

GREAT DOCK FIRE

HOBOKEN WATER FRONT HAS A DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE.

Property Loss Estimated at About a Million— One Big Steamship and a Number of Lighters Destroyed—Docks Contained Baled Hay and Cotton—Several Lives Believed to Have Been Lost.

New York, March 20.—A swift and picturesque fire last night destroyed the pier of the Phoenix Steamship Line on the Hoboken, N. J., river front, with many bales of cotton and hay; burned that company's vessel, the British Queen, to a hulk, consumed several lighters and their cargoes; damaged a dock belonging to the Barber Steamship Line and for a time threatened the property of the Holland-American Line and the Hugh Campbell stores.

The loss, according to conservative estimates, will approximate \$1,000,000. Whether any lives were lost is difficult to say. While the conflagration was at its height, and after it had been rekindled by the firemen and fireboats, rumors were rife that several men perished. It was tolerably certain at midnight that Chief Engineer Scott, of the British Queen, was burned to death on her and that a sailor met the same fate.

One of the men who escaped says that he saw several men jump into the water when the steamer became enveloped in fire and he saw few, if any, of them rescued. The quartermaster of the burned ship said that the crew of the vessel were in the fore-cabin and if they escaped it was with difficulty. Nevertheless, some of the British Queen's officers say that they are quite positive that all were safe, save Engineer Scott, who, they simply said, was missing. It is not unlikely that some of the longshoremen and stevedores who swarmed about the vessel may still have to be accounted for.

The scene of the fire was Seventh and River streets, Hoboken. Together there are docks and basins of the Phoenix Line, the Holland-American Line and the Barber Line. The Phoenix Line pier was a wooden structure 300 feet long, covered with a frame shed. In this were many bales of hay and cotton, which burned with the utmost rapidity.

How the fire started is not known. With but the barest warning the flames burst out, quickly licking up the pier and the cotton upon it and driving the stevedores and crews to the street, for the vessel was being unloaded, having arrived here Friday from Antwerp. The fire flared up from the steamer with as great suddenness as from the pier and, since the vessel was made fast to the pier and could not be backed out, lighters and other water-craft which lay alongside her, some of them holding such inflammable stuff as oil cake, quickly caught fire too.

The stiff wind which had blown all day gave impetus to the fire, whose glare reddened the North river for a long distance.

From the Phoenix Line pier the flames spread to the pier of the Barber Line and then to the steamer Heathburn, newly arrived from Hong Kong, with a cargo of tea. Among the crew of the steamer Heathburn were 32 Chinamen. When the flames began to run over the vessel they all scrambled to the pier for safety and began to make their way to the streets of Hoboken. There was a large force of customs officers on hand guarding property. As soon as these officials saw the frightened Chinamen they became alarmed that the aliens would make an illegal entry into the country, so with drawn pistols they ordered the Chinese to halt. The command was heeded and then, surrounded by guards, the foreigners were marched to a pier some distance away, and there locked up, under surveillance, for the night.

The Holland-American docks are below those of the Barber Line. They caught fire but were only slightly damaged. The company's big steamer, Mansdam, was towed out in the river as soon as the danger became apparent.

Givera Succeeds Lukban.

Manila, March 19.—Givera, the insurgent leader, has issued a proclamation in the island of Samar declaring he has succeeded General Lukban, who was captured by the Americans, and that consequently all orders now standing in the name of Lukban are void. Givera also says he has been compelled unwillingly to issue this proclamation.

Captured a Boer Lagger.

Pretoria, March 20.—General Bruce Hamilton has captured a small Boer lagger eastward of Vryheid, Southeastern Transvaal. Four Boers were killed, six were wounded and 17 were made prisoners. General Botha's brother-in-law, General Emmett, was among the Boers captured.

Wireless 'Phone Demonstration.

Lexington, March 20.—The inventor of wireless telephony, Nathan Stubblefield, has gone to Washington, where he will give a public demonstration of his invention on the Potomac river. The first demonstration given by Stubblefield was six weeks ago, at Murray. If successful in the Washington experiment, Mr. Stubblefield will attempt a longer distance by sea.

PRINCE HENRY IS HOME.

Deutschland with Her Royal Passengers Has Arrived at Cuxhaven.

Cuxhaven, March 19.—The return of Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia to German soil was safely accomplished yesterday afternoon, amid all the pomp and circumstance with which the prince's imperial brother has seen fit to mark the successful ending of Prince Henry's American mission. The same good fortune of freedom from untoward incidents which characterized the prince's trans-Atlantic journey continued until the end, and the landing occurred during a period of brilliant sunshine after an overcast day.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, from Cherbourg, having on board the prince and his suite, was first sighted at 5:30 in the afternoon. The German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II steamed down to the roadstead to meet the Deutschland, and returned escorting the big liner. The Deutschland tied up at the new stone quay and was the first ship to dock there. Emperor William stood upon the quay surrounded by high naval and municipal officials. As representative of the American embassy at Berlin, Commander William H. Beecher, the naval attaché to the embassy, stood at the emperor's side. The quay was decorated with flags of all the states of the empire, and the thousands of spectators who covered the roofs of the great warehouses and the wide slopes overlooking the scene cheered wildly as Prince Henry walked down the gangway from the steamer.

Emperor William kissed his brother upon both cheeks and shook hands with the members of his suite, saying a few cheerful sentences to each. In the meantime the guns of the squadron saluted. Side by side his majesty and Prince Henry then passed down in front of the marine guard which stood at salute. After this the marine guard passed in review, while the band of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern played the national anthem. The passengers of the Deutschland crowded to the steamer's rail and cheered heartily during the ceremony. Some of the American passengers waved American flags, otherwise the stars and stripes were not flying.

REBELS VICTORIOUS.

Chinese Government Troops Badly Defeated in Kwang Si Province.

Hong Kong, March 20.—General Ma has been defeated by the Kwang Si rebels, who have taken possession of Fang Cheng. They have killed or captured all the Mandarins and have looted the town.

General Ma attacked the rebel strongholds, but after an engagement lasting two days, was forced to retreat. The rebels then established their headquarters at Fang Cheng. The rebellion is spreading rapidly in the provinces of Kwang Si, Kwang Tung and Yun Nan. A letter received here from Tien Tai, 50 miles from Wang Chou, says all business is suspended there, owing to fear of the rebels.

Marshal Su is at Lei Chan, and General Ma is at Kao Chan (both in Kwang Tung province). Both of these commanders are awaiting reinforcements. They wish to join their forces, but the rebels are holding all the intervening passes and prevent a junction of the government troops.

GUEVARRA SURRENDERS.

Lukban's Influence Brings the War to an End in the Island of Samar.

Manila, March 20.—General Lukban's efforts in influencing Guevarra, who recently issued a proclamation declaring himself the successor of General Lukban in the island of Samar, to surrender, have been successful. Both General Smith, in command of the United States forces in Samar, and Guevarra have agreed to an armistice to facilitate the collection of Guevarra's men with their rifles, when the formal surrender will be made. The arms will be paid in at the fort. General Smith cables that Guevarra has 400 rifles, and that Guevarra guarantees the absolute peacefulness of his men.

General Chaffee is greatly pleased with what he considers as closing the native insurrection. The resistance in Batangas and Laguna provinces is practically over. There are daily surrenders there of men and guns. The insurgents have been completely starved into submission by General Bell's aggressive tactics in preventing any exterior assistance from reaching them. Some surprise is expressed at the number of rifles to be turned in by the men under Guevarra, as it was thought there were but 200 in Samar.

Boston Strike Wiped Out.

Boston, March 20.—The great strike of last week, involving 20,000 union men, was completely wiped out during the day, when practically every man went back to his work under conditions but slightly changed from those existing when the trouble began. Now the only incident in the labor situation is the strike of 75 longshoremen at the Clyde line wharves. This is an independent strike brought about by two disgruntled workmen.

FOR SHIP SUBSIDY

SENATE FINALLY DISPOSES OF THE MEASURE

The Final Vote was 42 to 31 in Favor of the Measure—An Amendment Limiting the Expenditures to \$9,000,000 a Year was Lost—Foreign Built Ships Shall Not Participate in the Benefits.

Washington, March 19.—After prolonged debate, the senate has passed the ship subsidy bill, the final vote upon the measure being 42 to 31. Four Republicans voted against the measure and one Democrat for it. Some amendments to the bill were adopted, but they were all agreeable to those in charge of the measure, the friends of the bill voting down all other amendments. With the exception of amendments offered by Allison and accepted by Frye, limiting the time of the operation of contracts made under the provisions of the bill to July 1, 1920, and providing that the amount of the expenditure under the mail subsidy paragraph shall not at any time exceed \$8,000,000 annually, none of the amendments agreed to materially affected the bill as it was reported from the commerce committee.

The vote upon the amendments began at 3 o'clock, and such a flood of them was offered that a final vote upon the bill, as amended, was not reached until just before 6 o'clock. Amendments offered by Vest, providing for "free-ships" and for the application of the provisions of the anti-trust law to the shipping industry, were rejected, as was the amendment proposed by Patterson, providing that no Chinese person should be a member of the crew of a subsidized vessel. Pettus offered an amendment providing that the total expenditure under the bill should not exceed \$9,000,000 in any year. It was adopted in committee of the whole, but later in the senate was rejected by a decisive vote.

The senate agreed to an amendment offered by Spooner providing that congress should have power to amend or repeal the act, without impairing any contract made under its authority. Hanna offered and the senate adopted three amendments applying directly to the acquisition by J. P. Morgan and his associates of the Leyland line of British ships. They provide that no foreign built ship shall participate in the proposed subsidy, that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent American citizens or corporations from holding or operating foreign ships in the ocean carrying trade, and that no foreign built ship of any line thus acquired by American citizens shall be admitted hereafter to American registry.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

Imports and Exports of the Islands Are Both Showing Marked Increases.

Washington, March 19.—The insular division of the war department has prepared for publication an extract from its regular monthly bulletin of the commerce of the Philippines, comparing the eight months ended August 31, 1901, and 1900.

It is shown that the total value of merchandise imported during the eight months ended August 31, 1901, was \$19,618,596, against \$14,580,457 for the same period of 1900; and the total value of merchandise exported during the eight months ended August 31, 1901, was \$16,935,405, against \$15,928,015 for the same period of 1900.

The imports show an increase of 35 per cent during the period of 1901 as compared with the same period of 1900. In the exports there was a 6 per cent increase in favor of 1901. The imports from the United States, exclusive of gold and silver, during the eight months of 1901, was \$2,470,050, being an increase of 64 per cent over the same period of the preceding year, while the export figures show \$1,960,687, or a slight increase in favor of 1901.

The import figures show a gain of nearly \$1,000,000 on foodstuffs and in manufactured articles of nearly \$4,000,000 for the eight months of 1901. Agricultural exports for the period mentioned show a slight increase during 1901, the showing for this period being \$14,539,887, of which amount \$9,436,566 is accredited to hemp, the leading article of export. The export figures of \$1,709,169 in manufactured articles for the period of 1901 nearly doubled those of 1900, while products of the mines and forests show a decided increase over 1900.

Particulars of New Russian Loan.

Berlin, March 19.—The particulars of the new Russian loan were published here today. The loan amounts to 933,000,000 marks, of which 300,000,000 marks is issued now at 4 per cent. The loan covers Russia's portion of the Chinese indemnity. It is offered for subscription in Germany, Holland and Russia.

Plot to Destroy Warships.

Vienna, March 19.—A sensation has been caused here by the discovery of a plot to destroy the Austro-Hungary warships Habsburg and Arpad, which are stationed at Pola. A large quantity of dynamite was recently stolen at Trieste, and the government has been informed by an anonymous letter that the Habsburg and Arpad were imperiled. The vessels have since been rigidly guarded.

TESTS NOT SATISFACTORY.

Pacific Coast Lumbermen Do Not Agree With Hibbs' Report.

Washington, March 19.—Senator Foster has been notified by the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association that the tests of fir conducted on a very extensive scale at the Puget Sound navy yard during the past summer are not satisfactory. Secretary Victor H. Beckman states that at a meeting of the association held at Tacoma, February 15, the report of Naval Constructor Hibbs at the Puget Sound navy yard on the timber tests, particularly in Douglas fir, was taken up. The association directed the secretary to notify Senator Foster that the report was not satisfactory and did not do entire justice to fir.

Experience, it is stated, has proved that Mr. Hibbs' statements with reference to the lasting qualities of fir are misleading. The association calls attention to railroad timbers on the Northern Pacific railway which have been in use 14 years and show little or no signs of rot. Also that it is a well known fact that consumers of lumber purchase fir for porches and outdoor work at a very high price in preference to yellow pine, which, it is claimed, rots very quickly.

In order to secure a complete and authoritative test, the association urges Senator Foster to introduce a bill appropriating a sufficient sum of money to conduct the work in a thorough manner at some point in the Pacific Northwest, where exhaustive tests may be made under government supervision.

Senator Foster states that while a number of very important timber tests have been conducted from time to time by both the war and navy departments, these reports are contained in volumes that are not accessible to the general public. He is in favor of a condensed report drawn from authorized government tests and under government supervision which will serve to show not only the merits of fir, but of American woods generally, and such reports to be available for distribution or sale, as is the case with other government documents of a like nature. As a rule, the consumer is not well posted with reference to the lasting qualities of American woods, particularly so with reference to the relative strength and durability of one class as compared with another.

BIG STUDENTS' RIOT.

10,000 People Join Them in St. Petersburg—Police and Military Busy.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—A students' riot here, in which over 10,000 people engaged, kept a large force of police and cavalry busy throughout the day. Probably 100 arrests were made, but the repressive measures were not so strict as on the corresponding date of 1901. While many persons were injured, no fatalities were reported.

The students placarded the city last night, announcing that they intended to hold a grievance meeting, and the authorities, taking the hint, made extensive preparations. The whole police was called out, and the military was held ready for mobilization, cavalry patrols supplementing the mounted police. Additional squadrons of cavalry, light batteries of artillery and detachments of infantry were packed in the side streets. The crowds increased in the main thoroughfares until noon, when the cavalry officer in command of a squad in front of the Hotel d'Europe begged the crowd there to disperse and go home. The demonstrators refused, and the mounted troops began slowly clearing the streets. At 12:30 P. M., the students attempted to organize a procession in front of the hotel mentioned, singing revolutionary songs and shouting "Free Russia," "Down with the autocracy." The police and cavalry then charged, but used only their Cossack whips and the flats of their sabers. Many persons were hurt, but only a few were seriously injured. The fighting continued during the remainder of the afternoon, breaking out in fresh places continuously. One of the most severe fights of the day was concluded only a few minutes before the ezarina, in an open sleigh, passed the spot where it occurred. Carriages of the nobility and members of the imperial household were several times mixed up in the melées. The authorities made efforts to prevent bloodshed, and in this they were remarkably successful, considering the magnitude of the demonstration.

Americans' Indemnity Claim.

Pekin, March 19.—The United States minister, Mr. Conger, has commissioned Mr. Bainbridge and Mr. Ragsdale (the latter the United States consul at Tien Tsin) to adjust the indemnity claims of Americans, approximating \$2,000,000 in gold.

Record-Breaking Order for Horses.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 19.—One of the largest single orders for horses ever given in the country has been closed with a buyer at the South St. Joseph horse and mule market. The contract calls for 12,000 horses, to be delivered at the rate of 500 per month for 24 months. While the contract includes many varieties of animals, it is believed that the greater part of them are for the use of the British army in South Africa.



Riding Attachment for Plows.

The illustrated device is a riding attachment for a plow, which a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead says he devised a number of years ago.

Fig. 1 shows the attachment attached to a walking plow and shows how it is attached. Fig. 2 shows the attachment detached from the plow, and if it is to be used for a harrow or other implement where there is no furrow a larger wheel is substituted for the small wheel, which would make it run in a leveling position. This wheel is attached by a set screw and can be re-



ATTACHMENT FOR PLOW.

moved easily, and the shaft is long enough so the large wheel may be put on the extreme end and thus make it less liable to tip over.

The Corn Breeder.

Corn-breeding has become a specialized industry. The field for this branch of farming is very great, as is shown by the fact that the corn growers of Illinois alone use over 1,000,000 bushels of seed every year. Of course it is not necessary that this seed be secured from the breeder fresh every year, but seed will not as a rule remain pure more than four or five years. It then becomes necessary to again secure well-bred seed. As yet the demand has been but little developed. Farmers are just beginning to realize the importance and benefit of improved seed, but even now corn breeders are not able to supply the demand. That this demand will increase far beyond the capacity of corn breeders to supply there is no doubt.—A. D. Shamel, in Orange Judd Farmer.

The Asparagus Bed.

We believe in mowing the asparagus bed in the fall and burning it over to destroy the beetles, eggs and rust that may be there. Others who have grown much more of it than we have prefer to have the old stalks remain until spring, as helping to hold the snow on the bed. But in either case we would cut out and carry away all the seed-bearing plants before the seed begun to fall. The little seedlings in the old bed are no better than as many weeds. If seedlings are wanted to set a new bed, cut the stalks when the seed is nearly ripe, and hang them up to ripen, and sow the seed in a new bed from which it may be transplanted at a year old. We like good yearling plants better than two-year-olds.—New England Farmer.

Early Puritan Potato.

As a rule the early potato crop is the profitable one, although the past season good money was made from late potatoes, and especially if the best table varieties were grown. The Early Puritan, one of the new varieties, has been tested in different potato sections sufficiently to prove its merit. The skin is nearly white, most early sorts of value having a pink skin. In flavor



THE EARLY PURITAN.

the variety is first-class and the tuber cooks well, being dry and mealy, another point hard to find among early sorts. It is a good keeper also.

Teaching Lambs to Feed.

When a lamb is two weeks old it is ready for feeding something in addition to the ewe's milk. It is true that by feeding the ewe her milk will be increased, but the first thing to do is to feed the ewe, for the sake of the lambs, which may be fed indirectly in this way from the first day of their lives. The lambs are easily taught to feed by themselves if they are provided with suitable feeding pens into which they may go through narrow openings too small for the ewe. This is the simplest matter possible. To catch a lamb and take it into the pen and put a little of the feed provided into its mouth is all that is needed; the lambs will do the rest; for where one goes all will want to go instantly.—Farmers' Voice.

Setting Strawberry Plants.

Any one who believes in fall setting of strawberry plants has opportunity this year. The weather since fruiting has been such that the runners have made a good growth, and there has been moisture enough for newly set plants. We think we seldom saw plants set in the spring, and well cared for during the summer, produce as many or as handsome berries as we have seen on those set the same year in Au-

gust. Excepting some of the new varieties, one can get as many plants as he wants, well known and standard kinds, for a trifling sum if not for nothing, at this season of the year in almost any neighborhood.—American Cultivator.

Avoiding Peach Yellows.

It may not be generally known that peach yellows is found in every State in the Union, with six exceptions. Of course, it is worse in some States than in others, but it exists in all States where the peach is grown, except in California, Mississippi, Texas, and parts of Alabama, Florida and Georgia, and there is no cure for it. In orchards, located in Georgia and in New Jersey, there is apparently no difference in the severity of the disease when at its worst, and the trouble apparently attacks trees budded on stocks grown from pits obtained from different sections of the country. It is safe to say that with the possible exception of California pits, it is as safe to select the pits for budding stocks from the finest fruit on the most healthy trees in one's own orchard as from any other source.

Working for Fertile Eggs.

Poultrymen should keep before their mind's eye at all times the fact that the percentage of eggs hatched on the farm in May and June is much greater than from those hatched anywhere, under the usual conditions, in March and April. It is simply because the hen on the range has access to all that is necessary to produce a fertile egg. This being the case the cue should be taken and every effort made to supply the same conditions during the late winter, as are found in the early summer. Food in variety, with considerable green food and animal food, is of the first importance; next comes a comfortable house and plenty of room in which to exercise.

Winter Treatment of San Jose Scale.

Winter spraying to destroy the San Jose scale is most effective. Summer spraying is usually necessary in addition, but the insecticide cannot be made as strong as in the winter season when there are no buds to injure. There are several remedies for the scale, but crude petroleum is the best for use in winter, and it may be used only slightly diluted. The work must be thoroughly done, every branch being touched with the petroleum, and several applications made if necessary. If done thoroughly in winter it is probable that only one or two light sprayings would be necessary in the summer.

Safety Milk Pail.

Many a pail of milk has been lost by a kick from the cow just as the task of milking her was about finished and many a stray bit of dirt falls into the open pail if the farmer is not extremely careful in his labors. John Heustis King, of Garrity, Ala., believes that the pail he has just designed will save the milk in case of an upset pail and also prevent the gathering of impurities.



SAFETY PAIL.

In the picture the details of construction of this improved pail are shown. The top of the pail has a screw-threaded flange, to which a receiving bowl is secured by a similar flange. In the center of this bowl is a strainer, and below the strainer is an open frame in which is placed a loose cone corresponding in shape to the under side of the strainer. As soon as the pail is tipped over the flow of the milk toward the strainer seals the cone and effectually closes the outlet until the pail is righted again.

Millions of Eggs.

New York City, according to the statistical expert of the New York Herald, consumes 2,283 eggs every minute of the day, which means 100,000,000 dozen a year. The city may feel independent of the hen so far as the hatching process is concerned, but is entirely dependent for its supply of eggs on the moody creature who regulates her output according as the weather happens to suit her whims. These hens get food and lodging for their part of the work, and their owners receive \$20,000,000 a year for the 342 eggs that they supply annually to each inhabitant of the city.

Bavarian Hops.

Although hops have been grown in this country for a great many years, they have always been inferior as compared with the best European hops, and, as they bring a lower price in the market and are not so desirable as the Bavarian hops, cuttings of the best of the latter were imported last year. These cuttings have been placed in the hop-growing districts of the United States and, according to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, promise to be far superior to the ordinary varieties grown, in addition to maturing earlier and extending the picking season.

Keep Sheep in Good Condition.

A sheep should never be allowed to fall off in condition. Its constitution is weakened permanently. The clip of wool is seriously injured. No animal is so difficult to restore to good condition as the sheep, and there is none where a loss of flesh tells so quickly upon its outward covering.—J. F. Hancock.

Tuberculosis in Herefords.

Dr. Geddes, representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, resident in England, tested during the past year 249 Herefords with tuberculosis prior to export. Of this large number only seven reacted, and it is stated that of these seven he considered three only "suspect cases."