

A PERILOUS MARCH

TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS SUFFERED BY A PARTY OF MARINES.

Men Were Without Food for Several Days—Relief Party Found Several of the Company Delirious—Insurgent Officers Surrendered—Fight Between Police and Rebels Led by Two Americans.

Manila, Jan. 30.—General Chaffee curtailed his trip and returned here this morning. He says he found the conditions satisfactory everywhere except in Samar, where continuous rain during the past two months has retarded the campaign, especially against such an elusive enemy.

The condition of Captain David B. Porter's marines, who took part in the expedition into the interior of Samar, is worse than previously described. They suffered fearful hardships, and were without food for several days. They had been provided with rations for only five days. The natives who accompanied the marines declared they were unable to distinguish the edible roots, which the marines did not believe. The anger of the marines against the natives is intense. Some of the latter returned with the marines. The marines suffered so acutely from starvation that they ate raw the flesh of two dogs.

When Captain Porter and 26 of his men staggered into camp January 2 they were delirious, and difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the whereabouts of their companions. Williams, of the First infantry, headed the relief expedition in the face of a terrible storm which flooded the rivers. He succeeded in reaching the remaining 10 men, who would otherwise have certainly perished. He found them all delirious. Two of the men were discovered in the branches of trees, barking like dogs. Some of the marines are so ill that they are not likely to recover.

General Chaffee has endeavored to obtain full details of the trip of the marines, but Captain Porter is not yet able lucidly to explain matters.

Major Lot and three Filipino lieutenants, with 10 rifles, three revolvers and 24 bolts, surrendered to Major Anderson, of the Sixth cavalry, yesterday at Lipa, province of Batangas. Lot was brought in sick on a litter. He is cordially hated at Lipa, where he looted \$55,000 worth of jewelry from prominent families. Nickerson's scouts have captured Colonel Lot, a brother of Major Lot, near Batangas.

Lieutenant Larned, of the Sixth cavalry, had a slight engagement with some Filipinos, during which he killed two insurgents and captured a captain and two soldiers. The general outlook in Batangas province is decidedly favorable.

A party of insurgents, led by two renegade Americans, recently entered Alangalang, in Leyte province, claiming they were constabulary, but not yet uniformed. The imposters were taken to police headquarters and were roughly entertained by the native sergeant in charge. At a given signal the renegades and insurgents fell on the police, who, though outnumbered two to one, fought desperately and drove off their assailants after a hand-to-hand fight, which bore the chief weapons. The victory was notable, as the police were completely surprised and outnumbered. They lost two men killed and had one man wounded. The insurgents left one man dead.

TENEMENT-HOUSE FIRE.

Eight Lives Lost in a Boston Blaze—Several More Seriously Injured.

Boston, Jan. 30.—Eight persons were killed, three probably fatally burned, three seriously hurt in jumping from windows, and others more or less hurt as a result of a fire just before 2 o'clock in an Italian tenement house on Fleet street, North End. Seven of the dead are adults, three of them women, and the eighth is a child. The building was six stories in height. The fire was not seen until it was under such headway that the sleeping inmates on the upper floor were cut off.

Before the firemen got on the scene two women and a man were seen to throw themselves from the windows of the third floor to the street below. After the firemen had succeeded in subduing the flames they began a search of the far rooms and found eight bodies. The firemen and police officials labored hard in giving the unfortunate emergency treatment, but their efforts were in vain, for all had inhaled flame and smoke, and their bodies, in most cases, were blistered by the fierce heat which they had encountered.

Admiral Kimberly Dead.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Secretary Long has received a telegram announcing the death of Admiral Lewis N. Kimberly, U. S. N., retired, at West Newton, Mass., this morning, of heart disease. Admiral Kimberly was selected for service on the Schley court of inquiry, but was compelled to decline on account of ill health. He had a long and distinguished service in the United States navy. He was born in New York, and appointed from Illinois,

SKYSCRAPERS BOYCOTTED.

Peculiar Fight Being Made by Chicago Coal Teamsters.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Coal teamsters renewed their war on big down town buildings today. The Coal Teamsters' Union decided that its members should cart no coal to buildings where gas is used during the summer months. At 8 o'clock 100 drivers were ordered to stop by officials of the union, and promptly obeyed the order. President Albert Young, of the Coal Teamsters' Union, said:

"We have already stopped hauling coal to the Old Colony building, the Monadnock, the Palmer house and the Auditorium, and before night not a union teamster will be hauling coal to a building that uses gas for fuel during the summer. During the last cold snap our men were worked to death. Buildings that had formerly used fuel gas found out that coal was necessary and our men had to work day and night, and at that time were unable to meet the demand. Many of the regular coal burners were compelled to wait for coal, and suffered greatly on account of our inability to supply the demand."

Milton Booth, secretary of the Coal Teamsters' Union, said:

"We are not in the fight alone, but have the support of the coal men. We would have conducted the campaign alone had it been necessary, but with the aid of our employers we are in a much better condition to conduct the fight and it will be a lively one."

After the teamsters' boycott against the sky scrapers had been in effect for four hours, firemen, engineers and elevator conductors threatened to cooperate with the teamsters. This afternoon a meeting of the prominent coal dealers and property owners was held, and a truce was declared until Friday. In the meantime union men hope to influence the consumers to burn coal the year round.

CHOICE OF ROUTES.

Substitute for Nicaragua Canal Bill is Introduced in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Just before the adjournment of the senate Senator Spooner today introduced a substitute for the Nicaragua canal bill. The new bill is a practical authorization to the president of the United States to choose between the Panama and Nicaragua routes. The first provision looks to the acquisition of the franchise, right of way and other property of the new Panama canal company of France, including that company's control of the Panama railroad. The president is authorized to pay \$40,000,000 for these "provided a satisfactory title can be obtained."

He is then authorized to secure the necessary concessions from the republic of Colombia, these to include the perpetual control of a 10 mile strip of territory from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean. A canal sufficient to accommodate the largest vessels is then to be constructed, under the supervision of the secretary of war. The bill also carries an alternative provision authorizing the president to proceed with the construction of the Nicaragua canal in case he fails to secure the necessary concessions from Colombia or a satisfactory title from the Panama canal company.

An immediate appropriation of \$10,000,000 is made in either event. The limit of cost is fixed at \$135,000,000 in case the Panama route is chosen, while \$160,000,000 is allowed in case the choice falls on the Nicaragua route.

GREAT HOTEL EMPTIED.

Fire in Adjoining Building Drove Guests From the Lindell.

St. Louis, Jan. 30.—Two hundred and thirty guests of the Lindell hotel were driven from their apartments into the sleety street tonight by flames which wrecked the adjoining building at the corner of Seventh street and Washington avenue, and for 30 minutes threatened to sweep away the hostelry. Women were carried from the upper floors by elevator, and down the stairs in a fainting condition. Mothers with infants in their arms groped their way through suffocating smoke. Men dragged their trunks after them down the broad stairways of the hotel, and clerks in the office hastily procured the valuables of the guests from safes and vaults and carried them to places of greater safety. The structure in which the fire originated was the old O'Neill building. A dozen or more firms occupied it, and the losses suffered by these firms will approximate \$300,000. The Lindell hotel was damaged by smoke to the extent of \$25,000.

Japanese Soldiers Frozen to Death.

London, Jan. 30.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Daily Express cables that over 200 soldiers have been frozen to death in Northern Japan.

Drouth in India.

London, Jan. 30.—The viceroy of India telegraphs that the drouth is drying the crops in Bengal, the North-western provinces and in Punjab. The autumn crops are fair in the province of Scind and in the Bombay deccan.

DEATH AND RUIN

GREAT EXPLOSION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Six Men Lose Their Lives—Number of Injured Reaches One Hundred—Blast Goes Off Without Warning at Tunnel of New Rapid Transit Railway—Property Loss is Estimated at \$1,000,000.

New York, Jan. 29.—The reserve supply of high explosives stored at the Park avenue shaft of the Rapid Transit tunnel, now in course of construction, blew up shortly after noon today. The giant blast killed six persons, injured 100 others and damaged all the property reached by the flying debris and the vibration of the shock.

The irregular square formed by the Murray Hill hotel on the west, the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital and the Grand Union hotel on the east, and the Grand Central station on the north, was the scene of the explosion. The buildings named sustained the greatest damage, but the area extended for several blocks in the four directions from the center.

General alarms brought firemen, police reserves and every available ambulance to the spot. A majority of the wounded were treated on the spot, and the white coated ambulance surgeons worked for an hour in the debris-strewn streets. Police lines were thrown at either end of Park avenue and across the intersecting streets.

The cause of the explosion and the quantity of explosives that blew up are not definitely known. Several causes have been advanced. One was that a fire started near the powder room. Another was that it started from a spark produced from a stray current of electricity. A third placed the blame upon a blast in the tunnel. Still another gave a gas explosion from electrical contact with the trolley conduit in the electrical subway. It will take an official examination to reveal the true explanation.

The damage may exceed \$1,000,000. The first estimate of the damage to the Murray Hill hotel places the loss at \$100,000, but later the hotel was abandoned as unsafe. If the building is condemned, the loss on it alone will approximate \$1,000,000.

IS BEST FOR THE CANAL.

Delay in Reporting Bill Saving of Time Later—Nicaragua is Most Favored.

Washington, Jan. 29.—An attempt is being made to make capital out of the delay in reporting the canal bill, but Senator Mitchell says that time will be saved in having every possible feature of opposition to Nicaragua developed in the committee, so that there can be no requests for further investigation, or further delay after the bill comes before the senate. Then it will simply be a question which is the best route, and while the matter may be discussed at length, debate cannot be drawn out, as it might be, should some senator hold that the committee had not gathered all the facts obtainable. Senator Hanna acknowledges that the committee is surely in favor of the Nicaragua bill, there being three majority against Panama, whenever the committee is ready to vote.

Dole Not Asked to Resign.

Sam Parker, who was once prominent in Hawaiian affairs, a member of the Republican national committee from that territory, is stirring up more or less gossip about the governorship, and already several stories have been published that he is to succeed Dole. It was ascertained at the White House today that Dole's resignation had not yet been asked for, and the president has not decided to select Parker if he finds it necessary to make a change. He is considering the case, and it is possible after he obtains all the facts that Dole may be removed, and that Parker may be appointed, but some other man instead of Parker stands just as good a chance.

It is reported that General Miles and Admiral Dewey are to be sent to Europe as representatives of the St. Louis exposition, to arouse interest in the enterprise and secure foreign exhibits. Should this be done, both will first have to obtain permission from their respective departments.

American Invitations to Kruger.

London, Jan. 29.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Brussels says in a dispatch that Mr. Kruger has received fresh invitations from Chicago, New York and Philadelphia to visit those cities, and that he will probably start upon an American tour next April.

Fire at Montclair, N. J.

New York, Jan. 29.—Fire at Montclair, N. J., early today destroyed several buildings in the business section. Other buildings were badly damaged. Loss, \$95,000.

Mt. Athos Monastery Burned.

London, Jan. 29.—Telegraphing from Vienna, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the newspapers of Athens report that the celebrated St. Paul monastery on Mount Athos, was burned two days ago. The prior and nine monks perished and 20 others were seriously injured. The occupants of the monastery were sleeping when the fire broke out, according to the Athens papers, and the monastery itself was damaged to the extent of \$400,000.

TWELVE YEARS IN HIDING.

G. A. Bennett at Last Arrested for Extensive Cattle Stealing.

Missoula, Mont., Jan. 29.—G. A. Bennett, formerly a prominent merchant of this city, who for the past 12 years has been hiding from an indictment of a grand jury issued October 12, 1890, on a charge of stealing cattle, was brought last night to Missoula by the sheriff.

The story of his downfall, so far as can be learned, is that stockmen, in the summer of 1890, had been missing cattle, and suspicion fell on Bennett and his range riders. A close watch was kept on them with the result that evidence against Bennett, which was laid before the district judge, was considered sufficient by that official to warrant his calling a grand jury to investigate the matter. After a session lasting several days, the grand jury returned a verdict against Bennett and four others, charging them with stealing cattle.

Bennett drove from his home directly through this city to some unknown point on the Northern Pacific, where dressed in woman's garb, he made his escape. The various sheriffs of this county since the escape have constantly been on the lookout for him. Some weeks ago the sheriff located his man at Albuquerque, N. M., and quietly left the city for the south with all the necessary papers for his arrest and return here.

At the time the affair became public Bennett was operating a slaughter house and in searching the place, the grand jury found upwards of 100 cattle hides bearing the brands of several Bitter Root stockmen hid in the river and buried in the ground in that vicinity.

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Two Companies of the Eighth Infantry Receive Orders.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 29.—Orders were received at Fort Harrison today from General Miles, at Washington, for two companies of the Eighth infantry to prepare for transfer to the Philippines. No time was set for the departure of the troops and the date of their leaving will probably not be known until the arrival at San Francisco of the infantry which is to take the place of the various commands now in the department of the Dakotas.

Two companies of the Eighth are at Fort Harrison, one at Fort Missoula, and one at Fort Yates, S. D. All are ordered to the Presidio, whence they will embark for the Philippines.

Sailing Dates for Returning Troops.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The war department has been informed that the troops which are to come home from the Philippines will sail from Manila as follows:

Twenty-second infantry, February 1; Twentieth infantry, February 10; headquarters and First and Second battalions Seventeenth infantry, February 28. The Third battalion of the Seventeenth infantry will sail from Manila after the arrival there of the Second battalion of the Twenty-seventh infantry, between March 1 and 10.

Pan-American Conference.

City of Mexico, Jan. 29.—The project for an international court of claims was presented at today's session of the Pan-American conference. Though it has not attracted the same amount of attention as the arbitration treaty, it is of even greater practical importance. It is in reality itself a compulsory arbitration plan, applied, however, only to controversies involving nothing but pecuniary claims.

Two Freight Sections Collide.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 29.—In a rear end collision between two sections of a stock train, at 3 o'clock this morning, near Keller, 15 miles north of Fort Worth, one man was killed and another fatally injured. The men were in the caboose of the first section. The wreck was caused by a dense fog which prevented the danger signal from being seen by the second section.

Surprised a Boer Leger.

Proctoria, Jan. 29.—General Bruce Hamilton, by a clever night march, surprised a laager between Ermelo and Bethel, in the Transvaal colony, and charged the Boers, who fled in all directions and were pursued many miles. As a result of this expedition 82 Boers and a quantity of stores were captured. The casualties were small.

Fire in a Well-Known Book House.

Cincinnati, Jan. 29.—A fire today burned the book house of W. E. Davis & Co., 224 East Fourth street, causing a loss estimated at \$50,000. The establishment is widely known among book lovers as a repository for old and rare volumes, many of which were destroyed.

Explosion on a Spanish Gunboat.

Vigo, Spain, Jan. 28.—The obsolete Spanish gunboat Condor has been towed into this port in a damaged condition, due to the explosion of her boiler, which killed four men and dangerously injured seven others, including the commander of the vessel. The boat is practically a wre k.

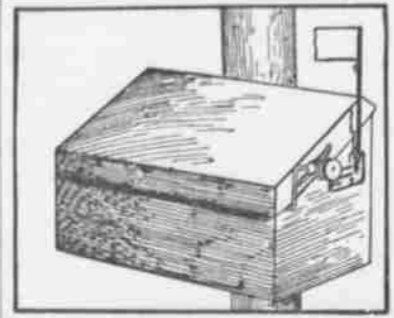
British-Canadian Trade.

London, Jan. 29.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian high commissioner in London, had addressed letters to the press in which he calls attention to the expanding trade between Great Britain and Canada, expresses his belief that this trade is capable of much greater development, and invites correspondence as to the best means of assisting this development by the dissemination of commercial information.



Farmers' Letter Box.

Since the government has begun to establish free delivery in the rural districts it is obligatory upon each farmer to provide a convenient and safe repository for the mail matter, or the carrier cannot be compelled to accommodate him. The letter box recently designed by Edson W. Phillips, of Cassadaga, N. Y., and shown in the picture, has a number of advantages to recommend its use in this service, the principal improvement being a signal to indicate both to the farmer and carrier if there is anything in the box. This is accomplished by setting the bright-colored metallic flag in a raised position. The mast which carries the flag is pivoted on the side of the box and has a short finger lying parallel with the mast. When the mail matter is to be inserted in the



box a turn of the crank releases the interior catch and allows the lid to be lifted. As the lid falls the carrier or farmer lifts the masts and sees that the projecting finger enters a tube at the side of the lid to support the flag in an upright position. The box is, of course, water-proof, and the interior locking mechanism prevents the blowing open of the cover by a strong wind.

Cows for the Dairyman.

At the recent convention of the Iowa State Dairy Association ex-Gov. Board of Wisconsin made

one of his masterly off-hand addresses. In his opinion Iowa farmers are foolish in feeding the wrong kind of feed to the wrong kind of cows. He related how he had employed a man to visit 100 creamery patrons, see what kind of cows each kept, what they fed and the cost and find from the creamery books how much milk each furnished. It was found that thirty-five of these 100 farmers milked their cows at an actual loss and that every one of these losing herds consisted of dual purpose cows.

"The reason for this," he said, "is ignorance and nothing else." The farmer was trying to dairy without cows suited to dairy performance, and he fed foods not suited to the production of milk. The highest profits in every case came from the herds which were dairy bred and dairy fed. They had dairy form and aptitude and food containing a sufficiency of protein.

Mr. Hoard's main contention is that the patron is in the rear. The creamerymen and the creameries are reasonably up to date, but the patron has not progressed. He is in the rear, and so long as this is the case no satisfactory progress can be made, for no creamery can prosper without milk from prosperous patrons, and they cannot prosper if the milk pays little or no profit.

Bone Meal for Cows.

Dairyman are looking into the question of feeding their cows bone meal as part of the daily ration, in order to supply lime and bone making material. This same question is also interesting those who raise hogs in large numbers. As a result of these conclusive experiments are on record, hence the only advice that can be given is to try the plan with both cows and hogs that are fed largely on a corn ration, and note the results. There is little doubt but what results will be beneficial for stock that consume considerable succulent food, but the well balanced grain ration ought to give the desired results with cows without resorting to the bone meal experiment. As a rule, there is too much feeding of bulk during the winter and not enough variety in the ration, and farmers will not get all there is out of feeding until they work out for themselves one or more balanced rations for their herds.

Baby Beef.

Those who want to produce what is known as baby beef, or animals well grown and well fattened for the butcher at an age anywhere from 18 months to 2 years old, know that they cannot afford to let even one day pass without making some gain in flesh. Some of them have learned that this gain can be made at the least cost while the animals are growing, by the use of succulent food, grass in the pasture and green crops to supply its place when a drought cuts the grass short, or by roots and other vegetables that have not much market value. Of course, these foods make but a soft flesh, and we might say water flesh, because the

percentage of moisture in meat grown upon such food is larger than that made from corn and other concentrated grain food. But there are those who claim that ensilage and grain fed together will make a large gain, or even more, in live weight than any other succulent food, and at the same time, if properly proportioned, make a good, firm flesh, not too fat, and not so soft as to shrink in the cooking.—American Cultivator.

Winter Work in the Orchard. Nine out of every ten men who have orchards which need pruning badly will give as an excuse for the neglect that they have no time to spare for the work, yet all of them have time and to spare during the winter. It is admitted that to advocate winter pruning of fruit trees is contrary to the general idea of when this work may be done to advantage, but skilled orchardists do it each year when the snow does not prevent. Experienced fruit growers know that the tree may be pruned safely any time after the leaves fall until the sap begins to flow freely in the spring, and this being the case, the pruning should be placed among the winter jobs. The writer was much averse to winter pruning up to five years ago, but has since practiced it with the best results. Three years ago the trees in a young orchard were pruned in January, when it was necessary to jostle the snow off of the limbs in order to see where to use the knife to advantage. The following crop, the first one, was good; and two very large crops have followed. This plan of winter pruning gives one all the time in the spring to devote to work that cannot be done at any other season.

The Farm Horse. Mr. W. J. Overton, of Illinois, writes to the Breeders' Gazette, that he does not believe the place for the draft horse is on American farms. He has raised some of the largest and best draft horses in the county, and sold them at the yards at figures not reached by any other draft horse in six months, but he never could get the work out of them that he could get out of a good-sized American horse with as much Morgan blood as he could get. When they tried to breed their small or medium sized mares to the draft horses they thought they wanted larger horses. They got them larger in some parts. It might be in the legs, the head or the body, but usually not all in one colt. No one will claim that they have as good wearing breed of horses as they had twenty years ago. "The farmer who only raises colts for his own use, with now and then one to sell, had better stay by the good-sized, smooth, American-bred horse," he says.

Destroying Foul Brood. At the annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association at Woodstock, Ont., Professor Harrison of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, described a new and simple method of destroying the germs of foul brood. He placed combs containing larvae dead from this disease, capped cells of brood, and cells of honey, in a box which was air-tight except for a small hole at top and bottom. Then a small alcohol lamp was arranged with the reservoir at the top containing formalin, and connected by a rubber tube with the bottom of the box. This conveys to the box the formalin vapor produced by the heat of the lamp. When the box is so completely filled with formalin that the gas issues freely from the hole in the top, both holes are tightly closed for one hour. Professor Harrison has been unable to obtain any signs of life from foul-brood germs treated in this apparatus.

Value of Liquid Manure. Every farmer should know the value of liquid manure. The Pennsylvania station publishes the result of their tests, showing that the urine of cattle contains half the nitrogen and three-fourths of the potash as originally contained in the food. Surely this valuable plant food, which, if returned to the soil is capable of producing about half of the original crop, is worth saving. Liquids can be saved by means of absorbents, straw, leaves, etc. Many modern barns are now built with manure cellars under them for preserving all the manure, liquid and coarse.

Rye as Food for Pigs. In Germany they tested rye as food for pigs in comparison with barley. In some cases the pigs refused it altogether, and when given in large amounts it was not eaten readily. As a single ration it should not be continued long, and it ought in all cases to be soaked or carefully ground. It gave best results when fed with other feeding stuff that has a larger percentage of fiber, more protein and less of the carbohydrates. It is not a good concentrated food for young cattle or hogs.

Farm Notes. The importation of the date palm has been a success. Egyptian cottons are being successfully grown. Kaffir corn is a wholesome poultry food, but not so fattening as Indian corn. Brood coops, cleaned, whitewashed and piled in tiers under a shed at this season are marks of a careful and successful poultry keeper. A small sleighbell on the necks of a few members of your turkey flock may keep foxes and other thieves from carrying out their evil designs. Wheat can be profitably substituted for corn to the extent of one-half of the grain ration where it is relatively cheaper than the corn, which is the case in some sections.