

HUNDREDS KILLED

EARTHQUAKE WRECKED A CITY IN SOUTHERN MEXICO.

Three Hundred Lost Their Lives and as Many Were Injured—Many Business Houses and Residences in Ruins—The Property Loss Will Be Enormous—Shock Felt in Mexico City.

City of Mexico, Jan. 20.—One of the most terrible catastrophes in the history of the State of Guerrero is reported to have occurred late yesterday afternoon, when an extremely violent earthquake shock was felt at Chilpancingo, causing a great loss of life and injuring many persons. Details from the stricken district are very meager, but scattering reports received here indicate that probably 200 people were killed, and as many more injured. It is known that the State Capitol, the parish church and many business houses and residences are in ruins, and that there is much suffering as a result of the awful seismic disturbance. One of the edifices that suffered most was the federal telegraph office, which explains the paucity of news that has so far reached this city.

Meager details finally began to arrive here. The telegraph lines and apparatus at Chilpancingo were badly damaged, but the employees, all of whom were uninjured, quickly proceeded to erect an improvised telegraph office on the outskirts of the city.

The number of deaths was greater in the parish church than in any single place, as a crowd of worshippers was gathered there for the afternoon service. The solid masonry walls and the roof came toppling down on the worshippers, and many of those within were killed.

The War Department has ordered troops in the neighborhood to cooperate in the work of rescue. Until this work is completed, it will be impossible accurately to learn the number of victims. It is believed, however, that this is one of the most destructive seismic phenomena that has ever occurred in Mexico. The greater part of the population of Chilpancingo are now camping out under tents around the town, which is five days' journey from the national capital.

Earthquake shocks were felt in many other cities and towns. In the City of Mexico the earthquake occurred at 5:17 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was of such violence as to shake the most substantial buildings. The Pan-American Congress was in session at the time, and many of the delegates were greatly alarmed. The first movement here was one of trepidation, and was very sharp. It was followed by an earthy oscillatory movement north-northeast to south-southwest. The duration was 55 seconds. The damage in this city was slight.

The State of Guerrero has always been the focus of seismic disturbances. Reports received here state that the shock was very severe at Chilpan. No casualties are so far reported from there.

The earthquake was also intense at Iguala, in the State of Guerrero, destroying the parish church and many buildings in the city and neighborhood. The property loss is immense throughout the State of Guerrero.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

Junta Advised Lubbak to Surrender but Not Swear Allegiance.

Manila, Jan. 18.—General Chaffee will leave Manila for the Island of Samar next Saturday. He will thoroughly investigate the situation there, as it is desired to stamp out the Samar insurrection during the dry season.

A captured communication from the Filipino insurgent junta at Hong Kong, addressed to General Lubbak, the insurgent leader on Samar Island, advised General Lubbak to surrender if he wished to do so, but does not advocate this action. If General Lubbak surrenders, the letter goes on to say, he need not deliver a single Filipino soldier or officer to the Americans, nor must General Lubbak or any other officer be forced to accept civil appointment. They may emigrate if allowed to do so, but no Filipino must be obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Under these terms the Hong Kong junta has no objection to Lubbak's surrendering.

Senor Gomez, president of the town of Pangasinan, province of Manila, has been arrested on the charge of appropriating municipal taxes to his personal use.

Schley in School Books.

Baltimore, Jan. 18.—The Baltimore County Taxpayers' Convention has placed a ban on any text-book which does not give Rear Admiral Schley credit for the naval victory at Santiago. A resolution was unanimously passed calling upon the Baltimore County delegation in the Legislature to have a law enacted which will prohibit the use of such text-books in the public schools of the county.

GREAT MINING TUNNEL.

Alaska is to Have One of the Longest in the World.

Port Townsend, Jan. 17.—Latest advice from Dawson were received today on the steamer Cottage City by Charles Berryman, who left the Klondike capital in the latter part of December. Berryman says there is a stampede on from Dawson to Henderson creek, near Stewart river, the scene of the latest gold strike. Gold was known to exist on this creek some time ago, and many claims were located, but later abandoned. But recent work has shown that the creek is rich, and it is yielding \$1.80 to the pan and claims cannot be purchased short of fabulous prices. Berryman reports that several thousand men are on the creek. He says the gold belt extends a distance of 10 miles, and owners of claims refuse to consider propositions to purchase even interests in any of their holdings.

Preparatory work has been commenced on one of the largest and longest mining tunnels in the world near Juneau, Alaska. The tunnel will be about 8,000 feet long, and will be started on the beach south of Juneau and run into a mountain to tap a large number of claims in the Silver Bow basin, formerly owned by Charles D. Lane, who sold them to the Alaska Exploration Company. The Treadwell mine claims will be tapped by an up-ramp of about 800 feet. A large mill will be built on the beach where it can be operated the year round. It is expected that new veins will be tapped in running the tunnel, as the mountain through which it is to be driven is almost solid quartz. The tunnel and mill will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, and active work will be commenced March 1.

Robberies and holdups are said to be numerous in Dawson. The latest robbery was the holding-up of the Dominion saloon by two masked men, who secured \$1,400. Two men were arrested for the crime. One of them confessed, implicating the other.

BIG ALASKAN SNOWSLIDE.

White Pass and Yukon Road Blocked—Another Kich Strike Reported.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 20.—The steamer Dirigo arrived from Skagway today, bringing 50 passengers, some of whom were from the Klondike. They report that considerable excitement prevails at Dawson over the striking of second bedrock on the Eldorado, on the bench claim joining No. 27. The depth of the second bedrock is 20 feet beneath the first, and when the gravel was reached near the bedrock it ran from \$1 to \$5 to the pan.

The White Pass & Yukon Railroad is blocked and passengers have to be transferred across a big snowslide which covers the track. On the night of January 9, there was a slide a mile and a half wide and 100 feet long, covering the track to a depth of eight feet. It extends clear across the summit and as far along Lake Bennett as Pennington. Just as the Dirigo sailed, rotary snow plows were sent out, and it was expected the track would be cleared in a few days.

Circle City, once a leading mining camp in the North, is now deserted except by store-keepers, the population having stampeded to Good Pasture Creek, in the Tanana country, where rich gravel has been discovered. The pay on Good Pasture Creek runs from 10 to 20 cents to the pan. Pay dirt has also been struck on several tributaries of the creek, and about 200 claims have been located.

DANISH ISLAND PLANTERS.

Say Sugar Trade Will Be Ruined if the Sale is Not Consummated.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 11.—The following cablegram signed by a large number of the residents of the Danish West Indies, was sent from the Danish Island of St. Croix to the Minister of Finance and the Rigsdag at Copenhagen January 3: "Confirming the memorial to his majesty, King Christian, June, 1900, the undersigned planters, representing 38,000 acres out of a total of 50,000 acres, and merchants and other representatives of the Danish West Indies assert that if the American market is not secured by the sale of the islands, the sugar industry here will suffer severely and will have to cease in the near future, the prices for sugar now ruling being below the cost of producing that article."

Subsequent signatures secured to this message raised the ratio of representation to nine-tenths of the total acreage under cultivation.

Philadelphia Returns to Panama.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 15.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia returned to Panama yesterday from La Tablas, whither she conveyed the commissioners who purposed to arrange an exchange of prisoners between the Colombian government and the Liberals. An exchange of fifty-eight prisoners was finally agreed upon, to take place on the island of Taboga, in the gulf of Panama, ten miles south of Panama.

SENATORS CHOSEN

GORMAN, FORAKER AND MC-CREARY ARE ELECTED.

Houses Voted Separately, but Will Meet in Joint Session to Ratify Action—Democrats Were Solid in the Maryland Legislature—They Also Elect a State Treasurer.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15.—Ex-United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman was yesterday elected to occupy the place in the Senate which he lost in the general elections four years ago, and regained in November last. He received every Democratic vote in both branches of the General Assembly. Gorman will take his seat in March, 1903, when Senator George L. Wallington will retire.

Senator Foraker Re-Elected.

Columbus, O., Jan. 15.—The House and Senate of the Ohio Legislature balloted separately yesterday for United States Senator. Senator Joseph B. Foraker, caucus nominee of the Republicans, was re-elected over Hon. Charles W. Baker, of Cincinnati, the Democratic nominee.

Election in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 15.—James E. McCreary was formally elected Senator by the two houses of the Legislature yesterday in separate sessions. The votes will be ratified in joint session today.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

Percentage in Different Parts of the Country in the Last Decade.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The director of the census announced today the percentage of increase of population in different parts of the country, showing for the last decade a rapid decrease from previous rate of growth of population in the west, a less marked but decided decrease in the north, and a slight increase in the south. For the first time in the history of this country, the population of the south has increased somewhat more rapidly than that of the north. The east, geographically, is included in the term north. The rate for the growth in the north, west and south is far more nearly the same than it ever has been. The official announcement divides the country as follows: West, from the Pacific to the eastern boundary of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico; north and south, the respective sides of a line formed by the Ohio and Potomac rivers and the southern boundaries of Missouri and Kansas. The per cent of increase from 1850 to 1880 was 61.9 in the north, 48.4 in the south and 185.6 in the west, while in the last twenty years, 1880-1900, it was 48.7 in the north, 48.5 south and 131.5 west.

Prior to the civil war, the northern states nearly doubled in population with each twenty years, while in the southern states the increase of population was only about two-thirds as great. Since 1860, the rate of growth in both parts of the country has been much less, but while the rate of growth in the north has decreased steadily, that in the south during the last twenty years there has been no substantial differences in the rate of growth of these two sections. The per cent of increase of growth of these regions during each of the last two ten-year periods follows: 1880-1890, north, 24.8; south, 20.1; west, 71.3. 1890-1900, north, 19; south, 2.4; west, 31.9.

If the comparison is limited to the states east of the Mississippi river, classing Minnesota and Louisiana with the western states, the result is slightly different. It would show the increase to be: 1880-1890, north, 20.1; south, 16; 1890-1900, north, 19.9; south, 17.7. When the trans-Mississippi states are omitted, the rate of growth in the north is slightly greater than that in the south, but the present difference between the two sections in this respect is about half what it was between 1880 and 1890, and less than one-tenth of what it was between 1850 and 1880.

\$275,000 Grain Elevator Fire.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—A loss estimated at nearly \$275,000 was caused by a fire that broke out at 1:45 o'clock this morning in the plant of the J. F. Well branch of the American Malt Company. The fire started in the elevator, a great structure 150 feet high, which was filled with barley almost to its capacity. The building was destroyed and the contents are almost a total loss. Just south of the malt company's plant are the Panhandle freight yards, and at the outset of the fire there was serious menace to a vast amount of rolling stock. As it was, several freight cars were destroyed.

The Barcelona Strike.

Barcelona, Jan. 16.—The metal workers here at a meeting decided to continue the strike, which is considered not unlikely to last for six months. The metal masters have addressed a memorial to the Senators and Deputies, making a final appeal to the metal workers. The masters say the factories will be opened tomorrow on a basis of ten hours a day and offer to consider the strikers' just claims. But if the strikes and riots continue they will close their factories.

HAS NOT SHOWN HER HAND.

New Policy of Chinese Empress Not Apparent—Her Advisors Thoroughly Impressed.

Peking, Jan. 15.—The first week of the rehabilitation of the Forbidden City and of the court's resumption of authority at the capital has been a period of interest to all classes of Chinese and foreigners, but the work has hardly sufficed to furnish proof from which deductions regarding the policy of the Empress Dowager under the new condition can be drawn. That she governs as absolutely as before, and that she recognizes that foreign interests and opinions must be respected is apparent.

Two powers are gaining ascendancy in the council of the Dowager Empress. The first of these is Yuan Shi Kai, who is pro-foreign to the extent of appreciating the strength of foreign nations and the necessity for China's adoption of the instruments by which such strength was attained. The second power is Yung Lu, the Imperial Treasurer, who is the most influential among the advisers of the Empress Dowager, who is latterly hostile to foreigners, but who is temporarily impressed with the advisability of conciliating them. Tuan Shi Kai, the Governor of Chi Li Province, having 10,000 or 12,000 of the best troops in China in and about the capital, is the personage the Empress Dowager must consider.

It has not yet appeared that the modernization of the court is more than skin deep. All the old methods of corruption and intrigue for office, the purchase of favors and bribery to secure audiences, have been resumed with a vigor indicating that officialdom is trying to make up for lost time.

Two edicts, which are largely the result of the insistence of the French Minister at Peking, were issued today. The first in strong terms admonishes all officials to protect and maintain the rights of native Christians, and forbids discrimination against Christians. The second edict dismisses from office a number of officials for complicity in the Boxer movement.

NEW CANAL SCHEME.

Company Proposes to Cut the Isthmus East of the Panama Route.

New York, Jan. 17.—Plans for a new ship canal will be presented next Thursday before the senate committee on canals by General Edward W. Serrell, for the American Isthmus Canal Company and the Isthmus Company both corporations of New Jersey. The route for the canal proposed is from the Gulf of San Blas to the Pacific ocean behind the Pearl islands and is called the Mandingo route.

It will be proposed that the company build the canal under the protection and supervision of the government, without any cost to the United States, which will be asked to guarantee the bonds of the company. The company will propose that the government have the use of the canal free of charge for all government vessels, and if at any time the company does not do as agreed, the government shall take possession of the canal. The company asserts that it has secured a right of way.

The newly suggested route is less than 30 miles long and therefore is shorter than any other so far proposed. No engineering difficulties are encountered, its supporters say, until a spur of the Andes is reached. This mountain chain must be pierced by a tunnel seven miles long and the plans state that it will be 200 feet high, 180 feet wide and deep enough for the largest vessels which would go through the canal. The rock through which the tunnel would be cut is said to be solid granite. In the tunnel a trolley appliance would tow the ships.

General Serrell, who is at the head of the project, was engineer for the Panama railroad, and has acted as engineer for the government. The late R. P. Rothwell, who at one time was president of the Society of Mining Engineers, and editor of the Mining Journal, thought the scheme entirely feasible, and was heartily in sympathy with it at the time of his death.

CHINA THANKS UNITED STATES.

For Protecting Forbidden City During Boxer Troubles.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, today handed Secretary Hay the following edict, transmitted to him by Wei Wu Pa. at Peking, in a cablegram dated January 11, 1902:

"By order of her Imperial majesty, the empress dowager, we submit the following edict:

"During the disturbances caused by the Boxers last year, the American commanding officers issued strict orders to their troops to exert strenuous efforts to protect the buildings within the forbidden city. This was an act of friendship worthy of imitation, for which we feel exceedingly gratified and grateful. We therefore instruct Wu Ting Fang to convey our expression of thanks through the secretary of state to his excellency, the president of the United States. Respect this."

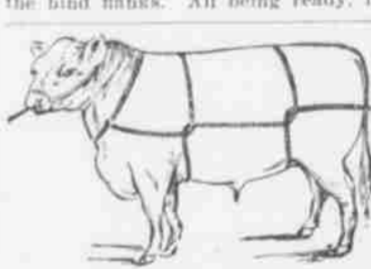
Filipinos Buy a Ship.

Tacoma, Jan. 15.—The Manila Times reports that the British ship Celeste Borrill has been purchased at auction at Hong Kong by Filipinos, and will hereafter fly the American flag. The Celeste Borrill sailed from Manila several months ago for Port Townsend and Tacoma. While off the Formosa coast she encountered a severe typhoon, which threatened her destruction. When the storm abated she managed to reach Hong Kong.



Throwing the Bull.

Put a halter on. Take a sound ordinary cart rope, make a loop at one end and pass it over the head and let it rest close around the neck, low down, like a collar; bring the rope to the near side, pass it over the back just behind the shoulders, bring it underneath the chest and pass it under and then above the rope, so as to make a loop around the chest; carry the rope back, pass it over the loins and bring it underneath the belly, close to the flanks; make another loop as before and carry the rope straight behind the animal and tighten up the loops, one close to the elbows, the other close to the hind flanks. All being ready, in-



HOW TO THROW A BULL.

struct the man who holds the halter shank to pull forward, and at the same time the men who have hold of the loose end of the rope to pull straight backward, and down the animal goes, generally without a struggle. Keep the head down and the rope firm, and as a rule the animal lies quietly until such time it is desired he should get up, when slacken the rope and up he gets, none the worse for the casting. The heaviest bull may be cast in this way, but of course no one would think of casting an in-calf cow or heifer either this or any other way.—Exchange.

Effects of Freezing Seeds.

Prof. A. D. Selly of the Ohio station has tested the effects of extreme cold upon certain seeds, including corn, wheat, rye, flax, sunflower, castor bean, cucumber, mimosa, yellow lupine, sain foyn and pine. They were taken right from the temperature of the room and immersed in liquid air, for six, twelve, twenty-four and forty-eight hours for each lot. The liquid air represents a temperature equal to 310 degrees below zero, certainly an extreme test, for it is not often that the coldest portion of the United States reaches much more than 50 degrees below zero. The seeds were germinated by the side of lots not subjected to treatment, and there was no essential difference in the proportion that germinated. The corn was not of high grade, and the starchy portion cracked badly, but the germ did not seem to be affected. The extreme cold seemed to be favorable rather than otherwise to the flax and rye. Of course the seeds were properly dried, that is air dry, before being subjected to the test, but with this precaution the farmer need not fear injury to seeds from freezing weather. If the castor bean, native of a tropical climate, could endure such cold, our garden beans and peas should do so, and we see no good reason why squash, pumpkin and melon seed should not endure cold as well as cucumbers, or clover, cabbage, turnip and others of the same size as well as lupine and faxseed.—American Cultivator.

Growing Corn.

Secretary Wilson said, after returning from his inspection of the corn crop last fall, that there were many fields injured by the heat withering the tassels so that they failed to fertilize the silk; but this was much less noticeable where there was an abundance of organic or vegetable matter from plowed-under grass roots. Shallow cultivating frequently, so as to maintain a dust mulch of two or three inches on the surface, also seemed a benefit where it was practiced, as it prevented evaporation of moisture below, as also the organic matter helped to retain moisture in the soil. Much of the bottom land is too wet in the spring, causing the corn roots to spread out too near the surface, and also to dry up when the drought came. Such land should be underdrained, that this surplus moisture may be carried away, the ground be ready to work earlier, and the roots to strike down deeper.

Meeting Farm Competition.

Time was when the farmer needed only to keep close watch of what other farmers in his own county or State were doing in order to meet competition fairly. Now he must keep his eye on competitors in every State in the Union and even then he frequently finds himself running behind. The remedy lies largely in change of methods and the building up of soil fertility. Many of the farms in the West, and in the great corn-belt sections at that, are not producing corn to compare in quality and yield per acre with many of the cornfields of the East, on farms that have been worked, some of them, for more than a century, because the owners of these Western farms

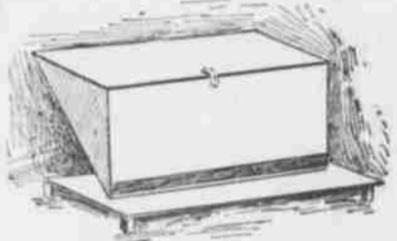
have taxed the fertility of the soil and returned little to it. The farmers of the South learned the lesson of over-taxing the soil by the constant cropping to cotton, and a bitter lesson it was. They are wiser now, and are realizing the value of stock, of legumes and of the judicious use of commercial fertilizers. The soil of every farm is the factory of its owner and to produce the greatest crops possible for an indefinite period it must have constant care, study and improvements, otherwise, like any worn-out machine, it will fail to produce results.—Indianapolis News.

Use of Preservatives.

The committee of the British Local Government Board has been for two years investigating the subject of preservatives and coloring matter in foods, and their report does not indicate the danger from their use that had been feared by the alarmists. They name as these preservatives four classes, borax or boric acid and its compounds, sulphurous acid and sulphites, salicylic acid or its soda salt, which is more soluble, and formaline or formaldehyde (made from wood alcohol). Of these the last is the only one in which they could find any proof of injury caused by their use. Yet as milk that is clean and properly cared for needs no preservatives, they would run no risks in an article of food so largely consumed by young children and recommend that the addition of preservatives or coloring matter to milk offered for sale in the United Kingdom shall be an offense under the "sale of food and drugs" act. They would have the use of formaldehyde and its preparations absolutely prohibited, and that salicylic acid should not be used to over the amount of one grain in a pint or pound of food. There is no evidence that it is hurtful in this small quantity. For butter, cream and margarine only boric acid or borate of soda should be allowed to be used, and that only to amount of one-fourth of one per cent in cream and one-half of one per cent in butter.

Handy Feeding Box.

The feeding box will prevent the greedy or stronger individuals from getting more than their share of food. Chopped roots, cabbage, etc., are placed in the box and by the shape of the backboard kept in motion as the supply at the bottom is eaten through



FEEDING BOX.

the narrow opening of the front board. The box is supported on a low, table-like structure with a narrow cleat around the edge, to prevent the food from falling to the ground. A cover should be attached so that the fowls or sheep can not get at the contents of the box from the top.

Comfort for Swine.

A model sleeping room for swine may be cheaply constructed by using heavy lumber and covering it with tarred paper. The house should be set up from the ground the height of a brick laid flat at each corner and the space between the corners filled in with boards to keep out the wind. The floor should be of plank or cement, and there should be some division between the portion where the animals are to sleep and the clear space in the house. This division need be nothing more than an eight-inch plank set on edge. Plenty of straw should be used for bedding, and when it is broken up so that it is too fine for this purpose it may be scattered over the floor in the clear portion of the house.

Make the Cow Comfortable.

A cow is a great deal like a person. She enjoys a good and comfortable place to eat and sleep as well as any man. Do you think that you would enjoy standing out on the south side of a barbed wire fence to eat your meals when the wind is blowing at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour from the northwest in the winter? No, I guess not! Can you expect a cow to make you money when served in that way? Then, summing up all of this, the cow must be at perfect ease and comfortably situated and have kind treatment in order to give good results.

How Much Grain.

The amount of grain fed should vary with the individuality of the cows, says Prof. D. H. Otis. A cow giving thirty-five to forty pounds of milk daily will need from twelve to fifteen pounds per day, while a cow giving fifteen to twenty pounds of milk will probably not need over six to eight pounds of grain. The amount of grain should vary with the yield of milk. Give the cows all the grain they will consume at a profit.