

# ENTOMBED IN MINE

## EXPLOSION CAUGHT SIX MINERS AND SET FIRE TO MINE.

Several Rescuing Parties Have Since Gone Into the Mine, but None Have Returned, and it is Feared All Have Been Overcome by Gas—Mines May Have to Be Flooded to Stop the Fire.

Port Royal, Pa., June 11.—The Pittsburg Coal & Coke Company's shaft No. 2, at this place, is again on fire, after running steadily for seven years, and at least 30 men are in the mine, many of whom, it is feared, will never be heard from again.

About 6 o'clock smoke was seen to be issuing from shaft No. 2, which is on the line of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad. It is thought the fire started from an explosion, and that six men were in the mine at the time. Two of the men, who were not near the point where the explosion occurred, were brought to the surface by a rescue party after being nearly overcome by after damp. They could give no information as to what caused the fire and could not say for sure how many others were in the mine.

After 7 o'clock Superintendent McCune, of West Newton, and several bosses with about 20 men went down shaft No. 1, which is just opposite on the Baltimore & Ohio side of the river, and have not been heard from since. About three hours after the rescue party had been in the mine two more explosions were heard. Meantime the crowd around the opening of the shaft had increased, the crowd numbering many mothers, wives and sisters of the men entombed. All sorts of plans have been suggested for the rescue of the men.

The Port Royal mines are situated on the Youghiogheny river, 37 miles from Pittsburgh. They are owned by the Pittsburg Coal Company. District Superintendent McCune, who is reported killed at the head of a brave band of volunteers, was one of the most experienced and best known miners in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The Port Royal mines are located in the thick vein coal belt, and are for that reason extremely gaseous and dangerous. The state mining officials have made their management the object of repeated caution. Seven years ago the mines caught fire from a similar explosion. The mine boss was killed but the others in the pit escaped.

## IN NUEVA ECUIA.

Provincial Government Has Been Established at San Isidro. Manila, June 12.—The Philippine commission returned to Manila today from the province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon, having organized provincial government at San Isidro, capital of the province.

General Taft told the people that if no power were given to levy customs, the expenses of the central government would be paid by additional internal taxes. He pointed out also that if the decision of the authorities at Washington should result in free trade with the United States, opening up such a great market, the increase in land values would enable the people to respond to the increased internal taxes. The northern tour has been postponed.

The American astronomical commission has returned from Sumatra, and will sail shortly for home. Lieutenant Wray's command has had six engagements with the insurgents in the province of Sorsogon, Luzon, killing six. Twenty-three insurgents were captured at Atimon, province of Tabayas. Several minor captures are reported from other parts of Southern Luzon, where the insurgents are still active.

The report circulated in the United States that General Cailles has surrendered is unfounded.

## Immigration at Manila.

Washington, June 11.—The total number of immigrants arriving at Manila from July to November, 1900, was 6,302, of whom 507 were females. Of the total number arriving, 5,560 had been in the Philippines before; 3,032 could neither read nor write, and 1,517 brought \$30 or more in money.

## Miraculous Escape.

Denver, June 12.—Passengers from the Pacific coast report the miraculous escape from death of Mrs. Phoebe Davis, an aged woman from Los Angeles, Cal., who, while in a state of somnambulism, walked off the swiftly moving train. She was only slightly hurt. She arose after all the passengers in the sleeper had gone to bed and walked to the platform. The porter was the only person who saw her jump.

## A POPULAR DELUSION.

### Cannoning Has No Effect On Atmospheric Conditions.

Washington, June 12.—The extensive reports of United States Consul Covert, at Lyons, France, relative to the success of cannon firing in France as a means of protecting orchards and vineyards from hail storms, and also for the purpose of mitigating or nullifying the effects of frost upon vegetation, have prompted numerous inquiries by horticulturists in this country as to when, if at all, our government would adopt similar methods of protection.

Professor Willis L. Moore, the chief of the weather bureau, acting under the direction of Secretary Wilson, therefore, has issued to the press the following statement: "After an examination of all that has been published during the past two years, my conviction is that we have here to do with a popular delusion as remarkable as is the belief in the effect of the moon on the weather. The uneducated peasantry of Europe seem to be looking for something miraculous. They would rather believe in cannonading as a means of protection and spend on it abundance of money, time and labor than, adopt the very simple expedient of mutual insurance against losses that must inevitably occur."

"The great processes going on in the atmosphere are conducted on too large a scale to warrant any man or nation in attempting to control them. The energy expended by nature in the production of a hail storm, a tornado or a rain storm exceeds the combined energy of all the steam engines and explosives in the world. It is useless for mankind to combat nature on this scale."

"After the experience that this country has had during the past 10 years with rainmakers, I am loth to believe that the bombardment of hail storms will ever be practiced or attempted in the United States, much less encouraged by the intelligent portion of the community. Every effort should be made to counteract the spread of the French delusion which has been imported into this country by Consul Covert."

## UNCLE SAM REFUSES.

### Disapproves Joint Guarantee of Chinese Indemnity—Foreign Powers Notified.

Washington, June 12.—The government has formally communicated to the foreign powers the impossibility of joining in a joint guarantee for the payment of the Chinese indemnity. The difficulties in the way of such an arrangement are set forth in the communication, particularly those relating to the constitutional restrictions on the president in making a joint of this character.

In view of the determination of the United States not to be a party to the joint guaranty there is anxiety shown in diplomatic circles as to the outcome on the question of indemnities. One view is that the majority of the powers being favorable to a joint guaranty will execute this joint instrument and thereafter carry on a concert of their own. In that event, it is said, the United States would arrange directly with China as to the major portion of the indemnity. The representatives of most of the European powers do not believe that a resort to the Hague tribunal proposed by the United States will be acceptable to their governments.

## JAPANESE STILL THERE.

### No Sign Yet of Withdrawing Her Troops From China.

Pekin, June 12.—The Chinese express great satisfaction at the announcement of the intention of the court to return to Peking in September. All the foreign troops, with the exception of the legation guards, are expected to withdraw before the middle of that month, the only troops not already under orders of withdrawal being the Japanese, whose government is sending reliefs. It is said, however, at the Japanese legation that when Japan is absolutely certain that the other powers are evacuating, her own troops can be withdrawn on two days' notice. General Vayron, the French commander, has instructions to leave one brigade for service in China, and the French transports are on route. The British will have completed their departure by the end of September, 10 transports making two journeys to India.

## Stolen Gold Recovered.

Mineral Point, Wis., June 12.—Thirteen thousand dollars more of the gold coin stolen from the First National Bank here May 24 has been recovered. It was in the vault of an outhouse of a city hotel, about a block from the looted bank, at which the prisoner, Stewart Jeleff, boarded. This find and the \$8,000 before recovered comprises all the gold missing. The balance, \$5,800, is in currency, and the detectives hope to recover it later.

## Boer Losses Heavy.

London June 12.—Lord Kitchener in a dispatch from Pretoria under today's date, says the number of Boers killed, imprisoned or surrendered during the last month totaled 2,640. From June 1 to 9, 26 Boers were killed, four were wounded, 49 made prisoners and 33 surrendered and 651 rifles, 115,550 rounds of ammunition, 120 wagons and 4,000 horses were captured.

## IN SPECIAL SESSION

### WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE IS CALLED BY GOVERNOR.

To Repeal the Rands Law in Regard to Capital Punishment, and Enact Another Free of Defects.—Under Present Law, Several Condemned Criminals Would Soon Have Been Liberated.

Olympia, Wash., June 12.—The special session of the Washington legislature convened in this city yesterday with 24 members of the senate and 56 members of the house present, 10 senators and 24 representatives being absent. When the senate adjourned last night it had accomplished a considerable portion of the work for which the extra session was called.

The judiciary committees of each house held a joint meeting in the morning and agreed to recommend the following course of action:

First—That the Rands law, which provides for the execution of condemned criminals in the penitentiary, shall be repealed before it goes into effect on June 13.

Second—The enactment of a law embodying the essential principals of the Rands law, but containing a saving clause providing for the execution of the criminals already condemned under the old system, viz: in the jail and by the sheriff of the county wherein the crime was committed.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the two houses met in joint session and Governor Rogers delivered his special message in person. He explained the gravity of the situation, from his standpoint, and stated that he would not have called the session if, in his judgment, there was no danger of several justly condemned criminals going free by reason of the complications arising from the Rands act. The governor stated, in conclusion, that there was considerable doubt of the validity of any legislation passed at this special session other than that specified in the call, and urged the legislature, in view of the doubt, to transact none other.

## NOT FITZHUGH LEE, JR.

### Officer Killed in Philippines Was Lieutenant Lee, of Engineers.

Manila, June 13.—The officer named Lee, who was killed, not wounded, in the recent battle with the insurgents at Lipa province of Batangas, was Lieutenant Lee of the engineers, not Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., as previously called. The enemy encountered by Captain W. A. Wilhelm, of the Twenty-first infantry, with 50 men of that regiment, was met six miles east of Lipa, in Batangas province, and consisted of more than 200 of Malvar's followers, supposedly the command of Gonzales. The insurgents were defeated, but their losses have not been reported. Yates' troop, of the First cavalry is pursuing them. The American officers were planning to attack a force of the insurgents which was ahead of them, when they were fired on from one side.

Our loss consisted of two officers killed and six wounded and one private wounded. The Washington tariff decision has been received by the United States Philippine commission, but the commissioners are unable to say whether the results will require a continuance of the military government.

The conditions offered to General Cailles, the insurgent leader in Laguna province, are not changed. They are uniform with those offered to other insurgents accused of murder.

## THE SANTIAGO MEDALS.

### Battle-Ship Oregon Will Be Represented on Them.

Washington, June 13.—Oregon is to be represented on the Santiago or West Indian medals. The picture of the commander of the fleet, Rear Admiral Sampson, will be on one side, and on the other a picture of the great battle ship which steamed around the South American continent in time to do effective service in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. A decision to place the Oregon on the medal was not only on account of the part she took in the battle, but because of the lesson she taught the navies of the world in making such a long voyage as reaching the scene of the conflict ready for battle.

## Walked Out of Court.

Butte, Mont., June 13.—While waiting for the judge to sentence him for murderous assault, which would have meant five years in prison, David Meagher this morning walked out of the courtroom and down the stairs. On the way he passed the deputy county attorney and pleasantly nodded to that official. It was not until the judge called on the prisoner to stand up and be sentenced that Meagher's escape was noticed.

## ROOT'S SECOND SHARP NOTE.

### Will Probably Have the Desired Effect on Havana.

New York, June 13.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Late advices from General Wood indicate that two or three members of the constitutional convention, who at first were most active and outspoken in their hostility to the Platt law, are now about to align themselves with the supporters of that law, and it is strongly intimated as probable that if a final vote is reached in the convention this week the Platt law without modification or qualification will be incorporated into the constitution of Cuba. The sharp note, the second on the subject sent by Secretary Root to the convention through General Wood, is believed to have had the desired influence at Havana. In this note the secretary of war sets forth plainly and unequivocally the attitude of this government as firm and unyielding.

This note apparently has made it plain to the leaders of the Radical party that in the end they would suffer in power and prestige by being exposed as the real and only obstructionists of Cuban independence. It is said that General Sangulany, whose incendiary message to his constituents on the occasion of the adoption by the convention of the Platt law in modified form is generally regarded on the island of no importance, is about the only radical who is still holding out uncompromisingly against acceptance. It is not expected that at its meeting the cabinet will make any further announcement in respect to Cuba, nor is it likely that any news will be given out concerning its deliberations on that subject.

It is more than likely that in view of the changing mood among the constitution makers at Havana the cabinet will discuss the form and date of promulgation of the electoral law for the first general election, and the organization and equipment of the Cuban republic. It is known that both Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox have been giving this phase of the subject considerable attention in detail in the last few days, and before the secretary of war left Washington for the Buffalo exposition he and the attorney general conferred on this matter at the request of the president.

Before the convention at Havana manifested a disposition to trifle with the Platt law it had been hoped in Washington official circles that the Cubans would be ready to hold their first general election by the last of October or the first of November next. If the convention conforms to the Platt law within the next two or three weeks, it is considered probable that the tentative plan can be carried out by the original date. If this should be done, it is believed that the president, in compliance with the Platt law, would be able to withdraw all American troops from the island soon after the beginning of the new year, and that by next spring the Cuban government will be wholly in the hands of the Cubans. In the meantime, a joint commission, representing the two countries, could be formulating some scheme of reciprocity, on which congress could act, and thus Cuban serious economic problems would be far advanced toward solution about the time the island attained independence and sovereignty.

## GOVERNOR SAMFORD DEAD.

### Alabama Official's Attack of Heart Disease Proved Fatal.

Montgomery, Ala., June 13.—William J. Samford, governor of Alabama, died tonight at Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he had been ill for some time of heart disease. Governor Samford had been in Tuscaloosa for several weeks, having gone there to attend a meeting of the trustees of the state university. He had been ill since before his inauguration as governor, but it was believed immediate danger of death had passed. While in Tuscaloosa, however, his illness returned with renewed violence and he became so dangerously sick that his physicians feared to remove him to Montgomery. Yesterday Governor Samford was thought to be improving, but he grew worse today and succumbed tonight. He was 54 years of age and a native of Alabama.

## To Cut Off Food Supply of Boers.

Cape Town, June 13.—The military authorities are enforcing stringent restrictions in the distribution of foodstuffs northward from DeAar and southward from Bulawayo. Only essentials are permitted to be distributed, and these only in limited quantities, so as to deprive the Boers of this source of supply.

## Swamped in a Squall.

Philadelphia, June 12.—A party of six persons, three men and three girls, while sailing on the Delaware river, this afternoon, off North Essington, a few miles below this city, were thrown into the water by the swamping of their skiff during a squall, and the three girls were drowned.

## Bringing Home the Fifth Artillery.

Washington, June 13.—The quarter master general has been notified that the transport Peking arrived at Nagasaki today from Manila, and orders were given for her to proceed to Seattle. This vessel carries the battery of the Fifth artillery, which took part in the Chinese campaign, and whose commander, Captain O'Reilly, lost his life in China.



## RAISE THE CATTLE.

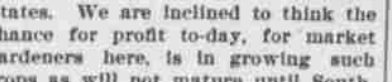
Evidently there is a better chance for profit now in growing young stock either for the dairy or for beef than at any time in the past ten years, and perhaps in the last twenty years. But we have the statistics for the past ten years as sent out by the Agricultural Department at Washington. In 1890 there were in the United States 36,849,024 cattle. In 1895, 34,364,216. Since that time there has been a steady decrease of about two million head per year, until in 1899 there were but 27,974,225. In 1890 there were 580 cattle to each one thousand inhabitants, and in 1899 only 373 to each thousand. As the number has decreased the price has increased. The reports of the Kansas City stock yards show the following prices for prime steers on Aug. 10 for three years: In 1897, \$4.80 per hundred pounds, 1898 same date \$5.25, and in 1899 \$6.20. It is said that there are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 by more than 2,500,000. Nor is the decline in numbers in the United States alone. Cuba was said to have about eight hundred thousand cattle in 1895, and at the close of the war had but twenty-five thousand. There must have been a great reduction in South Africa since the Boer war began, and Australia has been heavily drawn upon to feed British troops. If five or ten years ago farmers in New England or any of the United States could not raise or fatten beef profitably to sell at the price Western beef cattle cost when brought here, it does not follow that they cannot do both now. Six dollars and a quarter per hundred pounds in Brighton for the best grade of steers to-day should leave a margin for profit to the feeder, if he feeds to the best advantage, and if he grows his own young stock, and most of his own food for them, it seems as if nearly all was profit, or at least pay for his labor. And while they are growing, the manure heap is increasing in size, to help add fertility to the farm and increase its productivity.—American Cultivator.

## Early Garden Vegetables.

There was a time when the gardener who had his produce ready for the market earlier than his less enterprising neighbor was well repaid for his care and trouble by better prices for the products. Then the early bird caught the wealthy consumer. Now the early worm in the Northern States finds his profits if not himself picked up by those in a Southern climate, who can plant, grow and put on the market a crop before the plow can penetrate the frozen soil of the Northern States. We are inclined to think the chance for profit to-day, for market gardeners here, is in growing such crops as will not mature until Southern produce no longer fills our markets, and perhaps in putting that in cold storage that it may not be brought out until there are indications that it is much wanted by those who are willing to pay liberal prices for it. Let early crops pass by, and strive to grow crops of such quality as will suit even those who have been using the earlier products of the South, which are not improved by long transportation.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

## For Washing Vegetables.

A combined washing tank and drying table for vegetables, is illustrated in the Ohio Farmer. A is the tank, B the table, hinged to tank, and the legs hinged to table. When not in use, the two legs are folded over on the table, and the table folded over so as to make a lid for the tank, the legs fold-



TANK AND DRYING TABLE.

ing inside out of the way. The tank can be set anywhere for convenience. The bottom of the tank should be lower at one corner, with a hole there to let out water by withdrawing a plug. Potatoes and other vegetables should be washed before taking to market. They present a nice, clean appearance that makes them sell better.

## Creamery Butter.

It is reported that in the vicinity of some of the best creameries in the butter-making sections it is difficult to obtain a package of really good creamery butter, unless it is sent from the city dealers who may have bought it right there. An ironclad contract places it all in the hands of certain dealers, and even those who place their milk in co-operative creameries are not able to obtain good butter for home use. This is but a mistake, for those which have a good reputation could easily have a certain number of pounds or tubs to be retained for home patrons, and it is said that some do this, avoiding their contracts by putting special brands on such lots.

## Barley and Oats.

At the North Dakota Experiment Station they made a trial for nine months of the comparative value of feeding oats and barley to three horses and two mules. In every case of animals working in pairs at the same work, the one given barley made less

gain or lost more flesh, according to the work they were doing. When changed about the result was the same. The one that gained flesh on oats lost it on barley. Beside this if the barley feed was continued long, the animal that had it would refuse to eat the barley, sometimes for several meals. The rough fodder was the same, good timothy hay in all cases. They therefore decided that barley was not as valuable food for horses as oats when fed in equal weights.

## The Cranberry Fireworm.

The larvae of Rhopobota vacciniana, or cranberry fireworm, cause considerable damage to the cranberry crop of Massachusetts. The larvae of the first brood seldom cause much injury, while those of the second brood are often exceedingly destructive. Where the cranberry bogs can be flooded with water at the proper season for destroying the larvae, this method is very effective, but in many cases it is impossible to use water in this way. Experiments were tried with arsenate of lead, which was used as a spray at the rate of 9 pounds to 150 gallons of water. The first application was made in the early part of June. The second brood of caterpillars appeared during the first part of July, and a second application was made, the insecticide being used at the rate of 1 1/2 pounds to 150 gallons of water. Nearly all the larvae were destroyed, and a great saving in the cranberry crop was the result of this method. It was found that three men with a good outfit could spray eight acres of cranberry bog in ten hours.

## A \$5,000 Cow.

This cow was purchased at the Chicago stock yards recently for \$5,000 by N. W. Brown, of Delphi, Ind., and is



DOLLY II.

A Hereford. Curration, a Kansas City cow, held the former world's record. A few weeks ago, at an exciting sale, J. C. Adams, of Mowenaqua, Ill., bought the animal for \$3,700.

## Fodder Corn.

The farmer who does not plan to have a field of corn fodder to use this summer for his milk cows will deserve no pity if he finds his milk supply so short next summer that it will not sell for enough to pay what it costs him for feed. The excess of rain during the first four months of this year may be taken as a good indication of a drought later on, and the crop is so easily and cheaply grown, so valuable if needed for feeding green, and so easily kept for winter use if not fed in the summer that there seems no excuse for failing to produce it. There are other forage crops that have been highly recommended, but we think the corn crop is as well adapted to New England as any, and almost any one knows the soil and care it needs. We would put in one field in May and follow with others up to the middle of July to give continuous feeding when needed.—New England Homestead.

## About Cows.

The Farm Journal says that a cow giving 5,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk will produce only \$50 worth of butter, while one that will produce 8,000 pounds of 5 per cent milk will produce \$100 worth of butter, and her calf is worth three times as much as that of the first. There will be little difference in the cost of keeping the two cows, so that where the first gives a profit of \$30 the latter will net the owner \$100, if we count the first cow's calf at \$10 and the other at \$30. Some people do not think there is much difference in cows, but some cows forget to pay their board bills, while others take great pleasure in supplying the table with luxuries, paying the interest, clothing the baby and paying the hired girl. The good cow is a poor farmer's friend.

## Water and Drinking Vessel.

One of the most important things to be looked after in raising chicks is their drink. They should have fresh water placed in clean drinking fountains. A fountain that cannot be opened and cleaned never should be used, for a slimy substance will form on the inside of the fountain and unless removed will surely cause bowel trouble. Many persons have lost nearly all their chickens from this cause and then wondered why they are not successful.—Exchange.

## Salting in the Churn.

Salting in the churn is practiced by many butter-makers and especially by farmers. The butter granules are allowed to reach the size of a grain of wheat, the salt is then added and the churn slowly revolved. It will not take the salt long to become thoroughly incorporated in the butter. The maker will soon be able to estimate the amount of salt required for any one churning.

## Flies and Horses.

To prevent flies from worrying horses, take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves and pour through boiling water—about one pint to each large handful of leaves. Let this "walnut leaf tea" cool, bottle it off and, before the horse goes out, damp his ears and other parts most troubled by flies with the infusion, using a sponge for the purpose.