

HIT BRITISH SHIP

COLOMBIAN REBELS FEAR NOT THE ENGLISH FLAG.

The British Cruiser Icarus Leaves Panama, Probably For Tumaco, to Investigate the Incident—The Situation on the Isthmus is Unchanged and Quiet—No Freight Accepted at Tumaco.

Colon, Colombia, Oct. 10.—(Previous cabling of this matter prevented).—A force of Liberals numbering at least 250 attacked Morro island, commanding the entrance to the port of Tumaco, September 24. The island had all along been garrisoned with less than 100 troops, well supplied with arms and ammunition and commissary stores, including more than 150 head of cattle and other provisions in proportion. The landing was effected before daybreak by means of canoes.

Simultaneously the island was stormed from the other end by Liberals on the mainland. Morro island is surrounded by shallow sand banks, and the only means of approaching Tumaco is by the narrow river which is within easy range of the island.

The British steamer Quito, bound from Guayaquil for Panama, and touching at ports between, anchored off Morro island the night of September 26, and weighing anchor at daybreak started on the stream toward Tumaco.

The rebels fired a shot across her bows. Suspecting the situation she immediately turned, but rifle shots and one cannon continued to be fired at her, the former striking her several times, and the latter once, making a hole right through her above the water mark, though the damage in other respects was slight. The Quito then steamed to the farthest point the tide would permit and again anchored. The firing was now resumed, but it ceased after a few moments, the Liberals having discovered the impudence of their action.

It is significant that shortly after the Quito incident became known the British ship Icarus left Panama for a destination not made public, but presumably Tumaco. The steamship agents have been officially notified not to accept freight at the port.

The situation on the Isthmus is unchanged and quiet.

Outrages on British Subjects.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 10.—The newspapers here print a number of letters from Bocas del Toro and other parts of Colombia, complaining of outrages on British subjects, including women. Strong appeals are made to the government to send a warship for their protection, and also to demand compensation.

Over 100 refugees have arrived here from Colon.

IMMIGRATION REPORT

About Half the Passengers Arriving Can Neither Read Nor Write.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The annual report of Thomas Fitch, commissioner of immigration at New York, has been received at the treasury department. The report shows that the number of aliens who arrived during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was 453,496. There were also 113,056 citizens of the United States who arrived from abroad. From a comparison of the steamer immigration for the last two years it is shown that nearly 30,000 of the increase of last year over the year before was in the immigration from Southern Italy alone. The number of returning alien residents stands at 10.6 per cent of the total immigration. In the amount of money brought per capita there appears to be an appreciable increase over last year, but the report says:

"The conclusion unfortunately is unavoidable that our immigration is constantly increasing in illiteracy. Not only are we drawing more and more from the countries where illiteracy is high but also the immigrants themselves are showing higher percentages of illiteracy. Nearly one-half of our steamer immigrants now present an illiteracy of from 40 to over 50 per cent."

Residence of Claus Spreckels Robbed.

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—The residence of Claus Spreckels, corner of Clay St. and Van Ness avenue, was entered by burglars last evening. They forced a rear window while the family were at dinner, went upstairs and gathered in jewelry amounting in value to fully \$5,000. Not until late at night was the loss discovered. No clue to the burglars was found.

Gold Dust Robbery.

Seattle, Oct. 9.—A \$2,500 gold dust robbery was committed on the Yukon steamer White Horse on her last voyage up the Yukon from Dawson. The treasure was owned by Dr. P. D. Carper, who arrived in Seattle today from the north. The dust was a portion of a \$25,000 shipment.

A Barroom Murder.

Price, Utah, Oct. 10.—Peter Francis was shot and killed at his ranch last night 40 miles from here by Dave Russell, stage driver. Bad feeling has existed between the two for some time. The killing occurred in a barroom. Those present have no reliable story to tell, as the lights went out when the trouble began and all was confusion until the shooting had all been done.

INTENSE COLD OF WINTER.

Commander Randall Says Troops Deteriorate in the Climate.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The war department has made public the annual report of Brigadier General George M. Randall, commanding the department of Alaska. General Randall lays much stress on the rigors of an Alaskan winter. The cold he says is intense and continues so from November to April, with severe and frequent blizzards. There is no dockage for ocean vessels at the supply port, Fort St. Michael, and all supplies must be lightered from ships in the open. If the weather is rough the work of lightering becomes impossible.

General Randall says that the most important work in the department, after providing for the housing and supply of troops, was that of constructing the military telegraph line and military road through Alaska. The total length of the line constructed up to August 15 was about 400 miles.

The work is being pushed as fast as possible, and by the close of navigation this year it is hoped that telegraphic communication between Fort St. Michael and Fort Gibbons, 420 miles distant, will have been established. The constructing of these lines, General Randall says, is attended with many difficulties peculiar to an Arctic climate.

Owing to the isolation of army posts and to the lack of facilities for instruction in drill and for convening court-martial, General Randall says, troops left to serve there for several years must deteriorate in military efficiency. He, therefore, recommends that troops stationed in Alaska be relieved every two years, and that only men with more than two years to serve be ordered there. In conclusion General Randall says: "The location of department headquarters in Alaska for the past year is believed to have had a pronounced beneficial effect toward the protection of person and property and the establishment of good order in the territory. This has been accomplished without friction with the civil authorities, and in harmony, it is thought, with the sentiment of all law-abiding and self-respecting citizens."

RANSOM TO BE PAID.

Money for Miss Stone's Release to be Advanced by United States.

Paris, Oct. 10.—A letter received by the Havas agency from Salonica, dated October 6, says:

"The American consul here has just received orders to make the arrangements with the vali (governor) for the payment of the ransom of Miss Stone. The United States will advance the money, afterwards settling with Turkey."

"The Turkish authorities have made numerous arrests among the Bulgarian population, without distinction of religion, and nearly all have been put to torture in the hope of abstracting information. A prisoner named Dimitri said an understanding existed between the protestants and the Macedonian committee, and that Miss Stone was even acting in concert with them with the view of obtaining funds for a political-religious propaganda. These declarations, wrung from Dimitri under torture, are valueless. What is certain is that the captain of the band designated for the payment of the ransom a place in the proximity of the Roumanian frontier, which proves that he hopes to escape the Turkish police, and that the Bulgarian police do not cause him anxiety. "The condition of affairs is shown by the fact that five or six bands of brigands of 12 to 15 men each have become so bold between Strumitza and Kuprili that the officials of the Oriental railroad have requested the military authorities to reinforce the troops guarding the track and bridges."

CZOLGOSZ NOT TO BE SEEN.

Assassin Will Gain No Notoriety While in Prison.

Albany, Oct. 10.—State Superintendent of Prisons Collins has given orders that Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, must not be the subject of notoriety while in Auburn prison awaiting electrocution. He must not be seen, and visitors must not be permitted to enter any part of the prison where knowledge might be gained of his location. The warden of the prison has been instructed to inform the guards and other employees of the prison that the divulging of any information concerning him or his doings will be considered a grave breach of discipline, and will be dealt with accordingly.

Working in Wrecked Mine.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 10.—Work has been resumed in the tunnel at the extension mines this morning, a committee of miners having inspected it and reported it to be free from gas and damp. It will be some time before they are able to open portions of the mine in which the bodies are.

Charged With Train Wrecking.

Middlesboro, Ky., Oct. 10.—A wreck on the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Wasola, Ky., seven miles north of here, last night, resulted in the death of Engineer James Schumate, of Middlesboro, James Hale, a brakeman, was perhaps fatally injured. The wreck was caused by a cross-tie being placed on the track. A man was arrested at Wasola charged with the crime.

A VERY SHE DEVIL

OHIO WOMAN CHARGED WITH FOURTEEN MURDERS.

List Includes Four Husbands, Five Children and One Sister—All the Deaths Are Strangely Alike and Are Believed to Have Been Caused by Arsenic and Copperas Poisoning.

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 9.—Mrs. J. A. Witmer, a widow residing in this city, has been arrested by the police at the instigation of the coroner, and is held a prisoner at the central station pending an investigation into very serious charges.

Mrs. Witmer, the police say, is suspected of 14 murders, the list including four husbands, five children, one sister and four members of different families in which she was employed as housekeeper.

The last supposed victim was her sister, Mrs. Anna Pugh, who died a week ago under mysterious circumstances. An autopsy performed at the request of Mrs. Witmer's mother, who came here from Detroit, is said to have disclosed the presence of arsenic and copperas poisoning in the stomach.

Following closely upon the death of her first husband, Fred Schwegler, came, according to police department data, the death of two children. The second husband died suddenly several years after the marriage, and three children of this marriage died in rapid succession. The third husband of Mrs. Witmer was William Stowe, who died at Middleton under symptoms, it is stated, of arsenic poisoning. Mr. Stowe's death created a sensation, and was the subject of an investigation by the coroner. It was shortly after Mr. Stowe's death that Mrs. Witmer came to Dayton.

She afterward assumed the duties of housekeeper for Charles K. Keller, a widower. Keller died suddenly, and the information since gained by the coroner concerning Keller's death is that his ailment was similar to that of a person affected by poison. She next acted as housekeeper for John A. Wenz, an East End druggist. Wenz died in September one year ago. The doctors attributed his death to blood poisoning, but now tell the coroner that they were dissatisfied with their diagnosis at the time. Two months before Mr. Wenz's death his 4-year old son died suddenly. Mrs. Stowe next resided with a Mr. and Mrs. Gabler, on Best street, Riverside. There two persons died suddenly and the coroner now says their sickness was of the nature of arsenic poisoning.

Her last husband, A. J. Witmer, died last April. In each instance death was somewhat sudden, and the cases were all strangely alike.

The prisoner is 47 years of age and formerly lived in Middleton, this state. She has two sons in the Philippines, and a sister, it is stated, in a New York asylum. No conceivable motive for the suspected crimes has been disclosed. Drugs which were found in the house occupied by Mrs. Witmer are in the possession of the police and will be examined.

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

Boy Tied Up in a Bag and Allowed to Suffocate.

New York, Oct. 9.—The body of Albert Robinson, a 6-year-old boy, who lived with his mother, a mulatto woman, at 300 West Twenty-first street, was found this morning in an area way at 361 West Twenty-second street, tied up with his clothes in a burlap bag. The coroner's physicians made an autopsy on the boy's body this afternoon, and found that death was due to asphyxiation. They found a quantity of alcohol in the stomach and serious lacerations of the lower part of the abdomen. The physicians pronounced it one of the most dastardly of crimes. Alonzo Watson, a waiter, whose mother is janitress of the tenement where the boy lived, was arrested and sent to the Tombs under \$5,000 bail on suspicion.

Tonight the police arrested Harry Trieder, white, and William De Lyons, a Negro, on suspicion of being connected with the murder of the boy. Captain Monihan gave it as his opinion that the murder was committed in the rooms occupied by Trieder and De Lyons.

Eighty People Killed in Church Row.

London, Oct. 9.—In Pavlouka, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, 120 miles from Kharkoff, says a dispatch to the Standard from Moscow, a quarrel between Sunists and Orthodox church people led to a free fight. The Russian church was wrecked. Eighty people were killed. The police were powerless, and troops were sent from Kharkoff to restore order. The Russian priests escaped with the valuable sacred images and also the altar vestments.

A Half-Million Fire.

Arkansas City, Ark., Oct. 9.—A destructive fire occurred in this city this afternoon, completely consuming the Peepie-Leicht Lumber company's immense yard, containing 4,000,000 feet of seasoned cottonwood lumber ready for the market and six cars belonging to the Missouri Pacific Railway company. The loss is estimated at nearly \$500,000, mostly covered by insurance.

BLOODY FIGHT AT A CHURCH.

Family Feud Causes the Death of Four Men—More Trouble Expected.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 9.—In a bloody fight at the Union Baptist church, at Big Springs, 10 miles from Tazewell, Tenn., four men were killed, two mortally wounded, and three wounded less seriously.

There was preaching at the church and about 600 people gathered there. Just before the 1 o'clock service began, Tip Chadwell went to the spring, 50 yards from the church. Rush Morgan was there at the spring, and began firing at Chadwell. Both factions immediately gathered, and the fight lasted half an hour. Sheriff Jones attempted to arrest Asa Chadwell, who resisted. Both Brook and Asa Chadwell are wounded.

The feud between the Morgans and Chadwells has existed a long time. Last Christmas they met at Walnut Hills, Va., when a pitched battle ensued, in which several were killed. Eighteen months ago they met near the Hancock line. Fighting followed and one was killed. Both the Chadwells and Morgans are prosperous and influential, and have large families and all their members are fearless.

Report of a Second Clash.

Middlesboro, Ky., Oct. 9.—A report reached here tonight by way of Tazewell, Tenn., that a second clash between the Chadwell and Morgan factions had occurred late this afternoon, but the story is unconfirmed.

At noon, when a horseman arrived here from Ewing, Va., five miles from Big Springs, no more trouble had occurred, although the feeling was at tension. Both factions were barricaded in their homes, and were armed to the teeth. Many believe they are waiting for darkness to renew the trouble. Two members of each faction came to Cumberland Gap today and secured a large supply of ammunition.

DOOMED TO THE GALLOWS.

Governor Rogers Declares Emphatically That He Will Not Interfere.

Olympia, Wash., Oct. 9.—James G. Green, who is under sentence of death for the murder of E. C. Benjamin, in Skamania county, last March, need not base any hopes on a commutation of his sentence by Governor Rogers. The governor made that clear this afternoon when he informed a newspaper correspondent that he would not interfere in the carrying out of the execution of the prisoner. Efforts have been made to induce the governor to save Green from the gallows. Two weeks ago two ministers, members of the Methodist Episcopal conference, held in this city, called on the governor and asked him if a petition for executive clemency would be of any avail. The governor was emphatic in stating that he wouldn't interfere.

In the past it has been the custom where the trial judge and prosecuting attorney asked for a commutation, for the governor to grant it, but in the case of Green the governor said today that even if the judge who tried Green and the attorney who prosecuted him were to join in a petition for clemency, it would not be granted. "It was a willful murder, and there were no extenuating circumstances, and I will not under any circumstances interfere," said the governor.

ALASKA POSTAL STATION.

Northernmost Office in the World Established at Point Barrow.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Postoffice Inspector John P. Clum has returned from a trip of inspection through Alaska. He has reported to the department that the service generally is in excellent condition, more particularly in the Yukon valley, where the various towns have a mail service of once a week in each direction. He established the northernmost post-office in the United States and what is probably the northernmost post-office in the world. This is at Point Barrow, where Rev. Dr. H. Richmond Marsh, the missionary at the little settlement, was appointed postmaster. This place, where the northernmost newspaper in the world is published once a year, will receive the mails once a year by the United States revenue cutter. Heretofore, the few whites in the vicinity have had to send for their mail 700 miles, and often much further.

For a Constitutional Convention.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 9.—The people of Connecticut today voted for a constitutional convention, the majority being over 21,000. They also voted in favor of two specific constitutional amendments, deciding to elect state officers by a plurality vote instead of a majority, and in favor of an increase in senatorial representation. In the little town elections, in 162 of the 168 towns, the Republicans carried 112 towns, the Democrats 43, seven towns being missing.

Missing Texas Editor Found Insane.

New York, Oct. 9.—Luther S. Bedford, the Southern editor who failed to keep an engagement with Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, and who disappeared in this city, causing his relatives and friends considerable anxiety, has been found by John Gitterman, a New York attorney. Mr. Gitterman made the technical complaint that Mr. Bedford is mentally irresponsible.



The Hessian Fly.

Every one who grows wheat understands pretty thoroughly the ravages of the Hessian fly. The illustration will give the reader some idea of this insect and its growth at various stages. The plant at the left is an unfurled stalk, the one at the right shows a stalk infested with the Hessian fly. It will be noticed that this stalk is dwarfed, the leaves withered and the stems swollen near the ground.

In the illustration A indicates the eggs of the fly; B the larva much enlarged; C shows the pupa case; D the chrysalis; E the adult female, natural size; F the adult female much enlarged;



THE FLY AND ITS SAVAGES.

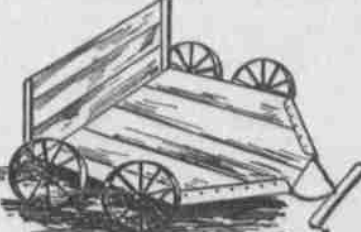
G the male much enlarged; H the pupa in position between the leaf-sheath and stalk, and I the parasite. After years of experimenting with different methods scientists agree that the only way of successfully fighting the Hessian fly is to have the soil in which wheat is to be sown in the best possible condition, use varieties that are resistant and sow the seed as late as possible in the fall. The soil should be so well fed and so fertile that a strong healthy growth of wheat will be secured in the fall even though the seedling is late. Dawson's Golden Chaff, Prosperity, Red Russian and White Chaff Mediterranean are among the best of the resistant varieties.—Indianapolis News.

Fruit Growing and Poultry Raising.

With a proper arrangement of buildings and yards, it is possible to make poultry raising and fruit growing combine profitably. If small fruits are grown extensively, it will be necessary, of course, to keep the poultry yards at some distance from the fruit plantation, but where orchard fruits are grown, considerable saving can be effected by building at least a portion of the poultry yards in the orchards. It is not a good plan to build the houses in the orchards, but some portion of the ground devoted to runs should extend under the trees. This arrangement gives the fowls considerable shade, without any detriment to the orchard. When poultry yards are arranged in this manner, especially if the orchard is young, the ground between the rows can be cultivated to advantage; in other words, it will not do to sacrifice the culture of the young orchard in any way to the poultry yard. One great advantage in combining fruit growing with poultry raising is that most of the important work in the care of fowls is done at a time when there is the least work to do with the fruit.

Cheese Corn Harvester.

A simple device for harvesting corn is a sled mounted on wheels, the front edges of the wide platform being covered with irons sharpened at the edge. The stalks are cut with these sharp-



DEVICE FOR HARVESTING CORN.

ened edges as the horse walks between the rows, and the stalks as they fall are caught by men standing on the platform of the sled. At intervals the horse is stopped, the corn gathered and placed in the shock. This tool can be cheaply made at home.

Horse Raising Profitable.

The advent of the automobile and similar contrivances seem to give farmers the impression that these mechanical things would largely take the place of horses, at least for driving purposes. During the Spanish-American war and in the present war between England and the Boers, vast numbers of horses and mules were taken out of the United States for use in the armies named, until to-day there is actually a dearth of work horses and mules. Everything points to the breeding of these animals being extremely profitable during the next ten years, at least. There is no question that there will be a heavy demand for American horses and mules in South Africa at the close of the war. Even at this time there is a decided shortage in horses in the English army operating in South Africa, and in sec-

tions of the West shippers of horses for war purposes are paying high prices for suitable animals. The Japanese government is also looking into the question of American horses, and there will be a large and steady demand from that country for the American product. The Japanese horse is small, and not at all strong, ill-fitted to do work required of it as the Japanese advance in Western ideas of soil manipulation. With these two markets in view, those who are familiar with horse and mule-breeding will find it profitable to go into the work again.

Fitting the Silo.

A Pennsylvania correspondent of the National Stockman says that he wants to fill his silo when the ears reach that stage when they are a little too hard for him to eat, if roasted, or boiled. These might be quite a margin in this, as we do not know how mature he likes his corn. We very seldom see an ear of corn in a restaurant in Boston that we care to eat, because it is too mature for our fancy, and often made harder by boiling in salt water instead of fresh. We like our corn when it is fairly well grown, but often see it in such condition that one would need a mill or a gizzard to grind it in before it could be digested. We used to know a gardener who preferred to let his corn get hard before he took it to market, and sell it then at 35 to 50 cents a box, rather than to pick it a week earlier, when just as we liked it, for \$1 a box. Like the old sailor who liked salt junk, or "salt horse," as it was called, better than fresh meat, he wanted something that had some "chaw" to it. Put we agree with the Pennsylvania farmer, whether he eats his corn as we would like it, or wait a few days longer, but think that every day he waits after it is fairly well filled injures its value for feeding to milch cows.—American Cultivator.

Shipping Poultry.

It is a common practice in most places to crowd as many fowls as possible into a crate and ship them without any provision being made for either food or water. This is not only cruel, but it is running a risk of money loss that no poultry raiser can afford, for aside from the danger of some one or more of the fowls being smothered, there is a decided loss in weight by the birds being forced to go without food and water. More than 100 pounds of poultry should never be placed in a crate and the crate should not be smaller than four feet long, two and a half feet wide and sixteen to eighteen inches high. Such crates should be made with a solid board bottom and slat top, sides and ends. In each should be placed a quantity of grain, in a small box, together with a basin of water after the crate is put on the cars, or at least just before the crate is loaded. The fowls to be shipped should have been well fed and watered just before being placed in the crate.—Exchange.

A New Strawberry.

A fine new strawberry is the Laxton, which was the center of a remarkable strawberry exhibition at the latest English Royal Horticultural Society meeting. It is described by American Gardening as "a darker, firmer and improved Royal Sovereign," a famous English berry. Its Laxton strawberry raisers claim that it is a "wonderful strawberry for earliness, size, firmness, quality, hardiness and vigor of plant combined."

Sunlight in Stables.

A recent experiment demonstrated the value of sunlight in the stables, twenty-four healthy cows, known or believed to be free from tuberculosis, were divided, and one-half put in a dark stable, the others in a stable into which the sun shone freely. Then a number of tuberculous cows were procured and kept at intervals first with one lot and then with the other, interchanging at stated periods. At the end of a year the twelve in the dark stable were tuberculous and only four in the other stable. Plenty of sunlight and pure air in the stables will do more alone to exterminate tuberculosis than all the tuberculin tests and consequent slaughter of suspected animals can do without these aids.

Farm Notes.

Don't sow alfalfa on poor soil. Summer wood is a good thing to be looking after in winter.

In selecting strawberry plants get none that have borne fruit.

Market when you can make a good profit, rather than hold for an uncertain rise.

When picking and packing fruit for market is done carelessly the results are rarely satisfactory.

Stalks break well in the winter time and they should be broken as soon as the stock is through feeding off of them.

Keep the farm well stocked. Buy plenty of calves, these grow into money quicker perhaps than any other live stock.

Fix up your machinery. Very likely there is some that needs a bolt here and there. Paint will make all machinery last longer.

To start poultry raising on the farm requires little or no capital. Under any circumstances, with proper management, poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

Don't take the boys out of school before it is really necessary. Many men take their boys out of school as soon as the first sign of spring appears. Better hire a hand for a few days and give the boys another month at school.