

# WRECK AND FIRE

## TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE WABASH ROAD.

Immigrant Train Collided With a Limited Mail and Nearly 75 Killed—The Wreckage Burned—Orders Were Misunderstood—Farmers Began the Work of Rescue—Aided by Relief Trains.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 29.—From 75 to 80 persons were killed and about 125 injured in a wreck on the Wabash railroad tonight. Two heavily loaded passenger trains collided head on at full speed one mile east of Seneca, the second station west of Adrain. The west bound train, composed of two cars loaded with Italian immigrants and five other coaches, was smashed and burned with awful loss of life and fearful injuries to a majority of its passengers. The east bound passenger train, the Continental Limited, suffered in scarcely less degree. The track in the vicinity of the wreck is strewn with dead and dying. Many physicians from Detroit went to the scene of the disaster.

The country for miles around was lighted up by the burning cars. The flames could not be quenched because of lack of proper apparatus. Mangled bodies were picked up along the track by farmers before the special train sent from Adrain arrived on the scene. In some instances, the bodies were mangled beyond all recognition. The bodies which the rescuers managed to pull from the burning ruins were so badly burned that their identity will probably never be ascertained. The cause of the wreck is assigned to a misunderstanding of the orders. The trains should have passed at Seneca. The east bound train, instead of stopping at Seneca, proceeded, as the engineer read his orders "pass at Sand Creek." The track where the collision occurred was straight for several miles and each engineer saw the headlight of the other engine, but in each instance supposed that it was from a train standing on the sidetrack where they were to pass until too late to save a collision.

### The Latest Estimate.

Detroit, Nov. 29.—The latest estimate of the dead in the Wabash wreck near Adrain, Mich., is that there are 80 dead and 125 injured. Of the latter it is said that 25 will die. Trainloads of injured have been taken to Adrain, Mich., Montpelier, O., and Peru, Ind. Of the dead, 50 are Italian immigrants who were on the west bound train. It is estimated that there were 50 persons in the day car of the east bound train, and of these 30 are dead.

## CURRENCY IN PHILIPPINES.

Report of Special Commissioner Conant Upon Coins and Banking.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Accompanying the annual report of Secretary Root is a report made by Special Commissioner Charles A. Conant, who was sent to the Philippines to investigate the currency situation. His recommendations are submitted to congress for its action. The most important are:

That there should be a distinctively Philippine coin of silver which shall be legal tender for 50 cents in gold, to be called the peso and to contain 26 grammes of silver. The coin is to be issued in such quantities as the trade requires, and sustained at a parity with gold by limitation of the amount coined. The Mexican silver dollar and other coins shall cease to be legal tender after a certain date. It is also recommended that national banks in both the Philippines and the United States should have authority to establish branches throughout the islands and in the United States. Power to issue notes should not be extended to any bank having a capital of less than \$500,000. Mortgage banks with a capital of not less than \$1,000,000 are recommended to make loans on real estate. It is recommended that the treasurer of the United States be authorized to receive deposits from the government of the Philippines and that the treasury of the Philippines may be designated by the secretary of war as a legal depository of public money.

### Dangerous Fire in Oil Fields.

Beaumont, Tex., Dec. 2.—The most dangerous fire since the discovery of the oil field here occurred yesterday, and for a time it was thought the field was doomed to destruction. Plumbers working on pipes built a small fire for the purpose of making connections. The fire soon got beyond control and was threatening the great forest of derricks when the men succeeded in staying the flames within 20 feet of the nearest derrick.

### General Arbitration Treaty.

Mexico City, Nov. 28.—Fernando Guachilla, a delegate to the Pan-American congress from Bolivia, received yesterday from his government a telegram announcing that Bolivia had concluded a general arbitration treaty with Peru, and accepting beforehand, as a court of arbitration, that which may be established by the present Pan-American conference.

## SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

Has Not Materially Interfered with Railroad Traffic at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Dec. 2.—The striking switchmen are still active, and assert that they have made gains during the past 24 hours. This is denied by the railroad officials generally, who report their lines in better condition than at any time since the men went out.

Relations between the switchmen and the trainmen are badly strained. The general officers of the Brotherhood of Trainmen are leaving the city, satisfied that the strike will not prove serious. Traffic was not interrupted in a marked degree on any of the railroads save on the Allegheny Valley. This road is still crippled, and as a consequence several industrial plants were compelled to suspend operations, owing to the supply of coal being exhausted.

The striking switchmen have not relinquished hope of winning the battle. They assert that, despite the statements by railroad officials, they are rapidly gaining ground. A committee appointed by the strikers stated tonight that there were still 800 members of the Switchmen's union idle, and that all of these are determined to remain away from the railroad yards until they return collectively.

## HOT FIGHT WITH REBELS.

Lieutenant Had a Hand-to-Hand Conflict With Filipino Insurgents.

Manila, Nov. 28.—Second Lieutenant Louis J. Van Schack, of the Fourth infantry, while scouting with a few men of that regiment, met 150 insurgents who had attacked and sacked the hamlet of Siaraca, near Cavite. Upon seeing the Filipinos, Van Schack ordered his men to charge them. The command was obeyed, and Van Schack being mounted, reached the insurgents 60 yards in advance of his men. He killed three of them with his revolver. An insurgent fired his rifle point blank at Van Schack at four paces, but missed. Lieutenant Van Schack was then knocked from his horse. He then jumped to his feet and engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, using the butt of his revolver. He sustained two severe wounds, one of which nearly severed his wrist. At this point the lieutenant's men arrived, rescued him, and put the insurgents to flight. Van Schack is in the military hospital at Manila, and is doing well. He has already been recommended for a medal of honor for bravery in a previous engagement.

### Insurgent Leader to Give Up.

Manila, Nov. 28.—General Hughes, commander of the department of the Visayas, reports negotiations are about completed for the surrender of the insurgent leader Samson on Bohol island. This surrender will doubtless end the revolt against American authority in Bohol, as Samson is acknowledged to be the best insurgent leader there.

### An Outlaw Killed.

Nogales, N. M., Nov. 27.—James Alvord, the famous outlaw, who assisted in the Coche and Fairbanks robbery, on the Southern Pacific, was killed while trying to hold up a messenger of the Sonora Mining Company, at Tubutama, Sonora. Two men, one a Mexican and the other an American, attempted to stop T. Vandever, carrier of the money for the company. Vandever recognized Alvord and shot him. During the fierce fusillade Vandever says two bullets took effect, one in the head and one in the breast. Vandever was shot twice, but escaped with the money.

### May Not Please Carnegie.

Elwood, Ind., Nov. 28.—The gift of \$25,000 by Andrew Carnegie for a public library building here has been accepted with a stipulation that may not be pleasing to the donor. It is that the building shall be known as "The Elwood Public Library." It is customary for cities receiving such gifts to name the library after the iron magnate. It is said that the name was chosen to placate some of the labor unions.

### Englishman Will Be Deported.

Manila, Nov. 28.—Paterson, an Englishman, the secretary to Sixto Lopez, who was smuggled ashore by Fiske Warren, of Boston, was taken before the collector of the port, when he called at the custom house for his baggage. The collector insisted that he take the oath of allegiance, and as Paterson refused to do so, he will be deported. The United States light-house steamer General Alva has been towed into Sorsogon, Southeast Luzon, with her shaft broken.

### Kitchener Reaches an Agreement.

Cape Town, Nov. 28.—Lord Kitchener and Sir Gordon Sprigg, prime minister of Cape Colony, have reached an agreement under the terms of which Cape Colony resumed the control of the Colonial troops in 29 districts. There has been much discontent in the Cape, arising from the fact that the Colonial troops were being removed from the command of the Colonial government.

## LASHED BY STORMS

MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Sea Craft of All Kinds Driven Ashore—Five Men Swept From Barges at Long Beach—Railroads Blocked and Telegraph and Telephone Lines Down—Wharves, Docks and Beach Resorts Badly Damaged.

New York, Nov. 27.—The great storm which came up from the south on Saturday night has spent its force in this zone of the Atlantic coast and the waters driven upon lowlands and beaches are subsiding. Hundreds of small craft were wrecked or badly damaged, wharves and piers at exposed points were battered down, many seaside resorts were unroofed, lowlands were flooded, city cellars were filled and hundreds of town houses were damaged. Estimates of the aggregate damage run slightly below and considerable above \$1,000,000.

At Monmouth beach, where the big German ship Floetke drove ashore and where there was a thrilling rescue of her crew by lifesavers, an angry sea was still beating upon the beach today. Wreckers have been engaged but until the sea calms nothing can be done toward saving the ship and her cargo. The big craft, firmly embedded in the sand, was still intact, and her master is sure that both vessel and cargo will be saved.

Storm's hand shipping was released early today, but sea coast railway and trolley service will be limp until washouts are filled in. Linemen were busy restoring prostrated telegraph and telephone wires today, but it will be a couple of days before these services are completely restored.

The extent of the damage to the rapid transit tunnel was not fully determined today.

## LOST MINE FOUND.

The Famous Ninety-Nine Silver Mine Discovered in the Catskill Mountains.

New York, Nov. 27.—The Tribune prints the following:

"After being lost for about 75 years the 'Ninety-Nine' silver mine, once famous through the whole Catskill range, has been found again. At least that is the belief of J. O. Poole, a mining expert, who is said to live in Trenton, N. J. He has discovered a cave in the heart of the Shawangunk mountains, not far from Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y., which exposes a wide vein of peculiar ore. Numerous assays show heavy value in silver, lead and other minerals. Every effort has been made to keep the discovery a secret until mineral rights to the surrounding mining property could be purchased. Poole and the New Jersey men who are backing him are said to have secured such rights on more than 5,000 acres, and are preparing to start active mining operations. The story of the accidental discovery of the mine was brought to this city from Kingston. A few weeks ago, while tramping through the hills, Poole noticed what seemed to be croppings of silver and copper bearing ore at the base of the Shawangunk. He climbed up the lead and made extensive excavations, with the result that he found a cave or opening in the mountain, from which he says he has since taken large quantities of almost pure lead ore, as well as quartz which bears silver and zinc in large proportions."

The mine takes its name from a Wawarsing Indian named Noepakipite, but better known as Ninety-Nine. The Indian lived near Sockanising and was accustomed to come among the settlers of the valley with chunks of almost pure lead and silver, which he exchanged for provisions. He said that he dug the ore in a cave in the Shawangunk mountains. A white friend succeeded in persuading Ninety-Nine to lead him to the cave with eyes tightly bandaged. This man returned with tales of wonderful riches. He did not succeed in finding the mine again, however, and Ninety-Nine died with his secret untold. About 50 years ago two Western prospectors appeared in the mountains accompanied by a Wisconsin Indian. They were provided with Indian maps and diagrams. They searched for several weeks without success and finally returned to the West. Since that time no systematic search has been made, and recently the story has been regarded in the light of a pretty legend.

### Break in Big Oil Main.

New York, Nov. 27.—The pipe line of the Standard Oil Company, which carries crude oil from the Pennsylvania fields to the refineries at Bayonne, recently burst about 10 miles from Bound Brook, N. J. The break was discovered yesterday, and it took a large force of men many hours to close it. Meantime the oil had spread over a large portion of ground, and to prevent further spread to nearby streams it was determined to set fire to it. The reflection of the burning oil can be seen in the sky for miles.

### Schley's Counsel Refuses a Fee.

Baltimore, Nov. 27.—It was learned today that Isidore Raynor, chief counsel for Admiral Schley in the recent hearing before the court of inquiry, had refused to accept a fee for his services. A mutual friend of the admiral and Mr. Raynor stated that the admiral recently sent a valuable gold watch to Mr. Raynor and a magnificent brooch of diamonds and pearls to Mrs. Raynor.

## RAILROAD MEN STRIKE.

Order Made Affecting Switchmen of Seven Lines at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Nov. 27.—The switchmen on seven railroads of Pittsburg have decided to strike at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. At a meeting of the Brotherhood of Switchmen tonight which was attended by about 600 members, this action was decided upon, and the result of this meeting can only be conjectured. In anticipation of possible trouble it is learned that the Pennsylvania Railroad has made an application to the city for 60 officers to be on hand in the Union station yards at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, and in the Baltimore & Ohio yards fully 100 Pinkerton men are on duty tonight.

The claim made at the switchmen's meeting tonight was that 700 to 1,000 men would obey the strike order in the morning. The estimate was that in the Union station yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad 138 men would go out; that the yards at Pitscairn and Wall would go out in the same proportion; that the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie yards would go out solidly and that the Monongahela, the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston, the Shoenberger Terminal and the Pittsburg and Western would be practically without men. It was also said that the Fort Wayne and Panhandle men would lend a helping hand.

The demand of the men is that the Chicago rate be paid here. This rate is 27 cents per hour for day conductors, 29 cents for night conductors of switch engines; helpers, 25 cents day and 27 cents night. The Pittsburg rate at present is 25 cents for day and 26 cents for night for helpers.

Grand Master Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union, is expected here tomorrow to conduct the strike.

## YUKON FROZEN OVER.

Steamer From North Brings Passengers of Disabled Farallon.

Seattle, Nov. 29.—The steamer Dolphin came in this morning from the North with 200 passengers, of whom 60 were transferred from the disabled steamer Farallon, which anchored in Cardenas bay, near Kennedy island, Alaska. The Dolphin also brought the largest cargo of fresh halibut ever reaching port on any single vessel.

The Dolphin left Skagway on November 21 and reports that the Yukon river froze over entirely November 19. Preparations were being made to put sledges and horses of the overland transportation companies into readiness for service, although it was not believed that the trip could be made over the ice until about the middle of the month.

Last Saturday the Dolphin reached the vicinity of Cardenas bay, where the helpless steamer Farallon was hoisted. Signals of distress from the vessel attracted the attention of the Dolphin's officers, and they stopped. It was found that the Farallon could not continue the voyage under her own steam, and her 60 passengers went aboard the Dolphin, which afterward brought them to this city. A tug has been sent to the injured vessel's assistance.

### Treasure-Ship Making Good Time.

New York, Nov. 27.—The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which left New York last week carrying over \$7,000,000 worth of gold bullion for London, Paris and Berlin, was reported by cable passing the Scilly islands this morning. The treasure ship has made good time.

### Chile's First Iron Steamer.

Santiago de Chile, Nov. 27.—The launch of the first iron steamer constructed in Chile occurred at Valparaiso today, and was a great success. The ceremony was attended by the president, the federal authorities, and a large assemblage of the people. The entire ship, from keel to truck, was constructed in this country.

### Internal Revenue Collections.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for the month of October, 1901, the receipts from all sources amounted to \$24,359,907, which is a decrease compared with October, 1900, of \$3,104,672.

### French Chinese Indemnity Loan.

Paris, Nov. 27.—The chamber of deputies today, by a vote of 295 to 249, adopted the sum of 265,000,000 francs for the Chinese indemnity loan, rejecting the smaller sums proposed. It was declared, during the course of the discussion, that the government would make no distinction between those who were entitled to indemnities, but would pursue in the far East France's traditional policy and fulfill all the duties of its protectorate, just as it claimed all its rights.

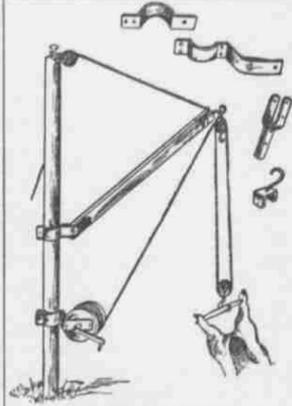
### Bought San Juan Battlefield.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 27.—During his recent visit General Wood bought for the government the principal portion of the San Juan battle field, including the San Juan hill, the site of the blockhouse and Bloody Bend. The tract comprises 200 acres and cost \$15,000. It will be considered a United States reservation and the government intends to lay out a beautiful park on the old battlefield.



Windlass for Lifting Heavy.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist gives an illustration of an apparatus which will lighten the work of lifting on butchering day. Make it so that it will be strong enough, he advises, and that is all that is necessary. The bearing of the arm of the derrick at a is arranged to allow the arm not only to move up and down, but to revolve round the center post in a circle. The windlass can be attached to the post with a stationary bearing or with one like that used for the arm so that it also can revolve round the post. The diameter of post can be four inches or six inches or whatever is thought strong enough for the work it is intended for. The bearings of the arm and windlass are one and a half inches



HOG-LIFTING WINDLASS.

or two inches less in diameter. Any good blacksmith can make them, as well as the other iron fittings needed. The entire cost of the derrick is very small.

### Decline in British Agriculture.

The aggregate area of corn crops, which comprise wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans and peas, amounts to 8,470,892 acres, which represents a decline on the year of 230,719 acres. This contraction of the corn acreage follows, moreover, a similar decline of 96,208 acres last year, and 13,157 acres in 1899. A generation ago, say in 1871, the United Kingdom returned 11,833,243 acres as under corn crops; this year the area is 3,356,351 acres less. In other words, an area not far short of three and one-half million acres has been withdrawn from corn cropping during the last thirty years. The wheat crop alone has incurred just over two million acres of this loss. This year's area of corn crops is made up of 4,112,365 acres of oats, 2,140,875 acres of barley, 1,746,141 acres of wheat, 254,093 acres of beans, 155,605 acres of peas, and 67,753 acres of rye. It appears, then, that nearly one-half of the entire corn area of the British Isles is sowed to oats, whilst if we eliminate the pulse corn crops, and have regard only to the cereal corn, the oats acreage represents more than half the total.—Massachusetts Ploughman

### Storing Vegetables Out Doors.

When one has a comparatively small quantity of vegetables to store during the winter, or for a portion of the winter, the old pit method will work very nicely. First, select a portion of the farm where water will not stand and where the natural drainage is good. If such a position can not be had, then heap up the soil a foot high and pile the vegetables on this bed, not digging a pit. If the drained ground is used, make a pit a foot deep, line with straw and pile the vegetables in the pit in a pyramid, being careful not to make the pile too high. In the center of the pit, before the vegetables are put in, erect a ventilator of wood tall enough to come out at the top for a foot or more. Augur holes should be bored at frequent intervals in this ventilator, and a board placed over the top to keep out rain and snow. Cover the pile of vegetables lightly with straw until they are well cooled off, add more straw as the weather gets colder, and as severe weather comes on, throw dirt on the straw every few days, until, in the coldest weather, the vegetables are amply protected. Only the perfect vegetables should be used.

### Saving Seed Potatoes.

If the potato grower will select well-formed and mature tubers from the hills that yield the largest amount of merchantable potatoes when he is digging them we think he will increase his crop, regardless of the size he selects. By selecting seed from the hills on which the vines remain green to the latest date, he can prolong the growing season of the future crop, drought and accidents excepted, and by using immature tubers he can get potatoes earlier, but he would not expect from such seed a large crop, or the best quality.—American Cultivator

### Better Demand for Horses.

The high prices of horses in the United States this year is said to have a considerable effect upon the prices of other meats in Continental Europe. When horses on the ranches of the West were thought a nuisance because they ate food that the ranchman thought should have been used by beef cattle or sheep, they were slaughtered

whenever the ranchmen could get among them with their rifles almost as remorselessly as others had slaughtered the buffalo, and with less excuse, because they did not eat the meat when they had other meat, and the horse hide was scarcely worth the cost of sending it where it could be utilized as leather. It may not be necessary to say that all this has changed within five years past. Horses are needed for all kinds of work that produces food more than they are for food purposes. If Germany and Belgium have a liking for horse beef they must pay liberally for it.—New England Homestead

### Bone-Meal as a Fertilizer.

As farmers are coming to understand the actual value of commercial fertilizers, they are beginning to see that the much-lauded bone-meal has comparatively little value, when its cost is considered. Its chief value has always been in its nitrogen content which varied with the purity of the product, hence when we know that nitrogen can be easily and cheaply obtained from legumes there is little sense in using bone-meal or any other fertilizer for this purpose. Of course, there is some phosphoric acid in bone-meal, but it can be better obtained and at less cost by the use of some other phosphate. For many years bone-meal has been almost exclusively used in some sections and used for nearly all crops. It is time farmers understood how little value it has and abandon it for something better, making the selection according to the requirements of the soil and of the crops to be grown, and relying on the legumes for the required nitrogen.

### The Best Barn Floor.

The best and cheapest floor for barns is earth. The only exception to this is for dairy cattle, when the only suitable floor is one of cement. This is for sanitary reasons, and for no other, because animals are not only liable to slip, but to become sore in standing on cement floors. Good cement floors will cost in the neighborhood of 18 cents a square foot.

The idea of earth floors will be met by the objection that animals will tread them full of holes. The answer to this objection is that the proper treatment of earth floors, or any other for that matter, is to use a comparatively large amount of bedding. As with all precautions some holes will be worn in the floor, the proper way to mend these is to clean them thoroughly of all filth and ram down some slightly moistened clay. This plan will succeed in securing a good grafting of the new earth with the old and make a complete repair. All earth floors should have a top dressing of cinders, sand or gravel, though it need not be a heavy one.—E. Davenport, in National Rural

### A Rough but Warm Shed.

Often there are occasions when it is necessary to add to the barn-room for stock, but it must be done at small expense. A shed which will provide comfort for stock and which will cost little to construct, is made of rough boards, the sides and roofs being thatched with corn stalks, salt hay or any other available material, says the Indianapolis News. A portion of the front is boarded, leaving openings about six inches wide between each board to admit light during the day. A rough door may be hung if desired, or a curtain made from burlap or canvas may be lowered over the entire front of the house at night or during unpleasant days. A wind-break fence erected will materially assist in keeping out the wind, especially if no door is attached to the house. To prevent tearing of the curtain material laths should be laid along



ROUGH SHED FOR STOCK.

the upper edge and the nails driven through them and the burlap into the house. Ropes are attached to the curtain and frame, by which to tie the curtain when it is not in use.

### Poultry Notes.

With fancy poultry breeding close culling is necessary.

To cure chicken cholera is a hard task; it is easier to prevent.

A large number of young cockerels in the yard are a nuisance.

Some hens never make good incubators; the heat is either too high or too low.

All of the best breeds have been built up by judicious inbreedings of selected fowls.

Confinement and lateness often generate vicious habits like egg-eating or feather pulling.

Hardy, wide rangers, those clean of limb and with small combs, are best for the farm.

The egg contains almost all of the constituents of the human body, hence a variety of food is needed to construct.

A standard variety of poultry well cared for in every way can be made of more value than a dozen kinds neglected.

Hens require and must have carbonate and phosphate of lime for their shells, and they must have all they want.

Most grain is deficient in lime and mineral matters, but bran is rich in nitrogen, carbon and mineral, and is good to feed with grain.