

BATTLE ON LEDGE WITH MORO BAND

Jikiri's Outlaws Wiped Out Only After Desperate Hand-to-Hand Fighting

COMBATS IN EXTINGUISHED VOLCANO

Caught Safely in Cave—Driven Out by the American Fire, Jikiri Tries to Slaughter Lieut. Wilson, but is Shot Down.

Manila, Philippine Islands.—While detailed accounts of the last fight of Jikiri, the Moro outlaw chieftain who was killed and his band exterminated in a pitched battle near Patian, on the island of Jolo, have not been received, several brief dispatches and a letter or two from American officers who fought against the outlaw give a fairly complete story of the fight.

Hunted from place to place by the regulars and constabulary, who had been in close pursuit, Jikiri, with seven followers, two women and one child, took refuge in a cave that pierced the side of the crater of an extinct volcano. Here the outlaws gathered to make their last stand. As the soldiers came up the scouts located the party, and the troops worked their way around the place until it was entirely surrounded, and there was no chance of escape.

Capt. George L. Byram of the Sixth Cavalry, who commanded the attacking force, then ordered a white flag displayed, and through his interpreter called upon Jikiri to surrender. The outlaw refused and also declined to accept a safe conduct for the women of his party, who remained with the band and bore their share of the fighting.

Capt. Byram ordered up the guns and a terrific shell fire was opened on the cave. The missiles broke above and around the opening, but the ledge protected those inside from the fire of the guns, and little damage was inflicted.

Storming parties worked their way up the steep slope, and finding footing on the ledge endeavored to rush the larger entrance to the cave. The fighting for a few minutes was desperate, but the outlaws drove their assailants back by a savage spear charge. The soldiers were not to be completely routed, however, and taking up their posts at the end of the ledge, poured a terrible rifle fire into the mouth of the cave, the bullets landing from the rock walls and causing showers of sharp splinters of rock among the besieged.

Jikiri himself signalled out Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson of the Sixth Cavalry, who commanded one section of the attacking party. Dashing from the cave the outlaw flung himself upon the American before Wilson could raise his pistol. With one hand gripping the officer's hair the bandit slashed at his neck with the heavy native knife he carried, endeavoring to behead him.

Lieut. Joseph A. Baer of the Sixth Cavalry, saw his comrade's peril and dashed to his aid. As Jikiri swung back the knife to strike again, Baer shot him dead and Wilson dropped to the ground. It is feared that Wilson will be incapacitated from further service in the army, as the muscles and cords of his neck were severed by the bandit's knife.

Writing of the fight, American officers say that in the desperate hand-to-hand encounter on the narrow ledge some of the assailants may have been wounded by their own fire. In their anxiety to save each other they were forced to shoot quickly, using high-power rifles at close range, which were doubly dangerous, as the bullets will plough through several men.

Hundreds of friendly Moros saw the fight at close range. They perched among the rocks where they could see the ledge, and not a movement of the combatants escaped their eyes. Many of them believed that Jikiri bore a charmed skin, impervious to knife and bullet. They could not be convinced that he was dead until they saw and felt his body.

MADE BUSINESS OF MURDER.

Indian Implicates a Band that Includes a Mexican Ex-Judge.
El Paso, Tex.—An Indian under arrest at Torreon confessed that he and several others, including an ex-judge of one of the Mexican inferior courts, belonged to a band which made a business of murder and highway robbery.

Among their victims were three mail carriers, murdered and robbed at different times in the last few months. The crime for which he was arrested was the murder of three men, one of them a mail-carrier on the Durango trail. Immediately after the Indian's confession, a strong force of rurales left for the scene and captured the entire gang, also recovering much of their plunder. All the gang are in jail at Torreon.

Canada Too Strong for U. S. to Whip.
Winnipeg, Man.—General Otter, commander of the military forces of Canada, in an interview said: "The United States could not beat Canada in a twenty-five-year war. If they ever started it would be another Philippine war, and Canada would win."

"Incidentally," said Otter, "Lord Kitchener would make a better manager of a department store than commander in the position he now occupies."

JUMPER HEATHERBLOOM DEAD

Horse Attempted to Leap Paddock Fence and was Injured So He Had to Be Destroyed.

Great Barrington, Mass.—Heatherbloom, the champion high jumping horse, with a record of 8 feet 6 inches, made in Chicago, reached his limit trying to leap the paddock fence which was specially built to keep him in his pasture. He was so badly injured that in mercy he was shot.

In this tragic manner Heatherbloom ended his noteworthy career. No other animal in the world ever equalled the upward flight which he accomplished with 150 pounds of man on his back. In all his record breaking jumps he had Dick Donnelly in the saddle.

Heatherbloom's record leap completely places in the shade the tales of prodigious jumps made by kangaroos when pursued. It is nearly two feet above Harry Porter's great record of 6 feet 6 3/4 inches, though Porter had the advantage of having but two legs to get over the bar.

Heatherbloom was called the "Super-horse." He was about fifteen years old and was sired by the thoroughbred stallion Philosophy, by Longfellow. He was a brown gelding with a white stripe down his face, with the right fore ankle white and the two hind legs white to the ankle. He stood 16 hands 2 inches high, or 5 feet 6 inches. It will be seen from these measurements that when he made his great record he cleared three feet over his own height.

Heatherbloom in a way was a genius, and like most of that irritable tribe he had his moods. With him jumping was a sport and he was only inclined to indulge in it when in the humor. Unless he felt so inclined he would not leap a five-foot fence. But when he felt like jumping he would clear the fence like a bird and go circling around the ring afterward, stopping over a groom or two out of sheer good spirits. Dick Donnelly knew the whimsical nature of the horse better than any other man, and could induce him to jump higher than any other rider. But when Heatherbloom felt like jumping any one could ride him. Miss Belle Beach proved this by winning a blue ribbon on him in the high jumping class at the Monmouth County Horse Show on July 27, 1905.

Heatherbloom was owned by Howard Willets of White Plains, N. Y. Mr. Willets valued him at more than \$20,000, and only last spring refused an offer of that sum from Barnum's circus.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Justice William J. Gaynor, of Brooklyn, is being groomed for the next



Justice William J. Gaynor.

Mayorally race in New York. It is said he has the powerful backing of Tammany Hall.

DEAF, DUMB AND CAN'T READ.

Prisoner in New York Unable to Plead to Indictment.

New York City.—Deaf, dumb and unable to read or write Abel Simon, 17 years old, of 137 Brook avenue, the Bronx, was a stumbling block to legal procedure in General Sessions when he was asked to plead to an indictment for grand larceny in the second degree. He was charged with taking a diamond ring worth \$28 from the jewelry store of Samuel Haskilavitz, 455 Sixth avenue.

In vain did Assistant District Attorney Marshall plead with Simon to plead. A court attendant who knew a finger alphabet went at the boy with fingers wriggly extended, to which the boy responded with alien frowning.

"The blunders of the law cut but a sorry figure in the presence of an affliction like that," observed Judge Rosinsky. "What imprisonment could cut him off more completely from his fellows? The pains and penalties of the law could add nothing to such chains as these."

Clean Law Closes Hotels.

Topeka, Kan.—Two hotels have been closed by Dr. S. J. Crumrine, secretary of the Kansas Health Board, for failure to comply with a law recently enacted, which provides that every guest of hotels shall be guaranteed a clean room, clean bedding, clean towels and protection from rats, mice, lice, bedbugs and other pests.

Duel with Fireworks.

Sioux City Iowa.—In an effort to settle their differences over a girl, William Patten and William Melody fought a duel with Roman candles. After several exchanges without result, Patten was struck full in the eye by a well-aimed fiery missile, and will probably lose the sight of that optic.

\$360 for a Fresh Water Pearl.

Towa City, Ia.—E. R. Moore, of Coral Hill, has sold for \$360 a fresh water pearl which he found in the Iowa River near his home.

Helpful Beauty Hints

Proper Use of Cosmetics, All Picturesque Results—Effective Touches of Rouge for Cheeks and Ear Lobes—Whitening Lotion for Neck and Shoulders—Hair Treatment.

The use of cosmetics, so long an acknowledged important part of European woman's toilet, has always been strongly disapproved of in America.

Public opinion is, however, undergoing a gradual change in this respect, probably brought about in part by the general harmlessness of the articles used.

In the past much was heard of the poisoning of actors and actresses (for many years the only large consumers) by white lead, which was a principal ingredient of paints used on stage.

Nowadays all paints, powders and hairdyes that are bought from a reliable source, are as carefully and healthily compounded as prescriptions ordered by a physician.

As a matter of fact pure face paint is not injurious when properly removed. Any one who has a large number of acquaintances among theatrical people will tell you that as a rule their skins look as smooth and fine in private life as when seen on the stage.

This is largely due to the fact that professionals have learned to remove all the makeup carefully with a good cream before retiring, and to take as much care of their face as they do of their clothes. Also the fact that cosmetics are more carefully prepared than formerly.

Now that the use of rouge has come so decidedly into fashion it may be helpful to explain the proper method of using it.

In the good old days of shaded candles and even in the more recent ones, when gas was used, only a fairly good complexion passed mustered very well by artificial light. But under the uncompromisingly truthful electric globes, one must be a beauty to look one fairly well, for this particular form of illumination casts a bluish tinge over all skins. To guard against this unbecoming effect a touch of rouge will be most satisfactory.

We are passing through one of those periods in the history of fashion, that demands that we all look picturesque and "if we can't look picturesque we must look as picturesque as we can."

Now for a few directions as to the best method of making up the face. The color can be little deeper in the center of the cheeks and then should be blended off lightly all over the cheeks. The tip of the chin should always be tinted as well. After you have done this you will observe that this gives a natural appearance, and does not look blotchy or "painted." If the ears look very white by contrast, tint the outside edges and the lobe very delicately. This detail is one whose neglect has been the cause of many failures.

The lips, if pale, should be reddened also and don't make the mistake a person I know did, of putting nail salve on them, and thus removing all the skin. After you have finished with the rouge, powder the entire face.

Rouge must be very sparingly used and so thin a coat applied that what natural color you have will have an opportunity to show through. Nothing adds so much to a face as play of color, and the changing dimple.

Some dermatologists offer to make a permanent dimple, but it is most emphatically to be avoided, for its uncertainty is its greatest charm.

A whitening lotion for the neck and shoulders is more lasting than dry powder for use in the evening when a décollete gown is worn. It is much more satisfactory than powder as it does not rub off.

A girl of piquant type of beauty may dare to put a tiny bit of black court plaster at one side of the chin or on the cheek near the eye, but not the fair, placid lady for it would look most incongruous.

Whatever is put on the face during the waking hours, must be removed before retiring, and then no ill effects can possibly follow. This is best done with cleansing cream, which frees the pores from all foreign substances.

A Simple Hair Treatment.

A woman of sixty-five years, who has a head of hair few girls could boast, says the secret of it is her constant brushing.

She has her head shampooed much less frequently than is the present fashion, but preserves a clean scalp by both wet and dry brushing. Twice a week she dips the brush in water and works all over the scalp with it, following it up by a dry brush.

Once in ten days or two weeks she substitutes witchhazel for water. The alcohol in it acts as a cleaner and cuts the oil in the hair.

The only other treatment she believes in is singeing the ends of the hair every six weeks. She does this herself by dividing the hair into tightly twisted strands, while she goes over with a long wax taper used in a gas lighter.

To Whiten the Hands.

Whenever you bathe your hands dry them very thoroughly. Before retiring spread this paste all over the hands and draw on a pair of loose, white cotton gloves, leave on overnight and bathe in the morning with warm water, then rinse off with cold. Tight corsets will make the hands red, so if you are in the habit of lacing you must loosen your stays before you can expect to have white hands.

Notes and Comment

SQUALLS AND MERE.

Intimate Connection Between Two Events in a Baby's Life.

The idea that babies squall by nature, as a matter of habit or out of pure fussiness, is both a delusion and a base slander on the baby, says Dr. Woods Hutchinsin. Whenever a baby squalls, he says, it is some grown-up's fault. A farmer who would hear his cherished hogs squealing in their fattening pens would promptly "call down" the hired man whose duty it was to feed them. A baby does not want very much at a time, but he does like it regularly. And when you have once, by a little careful observation, "struck his gas" as to amount and frequency—about two ounces every two hours is a fair average to begin with—then his little life will be one peaceful sequence of eating and sleeping, sleeping and eating, but all the time growing, with a little fuss or disturbance as a self makes when it is pushing up its green pencil through the brown erica.

The regularity recommended should be the baby's kind of regularity, not that of the grown-ups who have him in charge, the doctor explains further.

"He is no railroad train that reaches an eating station on schedule time, just every two hours. They did not know anything about clocks when he came from. But he has a natural self-acting dinner gong in his little interior which serves his purpose excellently and will rise to the potency of a lynch or fire alarm if you do not pay attention to it promptly. His life of regularity is a nicely balanced system of sleeping till he is hungry, and then feeding till he is sleepy, with a disregard for the hands of the clock and even for the difference between day and night. As his fuel box is limited in size, and the degree of concentration of the fuel administered does not vary much, it will take him just about so long to burn up each charge, so that he will tap the gong at pretty regular intervals. But there will be nothing machine-like or suburban-time-table-like about this regularity. If he should awake fifteen minutes before the sacred hour and show by unmistakable minor signs that he is ready for business, feed him at once. He should never be allowed to go to the length of crying. The cry is a signal of distress, and a baby that cries much has been unlucky in its parents or its nurse. The idea that babies cry just to expand their lungs or to develop their voices is a nurse's tale. A child that never cries is as healthy and as happy as a nation that has no history."

WIFE AWARDED \$100 A DAY.



Judge Dowling, of New York, has set a new record in the matter of allowances to wives in separation suits. In the famous case of the Howard Goulds, recently on trial, he awarded Mrs. Gould \$26,500 a year, \$3,000 a month, or \$100 a day.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Very strong tea will stop the bleeding from a cut.

Equal parts of milk and lukewarm water is a good solution for sponging plants.

Spoons are sometimes used with firm puddings, but forks are the better style.

A little vinegar in polish will be found to obviate the dead, oily look so often noticed after cleaning furniture.

For large shoes which slip at the heel glue a shaped piece of velvet to the inside, bottom and side of the heel, and it will cling to the stocking.

To prevent a lamp from smoking soak a new lamp wick two or three hours in vinegar. Dry well before using. If you follow this recipe your trouble with your lamps will cease. Lamp wicks in lanterns or carriage lamps that are not in daily use should be treated in this way.

Too much salt in gravy may be counteracted by putting a pinch of crown sugar in it.

After using a bowl of cold water starch, it should be allowed to settle. Then pour off the water and dry the starch in the oven at night or on the stove. It will be reduced to a cake and can be powdered and be used over again.

Never throw away old gloves, particularly old white gloves. They are most useful in protecting the hands while dusting, sweeping or washing dishes. As women often complain that they feel clumsy in doing their work with gloves on, by simply cutting away the finger tips this sensation is overcome.

Tinware may be brightened and cleaned from smoke by rubbing with a hot solution of common baking soda and water.

To color white cotton yellow, use green peach leaves and alum well steeped together in water.

900 DROPS CASTORIA Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchinsin NEW YORK. At 6 months old 35 DROPS - 35 CENTS EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchinsin of In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BIG OFFER

To All Our Subscribers

The Great AMERICAN FARMER Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation, Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

WE MAKE THE EXCEPTIONAL OFFER OF

Two for the Price of One: THE COLUMBIAN The Oldest County Paper and THE AMERICAN FARMER BOTH ONE YEAR FOR \$1.00

This unparalleled offer is made to all new subscribers, and all old ones who pay all arrears and renew within thirty days. Sample copies free. Address:

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Forceful Facts.

One-sixth of the deaths from disease are due to consumption. Ninety-eight percent of all those who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for "weak lungs," have been perfectly and permanently cured. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is not advertised to cure consumption in its advanced stages. No medicine will do that. The "Discovery" does cure obstinate, lingering or "hang-on-coughs," and all those catarrhal conditions of throat and bronchial passages which if not properly treated end in consumption. Take the "Discovery" in time and if given a fair and faithful trial it will seldom disappoint.

Free. Dr. Pierce's great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 31 stamps for a copy in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchinsin

A Rollin's Remedy Ely's Cream Balm It cures itching, Gives relief of sores. It cleanses, soothes, heals and restores the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 65 Warren Street, New York.