

SOUTH CHINA REBELLION.

Insurgents Now Number About 60,000 Men— Many Armed with Modern Rifles.

Victoria, B. C., April 3.—With regard to the disturbances in Kwang Si, the North China Daily News, copies of which were received by the steamer Empress of Japan today, says:

"The central government in Peking, according to a telegram received by the local mandarins, are in a most perturbed state, owing to the serious news simultaneously received lately from Canton and Kueilin, the capitals of the two Kwang provinces. The high authorities of the two provinces report that the disbanded soldiers of General Feng Tze Tain, numbering nearly 4,000 men, have joined the insurgents of Kwang Si, which has rendered the situation in the south very precarious and the crisis a dangerous one. These men were all armed with modern firearms in 1900, which they refused to give up when disbanded. The insurgents now number some 60,000 men, and when enough supplies in food have been gathered in by them, we may expect to hear some serious news about them."

The Chinese appear to believe that a Mohammedan rebellion in Kansu, headed by ex-Prince Tuan, is really imminent, as various rumors of that nature have been telegraphed and have created an impression that insurgents are already in the field, but the fact seems to be that preparations alone are rumored to be on foot. Tung Puh Shang would be the general in command of the rebels, and by all accounts no movement under his direction is likely to prove very formidable.

GAME WARDENS TO MEET.

Officials of Eight States Likely to Hold a Conference Soon.

Helena, Mont., April 3.—There is an excellent prospect that the game wardens of eight Northwestern states will hold a meeting early in the summer, either in the National Park or at some other convenient place, and exchange views looking to co-operation in the work of protecting the game of the Northwest. The states that are expected to be represented at the meeting are Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota and Minnesota. South Dakota would be included, but there is no game warden in that state. An effort will also be made to have a representative present from the Northwest Territory.

Major John Pitcher, acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, is heartily in favor of the meeting, and he has written to State Game Warden Scott, of Montana, suggesting that the meeting be held in the National Park about June 15.

PERRY EXPLAINS TO LONG.

Did Not Make Indiscreet Remarks in Chile Credited to Him.

Washington, April 3.—Secretary Long has received from Captain Perry, commanding the battleship Iowa, a reply to the department's inquiry regarding certain indiscreet remarks which were said to have been made by that officer at a Chilean banquet. Captain Perry declares that while in Chile he was not at any time present at any dinner or other meal where any toast or speech was made by him or others; nor did he at any time say anything, either in public or in private, that could be construed to mean that he favored either Argentina or Chile in the event of war. Captain Perry says he is also innocent of making the alleged indiscreet remarks of offering to sell the Iowa, which were currently reported in Chilean newspapers. Secretary Long has replied to Captain Perry, informing him that his explanation is perfectly satisfactory.

Fine Monument for Rhodes' Grave.

New York, April 3.—Gardner Williams, manager of the De Boers mines, has left London for South Africa. He says he will arrive in time to attend the last stage of the funeral of Cecil Rhodes. The grave will be marked by a fine monument, to be erected by the dead statesman's personal friends and business colleagues. It is proposed that the gun carriage which bore "Long Cecil" during the siege of Kimberley, and which will convey the body up the steep side of Matoppe, shall be stationed on the summit of the hill as part of the memorial.

Wireless Telegraphy's Latest.

New York, April 3.—Wireless communication was maintained on the ocean between the Umbria, which has just arrived here, and the Campania, enroute bound, while the former's apparatus was down. While the operator aboard the Umbria was exchanging dispatches with the Campania, the chief officer informed him that the rigged rigging attached to the mainmast had fallen overboard. The apparatus continued to work, nevertheless, for some time. Signor Marconi, who is in this city, was informed of the occurrence.

The Proposed Surrender.

Heidelberg, Transvaal, April 2.—Commandant Alhorts has called a meeting of the Boers in his district to take place 35 miles east of the Spring station, in order to discuss the proposal for a general surrender. It is said that General Hans Botha has summoned a similar meeting at Amsterdam. A party of constabulary and native scouts were ambushed near here. Six of the party were killed. The Boers eluded pursuit. Surrenders are occurring daily.

EXPLOSION IN MINE

TWENTY-TWO MINERS KILLED IN TENNESSEE.

"Fire Men" Shot Blast Before All of the Employees Could Get Out—Coal Dust and Gas Became Ignited, Which Caused the Explosion—Bodies of Victims Torn to Pieces by Force of the Shock.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 2.—At 4:45 'clock this afternoon an explosion of gas in the Nelson mine of the Dayton Coal & Iron Company, at Dayton, Tenn., ignited the dry coal dust in the mine, and caused a terrific explosion. Twenty-two men are known to be dead. Ten bodies have been recovered. Twelve bodies are still in the mine.

Gas exists in the Nelson mine, and the men are required to use safety lamps. It is a rule of the company for the safety of the miners to place their fuses, ready to be lighted for blasts, just before quitting work each day, and there are workmen known as "fire men" who go through the mine after all the miners are out, and set off these blasts. The miners quit work at 4:30 this afternoon. It takes them about 45 minutes to get out of the mine. The two "fire men" today are believed to have caused the explosion. They shot the blasts about 4:45 o'clock, before all the miners could get out of the mine. It is supposed that one of the fuses was defective and resulted in what is known as a "blown blast." The flame shooting out from the blast ignited the gas, which in turn ignited the accumulation of dry coal dust in the mine. The explosion that followed was terrific. The flames shot out of the mouth of the mine, and the shock completely wrecked the shed at the mine entrance. Three men were killed while standing outside of the mine entrance, and two were seriously and one fatally injured.

The mine has been the scene of two serious explosions in the past. In 1889 four men were killed and eight seriously injured by the explosion of gas. December 20, 1895, an explosion of dust occurred in which 28 lives were lost. This was caused by a miner carrying an open lamp, contrary to regulations.

The force of the explosion in the Nelson mine today was terrible. The bodies were torn to pieces. The company states that there were but 75 men at work in the mine today. Most of them were out of the mine when the explosion occurred.

Reports from Dayton at midnight show that 11 bodies have been taken from the Nelson mine. Rescuing parties are at work, but at a late hour tonight struck a heavy fall of slate that will delay them for a day or two.

GENERAL UPRISING PLANNED.

Population of Macedonia Will Endeavor to Throw Off Turkish Yoke.

London, April 2.—In a letter from Athens, published this morning in the Times, the correspondent says there are many indications that grave trouble is coming in Macedonia and Albania. There is no doubt that M. Sarafoff, the chief of the Macedonian committee, has planned a general rising of the Christian population of European Turkey for the coming spring. In spite of his failure to secure any support at Athens or Belgrade for his project, M. Sarafoff is continuing his preparations. The protests of the powers, writes the correspondent, urged to action by the Greek circular, have resulted in Turkey making energetic military preparations, in the face of which it is possible that M. Sarafoff will not venture to put his plans into execution. Still, owing to Russian machinations and the jealousies of the powers, continues the correspondent, which prevent the execution of the reforms stipulated in the Berlin treaty, the outlook is disquieting.

MAY BECOME AMBASSADOR.

Henry White a Formidable Candidate for the Vacancy in Italy.

Washington, April 2.—Henry White, at present secretary of the embassy at London, is the latest and most formidable candidate for the vacancy in the Italian embassy by the retirement of Ambassador Meyer. Mr. White is strongly urged by Senator Lodge, and has a most enviable record in diplomatic practice. He was secretary of the embassy when Mr. Hay was ambassador, and consequently he has a warm friend in the secretary of state. Bellamy Storer, now ambassador to Madrid, is going to Berlin as ambassador, to succeed Andrew D. White, when that officer retires, which probably will be next fall. The only contingency which may defeat Mr. Storer's aspiration in this direction lies in the attitude of Ohio senators toward his promotion; if they are jointly opposed, they may defeat the proposed appointment.

Sultan's Brother Dead.

London, April 2.—A report has reached here from Constantinople, cables the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, that Mohammed Rachid, the sultan's brother, and his presumptive successor, is dead. The report says foul play is suspected.

Minister Brun Calls on Hay.

Washington, April 2.—Mr. Brun, the Danish minister here, called on Secretary Hay today, with reference to the pending investigation by the house of the charges preferred by Mr. Gron in connection with the acquisition of the Danish West Indies by the United States. There is reason to believe that there has been received from Denmark a sweeping denial by Christm of any attempt on his part to corrupt American legislatures and newspapers.

OREGON REPUBLICANS.

State Ticket Headed by W. J. Furnish, of Pendleton, for Governor.

Portland, April 3.—The Republican state ticket for Oregon carries these names:

Governor—W. J. Furnish, Umatilla county.

Supreme Judge—R. S. Bean, Lane county.

Secretary of State—E. T. Dunbar, Clatsop county.

State Treasurer—C. S. Moore, Klamath county.

Attorney General—A. M. Crawford, Douglas county.

State Printer—J. R. Whitney, Linn county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. H. Ackerman, Multnomah county.

The Republican platform declares for the following state and national issues: Retention of the Philippines.

Arraignment of the trusts.

Chinese exclusion.

Protection where needed.

Labor's right to organize.

Salaries for state officers.

Government aid and control of irrigation.

Opening of the dikes of the Columbia river.

No lease law for government lands.

Federal conservation of fisheries.

The Great oleomargarine bill.

The initiative and referendum.

Extension of the primary law over the state.

For Representative, Second District.

Portland, April 2.—The Republican convention of the Second congressional district yesterday named for representative J. S. Williamson, of Crook county.

For Representative, First District.

Roseburg, April 2.—The Republican congressional convention for the First district, held here yesterday, nominated Representative Thomas H. Tongue, of Washington county.

G. A. R. ON PENSIONS.

Matters That Were Complained of in Its Report to the President.

Minneapolis, April 2.—Judge Ell Torrence, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, just back from a conference with the president on pension matters, says the report of the G. A. R. pension committee was submitted to the president over a week ago. At his request, however, it will not be made public for some time, as the president has under consideration the selection of a successor to Pension Commissioner Evans. Judge Torrence, discussing the report said:

"The committee found no fault with the pension laws as they now exist, but rather with the manner in which the laws have been construed and administered by the pension bureau. A desire for a change in the office of commissioner of pensions has been steadily growing for two years past, until now it is almost universal among the veterans. Conservative Grand Army men believe, and with good cause, that great injustice has been done to many deserving and worthy claimants. All the veteran soldier of the union desires is that the laws be justly and fairly administered, and all who are entitled to receive their benefits shall enjoy them without diminution or unreasonable delays, and that every unworthy claim shall be rejected and every fraudulent pensioner stricken from the rolls."

"The atmosphere of the pension bureau has been such as to create an impression that a great many frauds are attempted by the old soldiers, but it is worthy of note that according to the last report of the commissioner, out of 159 persons convicted of frauds against the bureau last year but 10 were soldiers of the Civil war, of whom two were deserters. Many convictions were for offenses against the old soldiers, and not by them. The records show that only one old soldier out of 73,000 has been convicted of fraud against the government. Certainly that is a wonderfully good showing."

Incidentally Judge Torrence denied that he was to be made pension commissioner, or that he was a candidate for that or any other office.

Author of "Ben Bolt" Dead.

Newark, N. J., April 2.—Dr. Thomas Dunn English died yesterday. Dr. English, who was a writer of some note, was widely known as the author of "Ben Bolt." He was born in Philadelphia in 1819, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as a doctor of medicine in 1839. Later he studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He engaged in journalism in New York from 1844 to 1859, when he came to Newark to practice medicine. He served two terms in congress from New Jersey.

To Take Up Purchase of Friar Lands.

Sionx Falls, S. D., April 3.—Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Catholic bishop of South Dakota, has gone to Washington to hold a conference with President Roosevelt in reference to the proposed purchase by the United States of lands held by the friars in the Philippine islands. During the conference it will be decided whether Bishop O'Gorman shall proceed direct from Washington to Rome to assist in the negotiations with the pope.

Bill Laid Before Senate.

Washington, April 2.—Lodge, chairman of the committee on Philippines, today reported to the senate the bill temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of the islands. He said in submitting the report he hoped to call up the measure for consideration at an early date. Rawlins, of the same committee, offered an amendment to the Philippine government bill, in the nature of a substitute for it. It represents the views of the minority.

POMPEIIAN DISCOVERIES.

Ruins Unearthed in Ruins of Long-Buried City.

Apreros of recent discoveries at Pompeii, the noted archaeologist, Rodolfo Lanciani, writing to the Athenaeum, says:

In July, 1899, certain desultory excavations were undertaken on the farm of Signor Matrone, between the River Sarno and the Stabian gate of Pompeii, near the Molino Flenzo, not for any archaeological or scientific purpose, but in quest of valuable and marketable objects. The remains brought to light include a set of shops, built in the reticulated style, opening on to a porch or veranda which runs parallel with the high road. One of the shops, filled with earthen amphorae, belonged to a wine seller, a second to a carpenter, a third to a dealer in fishing implements. A large court opens behind the shops, with an oven in the center; the place, in short, shows the characteristics of a country inn located on the Via Stabiana near the mouth of the Sarno, on the main line of retreat of the panic-stricken Pompeians. Seventy or eighty fugitives have been found, apparently smothered while seeking shelter under the roof of the inn, almost in view of the fleet which had sailed from Misens to their rescue. The greatest number fell at the east end of the porch towards the river, where Pliny's Liburna was probably anchored—a poor and wretched lot of fugitives, carrying away in their flight only a few coppers. Six or seven skeletons were found lying in the court near the oven, also with no objects of value; but a party of twenty men, women and children of much higher rank were overtaken by death in the middle section of the veranda. Their gold necklaces were still fastened round their necks, bracelets still encircled their wrists, precious rings still fitted their fingers. Among this group of well-to-do fugitives one seemed to occupy the place of honor, a person whose skull betrays a superior intelligence, and of a noble demeanor. He wore a chain of sixty-four gold rings wound three round the neck, two armillae on the right arm, a heavy signet ring, and a dagger on the left side. The dagger has a blade of steel, a handle carved in ivory, and a scabbard ornamented with gilded shells. This person was suffocated by the deadly fumes of the volcano while sitting against the wall, probably on a sedan chair or a lectica, the brass ornaments of which have been found in situ.

A SHIRT-WAIST GIRL OF 1902.

The ready-to-wear hat, the lace mitts, the American parasol and the pretty woman fit so well together. The waist is of muslin of the daintiest character. Insertions of Valenciennes lace with medallions of Irish put across the bust line.

The Reason.

A professor who is given to great deliberation of speech, and has never been known to increase its speed under the most compelling circumstances, had this amusing experience in a restaurant not long ago: The waiter had brought him raw oysters, and to his dismay he saw that the professor had apparently no intention of tasting them. "I cannot eat these oysters," said the professor slowly, without raising his eyes to the anxious waiter. The man seized the plate and bore it out of sight in an instant. He was a new waiter, and it was with much trepidation that he laid the second supply of oysters before his discriminating patron. "I cannot eat these oysters," said the professor, after one glance at the plate which had been set before him. "I—I think you'd find them all right, sir," faltered the waiter. "I don't think there's anything wrong about them, sir."

Shaw and Shakespeare.

A distinctly smart stroke was made at Bernard Shaw the other night. The scene was the Playgoers' Club, and the occasion was the reading of a paper entitled "The Superiority of Shaw to Shakespeare." The inferiority of the great William having been satisfactorily demonstrated, Lady Colin Campbell, who presided, read the following telegram which had been handed to her: "Wire result of discussion to-night to Stratford-on-Avon. Naturally anxious.—Shakespeare."

In the Swim.

"There!" said Mrs. Cumrox, "I guess we have at last eclipsed the Van Flams as entertainers. We are going to have it put in the papers that our recent entertainment cost \$40,000."

Young Pork.

The popularity of young pork with plenty of lean meat on it has proved a boon to the farmers, for it is far more profitable to raise the first 100 pounds of any animal than the last 100 pounds.

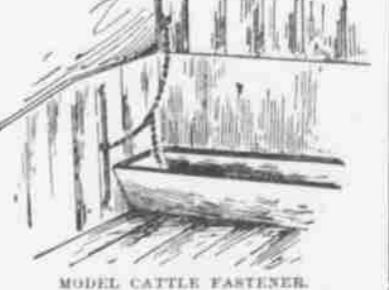
FARMS AND FARMERS



A Model Cattle Stall.

The old-fashioned method of fastening cows by means of stanchions had its merits, but a chain arranged so that it will work freely on the head rod and allow the cow a certain amount of free movement, enough to get up and down without trouble and to move her head freely is better. This arrangement is readily secured by having an iron, three feet or more long, fashioned by the blacksmith so that the ends can be securely screwed to the side of the stall and leave it clear from the side from end to end to the width of about three inches.

Fasten a strong chain to the stall post



MODEL CATTLE FASTENER.

and have a ring at the other end which is slipped over the iron bar before it is placed in position. A shorter piece of chain is fastened to the first, as shown in the cut, and at the end of this short piece is a strong snap which is fastened to the ring in the latter of the cow. Where the manger is placed higher than the one illustrated, the short piece of chain should be arranged accordingly. If the chain is strong and the fixture put in place as directed, there is little danger of the animal becoming unfastened.

Raise More—Buy Less.

In the olden days of farming such a thing as a farmer patronizing a butcher was unheard of. The butcher was the buyer, and not the seller, and similar relations existed, to a less extent, between the farmer and the dealer in stock foods.

There is no excuse for farmers placing themselves in a position where they must buy all or most of their meat, nor should they buy food for stock, except where it is necessary to buy something to fill out a ration, and this something that cannot be raised on the farm profitably. Still, even such stock food should be paid for, in a sense, by selling some other food of which one has a surplus.

If the average farm is rightly handled it should supply its owner with most or all of the meat for the family, all of the fruit and vegetables, eggs, poultry and butter. It should also supply most of the food needed for the stock. Farming in this way, with certain crops which one knows best how to grow in order to obtain the cash necessary for incidental expenses, one carries on the work in a way that is profitable.

Silver-Penciled Wyandottes.

While this breed of fowls is by no means new it is only recently that it has attracted the attention of the general public who are interested in poultry. The illustration shows a pullet of the breed and shows well the form of the bird. The hens of this breed are good layers, docile, bear confinement well and are good mothers. While it would be unfair to say that the breed could be ranked with the Leghorns as layers, they are crowding them closely, and by judicious selection may before long reach the Leghorn standard. As



SILVER-PENCILLED WYANDOTTE.

table fowls they are better than the Leghorns, though not equal to the famous Plymouth Rocks. The breed is well worth testing and on many farms will suit conditions perhaps better than either the Leghorn or Plymouth Rocks.

New Creameries for Iowa.

We are advised by several creamery supply salesmen traveling in Iowa that the prospects for new creamery buildings this spring are better than for several years. A number of new factories are now under way, and as soon as spring opens it will keep the salesmen busy visiting the points which are good "prospects." No one seems to understand the cause of the boom which is surely coming, as it would seem that the high price of feed would be a discouraging feature. But the farmers have the creamery fever, and there is good business in sight for the creamery supply houses.—Creamery Journal.

Pork Fatness.

The Americans have been called a beef-eating nation, but as a matter of fact we are a pork-eating people. Fresh pork is growing more popular with the great middle class each succeeding year. This is attested by the present demand for fresh cuts in the Eastern industrial centers where comparative prosperity exists and everybody save a solitary vegetarian here and there is eating meat.

Caution.

It is in order to suggest caution in the planting of corn and potatoes. Plant good seed to begin with. A limited area planted with good seed will produce more than a large area with indifferent or poor seed. Be sure of your seed. There is a good deal of poor seed corn and potatoes in the country.

This is partly due to the fact that nature forces the growth of the young animal rapidly, bones, muscles and flesh all growing so that every ounce of food is almost entirely converted into live weight. There is practically no loss, and all the animal requires in fair attention and good food. Nature is then able and willing to do the rest. When an animal reaches maturity, the laying on of additional weight becomes a slow process.

Growing Alfalfa.

The statement regarding sorghum, to the effect that farmers are getting over the idea that it is mainly a crop for favored sections, applies as well to alfalfa, one of the finest of forage crops, when one comes to know it well and to properly grow it. The soil should be well prepared for alfalfa; and it should be a deep soil, for the crop is one that may be cut at least twice a year, after the first season, for several years. Sow the seed with a grass seeder, using from fifteen to twenty pounds an acre; harrow lightly and then roll firmly. Usually the plan is to first sow the ground with some grain crop, like barley, following directly after with the alfalfa seed in the quantity named. Harvest the barley when ripe, but do not pasture the alfalfa the first season. It is important that this be not done, and here is just where so many who try alfalfa fail, for by pasturing the first season the plants do not have a fair chance to get a hold in the ground. As a matter of fact, if hay is the crop desired, alfalfa should not be pastured at any time any more than any crop which is intended for hay. The second season the alfalfa will show its head early in the spring, and may be cut at least twice that season, possibly three times. The following seasons three crops each summer can readily be cut from the field. Alfalfa is drought-resisting, the stock like it, and it is as easy to grow as any hay. Try an acre of it this spring as an experiment.

Secor Seedling Strawberry.

Waupaca County, Wisconsin, has produced the famous Wolf River, Northwestern Greening, and other seedling apples. Now the same county offers a wonderful strawberry, a seedling originated by O. G. Secor. It is a



SECOR SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, ONE-FIFTH SIZE.

hardy and thrifty grower and appears to be self-fertilizing. The color is dark purple-red, good flavor, but few seeds, meaty core, and promises to be equal to or better than the Wilson or Warfield as a shipper. This berry took first premium over all other seedlings at the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society meeting at Wausau last summer. This strawberry was named by the Waupaca Horticultural Society, which society recommends the berry. W. H. Holmes, the secretary of the society, has charge of the distribution of the plants.

Cowpeas and Fieldpeas.

There seems to be considerable misapprehension regarding the cowpeas. As it is generally known it is a sort of tender bean, hence it will not succeed outside of a Southern latitude. While it is true that most of the varieties do best in the South the early sorts may be planted in the North even as far as the Canada line, with fair success, although in the States as far north as Minnesota and Michigan the best results can probably be had with crimson clover or Canada fieldpeas. An crimson clover seems to be more or less tickle and requires a soil reasonably rich the pea comes in very useful. Of the true cowpeas the varieties "Warren's Extra Early" and "Kagly Black Eye" succeed best in northern sections and both of these sorts have been successfully grown as far north as Maine and Michigan. To get the best results from cowpeas seed as soon as the cold spring rains are over and if grown for hay or fodder feed to swine in the field or harvest when the first pods begin to turn brown. If to be turned under, vines as well as roots, do the work in the fall and let the following crop be rye and turn this crop under in the spring; then use the ground for anything desired.—Indiana News.

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