

BURNED IN A MINE

DAMAGE IS LARGE AND FLAMES CANNOT BE CHECKED.

Twelve Men Have Been Lost—They Entered to Subdue the Fire and Could Not Get Back—Pit Lamp the Cause of the Disaster—The Mine May Be Ruined and Survivors Deprived of Employment.

Nanaimo, B. C., Oct. 2.—Curtain Extension mine No. 2 caught fire from a pit lamp at noon. The fire extended to the woodwork and was caught by an indraft and carried through the mine. The men were warned and all got out safely. Twelve men who entered to subdue the flames never came back. Three others went after them. Then a rescue party was formed. They were driven out by fire and smoke, one of them unconscious. Then the fire attacked No. 3, which is connected with No. 2. Several slight explosions then occurred. Smoke poured out of all the entrances. Flames from No. 2 shot up into the air. All hope for the men in the mine is abandoned. The mine is probably ruined. No water is available, and there is no way of extinguishing the fire except by closing up the entrance, which might cause a terrible explosion. It is feared that hundreds of men will be thrown out of work.

Premier Dunsmuir, president of the Wellington Coal company, which operates the mines, left the royal reception at Victoria and started for the scene on a special engine. This is the fourth disaster in the mines here this year.

MADE FULL CONFESSION.

Benjamin J. Goe the Man Who Killed McIntyre at Chehalis, Wash.

Chehalis, Wash., Oct. 2.—By clever detective work the murderer of Edward McIntyre has been run to earth, and he now rests in the Kalama county jail, having made a full confession of the shooting. Benjamin J. Goe is the man who was arrested for the crime, and who has admitted that he is the guilty man. He was taken into custody by Sheriff Huntington at Winlock, a few miles from the Patterson hop yard at Olesqua, where the murder took place. Detective Sam Simmons, of Portland, was the leading spirit in the forces that have been working on the case. He arrived last week and went quietly to work. The one fact more than any other that led to Goe's arrest was the discovery of the bullet and the hole made by one of the shots fired by him the evening of the murder. The detective and his assistants surveyed the line of this shot and found that it could have come from nowhere else than Goe's doorway. With this evidence to support their suspicions, the authorities determined to arrest all the members of the Goe family. This was done. Warrants were sworn out in Kelso, and the whole family was corralled on Sunday evening.

BOER MATTER DECIDED.

The Hague Tribunal Will Not Assume the Initiative in Intervention in Any Form.

London, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Brussels says that the council of The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration has unanimously decided that the question of the assuming the initiative in arbitration or intervention in any form in regard to the South African war must be definitely abandoned. The decision, it is stated, probably accounts for the fact that the date of the meeting of the council to consider the appeal of the Boer representatives in Europe had not been fixed, and it is not likely that such a meeting will take place for a considerable time.

Young Girl Burned to Death.

Lunda, Utah, Oct. 2.—Yesterday morning while the 7-year-old daughter of Lorenzo Davis, of Quitchapa, Utah, was trying to make a cup of coffee on the kitchen stove, her dress caught fire. Her little brother, after vainly attempting to quench the flames, ran to the barn for his mother. When the mother reached the house the little girl's clothes had all been burned from the body and the flesh burnt in a terrible manner. The little girl asked her mother to pray for death, and while the mother prayed the child died in great agony.

Boers Attack a Garrison.

Durban, Natal, Oct. 2.—A force of 1,000 Boers, commanded by Gen. Botha, made an attack which lasted all day September 26, on Portitola, on the border of Zululand. The burghers were finally repulsed, but at a heavy cost to the garrison, whose losses were an officer and 11 men killed and 5 officers and 38 men wounded. In addition 63 men are missing, of which number many are believed to have been killed or wounded. The Boer Commandant Opperman and 19 burghers were killed.

Capital and Labor in Assam.

London, Oct. 2.—The Simla correspondent of the Times reports that the Assam tea planters will probably present a memorial embodying a request for the appointment of a commission to consider the present relations between capital and labor in Assam. There is said to be no chance of any definite evolving from the controversy between the planters and the chief commissioner for the province.

PRO-BOERS IN BERMUDA.

Aided Dutch Prisoners of War to Escape from the British Camps.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 3.—The pro-Boers in Bermuda are excelling themselves over the escape of some prisoners of war whom they made very effort to aid in their attempts to regain their freedom. Last Saturday night three men—a nephew of the late Commandant Joubert, Alfred Martinus Joubert, and two brothers, named Indemar—made their escape from the prison at Darrell's Island and swam over to the Princess hotel, where they dressed themselves in clothing carried over, tied in bundles, on a plank. Then, making their way to a livery stable in Hamilton, they hired a trap and drove to the residence of Dr. Outerbridge, at Bailey's bay, and then retired to a place of concealment in the neighborhood. The search continued for two days and nights, soldiers, sailors, military and civilians taking part in it, before the men were captured. The affair has caused great excitement here, not merely because the men succeeded in making an escape, but because of the apparent exhibition of the pro-Boer spirit here.

CABLE TO PHILIPPINES.

Proposed Scheme of John W. Mackay is Discussed at a Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Five of eight members of the cabinet were present at today's meeting. The principal subject discussed was that of a cable to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines. A proposal has been made to lay a commercial cable from San Francisco to connect these islands, and the question under discussion was whether, under our peace treaty with Spain, the United States could authorize or in any way encourage the laying of such a cable by private persons. The question now at issue is whether permission to land the proposed cable at Manila or some other Philippine port would be a violation of the terms of the Paris treaty. The attorney general will prepare a statement for the president covering all the questions involved.

STRIKE ON SCRANTON ROAD.

Line Covering the Entire Lackawanna Valley is Completely Tied Up.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 3.—The strike of the employes of the Scranton railroad company is now on, covering the entire Lackawanna Valley from Pittsburg to Forest City. Not a car started. The men refused to accept the offer of Gen. Manager Stillman to leave the question involved in the discharge of the two Carbonate conductors to the arbitration of Bishop Hoban, or one of the priests of the diocese whom he might name, because the offer did not give the employes the representation they demanded. Nearly 600 men are involved in the strike. Besides the reinstatement of the men discharged, the men demand the forming of a new agreement in place of the one they claim has been violated by the company, and a uniform scale of 20 cents per hour.

Defeat of Invaders Confirmed.

Colon, Oct. 3.—Arrivals here from the coast bring no news from Rio Hacha, but they confirm the news previously cabled to the Associated Press of the defeat of the Venezuelan invaders at the peninsula of Goajira by Colombian troops, unassisted by Venezuelan invaders. Several guns, some mitrailleuses and rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. After this defeat, the Indians who inhabited Goajira captured the returning Venezuelians, among the prisoners being three Venezuelan rebel chiefs. The invaders lost many killed. General Orbis, who formerly served under General Alban, was also killed.

Costa Rica's Neutrality.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Referring to news in regard to the Colombian revolution in which it is said that the liberal party has organized in San Jose, Costa Rica, for the purpose of carrying on the revolution now in progress in Colombia, the Costa Rican minister states that his government has observed and will strictly observe the laws of neutrality.

Oil in the Kitchen Stove.

Pittsburg, Oct. 3.—As a result of using oil to hurry along the kitchen fire, Mrs. Barbara Sturgent is dead, her husband and their son are dying, and two other children are very badly burned. The Sturgents lived in a tenement house. The building caught fire and other families had to be rescued by firemen.

Textile Workers May Strike.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 3.—At a meeting here today of the textile council at which every union in this city was represented it was unanimously agreed to order a strike effective October 7, if the manufacturers refused to grant the 5 per cent increase in wages demanded recently.

Disorders in Yangtze Province.

London, Oct. 3.—"Disorders have arisen in the Yangtze province, owing to the ravages of the floods and the diversion of the relief funds by corrupt officials," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard. "These threaten to culminate in rebellion. The situation is very grave and the local authorities have been ordered to raise troops and place the districts in a state of defense."

DISASTER AT SAMAR

FORTY-EIGHT AMERICANS WERE KILLED BY FILIPINOS.

Attacked While at Breakfast—Only 24 Members of the Company Escaped, and Eleven Were Wounded—Entire Supply of Stores and Ammunition Captured by the Insurgents.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The war department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Chaffee: "Manila, Sept. 30.—Adjutant General, Washington: Hughes reports the following from Basey, Southern Samar: 'Twenty-four men, in Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, wounded, have just arrived from Balangiga, remainder of the company killed. Insurgents secured all the company supplies and all rifles except 12. Company was attacked on morning of Sept. 28; company 72 strong.' 'CHAFFEE'."

The news of the disastrous fight was sent promptly by General Hughes, commanding in that island, to General Chaffee at Manila, and by him transmitted to the war department. It reached the department during the early hours today, and Adjutant General Corbin, realizing its importance, at once made it public, after sending a copy to the White House.

The news created a sensation in official circles. It was the first severe reverse that has occurred for a long time. Still, the officials were not unprepared for the news of just this character from Samar, in which the revolution started by Aguinaldo still continues. Samar is a country about as large as the state of Ohio and the American forces of occupation number in all between 2,000 and 2,500 men. They are distributed among various posts in the island, a large number being located at the more important centers.

Spain never made any effort to occupy Samar and it has only been for probably three months past that the United States has undertaken that work. The latest report made by General Hughes to the war department was that the number of insurgent rifles in the island aggregated about 300.

The Filipinos carried on a guerrilla warfare and operations against them were difficult.

The disaster to Company C of the Ninth Infantry occurred it is believed while it was engaged in an expedition to clear the country of roving bands of these insurgents. Immediately on receipt of the dispatch Adjutant General Corbin cabled General Chaffee to send a complete report of the fight and a list of the casualties.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

Attempt to Tie Up the Chicago Elevated Road Was a Failure.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The strike on the South Side Elevated road was practically declared off. Believing that they would not be able to force the officials of the company to grant the concession demanded, members of the employe's union began deserting the ranks of the strikers and asking to be reinstated. The strike leaders will not admit that their forces are weakening. The company moved trains during the day with little difficulty. A large iron bar which is presumed to have been placed on the rails by strikers nearly caused serious accident to one of the trains tonight. The cars were loaded to overflowing and several persons were more or less injured in the panic that attended the smashup.

A New Counterfeit.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The treasury department has issued a warning that a new counterfeit \$5 silver certificate is in circulation. It is of the series of 1899, check letter B, plate number 37, and bears the portrait of Indian chief "One-papa." The counterfeit is printed from photo etched plates of fair workmanship, on good quality of paper, bearing lines in imitation of the silk fiber of the genuine.

Auto Frightened the Bulls.

Paris, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Bayonne to the Figaro describes a bull fight that occurred there yesterday, in which an automobile replaced the horse of the picador. The novelty drew an enormous crowd, but seven bulls in succession turned tail and fled at the sight of the automobile.

Boston Freight Handlers' Strike.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The strike of the express drivers of transportation firms bids fair to cause serious complications unless a speedy settlement is reached. One more attempt to reach an adjustment of the trouble will be made tomorrow and in case of failure the officers of the transportation trades council composed of freight clerks, truckmen and general merchandise handlers have been empowered to call out every member of their various organizations. This decision was reached today at a special meeting.

In Behalf of Miss Stone.

Constantinople, Oct. 1.—C. M. Dickinson, United States consul general here, has made representations to the Bulgarian government with a view of securing the release of Miss Stone and her companions who were captured by brigands September 3. It is reported that a number of members of the Bulgarian-Macedonian revolutionary committee have been arrested on evidence implicating them in the abduction.

VENEZUELA IN A BAD WAY.

No Payments Made on Indebtedness for Three Years—People Are Suffering.

Caracas, Venezuela, via Williamstad and Colon, Oct. 2.—The financial condition of Venezuela is best exemplified by the fact that the republic has not paid interest on its foreign or internal indebtedness for the past 38 months. Only two or three importing houses at Caracas are paying expenses, business is practically limited to needed foodstuffs, many important orders have been countermanded, extreme lack of confidence prevails in business circles, and the immediate future contains nothing promising. The general expectation is that the financial situation will become worse before it can improve. The war rumors have decreased imports and the government is getting into more severe straits to find money to meet the extraordinary expense incident to maintaining the army on the frontier. Among the people the suffering from the hard times is greater. The salaries of all the government civil employes have been cut in half, but even this is not now paid.

Since the reverses at Guajira, the government has been transferring its attention to the San Cristobal country, south of Maracaibo, and is sending arms, men and 750,000 rounds of ammunition from Caracas to Barquisimeto, where the interior forces are converging. The feeling of the country against President Castro is growing stronger every day. The country's discontent at General Castro's dictatorship is evidenced by many comparatively insignificant signs, but they plainly foreshadow a growing revolution. A rupture between Colombia and Venezuela would give the revolutionary element the desired chance to attack the government. The president recognizes discontent existings and is taking measures to meet whatever revolutionary exigencies may arise.

OCTOBER 8 IS THE LIMIT

Brigands Fix That Date—\$100,000 is the Price of Miss Stone's Release.

Constantinople, Oct. 4.—The brigands who carried off Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Miss Teika, a Bulgarian lady, have fixed October 8 as the limit of time for the payment of the ransom, \$100,000, demanded for Miss Stone's release. The hiding place of the brigands has not yet been discovered, and the delay accorded by the abductors is taken to indicate that they consider their retreat quite secure.

Abductor of Miss Stone.

New York, Oct. 4.—The report from Sofia mentioned by the Vienna correspondent of the Telegraph throws a new light on the abduction of Miss Stone, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. There is every reason to believe that the chief of the band which carried the woman off to the mountains was Bous Sarafou, the former president of the Macedonian committee at Sofia.

SWEATED OUT OF HIM.

Missouri Man Confessed That He Killed His Sister and Her Suitor.

DeSoto, Mo., Oct. 2.—After being sweated eight hours, William Greenhill tonight made a confession to Prosecuting Attorney Williams, in which he says his brother, Daniel Greenhill, killed his sister, Mrs. Sadie Uren, and her suitor, John Meloy. The confession says that the brothers objected to Meloy's attentions to their sister because he was a spendthrift, and wanted to marry Mrs. Uren for her money. On the night of the murder, Saturday last, Daniel entered the room of Mrs. Uren, according to the confession, and found the woman sitting on Meloy's lap. In a fit of rage, Greenhill grabbed a hatchet and sunk it into the head of Meloy, after which he brained his sister. He then took a revolver from Meloy's pocket and fired into the wounds he had inflicted with the hatchet.

First Locomotive Engineer Dead.

New York, Oct. 7.—Wood Benson, 95 years old, is dead at the almshouse here. He went to Bellevue hospital on June 25, suffering from a scalp wound, and asked for treatment. At the hospital it was found that his general health was poor, and as he had no friends to whom he could refer, and no home, he was sent to the almshouse. At that institution Benson told the keepers that he was the first locomotive engineer to run on regular trips in America. He also related many anecdotes of his experiences in railroading and gave the names of several prominent men who had, he said, been close friends of his. When he died some of the men mentioned as living in Washington were communicated with and they at once sent word that they would bury the body.

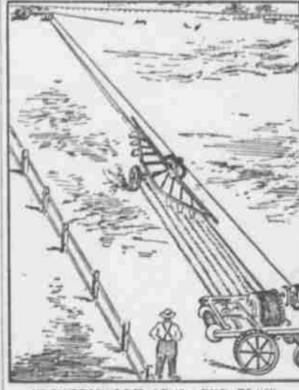
Boer Prisoners Willing to Swear Allegiance.

London, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Colombo says that Sir Jose Ridgeway, the governor of the island, has announced that 200 of the Boer prisoners in Ceylon have expressed their willingness to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward. The prisoners not only desire to take the oath, but also wish to enlist in the British army. They are willing to serve anywhere but in South Africa.



For Western Farmers.

The up-to-date farmer with a large acreage finds it slow work to plow his fields with the old single plow of the past, and so he utilizes the electric current and multiplies the number of plowshares to suit himself. In the West this is practically a necessity, on account of the large size of the fields and the cost of labor and teams. Our illustration shows a convenient form of motor plow which has been designed by Conrad Meissner of Fredericksburg, Germany. It consists of two electric motors operating winding drums on separate carriages, which may be placed at any required distance apart, only one motor being connected with the main feed wire. To supply power to



ELECTRICALLY OPERATED PLOW.

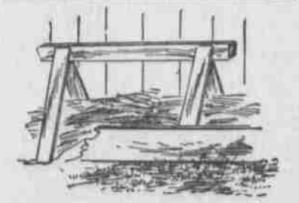
The second motor a feed cable lying parallel with the traction cable is readjusted at every trip of the plow to follow the latter down the field. The mechanism is so adjusted that when once set in motion the apparatus practically operates itself, moving the carriages forward at the beginning of each trip to bring the plowshares in position for the next row of furrows. The plows are attached to a two-wheeled truck, which is pulled back and forth across the field, moving forward at the end of each set of furrows as long as the power is turned on.

Growing Rye Profitably.

In sections of the country where wheat was formerly an important crop, rye has largely taken its place. The best method of growing rye is to seed it with timothy in the fall, and follow it with clover the next spring. This is the plan used where rye is in the regular rotation after corn and oats. To get the best results the seed should be sown thinly on fairly good soil. The time of sowing usually being early in September, never later than the middle of the month. If the soil is rich and in good shape, one and one-half bushels of seed per acre drilled in is sufficient. On land that is poor, a bushel and three pecks is usually used in seeding. Rye straw brings good prices in the market, and as the grain is less likely to be injured by insects than wheat, and can be grown on soil too poor for wheat, it can be used to advantage in feeding for certain stock. It is not particularly good for cows, as it seemingly injures the quality of the butter. It is excellent food for swine, and to a moderate extent for poultry. While it has no particular value as a legume, rye is valuable to turn under for green manuring.—Exchange.

The Movable Manger.

When stock is fed in the field, as it is oftentimes convenient to do, a number of movable managers will be found very useful. A horse such as is used by carpenters is constructed of light wood and a light board eight by twelve inches wide nailed to the legs on each side of the horse. This leaves sufficient space between the board and the top bar of the horse for any animal to get his head in and feed. There is no need of having any bottom to this manger unless the feeding is done in some place where it is wet. Of course, if the feeding is done against a fence or



A MOVABLE MANGER.

the side of a building or wall, it will be necessary to attach the board on that side of the horse.—Indianapolis News.

Heavy Fertilizing.

While some of the experiment stations have reported that in testing different amounts of fertilizer per acre for potatoes they have found the profitable limit to be about 1,500 pounds, there is a farmer on Long Island who claims that it is profitable for him to use 3,000 pounds per acre. He claims that he was forced to it by the difficulty of getting enough of stable manure and the high price of it. He found it would cost about the same for the 3,000 pounds of fertilizer as for the manure he usually bought, and he decided to try one acre. Now he uses about twenty-five tons a year besides

all the manure made on the farm. He uses it on the potatoes, and then follows them with wheat one year, grass two years, corn one year. These all without fertilizer excepting that put on the potatoes. After five years rotation the land is ready for potatoes again. Each year about four acres of the potato ground is sown to rye, and the next year that is sown with turnips and carrots. His crops sold one year were 4,500 bushels of potatoes, 4,000 bushels of turnips, 400 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of rye, 1,800 bushels of corn, ten tons of carrots, ten tons of rye straw, eighty tons of hay, beside some tons of rye straw and several more of corn fodder. Upon a farm out in a section where one would think it necessary to grow principally market garden crops, he is growing upon commercial fertilizers alone such crops as one might grow on a farm remote from markets, or even from railroads, that he need not sell until he is ready to go to market, as even the potatoes can be kept for weeks and others for months if necessary, and he finds it successful farming.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Value of Abandoned Farms.

Every once in a while communications come from farmers in the West and South, who, for reasons of their own, desire to return to the Eastern States. They have read about the abandoned farms in New England and New York, and seem to think that if they could obtain one of these farms at little or no cost, their future would be assured. In many cases these abandoned farms are simply land that is worn out, or too stony to be worked to advantage with the modern farm crops. In nearly every case the vital objection to these farms is their distance from market. The great majority of them are located miles from a railroad or a market, which can only be reached over very rough and little traveled roads. Some of these farms are capable of being made profitable, but the expense of marketing the crops is so great that it is a question if it would pay any one to take up one of these places. Gradually, the increase in the number of trolley roads throughout the Eastern States is bringing these farms within easy access of markets, and as soon as these roads become a reality, the farms quickly disappear from the market. Any farmer who is located within reasonable distance of a good market, and who can reach it readily, had best stay where he is. Of course, if he is in a position to buy an improved farm better located than the one he at present occupies, that is a different matter, but as for taking up one of these abandoned farms, it would be like going from the frying pan into the fire.—Indianapolis News.

The Red Poll Cow.

The Red Poll is coming and will fill an important place with the farmers who keep a few cows, milk them and



RED POLL COW.

grow their calves. While of quite a different type, yet the Red Poll fills very nearly the same place that the old-fashioned heavy milking Shorthorns did twenty-five years ago.—Breeder's Gazette.

Silo and Ensilage.

People are fast learning that good ensilage can only be secured in a first class silo and that a silo made of poor material or from lumber that warps or twists will always prove disappointing to its owner, says a writer in National Stockman. This is illustrated by the method of canning fruit. If the can is sealed airtight, the fruit can be preserved all through the winter. But if the rubber packing is poor or the top is not screwed on tight, admitting the air, the contents "work" and are spoiled. The same thing holds true with a silo. Unless the walls are impervious to both air and moisture one must not expect to keep this ensilage sweet. The cheap structures made of old fence boards should not be called silos. Vessels of this kind have also led many men to reject silage and probably accounts for the unjust and sweeping condemnation of it by milk condenseries. There has never been a food upon which all kinds of stock thrive so well and which gives such large returns as silo in the form of ensilage. As Prof. Henry says, "Cheap silos are a delusion and a snare, while good ones enable Indian corn to yield its greatest benefactions to man."

Dairy Utensils.

In dairy work there are three very important things, brushes and plenty of clean white dish and wiping towels (not rags), scalding water and salsoda, says Rural New Yorker. The virtue contained in a pinch of sal soda cannot be estimated. It does not take very long to run hems in towels for dairy work. There is nothing better than flour and salt sacks. They are soft and pliable; also easy to wash. Have several dishcloths. Don't use one for all the dairy work—one for separator, another for the butter utensils and still another for milk pails.

Weak Eyes in Horses.

Keep a dark shade over the eyes during the daylight, bathe the eyes twice a day well in hot water and put a few drops of the following lotion in the eyes after the bathing with a camel's hair brush: Four grains of sulphate of zinc, four grains of morphine, ten grains of cocaine and one ounce of water.