

SWEPT BY A GALE

SAN FRANCISCO SUFFERS FROM HEAVY WIND STORM.

Many Buildings Blown Down—Wire Communication Cut Off—Ships in the Bay Drag Anchor—Wreck and Ruin at Presidio—Barometer Nearly as Low as at Time of Great Galveston Storm.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—One of the heaviest southwest storms that has been experienced in many years struck this city this morning. The wind attained great velocity, blowing 45 miles an hour in the city, while at Point Reyes it reached 60 miles at 7:30 o'clock. Ships dragged their anchors, or broke their moorings at their docks; a fishing boat was capsized; the telephone and electric light wires were down, and awnings, shade trees and fences were wrecked and pedestrians were greatly inconvenienced. Telegraphic communication with the outside world was cut off.

The full force of the storm was felt on the bay, and the bar was so rough that vessels were unable to leave port. North of the ferries, craft of all sorts were tossed about like egg shells. The violent south wind struck the bay into a rolling, tempestuous sea, against which anchors were almost futile. Swell after swell, each apparently heavier than the one preceding, pounded the vessels from the southerly direction, and sent them drifting in dangerous proximity to one another; drove them close to the piers and the islands, and kept the towboats busily engaged in efforts to prevent disaster.

The San Francisco lightship No. 70, located seven miles from Point Lobos, parted her moorings during the height of the storm and was soon drifting toward the harbor, which she finally made. At the time she went astray, the wind was blowing at the rate of 70 miles an hour.

The gale, as it swept over the Presidio reservation, left in its trail wreck and ruin. The signal officers of the reservation say that at one time during the morning the wind was blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Dozens of tents were wrenched from their positions, and, after being carried high in the air, were landed yards away, where they were afterward gathered up by the rain soaked soldiers, who had fought so hard to save them. The majority of the tents simply collapsed under the pressure of the wind. To the soldiers the wreck of the tents was a serious affair, for the majority of them had all their possessions under the tents, and before they could collect their belongings, they were thoroughly soaked with rain.

In the residence portion of the city bordering on the military reservation, much damage was done to high fences and lofty chimneys. In the Mission district three three-story buildings were blown down.

QUIET AT BARCELONA.

Officials Believe the Worst of the Trouble is Over—Two Killed at Sarría.

Madrid, Feb. 26.—A conference of miners in session here discussed means of sustaining public order. The situation is greatly improved. The labor societies here have declined to join the strike. Official telegrams declare that order prevails everywhere in the province. More troops have been drafted to Barcelona, but it is hoped that the worst of the trouble is now over. The strikers at Barcelona have demanded payment in full of their wages for the past week. The employers have refused these demands, except in a few cases, where they were acceded to in the hope of conciliating the men. Following the advice of the captain general, many factories of Barcelona have agreed to restart their fires, though it is doubtful if the men will resume work. The refusal of the authorities to liberate the arrested strike leaders is causing resentment. Isolated riots are still reported.

At Sarría, a village near Barcelona, some of men were arrested for experimenting with explosives. One of these men fired on the police and a fight ensued in which one policeman and one workman were killed and two men wounded. At Pedralbes, two strikers were killed in a conflict with the police. El Liberal, of Madrid, publishes an interview with the captain general of Barcelona in which he said he toured the town and that he had been well received everywhere. He said he hoped the strikers would resume work and characterized the Sarría affair as unimportant. The captain general declared the situation at Barcelona did not inspire him with anxiety.

More Pay for Mailcarriers.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The postmaster general has issued a general order announcing the increase of pay of rural free delivery mail carriers \$100 each per annum.

Kilauea Waking Up.

Honolulu, Feb. 19, via San Francisco, Feb. 27.—The volcano Kilauea is showing signs of renewed activity. The visitors to the crater last week found newly risen lava and great heat. Yesterday was the coldest day ever recorded here, the thermometer registering as low as 52 degrees above zero in the morning, and showing the greatest fluctuation ever known here, for it rose 24 degrees during the day.

FIXES PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Senate Passes Bill by a Strictly Party Vote—Some Warm Speeches.

Washington, Feb. 25.—After eight hours of tumultuous debate, the senate, shortly before 7 o'clock last evening, passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 46 to 26, strictly party vote. During the debate on the bill, McComas and Wellington, of Maryland, became involved in a controversy, during the course of which the latter declared that if McComas should make his statements outside of the senate chamber he would brand them as a malicious falsehood. He was called to order promptly and resumed his usual and considerable excitement.

Many amendments were offered to the Philippine bill, but, except those offered by the committee, only one—an amendment restricting the operation of the sedition laws enacted by the Taft commission—was passed. The amendment of Foraker, fixing the rate of duties levied upon products coming into the United States from the Philippines at 50 per cent of the Dingley rates, instead of 75 per cent, as fixed in the bill, was lost, but it received a large Republican vote. Had the Democrats voted for it as a party, it would have carried, but many Democrats voted against it.

What the Measure Provides.

As passed, the measure provides that articles imported into the Philippine archipelago from the United States shall be required to pay the duties levied against them by the Philippine commission, and paid upon like articles imported into the archipelago from foreign countries; that articles imported into the United States from the Philippines, shall pay a duty of 75 per cent of the rates fixed by the Dingley law, less any export taxes paid upon the articles sent from the Philippine archipelago, as required by the Philippine commission. All articles now imported free into the United States shall hereafter be exempt from export duty imposed in the Philippines.

The bill exempts the commerce passing between the United States and the Philippines from the operation of the navigation laws of the United States until July 1, 1901, and authorizes the Philippine commission to issue licenses to craft now engaged in lightering or exclusive harbor business, provided such craft are built in the United States or in the Philippines and owned by citizens of the United States or by inhabitants of the Philippines. The duties and taxes collected in pursuance of this act shall be paid into the treasury of the Philippine islands and used for their benefit.

All articles manufactured, in bonded warehouses, of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal revenue tax, when shipped from the United States to the Philippines, shall be exempt from the internal revenue, and all taxes paid upon such articles shipped to the Philippines since November 15, 1901, shall be refunded.

BURIED BY SNOW.

Four Slides Carry Death to Miners—At Least Fourteen Dead.

Telluride, Colo., March 3.—Fourteen dead, as many more injured and a score or more missing, is the result, so far as known, of a series of snowslides which occurred today in the immediate vicinity of the Liberty Bell mine, on Smuggler mountain, three and a half miles north of Telluride. The roads between here and the Liberty Bell are almost impassable and details of the accident are hard to obtain. It seems that no less than four distinct slides occurred, each one claiming two or more victims. Several bodies have been recovered, but quite a number of the known dead are still buried under the tons of snow, rock and timber by which they were carried down.

The first slide occurred at 7:30 o'clock this morning and carried away the boarding and bunk houses and the tramhouse of the mine. About 250 men are regularly employed in the mines and mills of the Liberty Bell mine, but a large number of men from the night shifts were in Telluride yesterday and were prevented from returning to the mine by the terrible storm which was raging. The day shift had just gone to work, leaving comparatively few underground workers at the bunkhouse.

The slide came without warning. The three large buildings were carried down the steep mountain side a distance of about 2,000 feet and literally ground to splinters, not a board being left intact. The snow and debris piled in the bottom of the canyon 25 feet deep.

Those who escaped the slide at once began the work of rescuing their less fortunate companions. A dozen or more were taken out alive, some of them badly injured, however.

Shortly after noon, while the work of digging out bodies was going on, the second slide came down, almost in the track of the first. The mountain side is very steep and the descent of the snow mass was so swift that 24 of the rescuers were caught, two being killed.

At 3:30 o'clock, Superintendent Chase, of the Liberty Bell mine, ordered the work of rescue suspended, declaring that it was useless to endanger life further while slides were running.

Conditions in Manchuria.

London, Feb. 26.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times, after having made a visit to Nin Chwang, says, in a dispatch to his paper, that the conditions in the interior of Manchuria are unsatisfactory. He declares brigandage to be on the increase, and that the animosity of the people toward the Russian occupation is growing. The Russians regard the outlook with much uneasiness. The Japanese are extremely active.

PLANNED A FAMOUS ESCAPE.

Gen. Harrison C. Hohart, of Libby Prison—"Tunnel" Fame.

The death in the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee recently of Gen. Harrison C. Hohart, the last survivor of the five daring men who planned the famous tunnel escape from Libby prison, closed a most remarkable career.



This hero of numerous bloody battles during the Civil War and the target of Southern prison guards, was a native of Massachusetts, and was 82 years old at the time of his death. He began the practice of law in Wisconsin in 1849, when it was a territory, and, as a State Senator, assisted in framing the constitution and the early legislation of the State.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he went to the front in command of a company. At the battle of Chickamauga he commanded the Twenty-first Wisconsin regiment. Here he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby. Shortly thereafter the men planned to gain their freedom. A few of the daring and resourceful leaders finally hit upon the plan of digging a tunnel. The scheme was confided to twenty-five men, who could be trusted not to talk, and the work was begun. A table knife, chisel and spitoon were the tools. But two persons could work at the same time. One would enter the hole with the "tools" and a small tall candle, dragging the spitoon after him with a bit of string. The other would fan air into the passage with his hat, and, with another string, would draw out the spitoon when loaded and conceal the dirt beneath the straw and rubbish of the cellar.

Each morning the working party would carefully replace the bricks in the fireplace where the tunnel started and remove all evidences of the work. Through a mistake of the "engineers" of the tunnel the opening on the outside was within ten feet of some sentinels. This was plugged up and the work continued. After thirty days the hole was completed, the twenty-five men in the plan were marshaled under command of Hohart, and at 7 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 9, 1864, the men began crawling through the hole. In order to bewilder the guards a dancing party with music was extemporized in the room. One by one the men emerged from the hole, passed the sentinels and mingled with the crowds on the streets.

After the original twenty-five had escaped they were given one hour's start by the remaining prisoners. Then the latter took to the tunnel. In all 109 men passed through the tunnel that night. When the escape was discovered next morning, cavalry and bloodhounds set out in pursuit and only fifty-seven of the escaped prisoners succeeded in reaching the Union lines, the rest being recaptured or dying of privations while hiding in the swamps. After recovering from the effects of prison life Col. Hohart was given command of a new regiment, and at the head of this he went with Sherman on his march to the sea and up through the Carolinas. He had the grim satisfaction of marching his regiment into Richmond and around the prison from which he had escaped. After the war, having been advanced to the rank of a general, he returned to Milwaukee, his gladiator up to his death.

GLADIATOR OF THE HOUSE.

Title Fits Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio—A Superb Debater.

The title, Gladiator of the House, has not inappropriately been bestowed on Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio. He has also been called the Bloody Old Bruiser of the American Congress.



GEN. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

There is no place where the law of the survival of the fittest more inexorably obtains than in that tempestuous assembly. There no quarter is asked; no quarter is given there. Age, nor youth, nor condition is there respected. Every Congressional debater is a son of Hagar—his hand against every man and every man's hand against him. "Let the young man win his spurs," said one of the greatest of Plantagenets, speaking of his son, and as the Black Prince won fame on the field of bloody warfare, so must every one win fame in that arena of intellectual, oratorical and political warfare we call the House of Representatives. It is the forum of distinction, if not of deliberation; it is the theater of hard and cruel blows, given and taken.

With a hiatus of a single term Charles H. Grosvenor has been a conspicuous member of Congress since 1855. He came of a soldier race, and is himself a soldier. His grandfathers fought in the Continental army of the Revolution; his father fought in the American army in 1812. He led a brigade in the army

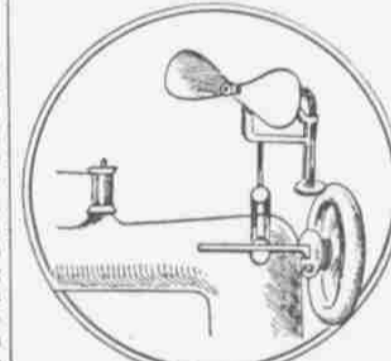
commanded by George H. Thomas at Nashville. Native of Connecticut, transplanted to Ohio, the family did not settle in the Western Reserve, but pitched their tent in that community, or neighborhood to it, where settled the Allens and the Thurmans from the Old Dominion. Gen. Grosvenor's opportunities were what men call limited. He was taught in a log school house. At 24 we find him a young lawyer in Indiana. There he followed Oliver P. Morton out of the Democratic party and became a charter member of the then infant Republican party. When the war came, Grosvenor proved another illustration of Saxon valor, and he is as Saxon as Godric. Since 1865 he has held many official positions and since 1885 has been a national figure.

He is that most dangerous of parliamentary antagonists—complete master of his subject or silent. Compared with George F. Hour, or Robert R. Hill, his information is beggarly, but he knows a great deal, and what he knows he knows all over—inside, outside, top-side and bottom side.

If one would realize what a superb debater Grosvenor is let him consult the Congressional Record the past sixteen years. He has two secrets. He is sincere and accurate. Sincerity and accuracy would make a statesman of any timber, and it is astonishing how cooperatively few of our great men have the virtue of the one and the accomplishment of the other.

SIMPLE FAN ARRANGEMENT.

Various forms of fan attachments for sewing machines have already been introduced, but many have serious objections on account of their cost, increased power required to run the machine, their liability to get out of order and the interference of some of the parts with the proper starting and stopping of the machine. Charles Geer of Richmond, Va., in his invention, seeks to simplify and reduce the cost of this comfort to the seamstress. With a view to economical manufacture the



CAN BE MANUFACTURED AT LOW COST.

machine consists essentially of three parts—the clamp, the adjustable support and the carrier for the fan and driving shaft. The clamp is secured to the machine in proximity to the balance wheel, and carries the adjustable member, which brings the friction wheel in contact with the balance wheel to rotate the fan. The latter is mounted on a flexible shaft, with the friction wheel at the opposite end. By loosening the thumb screw on the face of the support the friction wheel can be thrown out of engagement with the balance wheel when desired, though this is not necessary, as the fan is so light that its rotation does not interfere perceptibly with the starting or stopping of the machine. In the case of some machines there is no bearing to which the clamp can be attached, as the fly wheel lies flush with the neck of the machine. This is overcome by providing a hinged clamp, which surrounds the neck and is held in place by screws.

Good If True.

"Do you know why our Chinese women have small feet?" asked Charlie York. "It is so that they will stay at home. We don't like our wives to gad about the streets. We don't like strange men to stare at them. For though these men may say nothing unpleasant, yet they are apt to look our women deep in the eyes, and a Chinaman holds that in an interchange of such looks there is something harmful. Therefore the tiny, maimed feet, which will not admit of walking without fatigue and pain. At first, thousands of years ago, women knew why their feet were maimed and they were angry. Then they forgot the reason of the custom and they regarded it as a fashion they had themselves created. So they look upon it now, and the smaller their feet the prouder they are. We, their husbands, chuckle and say nothing. For we are wiser than you European and American men."

She Wanted a Nerve Soother.

A middle-aged woman called at a chemist's in Camden Town one evening and asked for morphine, and the shopman replied to her request with: "Is it for your husband?" "Oh, no, sir; I have not got any." "You don't think of suicide?" "Far from it." "What do you take it for?" "Must I tell you, sir?" "You must, or otherwise I can't supply you." "Well, then, don't you think that a woman 40 years old, who has had her first offer of marriage less than an hour ago, naturally wants something to quiet her nerves and give her a good night's sleep?" The druggist thought so, and she went away contented with the nerve-soother.—London Spare Moments.

When a man tells a woman that he wants to be told of his faults, in order to correct them, it is her turn to flatter back by failing to find any.

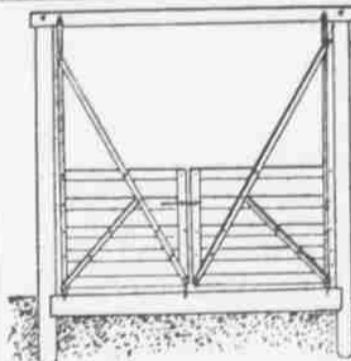
Crooked ways often lead to straitened circumstances.



Gate that Cannot Sag.

A subscriber sends to the Tribune Farmer a description of a gate which he constructed several years ago on a farm where he then lived. Its great merit is that it never sags. For gateposts he used 8x8 timber, set fully twelve feet apart. With the idea of letting a load of hay through, the cap piece ought to be fully twelve feet above the ground, and may be advantageously cut out by 6x8 stuff. The posts should be set in stone or cement, so as to be proof against the action of the frost. A sill or threshold is also provided. This should measure 6x8 or 8x8, and consist of oak or chestnut. The better the timber for the rest of this frame the longer it will last.

The full length upright of each gate



GATE CANNOT SAG.

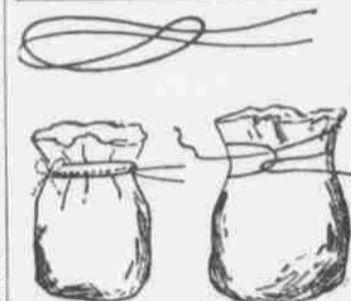
is made from 4x4 hardwood scantling. The upper ends are rounded, and inserted in holes bored in the lower side of (but not entirely through) the cap piece. The pins of the lower ends should be of metal. Pieces of sawmill plate, in which holes have been punched, should be fastened to the sill for these pins to play in. Thus the pins will be kept from wearing the wood. A similar plate should be placed where the gates meet, to accommodate the vertical bolt on one of them. The other gate should have a latch.

The slats and braces may be made from stuff 1 1/2 inches thick and four inches wide. They are attached to each other and to the uprights with bolts. The short braces are on the opposite side of the slats from the long ones, so that the same bolt may go through both where they overlap. When finished, the frame and gates should be well painted.

It will be seen that these gates can be used singly or together, and that they swing in either direction. It is always a convenience to have a gate swing away from you, no matter from which side you approach.

How to Tie a Grain Bag.

Not all farmers know how to tie a grain bag when filled so that the cord will not slip. The cord used should be strong, and for the ordinary bag about eighteen inches long. It should then be doubled and both ends passed through the loop, as shown in the cut, after slipping the doubled cord around the bag. Pull the cord closely around the



TIE FOR A GRAIN BAG.

neck of the bag and draw the ends in opposite directions, then tie in a firm bowknot.

A Good Location Necessary.

The first thing required in starting in the poultry business is a location. This ought to be near a good market, but cannot always be—that is, without paying too high for it. All extra expense should be curtailed in this business, as the income comes in small amounts. After a location is settled upon a free range is a necessity. That gives the needed exercise, and prevents an accumulation of lice. The next thing is an adaptability to the business. If one cannot be content with small earnings, and cannot save them as they come in, he should not undertake the business. The poultry should be breeds that lay in winter, when eggs are high. If one breeds fowls for the eggs, this branch of the business I like best. I prefer it to raising poultry for the meat, though the latter may be more profitable in some localities.—Mrs. L. W. Osborne, in Poultry Farmer.

Curing Cheese.

Curing is one of the important processes of cheese manufacture. The cheeses should be placed in a room which can be kept at a uniform temperature of 65 to 70 degrees. They should be turned at least once a day and thoroughly rubbed with the hand. Some advise removing the cloth as soon as the cheeses are put on the shelves, while others suggest leaving it on until ready for shipment. While new it is a good practice to turn the cheeses twice a day.

Treatment of Staggers.

Staggers is a species of brain fever, and there is no known cure for it. If the brain is badly affected, the animal will die, but in mild cases the horse will recover if properly cared for. If moldy corn is being fed, stop its use,

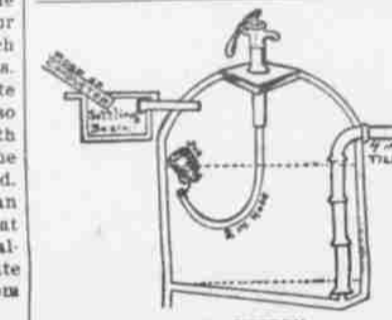
then put the horse in a large box stall, with plenty of bedding and feed mainly bran mash. Be careful in handling horses with staggers, for they are often in a fierce frenzy and likely to do one injury. Iodide of potash is sometimes used with good effect, dissolving one dram in water and given daily for three days.

Seeding with Clover.

When clover is sown early in the spring on the crop of wheat or other winter grain it may cost nothing but the price of the seed, which is not much, whether ten or fifteen pounds is used to the acre, and the labor of sowing. Yet we would prefer to increase its cost by going over the wheat with a light or smoothing harrow before sowing the clover seed. This will benefit wheat or rye if done at the right time, when the ground is not wet enough to cause the harrow to sink too deep and uproot the plants. This makes a good seed bed for the clover, and in a day or two after the first rain the little plants will be sending their roots down into the soil. Yet they will not make growth enough to injure the grain before it ripens, and when that is taken off the clover will be better looking and more valuable than the weeds that would be likely to take possession if the clover was not there. It will grow then through the fall and into winter, and in the spring it may be plowed under to enrich the soil, or if the catch is a good one, and it makes a good crop, it may be cut twice for hay and then add more fertility to the soil if plowed under in the fall or next spring than if the first growth was plowed under. Clover likes a mineral fertilizer, even if it is as cheap as one as sulphate of lime or land plaster, and also likes the phosphates and potash, but many supply these sufficiently in the fertilizer used for the grain crop.—American Cultivator.

For Pans Cistern Water.

Mr. J. F. Grimes writes the Iowa Homestead: "I notice some inquiry in your columns about cisterns, and I thought I would like to give a description of mine for the benefit of your readers who may wish to build one. The cistern itself is constructed very much the same as all cisterns except that one side of the bottom is depressed and made so it is easily cleaned out with a flat-bottom shovel. For an outlet I put in four-inch glazed tiles cemented at the joints, letting them extend to the lowest



A GOOD CISTERNS.

part of the bottom of the cistern, the first one resting on two bricks, and when there is any overflow it will carry out with it any sediment that should happen to be in the cistern. Wire strainers and a settling basin will keep out a great deal of the sediment. That the clearest water may be always pumped out of the cistern, I tied a jug to the end of a piece of rubber hose, the jug being corked tight answers as a float and keeps the end of the hose always under water just a little way."

Winter Orchard Work.

In nearly all fruit sections hundreds of trees are destroyed each year by berers, and while the work of destroying them can best be done in the fall, it will pay to use all diligence during the winter to trap those that were missed in the fall hunt. Take a pall of soft tar, a scraper—an old caseknife, fairly sharp, will answer—and a few wires of different lengths and sizes. Get down to the surface of the ground and examine the trunk of the tree, carefully scraping away loose bark and prodding suspicious spots with the wire. If holes are found, run the wire in as far as possible, then swab the place with the tar. In going over the orchard in this manner one will often find ravages of field vermin, especially among the young trees, and when such is the case the tree can be protected and saved. One of the most successful fruit growers in the country considers it necessary that his men make weekly trips through the orchards to ascertain, as he puts it, "if the trees need anything."

Pig Pen Posters.

Many times pigs die from overfeeding the sow the first week after farrowing. Start business with a good boar. Good blood is requisite, and so is good care.

Sometimes when two sows farrow at the same time, one with a large litter and the other with a small one, the pigs can be divided equally between the mothers, though this should not be attempted after the pigs are three days old.

The first thing in profitable pig raising is to grow the frame, then put flesh on it. You cannot successfully do both at the same time.

Pure bred swine are all right, but don't treat them as you would scrub stock. High bred animals are very susceptible to surroundings and care. The farmer who is not willing to give time and attention to valuable stock would better stick to the scrubs. But any animal requires rational treatment for profitable results.

A writer has well said that it is simply impossible to put feed enough into a pig in cold weather to make him comfortable without keeping him in a warm pen with plenty of bedding.—Farmer.