

TAFT ENCOURAGED

SAYS WAR IN ISLANDS IS ALMOST STAMPED OUT.

Prospects for Peace Never Better—The Land Question Is the One Great Difficulty That Presents Itself to the Government—Rebels Surrender 700 Rifles—Conditions in Samar.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—Governor General Taft, who arrived from Manila last night, landed this afternoon. Governor Taft expects to start for Washington tomorrow. He will stop at Cincinnati, his home on route.

Discussing conditions in the Philippines, Governor Taft said:

"I wish the press would correct the impression that there is war in all the islands. The insurrection is confined to two localities—the province of Batangas and the island of Samar. This morning I received a most encouraging cablegram from General Wright, who is acting governor in my absence. It is said that owing to General Bell's strong repressive measures the trouble in Batangas is being quieted. He further said that 700 rifles had been surrendered, and as there are only 1,100 or 1,200 rifles in the province, there is no doubt that Batangas will be as peaceful as any of the other provinces.

"I don't think General Bell will have need to adopt the reconcentration principle in Batangas. I don't see that there will be any necessity for this, as this dispatch plainly indicates that the province is in a fair way to pacification.

"The dispatch then says that there are 843 teachers in the islands in 450 places, and 200 of these places are unoccupied by United States troops. I may say that the Filipino is not hostile to the teacher. One was captured some time ago, but he was sent back in a hammock. The inference is plain that they entertain no hostility toward pedagogues or pedagogy.

"Now, I wish to impress upon everybody that civil government is a success. There is a strong peace party in the islands, and it is composed of the most influential men among the Filipinos. They are working earnestly and zealously toward bringing about happy relations between their countrymen and the government. They are using all that is in their power to bring in the recalcitrant leaders. I have never been so encouraged as to the prospects of the Philippines as I have within the past three months. There has certainly been a great change in the sentiment of the people. They are beginning to appreciate the fact that civil government means better times for them."

LABOR QUESTION IN HAWAII.

Unions Enter into a Combination Against Asiatic Workmen.

Honolulu, H. T., Jan. 23.—The labor unions of Honolulu are entering into a combination against Asiatic labor. There is a great deal of work about to be done at Pearl Harbor by the national government and it is feared that if an order or ruling preventing the employment of Chinese or Japanese is not secured, the Asiatics will do a great part of the work. At the same time there is general discussion in Honolulu as to means of keeping the Asiatics out of the plantations for which they were brought into the country. There are said to be 30,000 of them in the city of Honolulu, practically all of them deserters from the plantations.

Land Commissioner Boyd leaves today for Washington, by order of the territorial government, to present to the authorities there the views of the local government as to the proposed land law for Hawaii.

So many burglaries and petty robberies have occurred in Honolulu recently that there is talk of a vigilance committee, and many people have been arming themselves to protect their homes. Hold-ups have been very frequent. J. Cheek, of the Bank of Hawaii, had a lively encounter with a burglar, who chased him through several rooms with a knife.

The Canadian-Austrian steamship Moana, arriving last night from Sydney, reports a strange experience in South Pacific waters. She encountered an entirely new current, which started her out of her course. A well defined westerly to southwesterly current was found in about 9 degrees south latitude. This is considerably out of the usual place for such a current.

Will Save Future Trouble.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spalding, acting upon the suggestion of the secretary of state, has directed that official flags in future should not be displayed by United States custom officers stationed in British North America. Some time last summer a Canadian flag was forcibly removed by Americans from a building occupied by the Canadian officials at Skagway, Alaska, and that incident resulted in a correspondence which culminated in an agreement between the United States and Canada that neither should display its flag in the territory of the other.

Emigration to South Africa.

London, Jan. 23.—A representative of the Associated Press here learns that at the close of the war the British government contemplates offering special encouragement and facilities for emigration to South Africa on a large scale. Mr. Chamberlain has cabled the governments of Australia and New Zealand inviting each to send further contingents of 1,000 men to South Africa.

ANOTHER LAND GRANT.

Asked in Aid of Railroad Across Alaska—Bills Now in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Now that the Trans-Alaskan Railway Company has a bill before both the senate and the house granting it a right of way for a railroad from Cook inlet across the peninsula, by way of Unalaklik and Eaton to Port Clarence, on the end of the Seward peninsula, it is working very vigorously to secure the passage of this measure. It is asking for a land grant similar to that extended to the severa-transcontinental roads in the United States.

The exact route proposed to be covered by this road has been surveyed by the company, and has been inspected by representatives of the geological survey. It starts on the western shore of Cook inlet, just north of Kanishak bay, leading westward from Ilamma lake past Kakwok, and northward across Tikchik lake to Kalmakof on the Kuskokwim, and northward to Holy Cross Mission and Anvik, on the Yukon, thence up Anvik river, and over Anvik portage to the head of Norton sound; thence by Nome to Port Clarence. The distance to Cook Inlet from St. Michael is approximately 400 miles. Kamishak bay is said to be open throughout the winter, and therefore affords a valuable terminal for the road and its steamship connections.

The company asserts that the main artery of commerce is closed by ice during the winter months, and that a railway from Cook Inlet to Behring sea is the only practicable method of opening up to settlement the western plains and river valleys of Alaska, and of furnishing means of transportation at all seasons of the year.

The snowfall along the proposed route is light, and a railroad, it is said, can be operated without interruption.

The company claims to be asking for this grant solely to aid in the construction of the road, in the hope of developing the agricultural resources of the interior and affording adequate transportation to the remote sections that are now practically cut off through the winter months. The company does not ask for any mineral rights, nor does it expect immediate returns from the lands. It appreciates that it will take years to bring to the people of the United States the knowledge that in Alaska can be had homesteads from which can be gathered the necessities of life.

ENGLAND'S TROUBLES.

Indignation Over the Execution of Boer Commandants Helps the Boer Cause.

London, Jan. 27.—The Daily News has from The Hague the following dispatch, taken from private advice:

"News from South Africa has reached military circles here that the power of the Boers over Cape Colony is increasing daily; that the rebellion is constantly spreading, and that the colonists are joining the Boers in steadily increasing numbers. The executions of Commandants Lotter and Scheepers have had the result of deciding the loyalists to join the Boers, whose position is persistently reported to be more favorable than ever."

The same private advices assert that the British suffered a dozen defeats from September to November, 1901, of which no mention is made in Lord Kitchener's reports.

The Daily News, commenting on this dispatch, confesses that its statements are probably exaggerated, but it is of the opinion that the denials of Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, that there had been any Boer overtures for peace points to the fact that the Boers believe their position to be less desperate than is generally supposed.

AWAKENING OF CHINA.

Foreign Advisors May Reorganize the Government—Japan Taken as a Model.

Peking, Jan. 27.—The dowager empress and her councillors are discussing the engagement of foreign advisers to reorganize the government. Yuan Shi Kai, viceroy of Pe Chi Li, inspired the movement. The scheme in its present form, after having been discussed by the members of the council, is to engage six foreigners as authorities, respectively, on international law and finance, military, naval, parliamentary, domestic and governmental affairs.

Yuan Shi Kai and his followers are hopeful of practical results. They are taking Japan as their model. Any attempt to institute a parliament of any sort would, however, meet with tremendous opposition from the Manchus.

Bill for Joint Statehood.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Representative Stevens, of Texas, today introduced a bill for the union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a state, to be known as the state of Oklahoma.

Kitchener's Weekly Report.

London, Jan. 23.—Lord Kitchener reports that since January 13 31 Boers were killed, 13 were wounded, 170 were made prisoners and 41 surrendered.

FIGHT AT PANAMA

HOT NAVAL BATTLE IN WHICH GEN. ALBAN IS KILLED.

Many of His Men Are Lost—Government Boat Fired by Crew and Sank—Philadelphia Is Protecting American Interests—Rebels Try to Land Troops—Five Gunboats Sank.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 22.—Via Galveston.—A naval battle began at 6 o'clock this morning in the harbor of Panama. General Carlos Alban, governor of Panama, was killed during the fighting, which continued for some time. The government boat Lautaro was fired by her crew and sank. The revolutionary fleet consisted of the steamers Padilla, Darien and Gatien. They are trying to force a landing off Saona. The government ships were the Chilean line steamer Lautaro, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Chieuto and the Panama Canal Company's steamer Boyaca. The first named steamer was seized by General Alban, and the other two have been chartered by the Colombian government. The government forces have been throwing up entrenchments. The United States cruiser Philadelphia is close to the scene of the fighting.

Some of the men killed on board the government ship Lautaro have been brought ashore, where they are being buried. Fire broke out on the Lautaro, and later the crew of the Philadelphia went to her assistance and attempted to put out the fire. While they were thus engaged the Lautaro sank. It is reported here that the Lautaro crew rebelled, and that the firing of the vessel was an act of treason.

The revolutionary gunboat Padilla, surprised the Lautaro at the opening of the fight, and began shooting at close range. Many men on board the Lautaro were killed. It is impossible to locate the revolutionary gunboat Gatien. The slow movements of the Padilla, which are noticeable from the shore, lead to the belief that she has been damaged. The government gunboat Boyaca has just moored to the dock here. She brings troops from Chiriqui. She reports that the revolutionary steamers Padilla, Darien and Gatien drew off when they became aware of her presence. The Darien is now said to be in a sinking condition. The death of Governor Alban is deeply deplored, for he was loved by his soldiers and enjoyed the esteem of the community. It is asserted that the death of the Colombian leader may have the effect of bringing to the government's side large numbers of men anxious to avenge his loss.

NEW LIGHTS IN ALASKA.

Government Establishes Much Needed Aids to Navigation.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The light-house board has sent out circulars giving notice to mariners that light stations with fixed white lights of the fourth order, illuminating the entire horizon, will be established about March 1, on Sentinel island, and the northern island of the Five Finger group, on the coast of Alaska. On Sentinel island the structure consists of a white, square tower attached to the westerly front of a white, square, double, two story dwelling with brown roof; oilhouse 65 feet northerly of light-house, fog signal house 60 feet westerly of oil house. The focal plane of the light will be 82 feet above mean high water, and it may be seen 14 1/2 miles in clear weather, the observers eye 15 feet above the sea. During thick or foggy weather a Daboll trumpet will sound blasts of five seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 25 seconds.

HEAVY SNOW IN KANSAS.

It Will Be of Great Benefit to Wheat—No Damage to Stock.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 22.—A damp, heavy snow began falling in this section early today. It is snowing harder in the northern portion of the state to-night than in any other portion of the state, and extends as far north as Fairbury, Neb. Practically no wind accompanies the snow, and the temperature has been moderate all day. No drifts have resulted, but the snow is soft and is wet and packs down solidly. The beneficial effect of the snow upon the wheat is incalculable. Wheat was beginning to show the effects of the dry weather. While at no time in any great danger, it needed moisture and now it has moisture in great abundance. The snow could not have come at a more opportune time for benefitting wheat. No damage to stock is reported.

Scheepers Will Be Shot.

Graafreinet, Cape Colony, Jan. 22.—Lord Kitchener has confirmed the death sentence upon the Boer Commandant Scheepers, who was captured last October.

Precious Metals in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Jan. 22.—Evidence of gold, silver and coal was discovered recently at Waymansville, in the extreme southwest corner of this county, and samples were sent to Professor J. Stanton, principal of the miners' assay office at Denver. A certificate from him shows an assay of 2.60 ounces of gold and .60 of silver to the ton, which will yield \$54.10. On the strength of this assay a company has been formed to develop the find.

HARDER ON FILIPINOS.

General Bell's Order for War in the Strictest Sense—Day of Leniency Over.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Having failed, after two years' strife, in subduing the insurrection in Batangas province, which lies just south of Manila, and having satisfied himself that lenient treatment of the insurgents is productive of no good results, General T. Franklin Bell, the military commander in that province, has determined on the enforcement of the war in the most vigorous and determined fashion, involving reconcentration in a modified form, the application of martial law in all directions, and the unsparring pursuit and punishment of the natives who act as spies and traitors to the United States. All this appears from a long report to the war department just published.

The reconcentration order is dated at Batangas, December 8, last. In substance, it provides for the establishment of a zone around the garrisons, into which the friendly inhabitants are to be required to come under penalty of confiscation and destruction of their property. This is said to be necessary to prevent the collection of forced contributions from inhabitants by the insurgents. The military officers are allowed to fix the price of necessities of life, and it is promised that the people may return as soon as peaceful conditions are established.

This order is followed by a long circular by General Bell to his station commanders, commenting on existing conditions and giving them advice how to proceed. It begins with the statement that he shares in the general conviction that the insurrections continue because the greater part of the people, especially the wealthier, do not really want peace. He says that it is regrettable that the innocent must suffer with the guilty, but the greatest good to the greatest number can be best brought about by putting a prompt end to the insurrection. Therefore he directs the application of general order No. 100, in force during the Civil war in the United States, which practically regards an insurgent as a guerrilla and outside the pale of civilized warfare and subject to the death penalty, wherever such insurgent does not engage continuously in the war and observe all the rules of war. However, it is provided that there shall be no executions without the approval of a superior officer.

Commanding officers are specially enjoined to encourage young officers in hunting down the insurgents, and it is pointed out that there is no just cause for exceptional caution or apprehension in attacking insurgent bodies wherever found. At any rate, under existing conditions, legitimate chances should be accepted, says General Bell, as excessive caution will do the army incalculable harm. The best defense against the insurgents, he says, is to assume a vigorous offensive at once; to retire in the presence of the enemy is hazardous and discouraging.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Milner's Attitude Proved an Insurmountable Obstacle.

London, Jan. 24.—A representative of the Daily News in the lobbies of parliament here that there has certainly been some sort of peace overtures from the Boers, but that the unyielding attitude of Lord Milner, as before, proved an insurmountable obstacle in the matter.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing from Brussels, says that the Dutch pro-Boer press has published a note issued by Mr. Kruger, declaring that no peace negotiations would be conducted except on the basis of the retention of Boer independence. This note is regarded as a reply to the speech of Mr. Chamberlain.

The Morning Leader asserts that the government definitely rejected an offer of peace negotiations from the Boer delegates, Wessels, Wolmarans and Fischer, last August.

Scheepers Has Been Executed.

New York, Jan. 24.—It has just been discovered that, through a cable error, a dispatch announced that the death sentence upon Commandant Scheepers, Boer army, had been confirmed by General Kitchener, and that he would be executed next Saturday. The fact is that he was executed last Saturday, January 18.

Pension for Mrs. McKinley.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate committee on pensions has ordered a favorable report on Senator Hanna's bill to grant a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley.

Large Stove Plant Destroyed.

Memphis, Jan. 22.—The plant of the H. Wetter Manufacturing Company, one of the largest stove foundries in the South, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss will probably reach \$250,000, covered by insurance.

Explosion at Mine.

Walsenburg, Colo., Jan. 22.—Three men killed and three others badly burned is the result of a serious explosion, which occurred today in one of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's properties at Picton, three miles from here.

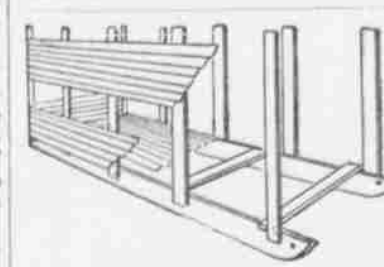
Colima Volcano Again Active.

Mexico City, Jan. 22.—A telegram to the government observatory announces that the volcano of Colima is again active, and scientific men connect this fact with the prevalence of seismic phenomena. Renewed earthquake shocks were reported from various parts of the country this afternoon. Governor Mora, of Guerrero, has personally taken charge of the ruined city of Chilpancingo. The populace is camping out, guarded by troops, and perfect order reigns.



Inexpensive Fodder Rack.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist describes a very cheap and entirely satisfactory fodder rack. The basis for this rack is two 2x8 inch boards, each ten feet long. These are rounded at the ends like sled runners. Five 2x4 inch boards, each 5 feet 4 inches long, are bolted to these boards, as shown in the illustration, every four feet. There are several 2x4 inch boards, each four or five feet long, spiked to the bridge boards in an upright position. These complete the frame. A tight floor is placed on the crosspiece, and boards are nailed to the sides and ends



CHEAP FODDER RACK.

up to a height of eighteen inches. A space of sixteen inches is then left without covering. The sides and ends can be boarded up the remainder of the distance. These upper boards can be placed together or space can be left between them as seems best. Hay, straw or fodder thrown into this rack cannot be trampled and lost because of the tight bottom and sides up to a height of eighteen inches. There is no loss of food. Grain feed can be put into this rack if desirable. The rack can be transferred from one part of the field to the other simply by hitching a team of horses to it.

Using Mineral Fertilizers.

When liberal applications of potash and phosphoric acid are to be used, it is better to put them on as early in the spring as possible, and work it well into the soil, even two or three weeks before the seed is put in. Upon a heavy clay soil it would probably be even better to put it on in the fall. By the early application it becomes partially dissolved in the soil and better distributed through it, and there is no danger of its injuring the germination of the seed as it might do if it was put on when the seed was put in, and they came in contact. When tankage is used for nitrogen this may be put on at the same time as the other fertilizers, as in the cold ground it will take some time for it to decay enough to make its nitrogen available. There would be very little if any loss of nitrogen. But in using nitrate of soda wait until the plants are up, and then scatter it around them, not getting it on them when they are wet lest it should burn. For a crop that needs the whole season to grow it is often better to make two light applications of nitrate of soda, the last when the plants are about half grown, than one heavy one.—American Cultivator.

A Weakness in Apple Packing.

"There is a knack in doing everything" is an old saying, and the truthfulness of it was brought to mind yesterday, says the Oregonian, by a gang of men engaged in wrapping and packing apples. Each man had a full box of apples, a pile of thin paper cut into wrappers, and an empty box. An apple was taken from the full box, a wrapper put around it, and it was put in the other box. It is not an easy thing to pick up a wrapper of thin paper from a pile without missing one occasionally, and in doing this the men adopted different schemes. A new hand wet his thumb on his tongue for every wrapper. One who had been longer in the business and found that it was unwholesome to be wetting his thumb on his tongue, had a slice of lemon beside his pile of wrappers and moistened his thumb in the lemon before picking up a wrapper. The scheme worked well, but he did not know whether the acid of the lemon would make his thumb sore or not. A third man had a thin rubber thump stall on his thumb and could pick up wrappers all day long and never make a miss. He was an old hand at the business.—New England Farmer.

Feeding Sheep Profitably.

After several years of experience in the use of corn fodder for sheep it has been found profitable when made a small part of the ration and fed after shredding. Fed without cutting or shredding it is simply wasted. In some sections sheep men have used shredded corn stover entirely as roughage, but this plan has not always worked well. By using good hay, clover or timothy, every alternate day, with the shredded corn stover the results have been satisfactory, especially when the sheep had roots once a day and were on a varied ration of grain, oats, bran and cornmeal. It is not intended that the corn stover, even if shredded, shall supply more than the roughage, for the grain and root feed must be liberal to carry the sheep through the winter in good shape. The cost in money or labor in shredding the corn stover for any stock is considered offset by the added value in manure.

Housing Farm Implements.

The good farmer is supposed to clean and house all farm implements as soon

as he has finished using them each day, but many do not do this. They should devote at least one day to the work of collecting them, rubbing the rust off, oiling the iron work, and putting in good order for another year's work. When well housed it will pay to go over the wood work with a coat of paint. When the tools are wanted for use again and they are found all ready and in good condition, this will prove one of the best day's work done this year, as it will save several days' time and bother with them in the busy season, save strength of men and teams, and prevent many of the accidents that un-lucky men are so apt to have, in breaking down just when most in a hurry.

Eggs by the Pound.

There has been much talk about selling eggs by the pound. In and around some of our larger cities there are many sold in that way, but they are not sold in the shell. Cracked eggs and the larger ones among the dirty eggs, if fresh, are broken out, and the white and yolk well beaten together. Some packers use a churn to thoroughly mix them, which is important, as if they are put up just as they come from the shell the yolk becomes dry and mealy. They are then frozen solid and kept in cold storage until wanted. They are packed in tins of from ten to forty pounds each, and of course the demand for them comes principally from the bakers, for cakes and similar uses. It is said that a pound of the frozen egg is equal to ten eggs of the average size. They will not keep sweet long after they are thawed out, so that it is important that the user knows how many pounds he needs at one time, and opens no more than that. Packers who are careful to avoid putting in any tainted or spotted eggs get about 12 to 13 cents a pound, while other grades not as carefully selected have to be sold at 10 cents. We are wondering whether this plan could be used successfully in putting up smaller cans for family use. If it can we expect some one will try it.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Guinea Fowls.

Guinea fowls have many good qualities. We should find them among every flock of poultry. The guinea fowl cannot, of course, supplant or even rival the chicken, but there is no more delicious or palatable dish than a young guinea fowl, and the eggs, though small, are very rich and delicate. The greatest objection to them is their wild nature, which prompts them to seek the woods in search of nests. The young birds will leave the nest almost as soon as dry, and unless the mother and young are confined in a tight coop the tiny things will stray off and die. They are tender until two weeks old, after which time, if protected at night, they grow rapidly, and require practically no attention. They must have free range, and when given it will gather all they require to eat, and during winter weather they need no special care, since they do not begin to lay until spring, anyway. They are not subject to any of the many diseases which afflict chickens, and really merit the attention of farmers and poultrymen.

Good Care of Hogs Pays.

Too many are afraid of a little work and trouble, says an Iowa farmer. I clean the pens twice a week. Hogs are supplied with plenty of water and charcoal to prevent disease. Air slaked lime is used for a disinfectant. With proper care there is very little danger of disease. There are preventives, but no cure, for cholera when it gets a start. I always plant a patch of potatoes for feeding hogs in the fall to get them to market quick. I started a bunch of hogs on potatoes, fed them sixty days with chop and cooked potatoes with a little whole grain, and the hogs made a gain of two and a half pounds per day, or 150 pounds per hog. Care should be taken in starting hogs on potatoes. They should be fed sparingly at first, increasing a little every time they are fed, not feeding more than they will clean up. The best market for hogs is at 200 to 250 pounds weight.

Business Not Overdone.

The poultry business is not overdone. It is like any other business in that it must be properly conducted. There is always a ready market for poultry and eggs every day in the year, and there is a demand above the market prices for high grade stock and eggs. We are speaking now from the standpoint of the market poultryman. Conditions are the same, however, with the fancier. If you will show us a poultryman who is unable to dispose of his stock at profitable prices, we will show you one who does not take advantage of his opportunities and conduct his business upon a business basis.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

Ons Best for Horses.

A horse will be able to do more hard work when fed on oats than when fed on corn.

Farm Notes.

Never mix fresh milk with that which has been cooled.

Peas make one of the very best feeds for sheep in the winter.

Poultry and swine do not relish or do well on cotton-seed meal.

The broom corn crop is estimated at 4,500 tons less than last year.

Keep the lambs growing. They will never recover from a setback.

One breed of fowls well kept is more satisfactory than several that are poorly housed and fed.

Poultry houses and yard should always be situated on high, dry land; a sandy hillside is the best of all.

It is reported that there has been an increase in the output of canned corn in Maine of 20 per cent over that of last year.