

MADE RICH HAUL

SIX MASKED MEN COMMIT DARING ROBBERY IN ST. LOUIS.

National Stock Yards Bank Entered and \$5,000 in Coin and Currency Secured—Worked on the Vaults With Explosives for Nine Hours—Officers Have Clues and Arrests are Expected.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—Six masked men entered the National Stock Yards Bank north of East St. Louis, Ill., last night and after choking and gagging the two night watchmen and the fireman at the steam plant and blowing open the vaults with dynamite, secured \$5,000 in coin and currency, with which they decamped early today. From 7 o'clock last night until 4 a. m. they were at work on the vaults without being interfered with. The entire East St. Louis police force, aided by the St. Louis police, are guarding all avenues of escape but as yet have obtained no clue to the whereabouts of the robbers who, it is believed, escaped on horseback.

The robbers overpowered the two night watchmen and the fireman. They were bound and gagged and placed in the composing room of the Daily National Stock Yards Reporter.

About midnight one of the robbers was left to guard the three captives, while the other five went into the bank, which is located on the first floor of the Exchange Building, near the center. With nitroglycerine the robbers blew open the steel doors of the vault. These doors are of a double thickness of steel and were shattered and the banks books and papers blown into shreds. Entering the vault, the big steel safe, with quadruple plate doors, was next encountered. The plates were drilled and a charge of nitroglycerine inserted. The explosion destroyed more books and papers and scattered about \$600 in gold and silver upon the floor. This money was not taken by the robbers.

The robbers, who were all masked, appeared to be middle-aged men none of them under 35 years of age. The leader, a man about 40 was tall and slender, probably six feet two inches, with a narrow complexion, short brown mustache and black eyes.

In addition to the \$5,000, the robbers secured \$550 left with the bank by Assistant Postmaster Bushnell, of the stock yards. This is the bank whose officers recently swore out a warrant charging Theodore Duddleston, the assistant cashier, with embezzling \$12,000.

The police of both cities are investigating the robbery, and it is said some sensational arrests will be made before night.

NEW SHELL INVENTED.

Contains Nitro-Glycerine and Has Proven to Be Very Destructive.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 8.—B. C. Pettigell, of this city, has invented a nitro-glycerine projectile, which, if the claims of the inventor hold good will prove of great importance. The mechanism of the invention is a secret, and Pettigell is now negotiating with the United States government for the sale of the device. The matter will be considered by the ordnance department today.

The invention, Pettigell says, is a shell that will carry without the least concussion from 50 to 200 pounds of glycerine oil as far as the ordinary ordnance. The concussion necessary to project the shell, he says, is by his device reflected back to the sides of the shell, so that the glycerine oil is not disturbed in the least.

Thanks of Congress to Schley.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Representative Hooker, of Mississippi, today introduced a joint resolution reciting that Commodore Schley was the senior officer in command at the battle of Santiago; that he was in absolute command at that battle, and is "entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships." The resolution provides for the thanks of congress to Admiral Schley and the officers and men under his command.

Receiver for Buffalo Exposition.

Buffalo, Jan. 9.—It having been found impossible to unite the creditors of the Pan-American exposition, the Fidelity Trust Company, representing the first mortgage bondholders, entered a summons and complaint today before the supreme court, asking that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the affairs of the company. Of the issue of \$2,500,000 in first-mortgage bonds, \$150,000 is still unpaid.

The Dewey Prize Cases.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The hearing of the prize cases on appeal from the district supreme court, involving the question of the amount of prize money due Admiral Dewey for the victory at Manila, was set today for hearing next month by the district court of appeals.

Tobacco Factory Burned.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—The tobacco factory of Cameron & Cameron was practically destroyed by fire tonight. Loss \$150,000.

EIGHTY-FOUR MILLIONS.

Census Report Places United States Fourth in the World.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The census bureau today issued a report announcing that the population of the entire United States including all outlying possessions, was 84,233,059 in the census year 1900. This is itemized as follows:

Continental United States or United States proper	75,994,575
Philippines	6,961,339
Porto Rico	953,234
Hawaii	154,991
Alaska	63,592
Guam	9,900
American Samoa	6,100

Persons in the military and naval service of the United States outside of the territory of the United States proper 91,219. These figures are based on the enumeration of June 1, 1900. The report says:

"A census of the Philippine Islands was in progress in 1896, when the insurrection broke out and returns for over two-fifths of the population were found stored in Manila. These were carefully tabulated, and the foregoing estimate is based upon the result. The figures for Porto Rico are taken from the census of 1899 made by the war department in consultation with the census office. The figures for Hawaii and Alaska and for persons abroad in the military and naval service are from the results of the twelfth census. Those from Guam are an estimate made in a report of the war department, and that from American Samoa an estimate reported to the census office by the acting secretary of the navy.

"The total population of the United States at the close of the nineteenth century was about 81,250,000. As the population of the United States at the beginning of the century was about 5,332,000 the nation has grown nearly sixteen-fold in 100 years.

"There are but three countries which now have a greater population than the United States, namely, China, the British empire and the Russian empire."

HAWAII MUST CUT EXPENSES.

Only Way to Avoid an Extra Session of the Legislature.

Honolulu, Jan. 2, via San Francisco, Jan. 8.—At a meeting of the executive council this morning it was decided that a general reduction of the scale of expenditures in the various government departments would be necessary in order to run the government without getting funds by an extra session of the legislature. A schedule for the next three months was agreed upon to govern all the heads of departments. The Home Rulers and some Republicans continue to agitate for an extra session.

Vessels arriving here report unusually rough weather, and Honolulu has been visited by a heavy trade wind of more than ordinary velocity for some days. The ship Charles E. Moody arrived on the 27th, after a voyage of twenty-five days, from Puget Sound, during which she lost eleven sails. The ship Benjamin Sewall, bound for Australia from Puget Sound, has put in here for water, after a terrible experience of fifty-four days at sea. She had nine sails carried away, and her decks were so washed by seas that her water supply was partly spoiled. She has been found to be leaking slightly, and a board of survey has been appointed to examine her before she leaves Honolulu. The British ship Langdale arrived today after a voyage of 164 days from London. She lost a sailor named Tudor Anders during rough weather off the Horn.

BAD FOR THE CANAL.

Strong Feeling Against Nicaragua Route as Result of Panama Offer.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A very strong tide has been setting against definitely fixing the Nicaragua route in the proposed isthmian canal legislation. The debate in the house has been the surprise to those favoring Nicaragua because so many men, champions of the canal, have given heed to the new offer of the Panama Canal company. It was stated tonight that if the debate should run much longer in the house, there is a prospect that the Morris amendment would be adopted. In the senate the talk is decidedly in favor of considering the new offer of Panama, and there is a feeling among the friends of the Nicaragua bill that the sentiment has grown so strong that it will result in referring the whole question back to the commission for further report, and that some proposition like the Morris amendment will be adopted. There is some possibility that legislation may be defeated, although the sentiment for a canal is so strong that it is insisted that this congress cannot adjourn until some canal is definitely authorized, even if a further report is received from the commission.

Cuban Election Returns.

Havana, Jan. 9.—Full returns from the elections held in Cuba December 31 will not be in before the end of January. In all of the Cuban provinces except the province of Puerto Principe the senators and representatives will be adherents of Tomas Estrada Palma, the president-elect of Cuba.

Will Not Affect Nicaragua Bill.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Representative Hepburn, chairman of the Interstate and foreign commerce committee, has been advised by the secretary of state of cable notification concerning the willingness of the Panama Company to sell its property, etc., to the United States for \$40,000,000, but he says that this will in no way affect the progress of the pending bill, which, he says, will pass by an overwhelming majority.

BARS OUT CHINESE

BILL WHICH WILL SOON BE INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

The Measure is the One Agreed Upon by the Pacific Coast Senators and Representatives—It is Much More Comprehensive Than Any Previous Measure, and Its Operation is to Be Perpetual.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The senators and representatives of the Pacific Coast who have been considering a bill for Chinese exclusion have perfected a measure which will be introduced in both houses in a few days. It is much more comprehensive than any bills that have been presented heretofore on this subject, most of which simply provide for exclusion of Chinese or re-enacting the Geary law. The bill under consideration contains forty-five pages. It does not limit itself to any form of years, as did the Geary act, but, if passed in its present form, would be perpetual, unless repealed.

The bill declares that all Chinese other than citizens of the United States, or those residing in the United States under the present treaty with China, shall be refused admission, and returned to the country whence they came at the expense of the transportation company bringing them. Transportation companies bringing Chinese to the United States shall detain them until their right of admission shall have been ascertained. Penalties are provided for not complying with the provisions of the act, \$1000 and one year's imprisonment being the minimum, with a liability to forfeiture of the vessel violating any of the provisions of the law.

The only Chinese persons permitted to enter the United States under the act are those who have become citizens by birth and naturalization and officials of the Chinese government, teachers, students, merchants, travelers for pleasure or curiosity, returning laborers, who must have certificates, or domiciled merchants. Chinese coming as heretofore enumerated must have certificates with a photograph attached. The secretary of the treasury is to ask the Chinese government for the list of names of all officials other than diplomatic and consular officers who desire to visit the United States.

Several sections are devoted to providing how Chinese laborers shall be registered and provided with certificates when returning to this country. Certificates for any Chinese laborers are not good after such laborer has been absent two years. Domiciled merchants are compelled to file annually a full and complete report of the nature and character of their business, to better identify them. No Chinese, except diplomatic or consular officers, are allowed to enter the United States at any other ports than San Francisco, Port Townsend, Wash., Portland, Or.; Boston, New York, New Orleans, Honolulu, San Juan and Manila, or such other ports as the secretary of the treasury may designate. Ports may be designated on the Canadian or Mexican boundary after contracts have been made with the transportation companies to comply with the act.

COMPENSATION FOR SAMOANS.

They Receive \$4,200 From the United States for Guns Delivered Up Last Year.

Tutuila, Samoa, Dec. 26, via San Francisco, Jan. 8.—The government has paid out \$4,200 as compensation for guns delivered up by the natives this year. At a recent district meeting of the natives, a resolution was passed asking the commandant to increase the native tax. The reason attributed was that the taxes should increase in proportion to the prosperity of the place under American rule.

Following the example set by Chief Leleto in road-making, other tribes have started to improve the roads in their towns. In Pago Pago especially, after waiting for the government to act, the chiefs have taken the matter up themselves, and are now forming a road around the bay. Their difficulty commences when they have cut through land owned by whites, who make objections, and place obstacles in the way of road-making.

An epidemic of influenza has been passing over the islands, and many deaths have occurred.

The Mormons of Tutuila gave an exhibition of the work of their Samoan pupils attending the schools, last night at Pago Pago. Governor Sabree attended, and at the close of the performance was presented with a walking cane made out of a piece of wood from the ill-fated Trenton.

Anarchist Plots in Spain.

Madrid, Jan. 8.—The police have discovered traces of anarchist plots in the towns of Jerez de la Frontera, Alcala de los Gasules and Archos de la Frontera, in the Province of Cadiz. Forty-nine arrests were made.

Pardon for Prisoners.

Washington, Jan. 8.—On recommendation of the Cuban secretary of justice, Governor General Wood has granted full pardons to twenty-seven prisoners confined in the jails of the islands. He also has granted partial pardons to Manuel Lorenzo Forcadell and Enrique Cagigas Junco, imprisoned for the crime of falsifying official documents. The Audiencia, of Havana, on July 20, 1901, sentenced them to imprisonment for fourteen years, eight months and one day. This has now been commuted to "absolute perpetual disqualification" and imprisonment during three months.

Judge Ide Succumbs to Hard Work.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary Root has been informed that Judge Ide, of the Philippine commission, is ill from an attack of dysentery, and has gone to Japan to recuperate. He is the second member of the commission to succumb to hard work under trying climatic conditions. Judge Taft, civil governor of the Philippines, is now on his way home on the transport Grant, for the benefit of his health, and also to confer with the president and the secretary of war.

BELL IS NOT SO GENTLE.

Is Conducting a Vigorous Campaign to Quell the Rebellion in Luzon.

Manila, Jan. 8.—General J. Franklin Bell is conducting a vigorous campaign in Batangas Province. Every available soldier is in the field. The columns under the command of Colonels Wint and Dougherty are doing excellent work and driving the Filipinos in all directions. A number of the latter are fleeing to Tayabas Province, where the native constabulary are rendering valuable assistance in capturing men and rifles.

The advocates of peace at Manila deprecate the stern measures employed by General Bell. In reply General Bell says that these peace advocates have had numerous opportunities to use their influence, as they have been given passes through the American lines almost for the asking, and that it has been afterward proved that they often only went through the lines for the purpose of assisting the insurrection. General Bell says that the best peace method now is a rigorous warfare until the insurrection is completely subdued.

The arrest of members of the wealthy Lopez family and the confiscation of their steamers and rice, as well as the arrest of three members of the religious corporations, who were known to be instigators of the insurrection, has had an excellent effect upon the natives.

Conditions in the island of Samar are still unsatisfactory owing to the difficulty of finding the insurgents. Capt. Schoeffer, of the Ninth infantry (who was wounded in a severe hand-to-hand fight last month at Dapdap, Samar island, between 18 men of Company E, of his regiment, and a large force of bolomen), has practically recovered from the effects of his wound. In an official report of the encounter, it is said that Schoeffer killed three men before he received his wound, and that the remnants of the detachment of 18 men were saved by his personal courage and daring.

The civil authorities say that the island of Leyte is now perfectly peaceful. On the other hand, the military authorities consider Leyte to be dangerous on account of its proximity to Samar, if for no other reason.

TREATY OF EXTRADITION.

Has Been Signed by Secretary Hay and Danish Minister Brun.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary Hay and M. Constantin Brun, the Danish minister to the United States, today signed a treaty of extradition between the United States and Denmark. This particular treaty was drafted during Secretary Gresham's administration of the state department, but was not completed then, owing to the objection of President Cleveland to any extradition treaty that did not permit a country to deliver up its own citizens under extradition proceedings. Denmark would not agree to surrender her citizens to the United States, and the treaty was allowed to remain in abeyance until recently, when, finding that the United States had made several treaties without the objectionable provision, Denmark renewed the negotiations that ended today in the signing of the treaty. As it will go to the Senate for approval, the convention is silent on the surrender of a country's own citizens.

PEKIN IN GALA ATTIRE.

Foreign Ministers Will Not Witness the Entry of the Court.

Pekin, Jan. 8.—The Chinese capital on the eve of the court's return presents an animated and gaudy scene never before witnessed in its history. All the palaces, pagodas and temples have been repaired and painted to form a glittering spectacle. Hundreds of Chinese officials, clad in furs and embroidered silks, ride about the streets of Peking, and parties of foreign soldiers bent upon sight-seeing, roam everywhere. Thousands of new soldiers from the Province of Shan Tung, who are finely uniformed and equipped with modern weapons, entered Peking this morning and marched through Legation street.

The foreign ministers have decided, in consideration of recent events, not to witness the re-entry of the court. Negotiations concerning the Manchurian treaty await the arrival of the court.

WANTS A NAVAL STATION.

Porto Rico Alarmed That It Should Be Located at St. Thomas.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 9.—The Porto Rican legislative assembly has adopted a joint resolution, urging the establishment of a United States naval station in Porto Rican waters, and offering to cede the possession of any property, buildings and appurtenances belonging to the government of Porto Rico that may be required and necessary for the construction of a naval station, leaving the adjustment of title thereto to subsequent legislation. It is recommended that Porto Rican municipalities make similar offers. The policy of the insular government has heretofore been to claim the lands, the titles of which were disputed by the federal and insular governments, hoping to sell them to the navy department. Porto Rico is now alarmed lest the naval station be located at St. Thomas, D. W. I.

Endowment for Medical College.

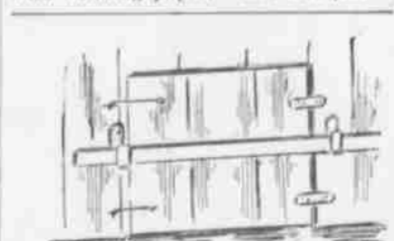
Chicago, Jan. 8.—An endowment of \$1,000,000 has been given by Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick, of Chicago, to found a medical institution which will be known as the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, as a tribute to the memory of their little son, John Rockefeller McCormick, who died of scarlet fever a year ago. At present, provision has been made only for experiment work covering a period of five years.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Convenience in Swine-Keeping.

For a door which may be attached to any hog house whose inmates are in the habit of breaking down the usual barriers, nail heavy planking to cleats placed on the inside and use strong strap hinges. For ordinary fastening, strong iron hooks at top and bottom will answer, although, if necessary, added security may be had by placing a strip of heavy planking across the door resting in strap iron slots. A small house has been found useful and comfortable where numbers of young pigs are raised, and it is desirable to let them have all the exercise they wish. A number of these small houses may be built of rough lumber and covered with building paper. They are placed



SWINE-KEEPING CONTRIVANCE.

at convenient places and covered, on the windy side, with corn stalks, waste straw or other handy material to make them more comfortable. A good arrangement is to construct a rough fence so that the straw covering placed on the sides and top will be inside the fence and the opening of the house into the yard. Ten or a dozen small pigs can occupy one of these small houses with comfort and will thrive.—Indianapolis News.

Old Principles in Farming.

While it is undoubtedly true that farmers have learned much about farming during late years that has materially helped them in making the farm pay better returns, it is also true, in many cases, that they are getting away from some of the fundamental principles of correct farming. The tendency to sell as much as possible from the farm is too strong and too far-reaching. True was when sales from the farm were made only after provision had been made for the living and comfort of the occupants, human and animal. Then, too, the soil was considered, and if it needed anything produced on the farm it was furnished. These things well provided for, the surplus, if any, was sold. As a result the stock was well fed and the manure went to improve the soil. True, there was not so much ready cash handled as now, but there were fewer things for which cash was needed, for everything needed that could be produced on the farm was so produced. It is admitted that in this age, when things are deemed necessities, that were formerly thought luxuries, more ready cash is needed, but, at least, we can so arrange things in farming that the cash is not obtained at the expense of the animals or the vitality of the farm.

Using Abandoned Pastures.

In many sections of the country, but perhaps more largely in the East, one will find on the farms fields which had been used for pasture until they were no longer profitable for that purpose and not thought worth breaking up and re-seeding. Eight out of every ten of such pastures could be turned into fertile fields by proper handling. One excellent plan for doing this is to break up this pasture, manuring it as heavily as one can afford, and plant to corn. Cultivate the corn several times during the growing period and sow, in August or September, to some cover crop. The following spring plant to potatoes. Future crops should be according to fertilizing and what one wishes to grow. The main point in this item is to call attention to the value of these abandoned pastures for the first crop of corn. Enough corn may be grown to carry a herd of pigs to a profitable market and at an expense that will hardly be felt.—Exchange.

An Economical Ration.

Where there is a fair stock of clover hay on hand, and an abundance of corn stover, cows may be fed very economically on a ration of ten pounds of clover hay, fifteen pounds of corn stover, cut or shredded—if the latter, the clover ration may be reduced one-quarter—four pounds of wheat bran, four pounds of corn meal and one pound of oil meal a day. This is not a heavy ration, and probably would not do for a large animal, or one whose milk flow was heavy, but it will answer very well for the average farm cow, keep her in good milk and bring her out in the spring in good shape. If it is possible to have the corn stover shredded by all means do it, whatever stock is fed with it, for the butts are very rich, and all animals will eat them

readily if they are cut and shredded so that they may be readily chewed. With the above ration, plenty of pure water, and a warm, sunny and well ventilated stable the average cow will fare well, and the farmer who suffered from the drought will have a comparatively small feed bill at the close of winter.

Facts About the Silo.

Silage is as valuable in summer as in winter. Thirty pounds a day is enough silage for an average sized Jersey cow. Larger cattle will eat more.

A cubic foot of silage from the middle of a medium sized silo will average about forty-five pounds.

Fifteen feet in diameter and thirty feet is a good depth. Such a silo would hold about 260 tons of silage cut in half-inch lengths.

Silage comes nearer being a perfect substitute for the succulent food of the pasture than any other food that can be had in winter.

Corn just passing out of roasting ear stage is the best single material for silage. Corn and cowpeas are the best combined material.

A larger amount of healthful food for cattle can be preserved in the silo in better condition, at less expense of labor and land, than by any other method known.

The circular silo, made of good, hard wood staves, is the cheapest and best.

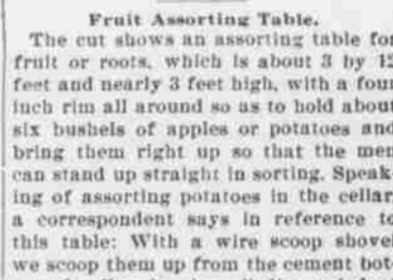
For 182 days, or half a year, an average Jersey cow will require about six tons of silage, allowing for unavoidable waste.

Feeding Sugar Beets.

In sections where sugar beets can be grown at comparatively small expense they should form one of the crops for stock feed even if not grown for factory use. In many localities sugar beets will form a fair part of the ration this winter when grain is scarce and high in price. Some complaints have been made about the sugar beets, but, in most cases, this is due to using them too freely. No green food or root crop should be used at the expense of grain or roughage, except in part, although they may be more freely used than they are, especially sugar beets. They are especially desirable in the early spring for sows that have farrowed, and for new milk cows, greatly increasing the milk flow. All farm stock is fond of sugar beets, and if they are on the farm or can be bought at a fair price they should form part of the ration as long as they may be had or until the stock is turned out in the spring.

Fruit Assorting Table.

The cut shows an assorting table for fruit or roots, which is about 3 by 12 feet and nearly 3 feet high, with a four inch rim all around so as to hold about six bushels of apples or potatoes and bring them right up so that the men can stand up straight in sorting. Speaking of assorting potatoes in the cellar, a correspondent says in reference to this table: With a wire scoop shovel we scoop them up from the cement bottomed cellar, leaving all dirt and dust



AN ASSORTING TABLE.

on the floor to be swept up and taken out. The table stands in a good light, and the sorting is far more rapid, easy and accurate than when you kneel down and sort from the big pile. The legs should be well braced both lengthwise and crosswise. We have two of these tables, and they are a great help and a great saving of backache and kneecache in assorting several thousand bushels of apples and potatoes in the course of a year.—Ohio Farmer.

Treatment of Old Orchards.

Many an old and apparently worthless orchard might be made of value by encouraging the growth of the young shoots. One orchard of the kind described was supposed to be too old to be worth anything. The large branches were cut back freely and where a young shoot with much vigor was found the cut was made so that this shoot was not injured nor the flow of sap in the main branch retarded. Grafting was done in some of the smaller branches and the trees bore several good crops of fruit; more than enough to pay for the work and the after care of the soil. True, it was taking a chance, but the labor was not great and the trees were valueless unless treated in some such manner.

Feeding Value of Apples.

The experience of careful farmers indicates that apples are worth more for feeding than the usual elder mill price. A Massachusetts dairyman who had a lot of low grade apples began on a large, old cow, which was nearly dry, feeding her in connection with her summer pasture exclusively two quarts of hard Greenings and Baldwins at night and the same quantity in the morning, gradually increasing until at the end of a week she was eating about one bushel per day. Her milk increased from four to six quarts per day. Where there are short pastures and the necessity of giving cows some extra food inferior grade apples may be turned to profitable account.—Farm and Home.

About Cream.

It is claimed that the cream of two skimmings mixed will not yield the butter as well as one.