

## HELD BY THE MOB

### NORFOLK, VA., IN THE HANDS OF STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS.

Street Cars Guarded by Soldiers—Numerous Clashes Between the Military and the People—Additional Troops Called Out to Suppress the Disorder—Non-Union Men Arrested for Carrying Weapons.

Norfolk, Va., March 6.—A mob of 500 strike sympathizers today held the streets of Norfolk on which the main line of the Norfolk Railway & Light Company's cars are run, and the police were unable to cope with it from noon until after dark, when the cars, which were guarded by detachments of military and had run with difficulty all day, were burned in the barns. Cars were reportedly derailed, wagon loads of stones were piled on the tracks and free fights between the military guards and the crowd occurred at frequent intervals.

In one difficulty a sergeant ran a bayonet into the arm of H. H. Harman, a barber. Mrs. Harman, who was standing by her husband at the time, knocked the sergeant to the ground with both fists and discolored the face of a lieutenant who was near her. Several soldiers were struck by missiles thrown through the windows of cars. A number of arrests have been made both by the police and military.

Eight companies of militia are on guard. The police force of 100 men has been on duty for 48 hours, and is unable to meet the emergency.

Martial law will be declared in Norfolk in the morning. Four more infantry companies from Emporia, Suffolk, Smithfield and Franklin, making the entire Seventy-first regiment, has been ordered out.

The strikers tonight cut a mile of trolley wire in the city. The troops are now guarding the power plant. A detachment of a Newport News company is on duty.

At a meeting tonight the Central Labor Union boycotted the street cars. Common Councilman S. H. Kelly, also a leader of the strikers, offered a resolution at tonight's council meeting to revoke the street railway franchise for a term of two days in running cars. The resolution was referred to a special committee.

Tonight six nonunion men from Kneville were held up. The strikers overpowered them. They bore arms and were arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

## PORTO RICO LAWS.

### New System of Local Government Proposed by Daily Commission.

Washington, March 6.—The commission to revise and compile the laws of Porto Rico has submitted its report to the attorney general. The work undertaken was the revision and compilation of practically all the old Spanish laws.

The commission, after an exhaustive study of the Spanish system, proceeded to make the most necessary changes, such as the reorganization of the judicial system and the system of local government, the revision of the laws of marriage and divorce and wills and intestacies, and a number of other important branches of the civil and criminal laws. The most important work of the commission was the revision of the organic act of Porto Rico, commonly known as the Foraker act.

The system of local government proposed by the commission includes a county, city and village organization. Under Spanish rule, local self government was unknown. Briefly stated, the new system leaves to the local authorities the management of local affairs, but prescribes a definite standard of efficiency in the most important services, such as sanitation, drainage, water supply, street cleaning, etc. If the local government fails to meet these standards, the insular government is given sufficient power to meet every emergency. The habeas corpus act is another of the important changes proposed by the commission. The subject of marriage and divorce is also fully treated. The Spanish civil code does not recognize divorce, although a separation proceeding is provided for. This branch of the law has been brought into close harmony with the system prevailing in such states as New York and Massachusetts.

## Statistics on Bicycle Industry.

Washington, March 6.—The census bureau has issued a preliminary report on bicycles and tricycles, exclusive of repair shops, which shows that the products of the industry increased almost \$30,000,000 between 1890 and 1900. The figures show that in 1900 the number of establishments was 312, the capital \$29,783,659; number of wage earners employed 17,525, total wages paid \$8,189,817, and total value of products \$31,916,908.

## MASSACRES OF MISSIONARIES

Two Outrages Reported From the Interior of the Chinese Empire.

Victoria, B. C., March 6.—Reports of two massacres of missionaries in China were received by the steamer Empress of India, which has just arrived in from the Orient. In Kiang Si, two priests were murdered by a band of Chinese, including soldiers, who attacked their mission. It is stated that the attack was made in revenge for the deposition of the son of Prince Tuan by the dowager empress at the request of the foreign ministers. The missionaries of the district being friendly to foreigners, warned the missionaries, but they were attacked before they could get out of the way.

The other massacre took place in Kiang Si, a priest being attacked while he slept and cruelly murdered. His body was mutilated, both hands being cut off. His two servants were also killed. The vicaroy has sent a troop to hunt for the murderers.

Two pirates of a band who had captured two junks in the West river, and were guarding the prisoners taken in the raid, suffered a terrible death. They were attacked by a band of outlaws and the pirates were buried alive.

The Kobe Herald is authority for the statement that 200 fishermen from the village of Wago were drowned in a storm off the coast of Mijikan, February 17. The boats had gone a long way out, and being overtaken by the storm, were lost. Only 13 out of more than 200 fishermen from that one village returned, and they came in on an upturned boat. Fleets from other villages also suffered.

A Tokio dispatch says that the British subjects in Japan have decided to order two silver vases in commemoration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and to present one each to the sovereigns of the allied nations. The British consul at Yokohama, who is the chief mover in this matter, has already ordered the vases, which are about 26 feet in height. The flags of the big contracting powers, the territories and seas of Great Britain, Japan, China and Corea, are said to be shown in the design for these vases. Other Japanese papers comment favorably upon the treaty.

## THE CHINESE REBELLION.

### Viceroy of Canton Dispatches Troops to the Scene of Disturbance.

Hong Kong, March 6.—The rebellion in Kwang Si province is spreading rapidly. Signs of unrest are already apparent at Kweilin and Nanning, the newly opened river treaty ports. The Canton viceroy has dispatched troops to the scene of the disturbances. The rebels are believed to be ex-soldiers of Marshal Su, who was disbanded on his promotion. Their propaganda, which has spread far and wide, includes the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty and the helping of oppressed and needy Chinese. The French are also said to be secretly helping the rebels.

## French Officer Killed.

Pekin, March 6.—The government has ordered Marshal Su to resume command of the rebellious soldiers in Kwang Si province. It is doubtful if he will be able to control them, as it is necessary first to pay them overdue wages. The French legation has received a telegram saying that the rebels have killed a French officer near the Tonquin border.

## Large Mine Sold.

Vancouver, B. C., March 3.—It is reported here that the War Eagle mine at Roseland, one of the most extensive properties in the Kootenay country, has been sold to a company of London capitalists. No details of the deal are given, except that the sale price is about \$3,000,000.

## Extradition Papers Issued.

Washington, March 5.—Extradition papers were issued at the state department during the day to Detective Sergeant Joseph Day, of Portland, Or., for Charles and Frankie Savage, colored, now in the hands of the police in Montreal, Can., for the alleged theft of \$11,000 worth of cut diamonds, said to have been stolen from A. L. Lowenthal.

## For Punishment of Brigands.

Constantinople, March 5.—The United States minister, John A. Leishman, has presented a note to the porte regarding the capture of Miss Ellen M. Stone by brigands, demanding the punishment of the guilty parties. The porte, in replying, repudiates responsibility and denies all liability.

## Rich Find in the Klondike.

Vancouver, B. C., March 6.—A special dispatch from Dawson tells of one of the richest finds reported for a year in the Klondike. Richard Butler, owner of Discovery Claim, on Bear creek, was about to abandon his property when he discovered an old bedrock, many feet below the first one, from which he took out \$15,000 in one day. One pan of earth alone washed out \$600 in gold. Other claims are being prospected for this bedrock.

## FLOOD CAUSES WOE

### PATTERSON N. J., STILL RESCUING UNFORTUNATES.

Cemeteries Inundated and Burials Have to Be Postponed—Water Company Is the Heaviest Loser—Silk Mills Compelled to Close Down and Employees Will Suffer in Consequence—Bridge Washed Away.

Patterson, N. J., March 5.—The high water has caused much suffering in this city. All the cemeteries are flooded, and all burials have to be postponed. The water is now falling at the rate of three-quarters of an inch.

The work of getting out those imprisoned in the upper stories of houses in the flooded districts went on during the day. Those who were taken out of the flooded section were cared for by friends or joined the refugees at the Armory. At the Armory, the scene resembles that on the day after the fire. The relief work under Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart's direction is in full swing, and everything possible is being done for the homeless.

In the flooded district are dozens of silk mills that must remain idle for the present, and some of them for a considerable time to come. The suffering must necessarily be great among the hundreds of persons employed in these establishments, many of whom have large families to support. The East Jersey Water Company is by far the worst sufferer from the flood. The loss to this company will probably amount to \$1,500,000.

A bridge at Dundee Island, near Passaic, N. J., was washed away during the night. It was reported that six persons who were on the bridge were drowned, but their names could not be learned.

## OUT OF THEIR BANKS.

### Record Breaking Floods in Eastern States—Waters Now Receding.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 5.—A heavy rain fall and a rush of water from its upper tributaries caused the north branch of the Susquehanna river to rise rapidly, the gauge showing 31 feet 3 inches. It is thought there will be another rise of a few inches before the water recedes.

This mark is equal to that of 1865, which was a record breaker. The water is over the banks of the river from Pittston to Nanticoke and resembles a vast lake. Nearly one-half of the city is under water. At Westmor, Firwood and Riverside, nearly all residents have vacated their houses. The water has reached the first stories and is gradually going up to the second. Those who lingered too long had to be removed in boats. The cellars of the Sterling and Wyoming Valley hotels and many mercantile houses in the central part of the city are filled with water. The people living on River and adjoining streets, which is the principal residence portion of the city, are hemmed in by water and are unable to leave their homes unless by boat. All the streets in West Pittston are under several feet of water.

Two hundred families living in the lowlands in the town of Plymouth had to leave their houses hastily, the water covering the first floors and putting out the fires.

Washouts are reported all along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and many mines are flooded.

Nine lives have been lost so far. The casualties for the past 24 hours were three. The property loss is already estimated at \$1,000,000.

## Traffic Resumed at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, March 5.—This city an Allegheny have so far recovered from the flood as to have resumed all ordinary traffic, and to have, in a great measure, overcome the inconvenience brought about by the high waters. The only portions of either city still under water are the lower parts of Penn avenue, in Pittsburg, and the Woods Run district in Allegheny. Both of these sections will be out of the water's clutches before morning, as the rivers are steadily falling here and at all above points.

Conservative men place the total loss here at about \$1,250,000. This includes the loss to the thousands of workmen in wages, as well as the actual property loss. Reliable merchants say the loss in the Penn avenue district alone, from the Lincoln hotel to Twelfth street, probably will exceed \$300,000.

## Historic Bridge Washed Away.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 5.—Two piers of the famous old camel-back bridge on the Harrisburg side have been washed away. The bridge was built in 1816, and was probably the oldest structure across the Susquehanna river.

## British Casualties Heavy.

London, March 5.—An apparently incomplete list of the casualties sustained by the British when the Boers attacked and captured the convoy of a train of empty wagons at Vondenkop, southwest of Klerksdorp, February 24, published this evening, says 5 officers and 64 men were killed and 6 officers and 116 men were wounded.

## Rebellion in Arabia.

Bombay, March 5.—Abdul Aziz Ben Feyzul, a descendant of the old Wahabi Amers, with an army of 2,000 men, has captured the City of Er'Rad, in Central Arabia. He entered the city by stratagem at night, with 50 followers. Those men rode to the palace and killed the governor and 30 of his retainers. The garrison of the city then surrendered, whereupon the army of Abdul Aziz Ben Feyzul entered.

## EXTENSIVE BOER VICTORY.

British Lost 632 Men Killed, Wounded and Prisoners—Also Lost Two Guns.

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Pretoria contains details of the disaster to the escort of the convoy of empty wagons at Vondenkop, southwest of Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony. The British casualties in killed, wounded and men-made prisoners reach the total of 632. In addition the Boers captured two guns.

Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, who commanded the British force and who has returned to Kraaipan, Cape Colony, with nine officers and 245 men, reports that when his advance guard was within 10 miles of Klerksdorp, during the morning of February 25, the Boers opened a heavy rifle fire on the troops from the shrub. These burghers were driven off, and the convoy resumed its march, when a more determined attack was made on the "convoy's" left flank, the Boers getting within a hundred yards and stampeding the mules harnessed to a number of wagons. The attacking forces were again driven off.

At about 6:30 in the morning the rear guard was attacked by a strong force of Boers and simultaneously another body of Boers boldly charged the center of the convoy and stampeded the mules in all directions, throwing the escort into confusion, during which the Boers charged and recharged, riding down the British units. The fighting lasted for two hours, during which the two British guns and a pom-pom almost exhausted their ammunition. A detachment of 200 mounted infantry from Klerksdorp attempted to reinforce the British, but were held in check by the Boers.

Lieutenant Colonel Anderson adds that the strength of the Boers was estimated at 1,200 to 1,600. Commandants Delarey, Kemp, Colliers, Lemmer, Wolmarans and Potgieters were all present. Commandant Lemmer is said to have been killed.

## CONSTABULARY ROUTED.

### Filipino Rebels Attack Force Near Manila and Kill Eleven.

Manila, March 5.—Twenty-five members of the constabulary of Morong, 10 miles from Manila, encountered 80 well armed insurgents during the day. The former fled, after expending all their ammunition. Eleven of the constabulary are unaccounted for, and it is believed they were killed or captured. The same band of insurgents turned back a commissary wagon, but did not molest the escort of three men.

Governor Flores, of the province of Rizal, says the members of the band who recently captured Ampil, the presidente of Cainta, Morong province, were neither lads nor insurgents. He thinks a private feud was at the bottom of the matter. Word has been received that Ampil is still alive, but under torture and expecting death. Ampil was an enthusiastic American sympathizer.

A force of constabulary and military are scouring the country, and bands of insurgents and lads are flocking to the island of Leyte. The constabulary officials have been notified of the arrival of a band of malcontents from Bohol and other places. They are well armed, and are serving under Capilean. An extra force of constabulary will endeavor to handle the malcontents.

General Lukban has offered to assist in suppressing the insurgents if given a certificate that he conducted his share of the war according to civilized usages. His offer has not yet been considered favorably.

## EXPLOSION WRECKS OFFICE.

### A Number of People Hurt by Jumping—Fire Immediately Follows.

New York, March 5.—An explosion wrecked the five story building at 210-12 Canal street occupied by the Aste Press Printing Company. The building was filled with employees, some of whom were hurt by jumping. Half the Canal street front was blown into the street and the interior was almost instantly a roaring mass of flames. The printing house backed up against a row of seven story flat houses, occupied by Italians. The rear wall of the burning building was blown against the tenements, creating panic among the occupants. Many jumped from windows. Consuelo Duranto leaped from a window and alighted on the stone flagging of a court yard. She was taken to a hospital, where she died.

The fire department estimated the loss at \$75,000. Reports were circulated that a number of persons known to have been in the buildings have not been accounted for, but the firemen said they thought all had escaped injury except those who jumped.

## Miss Stone to Lecture.

Indianapolis, March 5.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, who was captured by brigands and released recently, has contracted to lecture for the Chautauqua societies of the country during the larger part of the summer.

## Philadelphia Leaves Panama.

New York, March 5.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia left during the day for Guayquil, says a Panama dispatch to the Herald. She will return soon.

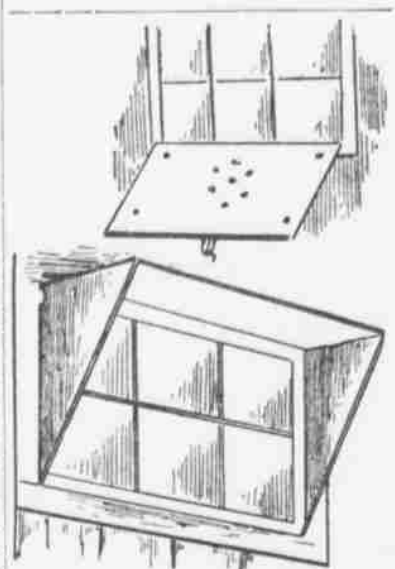
## Riot Among Paris' Unemployed.

Paris, March 5.—Following an excited meeting of the unemployed, held this morning at the Labor Exchange, the agitators attempted to hold an outdoor meeting in the Place de la Republique. A fight with the police ensued, in which 11 policemen were severely injured, and a score more sustained bruises. A number of the rioters were injured, and 20 were placed under arrest.

## FARMS AND FARMERS



Protecting Stable Windows. To ventilate a stable without exposing the animals to direct drafts of air, take three half-inch boards and arrange them at the bottom and sides of a window. These side boards will cut off any side drafts and enable one to leave the window open a considerable space. Then take another half-inch board and hinge it to the top of the window cas-



PROTECTION FOR STABLE WINDOWS.

ing inside, after boring a number of holes in it. When the wind is blowing strongly, drop this shutter, after sliding the window to one side far enough to admit what air is desired. In the strongest blows a small amount of air only will be forced into the stable, but always enough to give the animals a supply of pure air.—Indianapolis News.

## Horse for the Farmer.

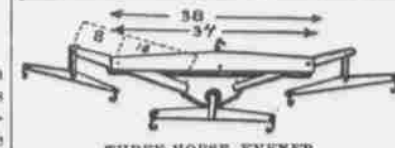
Speaking of the most useful horse for the farmer before the West Virginia Live Stock Breeders' Association, C. E. Lewis said in part: The heavy horse has a signal advantage in some farm operations. In plowing or operating a manure spreader or hauling the crops to the barn or to market the heavy horse is just what is wanted, but in harrowing he does not have an advantage proportionate to his size. For drawing a mowing machine the lighter horse is better. Hitch a heavy horse to the shovel plow or cultivator and start him up and down the cornfield, with scarcely room between the three-foot rows for him to put his ponderous feet, walking on two rows at once and breaking down more corn in each than a little horse could in one, and you will quickly decide that he was not made for that kind of work. Besides, to carry 1,000 pounds of surplus, useless horseflesh over the soft ground of the cornfield takes a great deal of energy, and that energy has to be supplied by an extra amount of feed. Then through the long winter months of idleness it requires a great deal of grain to keep the heavy horse's huge body in repair.

## Early Plowing for Corn.

Some of the best corn crops of last season, a season of poor crops in all corn sections, as a rule, were from soils plowed in March or early April. Experience has shown that this early spring plowing is to be preferred to fall plowing, for corn. The stable manure is hauled to the field during the winter as made, and in March, as soon as the ground can be worked, it is plowed, the plowing being rather shallow. This plowing is done in the regular manner, but nothing more is done until corn-planting time, when the ground is further prepared for the crop. The seeding is done with drills and the summer system of cultivation started with the weeder early and continued as long as possible. The plan is comparatively new in some localities, but it has brought good results, and is well worth trying.

## Three-Horse Ewever.

To make a good three-horse ewever take two pieces of hickory or red elm, or any tough wood one inch thick, six inches wide and thirty-eight inches long, for the main pieces, and a book with an eye large enough for the center bolt to pass through. Then get two sticks one inch thick, three inches wide



THREE-HORSE EWEVER.

and eighteen inches long and a single-tree with an iron pulley will answer for the middle horse. A short twisted link chain should pass from the two ends of the ewevers over the pulley. The illustration shows the manner of construction better than can be described.—Iowa Homestead.

## Cotton-Seed Meal as a Fertilizer.

The plan of using cotton seed in various forms as a fertilizer is not a desirable practice. It is generally admitted that we may add to the soil's fertility by the direct application of several crops, the legumes, for example, but in very many cases these crops could be made to answer a double purpose. This is the case with cotton seed meal. If fed to the stock in small quantities together with roughage of

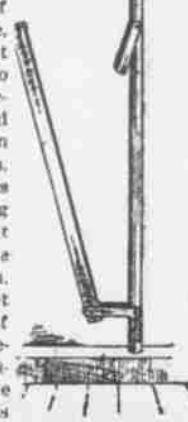
almost any kind, it will be beneficial to the animals and still none of its manurial value. All sorts of plans may be tried in soil fertilization, but the fact still remains that the best results are obtained, all things considered, when stock is used in connection with farming. That many dairy farms do not pay is admitted, but on the other hand, there are few farms that are profitable if stock is not kept on them. Regular farming is meant, not truck raising. Further, and this has been demonstrated time and again, there is no farm used for general work that would not be more profitable if more stock was added up to the number that could be supported from the farm.

## Soil Culture in Fruit-Growing.

A few years ago there were few farmers who had any faith in the efforts of skilled experimenters to induce them to conserve the moisture in the soil by a system of shallow cultivation during the summer. One by one they tried the plan, many of them in desperation during a season of drought, until now thousands have proved its great value. Fruit growers are becoming interested in the question and realize that with fruits that absorb immense quantities of water from the soil it is absolutely necessary that everything possible be done to keep in the soil for the use of the tree during the summer all that is possible of the water that falls during the fall, winter and spring. Nothing will accomplish this better than the system of surface culture during the summer. Then if this plan is followed by a cover crop during the winter to be turned under in the spring, the trees have every incentive to thrive, provided, of course, the soil is properly fertilized.

## A Humane Stanchion.

The old-fashioned, rigid stanchion, consisting of two uprights, keeps an animal from moving backward or forward, but it also confines the head so closely that very little movement of this is possible, while the fact that the stanchion has no "give" in any direction causes a good many bumps upon the animal's horns, ears and shoulders when it is getting up or lying down. It is possible to make use of a stanchion, however, and yet have it admit of considerable movement of the animal's head, while still confining its forward or backward movements to very small limits. The cut shows the construction. The upright post turns freely at the base and at the top. Two iron L pieces hold the swinging upright at the bottom, as shown, while a swinging iron clamp at the top holds it when shut. With such a stanchion the cow can move back and forth but little, but can move the head about from side to side with great freedom, while the swing of the stanchion causes it to "give" a little when the cow is lying down or getting up.—Tribune-Farmer.



STANCHION.

## Heat in Bee Culture.

While it is possible to do many things with artificial heat, all attempts to hasten activity on the part of the bees by artificial heat have proved failures—more, have been fatal to the colony. Prominence is given this now in view of several items going the round of the press advising the packing of hives in stable manure to furnish the artificial heat. In experiments brood rearing was hastened, it is true, and more bees hatched, but they were weak, and succumbed to the weather when they left the hives, and many of the honey gatherers started out earlier owing to the artificial heat, and never returned. The hives should, of course, be packed with some material so that the bees will not suffer during the winter, but all attempts to force them to gather honey before settled weather will result in disaster.

## Feeding Skim Milk.

There is no doubt that skim milk will bring the greatest returns when fed to laying hens, provided one can get twenty cents or more a dozen for winter eggs, and if one has but few hogs and many hens the latter should have the skim milk by all means. On the other hand, it may be fed to hogs with profit, and if fed with corn meal will easily be worth twenty cents a hundredweight. The trouble is that not one feeder in a hundred feeds skim milk properly. It usually goes into the trough at any time when convenient, and is often mixed with other slop that is not so clean, and it is made to take the place of grain to some extent.

## Care of Stock.

Feed and management have much to do with the health as well as thriftiness of stock. Young and growing animals require feed which will make bone and muscle rather than fat. Bedding liberally with some dry material will add greatly to the comfort of the animals during the winter.—Kansas Farmer.

## Sore Throat in Calves.

Put one ounce turpentine in a pint of boiling water, and hold this under the animal's head for twenty minutes; repeat three times a day; also give a teaspoonful of the compound syrup of squills at a dose three times a day in a tablespoonful of common syrup.