, however, in a spirited manner, and claim that they have strength in reserve which will surprise their opponents. They assert that they have gained a foothold in the Carnegie mills in this city, and at the time desired the men will come out. They are pressing their advantage at McKeesport and Wheeling and their organizers are still at work in those towns. President Shaffer has decided to visit Wheeling, and will address a mass meeting of his followers. He plans to spend tomorrow here directing the fight and conferring with his associates as to plans for the future. An appeal for financial aid has been made to organized labor and to the general public, and it is expected the responses to it will be liberal.

CHINESE ON THE ISTHMUS.

United States Consul Gudgeur Will Protect Them.

Colon, Colombia, via Galveston, Aug. 13.—United States Consul General Hezekiah A. Gudgeur has publicly notified the Chinese that they are entitled to the protection of the United States consulate. He draws attention to the acts of violence committed against them in the recent insurgent raid along the railroad line, and expresses the hope that their rights as foreigners will in future be recognized and respected.

Washington, Aug. 13.—In assuring the Chinese on the isthmus that they are entitled to the protection of the United States consulate, Consul General Gudgeur is, in all probability, acting simply as a matter of courtesy to citizens of China resident there. There being no treaty between Colombia and China, the latter has no diplomatic or consular representative in that country. Several years ago the Chinese requested that the United States officers be authorized to look out for the interests of Chinese residents on the isthmus, and Consul General Gudgeur is doubtless acting in accordance with that request.

THE CUBAN PRESIDENCY.

General Gomez Suggests the Names of Palma and Maso.

Havana, Aug. 14.—General Maximo Gome has addressed a letter to the local committee of the National party, in Havana, declining to be a candidate for the presidency of Cuba, and suggesting the name of Senor Estrada Palma and Senor Maso as the best selections that could be made for the presidency and vice presidency.

"Let all Cubans agree upon this important matter," says General Gomez in his communication, "and Cuba will have a strong and stable government, entirely fitted to deal with the external relations in which Cuba will have to exist as a republic."

A movement backed by a number of revolutionary generals was started some time ago to endeavor to make Senor Palma the unanimous choice of the people for president. It is asserted that thus far Maso has declined to fall in with the plan as suggested by Gomez, as he relies upon the Negro vote to elect him president.

Kruger Intends to Come.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.—Mr. Kruger has received at Halversum a representative of the Holland Society of Chicago. He confirmed the rumor of his intention to visit the United States, but said he had not yet fixed the date, on account of possible events in Europe.

Death of Premier Christie.

Naples, Aug. 14.—Signor Crispi died at 7:45 o'clock last evening. He was surrounded by the members of his family and several intimate friends.

The news was immediately telegraphed to King Emmanuel and Queen Helena. The evening papers assert that the body will be conveyed to Palermo, where the municipality will arrange for a great public funeral. It is rumored that Signor Crispi's will authorizes a prominent Italian politician to examine his papers and to publish his memoirs.

Bomb Outrage at Troys.

Paris, Aug. 14.—A bomb was exploded this afternoon near the altar of the Church of St. Nizier at Troys, doing considerable damage to the 13th century windows, but not injuring any of the 100 children who, together with a priest, were in the sacred edifice at the time. A Spaniard has been arrested on suspicion of being the author of the outrage.

BIG STORM ON GULF

WIND BLEW SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR AT MOBILE.

Various Reports of Drowning in the Bay—Communication Destroyed in All Directions—No Report From Fort Morgan, Where Two Companies of Coast Artillery Are Stationed.

Mobile, Aug. 19.—The tropical storm, which has been raging for several days past, is believed to have been the severest in the vicinity of Mobile. The wind blew at the rate of 70 miles an hour for some time. Various reports of the drowning of men in the bay have reached here, but it is impossible to confirm them, owing to the complete demolition of communication. The yacht Ariel, bound for Fish river with a party of Mobile people on board, is reported to have pounded to pieces on the wharf at Batts, on the eastern shore of the bay. Nothing has been heard of the crew. The pleasure yacht Mayflower, of this city with a party of prominent people on board, reported as lost this morning, has been heard from. All on board found refuge on Cat island, but the boat was wrecked.

Nothing has been heard from Fort Morgan. Two companies of coast artillery are stationed there. The barracks undoubtedly received the full force of the blow. No communication can be had with any of the islands in Mississippi Sound, just outside the bay, 40 miles below here. All the news concerning the fate of the islanders must come by boat, and this is anxiously awaited.

Logging camps and mills have suffered considerable loss by the backing of booms. Sawlogs and squared timber drifted into Mobile all day, much of it coming up on Royal street, three blocks from the water front. Much damage was done in Mobile in the way of uprooting trees, unroofing houses and topping over chimneys. The power houses of the electric railway were flooded, and electric car service was shut down for several hours. All business in the wholesale district was suspended. Care had been taken to elevate lower floor goods upon temporary platforms and the grocer suffered little loss. The grain men were caught to some extent.

The tracks of the Louisville & Nashville Southern, and Mobile & Ohio pass through Commerce street, and were under water, traffic being stopped entirely. The Mobile & Ohio is operating trains from Whistler, 10 miles out, and the Louisville & Nashville received one train during the afternoon. A small schooner laden with resin for New Orleans overturned at the resin wharf.

THREE NEW DESTROYERS.

The Whipple, Truxton and Worden Successfully Launched at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Aug. 17.—Three additions to the United States Navy were christened and launched at the shipyards of the Maryland Steel Company here this afternoon. They are torpedo-boat destroyers and will be known hereafter by the names of Whipple, Truxton and Worden.

The ceremonies attendant upon the launching took place in the presence of a large assemblage of handsome women and distinguished men, including government, state and city officials, officers in both army and navy, and civilians of prominence. When all was in readiness for the launching, Miss Isabella Truxton, of Norfolk, Va., took her place at the bow of the boat of that name; Miss Elsie Pope, of St. Paul, Minn., at the bow of the Whipple, and Miss Millie B. Worden at the bow of the Worden. As each boat in its turn slid from the ways into the waters of the Patuxent, the bottles were broken over the bows, the names were spoken by the sponsors and the usual cheering and handclapping and waving of hats and handkerchiefs took place, accompanied by the din of steam whistles of the factories in the vicinity.

War Department Uneasy.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Some uneasiness is felt at the war department concerning the military posts at Mobile bay, especially at Fort Morgan, where the Eighth and Ninth companies of coast artillery are stationed. Fort Morgan and the military posts are on a sand spit about 13 feet above tide. No reports have been received at the department concerning these posts. The two batteries consist of about 106 men each.

The Floods in Arizona.

Tucson, Ariz., Aug. 17.—The Santa Cruz River has reached the foot of Congress street, overflowing the valley for a mile. Severe storms have visited Southern Arizona almost daily for the past 10 days. Railroads from Sonora and Bisbee connecting with the Southern Pacific are paralyzed. A large bridge was washed away near Fairbank, on the Arizona & New Mexico Railroad. A body was seen floating down the river, followed by a buggy. A storm which was almost a cyclone visited Tucson this week, tearing off several roofs and demolishing the gas works.

Germany Will Send Warships.

Berlin, Aug. 19.—The South American difficulty is attracting much attention here. The German cruiser Vineta left Bahia, Brazil, August 12 for Trinidad, where she will await orders. The Tageblatt says the German cruiser Niobe is going to Caribbean waters after the autumn maneuvers, and will remain there permanently. It is also expected that the German cruiser Geier will go to the Caribbean sea.

DO NOT EXPECT TOO MUCH.

Worry, Trouble and Wrinkles Come Because of a Certain Disposition.

A woman who looked far younger than her years was asked the reason for her youth and for the buoyant spirit she showed on every occasion.

Her explanation, given after a moment's thought, was a very simple one. "I believe," she said, "it is because I never expect too much of people."

"Blessed are those who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed," said Jennie Carlyle in one of her pessimistic moods; but "Blessed are those who do not expect too much," has an entirely different ring, and is a good, wholesome maxim for the regulation of one's life.

A large amount of worry and trouble comes from our too great expectations of people. We expect too much of our children, for example. They must be gifted, beautiful, obedient, little compendiums of all the virtues, and if they are not all this we think bitter things and sow wrinkles and gray hairs and ill-health for ourselves. What right have we to expect so much of our own children? Blessed is the parent who looks tolerantly and philosophically on the faults of his children, and who realizes that he has no right to expect too much of children as long as the law of heredity holds good. Unless we ourselves are gifted, beautiful and obedient to the will of somebody else, we have no right to expect such perfections of our children, says the Ladies' World.

The housekeeper expects too much of her servants, and she grows old and worn and ill-natured and unlovely in the disappointments that she encounters every time she crosses the kitchen threshold. She expects order, cleanliness, regularity and scientific cookery from a so-called untrained Bridget or Dinah, and because she does not realize her expectations she develops into a domestic pessimist.

Not till we reach the golden age of co-operative housekeeping may we expect to find the high virtues of cleanliness, order and scientific knowledge embodied in our cooks; so we might as well lower our expectations and take the needless strain from our tired nerves.

Marriage is declared a failure, chiefly because man expects a mere woman to exhibit the perfections of an angel, and woman expects a mere man to live on the lofty plane of a demigod.

Blessed are the bride and groom who do not expect too much of each other. Their way is not likely to lead to the divorce court, and it may branch out in the direction of the kingdom of heaven.

But what has become of all our high ideals and all our "high hopes and high desires," as the poet says? Well, if we must have these, let us have them for ourselves alone. Exercise a healthy toleration toward other people, but hold up the highest possible standard for our precious selves. We shall be perfectly safe in doing this, for we are not likely to grow cross, pessimistic and prematurely old in worrying over our own shortcomings.—Boston Herald.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A handy baitbox for fishermen is formed of a tin box with a rubber diaphragm across the top, having a slit through which the fingers can enter and which closes when they are withdrawn.

To assist in placing a sheet of paper in a type-writer the roller is fitted with a pair of clamping jaws across its face to grip the paper when the edge of it is placed against a flange at the back, thus adjusting the paper in an accurate position.

Floors can be quickly scrubbed by a new machine which has a flat brush set on a vertical revolving shaft, to which motion is imparted by a gear-wheel which runs on the floor, thus turning the brush rapidly as the scrubber rolls over the floor.

Railroad cars can be moved on sidings and switches without the aid of an engine by using a newly patented device consisting of a frame to be attached to the ties ahead of the car, holding a reel on which a rope is wound to pull the car along.

A Western man has patented a stone-sawing machine which has two endless cutting cables driven by a motor, and held taut across the stone by a sliding carriage to which a weighted rope is attached, the cutting cables being guided across the stone by grooved wheels set in a frame.

Bicycle racers can be assisted in spurring by a new saddle post, which is set in a socket to slide freely, being held up by a spring which depresses when the weight of the rider's body is dropped onto the saddle, allowing a gear surface at the bottom of the post to come in contact with a wheel mounted on the crankshaft, and increase its speed by forcing the wheel around.

An Aristocratic Entomologist.

Among illustrious personages with queer fads must be numbered Prince Luitpold of Bavaria. His collection of beetles is the most extensive and complete in the world, and the Prince is a skilled entomologist, deeply versed in the habits of ants, bees, moths, flies, earwigs and the insect world generally.

It Takes Time.

Miss Weston—And have you played much golf, Mr. Jones?
Mr. Jones—Well—er, no, can't say I've played much, but I've walked round the links several times in these clothes, and I'm beginning to understand the language.—London King.

Professional Advice.

Miss Oldham—Doctor, how shall I prevent my hair from becoming gray?
Doctor (gruffly)—Go lock yourself in your room and dye.



FARMERS' CORNER.

Unfulfilled Prophecy.

We have been re-reading the prophecy of Mr. C. Wood Davis, issued about ten years ago, in which he said that as in 1880 the United States exported enough of grain, hay and cotton to supply 6,645,000 people in other countries, and in 1885 enough to supply 4,300,000, that by 1895 we should have to buy food and cotton for 380,000 of our own people at home, and in 1900 enough for 5,475,000. We said then that we had no faith in his figures, and that we believed the cultivation of some of the then unimproved land and better methods of production would enable us to feed and clothe our population and have a surplus for other nations not only in 1900, but for many a decade after that. We are thankful that we have lived to find that in 1900 our exports of agriculture products not only grain, hay and cotton, but many other things have not decreased in value or amount below the amount we sent out in 1885 and 1890, but have made a handsome increase, and it will yet be many years before all our available land will be tilled or grazed, and many more before we shall have reached our largest capacity of production. The average crops as reported by the last census are far from being one-half, and are scarcely one-third of what good farmers call a good crop. Figures are deceiving sometimes.—New England Homestead.

How to Catch the Curculio.

A Kansas experiment station bulletin says that the curculio has been controlled successfully by jarring the trees in early morning and collecting the insects in the curculio catcher. The can

Below the Canvas into which the insects fall is partially filled with kerosene.

A sheet with the seam ripped half the length to permit its being readily placed around the tree is a cheap and effective substitute for the catcher here figured. When the sheet is used, the insects should be collected in another receptacle after jarring each tree.



A CURCULIO CATCHER.

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Plants Poisonous to Animals.

The bulletin from the Montana Experiment Station gives a list of fourteen species of plants which are known or strongly suspected of poisoning animals. Among them are the lupines, which killed 100 out of 200 bucks fed on hay, and in 1898 some 2,000 sheep from eating ripe lupine on the range. The trouble seems to be in the ripe or nearly ripe seed. The purple and tall larkspur killed 40 cattle in the Gallatin Valley when other plants were covered with snow; acornite, water hemlock and nightshade have proved poisonous to both man and beast. In 1898, a dairyman had a field of oats so badly smutted that he cut them for hay instead of letting the grain ripen. Out of 30 cows which were given one feed of it, 12 died within 18 hours having both gastric and cerebral trouble. Ergot on native grasses is claimed to have killed a number of horses in from six to eight hours, the muscles of the throat being paralyzed first, and then the whole body paralyzed. Strychnine and whisky seem to be the only remedy having effect. It is better to avoid feeding ergot or smut on any grass or grain.—Exchange.

Farm Fences.

Bad fences have been a trouble to every rural community from the earliest history to the present day. Neighborhood rows and feuds and aggravating litigation and even bloodshed have resulted from defective fences. Wood fences, whether of rails, poles or boards, are a standing menace to the public peace wherever they exist, and but little better is a wire fence that does not effectively serve its purpose. There are nowadays a large number of patterns of wire fences ready made and sold in rolls ready to be unrolled and nailed to posts. Some of these are good, and some are better, and some are almost perfect. A really good wire fence may cost more to begin with than a wooden one, but on account of its durability alone it is far cheaper.

Cabbages as Stock Food.

The value of the cabbage as food for stock may be summed up as strong in two points, the large amount that can be grown upon an acre of soil and its succulence, which makes it a milk-producing food easily digested. But it requires strong soil and good cultivation, does not keep well for winter use unless pitted where it will be frozen until spring, and even then having but a short season, while it stumps and any decayed leaves are fed it is almost impossible to prevent it imparting a rank, unpleasant flavor to the milk and butter, or even to the meat, unless its use is discontinued two or three weeks before the slaughtering. As regards the

nutritive value Professor Johnston in Agricultural Chemistry estimated seventy pounds of cabbage to have about the same value as four pounds of oil cake, twelve pounds of pea straw, sixteen pounds clover hay, twenty pounds of meadow hay, 110 pounds of oat straw or 120 pounds of turnips.

This last we think he bases upon the flat or English turnip, which are not as nutritious as the rutabaga. The value of the cabbages, as of the roots, is best found when a small amount is given along with coarse, dry fodder and a limited amount of grain.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Destroying English Sparrows.

A paper published in New South Wales, Australia, tells how farmers destroy English sparrows out there. They make a double coop and put one or more fowl or chickens in one compartment, leaving the other empty. When feeding they scatter a little wheat in the empty compartment, which is soon found by the sparrows. After about a week they soak the wheat in vinegar and sugar. After the sparrows become accustomed to this, they add a little strychnine to the vinegar and sugar, and allow the wheat to soak about twelve hours, then dry it and scatter it in the empty coop. One or two grains is enough to finish any sparrow, and if it is given every day at the same place in the same way, and dead birds removed if any die in the coop, hundreds of them may be destroyed, but if the dead are left it may frighten away the others.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Start Horses Slowly.

When the horse has been fed and is taken out to work, it should be started in to labor rather easily to get the most work at the least inconvenience to the horse. The reason for this is not hard to find. It is simply that during the feeding time the organs are getting themselves into condition for digestion and are possibly even digesting the feed. A large quantity of blood is called away from the other members and is poured into the vessels about the stomach. This blood must all be withdrawn when the horse begins to work and be supplied to the muscular organs where it is most needed. This change cannot be done all at once. It requires a little time for the blood to reach the physical demands. If the blood has time to make the change by moderate starting all will be well. If not, then there is a temporary exhaustion from which it may require hours to recover entirely.

Running Farm Machinery.

No man can be considered an expert in running farm machinery unless he attends to certain points in managing the machines. First, keep every joint and bearing well oiled. Next see that all parts which are liable to collect dust are brushed clean at least every time the team is unhitched, and see then that every nut and bolt is in place and holding the parts snugly. Not only that, but if a rattle is heard when at work, investigate at once and stop it, even if it is necessary to unhitch the team to make it safe to work on it. Keep all cutting parts clean and sharp, and see that the draft is just right to be as easy as possible for both team and machine. The man who does all this will accomplish good work and not injure team or machine.

Clover Bloat.

Clover bloat can always be prevented by keeping the cattle off the clover while it is wet with rain or dew. The usual cause of death when an animal is bloated is congestion of the lungs from pressure of the stomach against them. The flesh of such animal should be darker in color from the stoppage of blood in the small vessels than the flesh of an animal butchered, but I do not believe it would poison any one to eat the flesh of such animals. The best remedy for clover bloat is to make an opening in the upper part of the left flank with a pocketknife and thrust the fingers into the opening. Then the gas will escape at the sides of the finger. Or use some hollow tube to put into the opening.

Black Tongue in Cattle.

Black tongue is one of the forms of anthrax. The tongue turns black, and the animal dies in a few hours. It is contagious and infectious and is incurable, and all carcasses should be burned. If it appears in a herd of stock, the well ones should be vaccinated with anthrax vaccine and not blackleg vaccine.

Notes About Fruit.

In the market buyers sometimes prefer small but fully ripened strawberries to larger ones picked too green.

The grape is considered the most healthful of all fruits. Every one who has a garden, a yard or a wall can grow grapes.

In starting a young orchard look after the trees often, and wherever a limb is found crossing another limb cut it out.

Plum trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, but it should be weaker than for apples, or it will burn the foliage.

Apple, pear and plum trees should be planted in every poultry yard. They will afford shade for the fowls and the poultry will destroy many insects.

Plum trees do not generally require as much pruning as apple trees. Pruning should be done as early in the spring as possible, before the sap starts.

There is no section of country where so many varieties of every kind of fruit will not do well. Experiment with fruit until you find varieties suited to your locality.

Most plums should be picked for market a few days before they are thoroughly ripe. Even for home use they are better just before they are perfectly ripe.—Germantown Telegraph.