SCALED HIGH CLIFF

DARING AMERICAN MARINES DESTROYED TAGAL CAMPS.

Killed Thirty of the Enemy—No Casualties on the Part of the Attackers—Only Path Leading to the Stronghold Was Lined With Poisoned Arrows and Full of Pitfalls—Attack a Complete Surprise.

Manila, Nov. 22.—Major L. W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, has cabled Rear Admiral Rodgers at Manila a full and detailed account of the attack November 17 by the men of his command upon the rebel stronghold at Sojoton, near Basey, Island of Samar. Three insurgent camps were destroyed, 40 bamboo canon were captured and much rice and other stores were destroyed. The rebel stronghold was almost impregnable. The trail leading to it was lined with poisoned spears sticking from the ground and was filled with hidden pitfalls. Major Waller's command attacked the enemy unexpectedly. To do this they had to scale a cliff 200 feet high. This they climbed barefoot over bamboo ladders. At the top they found boulders piled ready to precipitate upon an attacking party.

Major Waller says he was personally not present at the action. He praises Captain David B. Porter and Captain Hiram Bearss for their splendid work and says too much praise cannot be given to the marines themselves, whose behavior he characterized as brilliant in every respect. The major considers the scaling of cliffs 200 feet high as a new feature of warfare and says such men would be able to do anything anywhere. Thirty of the enemy were killed. The marines sustained a few trifling wounds.

Rear Admiral Rodgers has replied to Major Wallet, congratulating him upon the successful action by his command.

COLON HAS FALLEN.

Colombian Rebels Capture the Isthmian City After Three Hours' Battle.

Colon, Colombia, Nov. 22, via Galveston.—The Liberals made an unexpected attack on Colon at 8 o'clock last night. The government was not prepared, and there was little resistance. After some fighting in front of the cuarta and in certain streets for an hour and a half the Liberals gained possession of all the public buildings and offices and the town of Colon. Over 12 persons were killed and about 30 were injured.

On receipt of the news that General Alban, the military commander of the isthmus, had started to attack the Liberals at Chorrera, near Panama, the latter detached 160 men under General Patino, to attack Colon. This force embarked on a train bound for Panama to Colon yesterday evening at Las Cascades station, previously cutting off telegraphic communication across the isthmus. On arriving at the outskirts of Colon, where the government usually maintained a small guard, the rebels left the train and in the initial skirmish, which began soon afterward, Patino was killed. The government troops at Colon were outnumbered by the Liberals. Fighting immediately began at the curata (barracks), which was soon taken. Fighting subsequently occurred at the town hall, which was also taken by the Liberals. The whole affair was over in less than three hours.

Communication with Panama was restored today. This revealed that no fighting had occurred there; that everything was quiet, and that the city was still in the hands of the government. The issue now depends on the result of the fighting which is now doubtless occurring at Chorrera, news of which is anxiously awaited here. The Liberals are busy raising reinforcements locally. They are reported to have several hundred men at different railroad stations between here and Panama.

The United States gunboat Machias landed a detachment of marines here this morning. They are now guarding the station and other property of the road.

Mammoth World's Fair Hotel.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—Papers for the incorporation of a company to build a mammoth Travelers' Protective Association world's fair hotel on the high ground, just south of the exposition site, have been filed. The hotel is to be four stories high, contain 2,000 rooms and cost $250,000. It is to be run on such a plan as will enable commercial travelers to assure their out-of-town friends comfortable quarters and good living during the world's fair at reasonable prices.

Rounded Up Boer Commandoes.

London, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, today, says Colonel Brander's column has rounded up Byers and Badenhorst's Boer commandoes, 30 miles northwest of Pretoria. The troops killed three men, wounded three and captured 54, including two field cornets. The column also captured much stock and munitions of war.

HYDROGEN A COMPOUND.

Discovery of a Harvard Professor Supports the Theory.

Boston, Nov. 20.—Professor E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard Observatory, has made a discovery that he regards as important. In a statement just out, he says:

"The spectrum of a streak of lightning was photographed last July. From such a small beginning two discoveries have developed. Not only are the chemical elements, so-called, compounds, but it is likely that hydrogen itself, which chemical theorists have thought to be one element of which the others would sooner or later prove to be compounds, seems to be of composite nature."

Other photographs made at about the same time show the curious fact that the spectrum of lightning is not always the same. Some of the photographs show a doubling of the bright lines. Professor Pickering was at first inclined to believe that this was a sort of composite photo, but he now concludes that the doubling looks as though hydrogen, the only element studied in the lightning spectrum, and hitherto believed to be least likely ever to be proved a compound body, is made up of at least three components. This conclusion he bases upon the fact that there were 30 lines in the hydrogen spectrum on one photo, three in another and one in the third, the different flashes havnig been photographed under different circumstances.

Another remarkable circumstance in connection with the study of picturing of spectra of lightning flashes is that they are similar to that of the second new star in the constellation Perseus, known as Nova Persei No. 2, which were taken on March 23, 1901.

LETTERS FROM MISS STONE.

Long Captivity Has Affected Her Health—Brigands Hold Out for Big Ransom.

Sofia, Nov. 20.—Another letter has been received from Miss Ellen M. Stone. Her health has been somewhat affected by her confinement and hard fare, but she expresses herself as still confident of ultimate release.

A letter to Mr. Dickinson, diplomatic agent of the United States at Sofia, replying to his proposals concerning a ransom, says the brigands will hold out for a figure very much above the sum at Mr. Dickinson's command. The brigands interpret Mr. Dickinson's note having fixed on the sum he is willing to pay, and on a time limit, as being indicative that he can get more money. They also demand immunity from prosecution. But it is impossible for the diplomatic agent of the United States to have power to bind the governments of Bulgaria and Turkey. This point, however, is not likely to be a serious obstacle in the way of negotiations.

Reason to Be Hopeful.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Another cablegram received from United States Consul-General Dickinson at Sofia, today indicates that, while Miss Stone has not yet been ransomed, there is reason to feel assured as to her future. The dispatch furnished evidence that Mr. Dickinson remains in direct communication with the brigands or their agents.

MINER RELEASED.

Work of Removing Debris at the Baby Mine Continues.

Pocahontas, Va., Nov. 20.—The work of removing fallen slate and debris from the Baby mine continues. This morning Fritz Moulton was found entombed in a room on the west side. He was living, but a few hours more would, no doubt, have brought death. For six hours physicians worked with him before he was restored to consciousness. He is yet feeble, but will likely recover. There was great rejoicing when the news spread that he had been recovered alive. Moulton says all within the mine Thursday night commented on the heaviness of the atmosphere, and that a number of the men left their work ahead of him. He soon found that danger was imminent, and, along with several others, started running from the drift. A heavy report that shook the mountain was heard, and an instant later a huge cloud of smoke and flame was seen coming. He lost sight of his companions, but he turned into a side room as quickly as possible, and was shut off by falling slate. Probably two days passed before he succumbed to the foul air.

Fournier Not Satisfied.

New York, Nov. 20.—Henry Fournier, who on Saturday broke all automobile records, by going a mile in 51 4-5 seconds, on the Ocean Parkway, is far from being satisfied that the limit of automobile speed has been made. In fact, he says the gasoline machine has just begun to demonstrate its power, and declares next year he will make a mile in 32 seconds.

Not An Iceberg.

Port Townsend, Nov. 20.—Arrivals from the north on the steamship Senator report that the steam ship Topeka struck a rock in Taku Inlet instead of an iceberg as previously reported. A passenger on the Senator was on the Topeka when the accident occurred and was on deck. A blinding snow storm prevailed at the time of the accident and the Topeka struck square against an overhanging cliff on the shore of Taku Inlet. Seafaring men familiar with icebergs say that when a vessel collides with one the puncture is always below the water line, and the Topeka's injuries were above.

Postoffice Robbed and Burned.

Washington, Nov. 20.—A dispatch received here announces that the postoffice at Freemansburg, W. Va., was robbed and burned Sunday morning. No loss is stated.

Warrant for Murderer.

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—Chief of Detectives Desmond received a caplas today for Ben Kilpatrick, from Sheriff Howze, of Paint Rock, Tex., where Kilpatrick is wanted for the murder of William Thornton.

SMOTHERED BY GAS

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN A COLORADO TOWN.

Seventy-Two Men Known to Have Perished—Bunkhouse at the Mouth of the Tunnel Burned and the Workings Filled With Smoke and Deadly Gasses—Property Loss Will Reach $50,000.

Telluride, Col., Nov. 21.—What is likely to prove the most disastrous accident that has ever occurred in a mettallic mine in Colorado resulted today from a fire which burned the buildings at the mouth of the Bullion tunnel through which the Smuggler-Union mine is worked and which filled the mine with deadly gas and smoke. It is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the loss of life, but it is believed that it will reach nearly, if not quite, 100. Seventy-two are known to have perished.

The fire started about 7 o'clock this morning from a defective flue in the bunkhouse at the mouth of the tunnel. It quickly communicated to the other buildings. The dense smoke from the burning converter house, which was saturated with oil, began pouring into the tunnel, which, with the shafts of the mine, acted as a chimney.

The day shift had just gone on duty and before they could be warned of their danger, the levels and stopes were filled with smoke and gas. As soon as the men became aware of their danger efforts were made to reach the surface through the various exits, and about half of those in the mine escaped. It will be impossible to ascertain the number still in the mine for several hours, on account of the gas in some of the levels.

The Smuggler-Union is one of the oldest mines in the district and has several abandoned openings, some of which were available. Most of those who escaped did so through the old Union workings and the old Sheridan tunnel. A rescuing party cut a connection through from the commission workings adjoining and took out part of the men.

Although the buildings were quickly consumed, the dense smoke continued to pour into the tunnel and it was not until 3 o'clock this afternoon that it occurred to the management to shut off the draft by blasting rock into the tunnel. It is believed by mining men that had this been done as soon as the fire started all loss of life might have been avoided. The property loss is about $50,000, fully covered by insurance.

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

Metropolitan Bank of Tacoma Suspends—Caused by Misunderstanding.

Tacoma, Nov. 21.—The Metropolitan bank, P. V. Caesar, president, closed its doors yesterday after standing a run all of the day before. The run began as the result of a misunderstanding, the small depositors believing that a suit filed against the receiver of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, which failed five years ago, had something to do with the present Metropolitan Bank. About $40,000 was withdrawn and the bank has applied for a receiver. Dwight Phelps was appointed, with a bond of $10,000.

The fact that the school children's savings account, amounting to $12,000, was in the bank, helped to spread the rumor started by the old suit. The Metropolitan's total deposits are about $500,000. The failure is due entirely to the misunderstanding. President Caesar says he is negotiating with New York parties, and believes he will be able to perfect arrangements to pay every depositor in full. The school savings are secured by school warrants held in trust by the secretary of the school board.

No statement of the liabilities and resources has been given out. After the run on the bank, the clearing house met and, after an examination of the securities, offered to advance money to carry it, provided President Caesar raised $25,000. This was not done and the clearing house declined assistance. It is unofficially stated that the securities of the bank are below the amount credited to depositors, and that there was only $6,000 cash in the vaults when the bank suspended.

Reform for Austrian Exchanges.

Vienna, Nov. 21.—The government introduced the long expected produce exchange reform bill in the reichstag today. The bill does not prohibit dealing in futures in grain, but provides for strict state supervision for the purpose of checking the unlawful use of the rules relating to futures. Quotations are to be made by sworn officials. Fictitious transactions with the object of affecting prices will be classed as felonious. Gambling beyond certain limits is prohibited.

Opposition to Castro.

New York, Nov. 21.—A Caracas, Venezuela, correspondent cables to the Tribune: A large shipment of Mausers and cartridges has just left La Guayra on a Venezuelan gunboat for the Colombian insurgents. President Castro's position depends on the success of the latter. All Venezuela, even his ministers, oppose his policy. The revolutionists, under General Juan Pietri, are gaining in the state of Carabobo.

CRIME OF A MOONSHINER.

Killed Two Officers and Cremated Their Bodies—A Posse In Pursuit.

Oxford, Miss., Nov. 19.—John A. Montgomery, Deputy United States Marshal of this city, and Deputy United States Marshal Hugh Montgomery, of Pontoloc, left here last night for the purpose of arresting Will Mathis, an alleged counterfeiter and moonshiner, who lived 12 miles east of this place. Early today, Hugh Montgomery's horse was found standing at the gate of Curdy Hall, a neighbor of Mathis, and Mathis' house had been burned to the ground. Upon further investigation two partially burned bodies were found in the ashes of the burned building, which have been identined as the remains of the Deputy Marshals. John A. Montgomery's horse has not been found, and it is supposed that Mathis made his escape on this horse after the men had been killed and the house set on fire. Mathis' wife was at her father's a few miles from her burned home, and she says she and her husband left home yesterday, her husband leaving the country.

Mathis was indicted last Summer for making and passing counterfeit money and was out on a $2000 bond. The principal witness against him was a negro living in the same neighborhood. About a month ago the negro was assassinated. The two Montgomerys went to arrest Mathis for making illicit whiskey, and it is supposed that they were prevailed upon to remain for the night, and were shot while guarding their prisoners. A posse of 30 or 40 of the leading citizens of Oxford went to the scene today and every effort will be made to capture Mathis.

CAUSED BY DENSE FOG.

Many Accidents and Fatalities in the United Kingdom—France Has A Share.

London, Nov. 19.—Saturday's fog which was general throughout the United Kingdom, was responsible for many accidents and fatalities. The driver of a London omnibus was found dead in his box, while the vehicle was still running. He was a victim of cold fog.

Several collisions occurred in the Mersey. The Dominion liner Roman, from Portland, November 9, ran down and sank the British steamer Sapphire, of the Dundee Gen Line. There was no loss of life.

A Norwegian brigantine has been seen drifting helplessly off Hull, and it is feared that several persons have been drowned.

Paris, Nov. 19.—During the greater part of today, Paris and its suburbs were shrouded in a dense fog, which seriously interfered with railway transportation and vehicular traffic, and caused a number of minor accidents. The fog was so thick along the Seine that the steamboats were compelled to suspend service.

BIG DIAMOND ROBBERY.

A New York Merchant Was Robbed of $10,000 Worth at the Portland Hotel.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 18.—Diamonds valued at $10,000 and about $90 in money were stolen last night from a room in the Portland Hotel, occupied by A. F. Lowenthal, of New York City, and the audacious thief managed to escape with his booty and get safely away.

Mr. Lowenthal is a dealer in precious stones, and he is at present on the Pacific Coast on a business trip. Last Saturday night he arrived at the Portland Hotel, and was assigned to a room on the ground floor facing Yamhill street, being the third window from the northeast corner of Seventh and Yamhill streets. His traveling trunk, containing the greater part of his diamonds he used in trade, and a portion of his money, was placed in his room. There are two keys to this room, one used by the guest and placed in the office when it is not in use, and the other usually in charge of the janitor in charge of all the rooms on that corridor.

Buried Under Red Hot Slag.

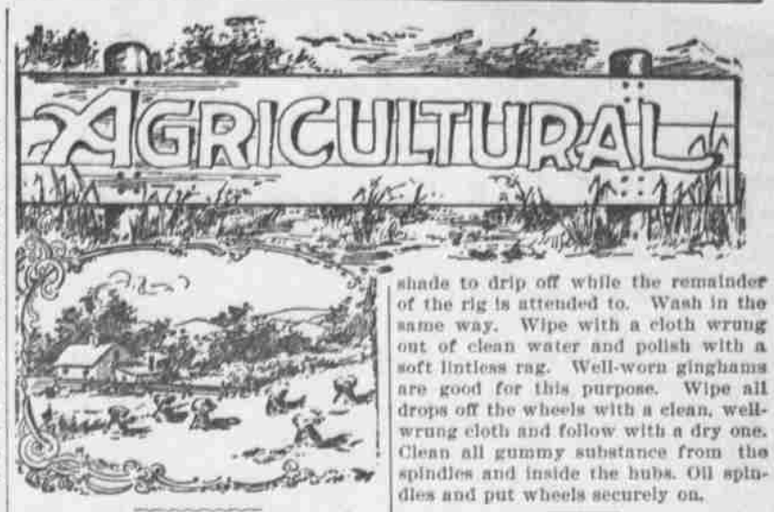
Homestead, Nov. 18.—One man was killed and two seriously burned as the result of a party of workmen being buried under a mass of molten slag at the Howard Axle Works today. The accident occurred on the cinder dump back of the company's plant. The victims were engaged in collecting scrap when a party of workmen at the top of the dump, about 20 feet above, dumped their car over the edge, not knowing that the men were directly beneath them. The car contained about eight tons of slag, a greater part of which was red-hot, and much of it in a molten state.

Mexico Importing Wheat.

City of Mexico, Nov. 19.—From all parts of the Western United States, wheat is being sent into Mexico in amounts never before equalled. It is estimated by buyers and railroad men in this city that by the end of December more than 1500 cars will have been delivered into the republic. And even this great amount will not end the importation, so long at the duty is waived and there is the slightest lack of corn. Both buyers and transportation men believe that the importation will continue until the term for the removal of the tariff expires.

Bad Food in French Army.

Paris, Nov. 18.—La Liberte today asserted that 2,000,000 francs worth of deteriorated American tinned foods have been discovered among the military stores at Verdun. General Andre, the Minister of War, has consequently ordered all tinned foods among the army stores, whether French or American, to be sold, on the ground that it would be better to have no stores at all than to depend upon canned provisions which would be found to be bad at the outbreak of war.



Storing Farm Tools.

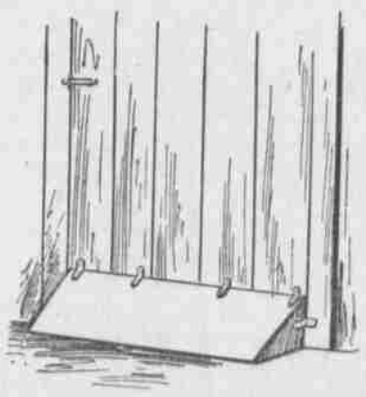
It would seem as if it were unnecessary to urge farmers to take care of their tools, yet during a recent trip of less than 150 miles a writer in the Indianapolis News says he counted no less than twenty tools of various kinds exposed to the rain and sun. These were seen from the windows of a swiftly moving train, so that it is safe to say that, including the farms a mile distant from the railroad, there were more than two hundred tools out of doors that ought to have been under cover. After such a sight it was a relief to reach a farm where the tools were well cared for. On the farm in question was a long, narrow building devoted entirely to a storage place for tools and a repair shop. After each tool was used it was put under the shed, and during the winter all of the woodwork was thoroughly painted and all of the metal that had rusted was sandpapered. There was a small anvil in the part of the structure devoted to repairs, a bench with both iron and wood vises, drawers divided into compartments for bolts, screws, nails and nuts of various sizes and a very fair set of carpenter's tools. The owner claimed that this repair shop had saved its cost every year in blacksmith's bills, and that by caring for his tools he was not only able to do better work with them, but they were in shape for good use for many years longer than they had been neglected.

False Economies in Farming.

For some reason nearly every farmer considers that he must economize in the matter of seeds. If he does not make the mistake of buying cheap seeds, that is, seeds low in price but poor in quality, he tries to save on the quantity with the result that he loses in the crop. In the sowing of grass seeds, for example, in which clover has a part, how many farmers have blamed the clover seed or claimed that the soil was "clover sick," when the only trouble was he did not use enough seed. As a rule, the catalogues of seedsmen are safe guides to the quantity of seed necessary with grass seed. Then there is the fertilizer economy, and here economy is practiced both in quantity and in kind. That is, the farmer will find that a certain fertilizer, applied in moderate quantities, has improved the wheat yield and ever after he uses the same amount and the same kind in growing wheat, forgetful of the fact that he is taking from the soil in the crop other plant foods which he is not returning. Result, a worn-out soil. Look into the question of these and other economies and see if they really are economies.

Barn Door Protector.

A simple device will keep out the cold and prevent ice and snow from freezing around the bottom of the barn door. A board long enough to reach across the door has end pieces fitted in to form a



DEVICE FOR THE BARN DOOR.

tiny water-shed, strips of hoop iron being used to secure the board to the door. The strip of board used should be of some light but tough material, which will not add much to the weight of the door. While this appliance is being put on another protection might be added, in the shape of a weather strip placed on the door in such a manner that it will cover the crack between the door and the casing when the door is closed.

Cleaning Buggy and Harness.

The method used by one farmer and one which makes it possible to perform the work without soiling one's garments to any disagreeable extent is: He first removes all cushions, curtains, etc., dusts well and cleanses leather or rubber parts. The next is to place the buggy on two trestles and remove the wheels to a watering trough, which is beneath a large willow tree. Spray the buggy. Then turn the wheels around in the trough. At the same time remove all earthy matter that is soaked enough not to scratch the varnish. The wheels, or any part, must not be kept wet long or the paint will acquire a whitish color, in which case a little linseed oil on a soft rag can be used with good effect, after the paint has been thoroughly dried.

When the wheels are clear of mud rinse with clear water and set in the shade to drip off while the remainder of the rig is attended to. Wash in the same way. Wipe with a cloth wrung out of clean water and polish with a soft lintless rag. Well-worn ginghams are good for this purpose. Wipe all drops off the wheels with a clean, well-wrung cloth and follow with a dry one. Clean all gummy substance from the spindles and inside the hubs. Oil spindles and put wheels securely on.

Fall Pruning.

As to whether fall or spring is the best time for pruning there is a disagreement among fruit growers. One thing we have found out, however—when it is necessary to remove a limb of considerable size, an inch or over in diameter, the best time is September and October. Wounds made at that season, though they may not heal over as quickly as at some other times, will never decay. Owing no doubt to the ripe condition of the wood, the cut surface dries and becomes as hard as bone. We have tested this for many years and know it to be so.

In all pruning particular care should be used to make smooth cuts. No stubs should be left sticking out. It is surprising to observe in passing along the road how frequently this important rule is disregarded, and that, too, by persons who profess to understand the business. Another important point is the removal of all dead and decaying limbs. Another is to cut off one—the least desirable one, of course—of the branches of every fork in order to prevent the tree from splitting when loaded with frunit.—National Stockman.

The Great Ruby Strawberry.

Strawberry growers can test new varieties most quickly by setting out pot-grown plants during August. These pot-grown plants, set at the time indicated, will bear a full crop of fruit the next season, and if one has only a few plants he will be able by this method to test the variety and ascertain beyond a doubt whether it is suitable for the soil and the climate in which it is planted. The Great Ruby, which was introduced last season, and which has proved very satisfactory to all who have grown it, is a healthy, vigorous grower, and remarkably productive. The berries are large, uniform in shape, deep crimson in color, and of fine flavor. It is mid-season in time of ripening, hence the blossoms can be fertilized by any of the perfect blossom sorts so numerous among the mid-season varieities. One feature of the plant is its deep-rooting qualities, which must of necessity make it somewhat independent of dry weather.—Indianapolis News.

GREAT RUBY.

The Hog's Swill.

Sun-baked swill in filthy barrels; swill that is fermented into the sharpest acid and putrefied into a disgusting mass; swill that attracts myriads of carrion-loving flies, is not fit for the hogs. It is full of miasma and disease germs of various kinds, and hence it is dangerous to feed it, says the Farm, Stock and Home. Pleasantly soured swill—swill that is mildly acid—is all right, but it should not be allowed to pass that stage before it is fed; and in hot weather it gets past that stage very quickly. It is not easy to look after such things carefully in the rush of all kinds of work at this season, and some cannot receive such suggestions with patience, which is not surprising, but for all that it will pay to give some thoughts to the pigs. It will not be regretted at their harvest time.

Hints for the Horseman.

Use land plaster in the stalls to absorb the ammonia.

Poor feeding will make a weak colt and unsound limbs.

Watch the colt's feet and keep them straight with a rasp.

Never allow any one to tease the colts. Teasing invariably makes a vicious horse.

Handle the colt every day. Handle his legs and pick up his feet. A petted, well-handled colt will make a gentle horse.

Give the colts and horses all the sunshine in the stables that is possible. A dark, damp stable will cause rheumatism, and is conducive to all sorts of ills.

Better than a slat door or drop bar across a door to keep horses in or out, bore a hole through one door post and nearly through the other. Slip in a piece of inch or larger iron pipe. It is easy to slide it to pass in and out.

Put a well-fitted leather halter on the colt's head with a short strap attached. Several times each day take hold of this strap and hold him or pull him around. In a short time he will be halter broken without the straining of a fight if tied up at once.

The teeth of both young and old horses often need attention when they do not get anything of the kind. Effects are thus produced that are sometimes attributed to altogether different influences. No wonder that a horse with teeth constantly disordered becomes a horse of confirmed bad temper.