

THREE HUNDRED LOST

Terrible Earthquake in Southern Mexico.

SHOCK FELT AT A GREAT DISTANCE

Business Houses and Residences Wrecked
Property Loss Will Be Enormous—Many Injured.

City of Mexico, Jan. 20.—One of the most terrible catastrophes in the history of the State of Guerrero is reported to have occurred late yesterday afternoon, when an extremely violent earthquake shock was felt at Chilpanzingo, causing a great loss of life and injuring many persons. Details from the stricken district are very meager, but scattering reports received here indicate that probably 200 people were killed, and as many more injured. It is known that the State Capitol, the parish church and many business houses and residences are in ruins, and that there is much suffering as a result of the awful seismic disturbance. One of the edifices that suffered most was the federal telegraph office, which explains the paucity of news that has so far reached this city.

Meager details finally began to arrive here. The telegraph lines and apparatus at Chilpanzingo were badly damaged, but the employees, all of whom were uninjured, quickly proceeded to erect an improvised telegraph office on the outskirts of the city.

The number of deaths was greater in the parish church than in any single place, as a crowd of worshippers was gathered there for the afternoon service. The solid masonry walls and the roof came toppling down on the worshippers, and many of those within were killed.

The War Department has ordered troops in the neighborhood to co-operate in the work of rescue. Until this work is completed, it will be impossible accurately to learn the number of victims. It is believed, however, that this is one of the most destructive seismic phenomena that has ever occurred in Mexico. The greater part of the population of Chilpanzingo are now camping out under tents around the town, which is five days' journey from the national capital.

Earthquake shocks were felt in many other cities and towns. In the City of Mexico the earthquake occurred at 5:17 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was of such violence as to shake the most substantial buildings. The Pan-American Congress was in session at the time, and many of the delegates were greatly alarmed. The first movement here was one of trepidation, and was very sharp. It was followed by an earthy oscillatory movement north-northeast to south-southwest. The duration was 55 seconds. The damage in this city was slight.

The State of Guerrero has always been the focus of seismic disturbances. Reports received here state that the shock was very severe at Chilpan. No casualties are so far reported from there.

The earthquake was also intense at Iguala, in the State of Guerrero, destroying the parish church and many buildings in the city and neighborhood. The property loss is immense throughout the State of Guerrero.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

Junta Advised Lukban to Surrender but Not Swear Allegiance.

Manila, Jan. 18.—General Chaffee will leave Manila for the Island of Samar next Saturday. He will thoroughly investigate the situation there, as it is desired to stamp out the Samar insurrection during the dry season.

A captured communication from the Filipino insurgent junta at Hong Kong, addressed to General Lukban, the insurgent leader on Samar island, advised General Lukban to surrender if he wished to do so, but does not advocate this action. If General Lukban surrenders, the letter goes on to say, he need not deliver a single Filipino soldier or officer to the Americans, nor must General Lukban or any other officer be forced to accept civil appointment. They may emigrate if allowed to do so, but no Filipino must be obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Under these terms the Hong Kong junta has no objection to Lukban's surrendering.

Senator Gomez, president of the town of Pasig, province of Manila, has been arrested on the charge of appropriating municipal taxes to his personal use.

Schley in School Books.

Baltimore, Jan. 18.—The Baltimore County Taxpayers' Convention has placed a ban on any text-book which does not give Rear Admiral Schley credit for the naval victory at Santiago. A resolution was unanimously passed upon the Baltimore County delegation in the Legislature to have a law enacted which will prohibit the use of such text-books in the public schools of the county.

SCHLEY CASE IN CONGRESS.

Demand for Copies of Testimony—Probability of Action.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Secretary Long has written to the naval committee of the House stating that he had received many requests from libraries and other quarters for copies of the testimony in the Schley case. Mr. Long says this demand cannot be met unless Congress decides to print the testimony, and he suggested an edition of 500 copies for the Navy Department and a further edition for Senators and Representatives. The letter has been referred to Representative Heatwole, of Minnesota, chairman of the printing committee.

Representative Watson, of Indiana, chairman of the committee having charge of the Schley bills and resolutions, said today there is no purpose on his part to avoid consideration of the measures. He expressed the Presidential view that it is inadvisable for Congress to go into the question, but since these measures were referred to his committee, they would be acted upon on their merits. Mr. Watson said the committee feels that the members of the Maryland delegation and other friends of Admiral Schley first should reach an agreement as to what particular measure they want the committee to consider, as it would be impossible to go into all of the different plans proposed. Moreover, said Mr. Watson, it would be difficult for the committee to take intelligent action until it has access to the testimony taken by the court of inquiry, as it hardly would feel warranted in forming conclusions on the individual opinions of members unsupported by any knowledge of the testimony, except what is gathered from fragmentary publications on the subject.

JACK WADE CONFESSES.

Says He Fired Fatal Shot—Declared Shooting Was Accidental.

Portland, Jan. 18.—Jack Wade confessed yesterday that he fired the shot that killed James B. Morrow.

The confession was voluntary and complete and exonerates Dalton so far as firing the shot is concerned. While Wade admits his guilt in this regard, he says the killing was accidental, and that he had no intention of shooting Morrow or any one else. Otherwise the stories of the two men tally fairly well. Wade signed a written statement in which he admits he was the man who fired the shot, and says in this confession that he thinks it would be wrong to keep it back any longer. He asked for nothing and was promised nothing when he made his confession, doing it simply as a matter of justice to Dalton.

This is the confession, transcribed by Mr. Veazie, Dalton's attorney, who took the confession, read to Wade and then signed by him, after the attorneys had heard him tell his story: "I have known all along that there was no chance for me, and I have wanted to see Dalton punished too, because he gave us both away. But I have thought it over and concluded it is right for me to tell the truth. I fired the shot, but I did it accidentally. I did not want to kill Morrow nor anybody, and would not have done it intentionally, even to save myself. I hope this will save Dalton. I am doing this because it is right, and not because I am afraid to die. I can't see anything in it for me. All is true. JACK WADE."

TEN WERE KILLED.

Explosion in a Coal Mine Leaves None to Tell the Tale.

South McAllister, I. T., Jan. 16.—Ten miners lost their lives in the explosion yesterday evening in mine No. 9 of the Milby & Dow Mining Company at Dow, I. T.

The ten men who lost their lives were the only persons in the pit, and none were left to tell the story. All the bodies were recovered, and as none was burned, the conclusion is that death was due to afterdamp. The explosion did not injure the shaft, which is a new one, and the fire that followed was put out before it did much damage. The sound of the explosion was heard plainly above ground, and rescuers were at work promptly. The explosion occurred at a depth of 240 feet. The condition of the mine indicated that the men might have made their escape. The bodies were found within a comparatively small radius. Most of the victims were men of families.

Will Develop Western Mines.

Dover, Del., Jan. 20.—The Western Mining Development Company, of Philadelphia, with a capital of \$1,500,000 to acquire mines and mining rights in Wyoming and Utah, and to develop the same, was incorporated here today.

More Men Needed in the Navy.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who was before the House naval committee today, pointed out the urgent necessity for an increase of men and officers in order properly to man the new ships. He advocated an increase of the enlisted force of at least 3000, and discussed with the committee plans to increase the number of cadets at the academy.

ELECTED SENATORS

Gorman, Foraker and McCreary Chosen.

DEMOCRATS ARE SOLID IN MARYLAND

Houses Voted Separately, but Will Meet in Joint Session to Ratify Action—Elected State Treasurer.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15.—Ex-United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman was yesterday elected to occupy the place in the Senate which he lost in the general elections four years ago, and regained in November last. He received every Democratic vote in both branches of the General Assembly. Gorman will take his seat in March, 1903, when Senator George L. Wellington will retire.

Senator Foraker Re-Elected.

Columbus, O., Jan. 15.—The House and Senate of the Ohio Legislature balloted separately yesterday for United States Senator. Senator Joseph B. Foraker, caucus nominee of the Republicans, was reelected over Hon. Charles W. Baker, of Cincinnati, the Democratic nominee.

Election in Kentucky

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 15.—James B. McCreary was formally elected Senator by the two houses of the Legislature yesterday in separate session. The votes will be ratified in joint session today.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

Percentage in Different Parts of the Country in the Last Decade.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The director of the census announced today the percentage of increase of population in different parts of the country, showing for the last decade a rapid decrease from previous rate of growth of population in the west, a less marked but decided decrease in the north, and a slight increase in the south. For the first time in the history of this country, the population of the south has increased somewhat more rapidly than that of the north. The east, geographically, is included in the term north. The rate for the growth in the north, west and south is far more nearly the same than it ever has been. The official announcement divides the country as follows: West, from the Pacific to the eastern boundary of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico; north and south, the respective sides of a line formed by the Ohio and Potomac rivers and the southern boundaries of Missouri and Kansas. The per cent. of increase from 1860 to 1880 was 61.9 in the north, 48.4 in the south and 185.6 in the west, while in the last twenty years, 1880-1900, it was 48.7 in the north, 48.5 south and 131.5 west.

Prior to the civil war, the northern states nearly doubled in population with each twenty years, while in the southern states the increase of population was only about two-thirds as great. Since 1860, the rate of growth in both parts of the country has been much less, but while the rate of growth in the north has decreased steadily, that in the south during the twenty years from 1860 to 1880 has been slightly less. During the last twenty years there has been no substantial differences in the rate of growth of these two sections. The per cent. of increase of growth of these regions during each of the last two ten-year periods follows: 1880-1890, north, 24.8; south, 20.1; west, 71.3. 1890-1900, north, 19; south, 2.4; west, 31.9.

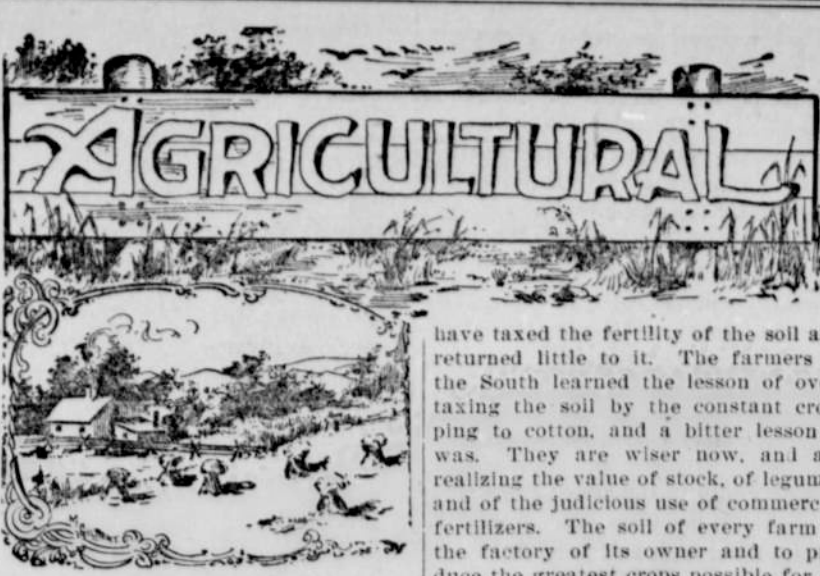
If the comparison is limited to the states east of the Mississippi river, classing Minnesota and Louisiana with the western states, the result is slightly different. It would show the increase to be: 1880-1890, north, 20.1; south, 16; 1890-1900, north, 19.9; south, 17.7. When the trans-Mississippi states are omitted, the rate of growth in the north is slightly greater than that in the south, but the present difference between the two sections in this respect is about half what it was between 1880 and 1890, and less than one-seventh of what it was between 1850 and 1860.

\$275,000 Grain Elevator Fire.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—A loss estimated at nearly \$275,000 was caused by a fire that broke out at 1:45 o'clock this morning in the plant of the J. F. Well branch of the American Maltting Company. The fire started in the elevator, a great structure 150 feet high, which was filled with barley almost to its capacity. The building was destroyed and the contents are almost a total loss. Just south of the malting company's plant are the Panhandle freight yards, and at the outset of the fire there was serious menace to a vast amount of rolling stock. As it was, several freight cars were destroyed.

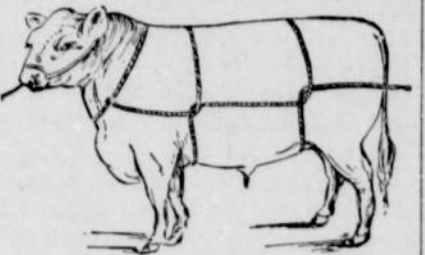
The Barcelona Strike.

Barcelona, Jan. 16.—The metal workers here at a meeting decided to continue the strike, which is considered not unlikely to last for six months. The metal masters have addressed a memorial to the Senators and Deputies, making a final appeal to the metal workers. The masters say the factories will be opened tomorrow on a basis of ten hours a day and offer to consider the strikers' just claims. But if the strikes and riots continue they will close their factories.



Throwing the Bull.

Put a halter on. Take a sound ordinary cart rope, make a loop at one end and pass it over the head and let it rest close around the neck, low down, like a collar; bring the rope to the near side, pass it over the back just behind the shoulders, bring it underneath the chest and pass it under and then above the rope, so as to make a loop around the chest; carry the rope back, pass it over the loins and bring it underneath the belly, close to the flanks; make another loop as before and carry the rope straight behind the animal and tighten up the loops, one close to the elbows, the other close to the hind flanks. All being ready, in-



HOW TO THROW A BULL.

struct the man who holds the halter shank to pull forward, and at the same time the men who have hold of the loose end of the rope to pull straight backward, and down the animal goes, generally without a struggle. Keep the head down and the rope firm, and as a rule the animal lies quietly until such time it is desired he should get up, when slacken the rope and up he gets, none the worse for the casting. The heaviest bull may be cast in this way, but of course no one would think of casting an in-calf cow or heifer either this or any other way.—Exchange.

Effects of Freezing Seeds.

Prof. A. D. Selby of the Ohio station has tested the effects of extreme cold upon certain seeds, including corn, wheat, rye, flax sunflower, castor bean, cucumber, mimoso, yellow lupine, sain foin and pine. They were taken right from the temperature of the room and immersed in liquid air, for six, twelve, twenty-four and forty-eight hours for each lot. The liquid air represents a temperature equal to 310 degrees below zero, certainly an extreme test, for it is not often that the coldest portion of the United States reaches much more than 50 degrees below zero. The seeds were germinated by the side of lots not subjected to treatment, and there was no essential difference in the proportion that germinated. The corn was not of high grade, and the starch portion cracked badly, but the germ did not seem to be affected. The extreme cold seemed to be favorable rather than otherwise to the flax and rye. Of course the seeds were properly dried, that is air dry, before being subjected to the test, but with this precaution the farmer need not fear injury to seeds from freezing weather. If the castor bean, native of a tropical climate, could endure such cold, our garden beans and peas should do so, and we see no good reason why squash, pumpkin and melon seed should not endure cold as well as cucumbers, or clover, cabbage, turnip and others of the same size as well as lupine and flaxseed.—American Cultivator.

Growing Corn.

Secretary Wilson said, after returning from his inspection of the corn crop last fall, that there were many fields injured by the heat withering the tassels so that they failed to fertilize the silk; but this was much less noticeable where there was an abundance of organic or vegetable matter from plowed-under grass roots. Shallow cultivation frequently, so as to maintain a dust mulch of two or three inches on the surface, also seemed a benefit where it was practiced, as it prevented evaporation of moisture below, as also the organic matter helped to retain moisture in the soil. Much of the bottom land is too wet in the spring, causing the corn roots to spread out too near the surface, and also to dry up when the drought came. Such land should be underdrained, that this surplus moisture may be carried away, the ground be ready to work earlier, and the roots to strike down deeper.

Meeting Farm Competition.

Time was when the farmer needed only to keep close watch of what other farmers in his own county or State were doing in order to meet competition fairly. Now he must keep his eye on competitors in every State in the Union and even then he frequently finds himself running behind. The remedy lies largely in change of methods and the building up of soil fertility. Many of the farms in the West, and in the great corn-belt sections at that, are not producing corn to compare in quality and yield per acre with many of the cornfields of the East, on farms that have been worked, some of them, for more than a century, because the owners of these Western farms

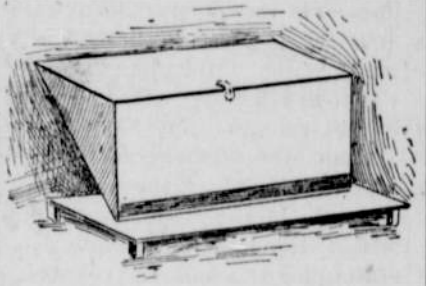
have taxed the fertility of the soil and returned little to it. The farmers of the South learned the lesson of over-taxing the soil by the constant cropping to cotton, and a bitter lesson it was. They are wiser now, and are realizing the value of stock, of legumes and of the judicious use of commercial fertilizers. The soil of every farm is the factory of its owner and to produce the greatest crops possible for an indefinite period it must have constant care, study and improvements, otherwise, like any worn-out machine, it will fail to produce results.—Indianapolis News.

Use of Preservatives.

The committee of the British Local Government Board has been for two years investigating the subject of preservatives and coloring matter in foods, and their report does not indicate the danger from their use that had been feared by the alarmists. They name as these preservatives four classes, borax or boric acid and its compounds, sulphurous acid and sulphites, salicylic acid or its soda salt, which is more soluble, and formaline or formaldehyde (made from wood alcohol). Of these the last is the only one in which they could find any proof of injury caused by their use. Yet as milk that is clean and properly cared for needs no preservatives, they would run no risks in an article of food so largely consumed by young children and recommend that the addition of preservatives or coloring matter to milk offered for sale in the United Kingdom shall be an offense under the "sale of food and drugs" act. They would have the use of formaldehyde and its preparations absolutely prohibited, and that salicylic acid should not be used to over the amount of one grain in a pint or pound of food. There is no evidence that it is hurtful in this small quantity. For butter, cream and margarine only boric acid or borate of soda should be allowed to be used, and that only to amount of one-fourth of one per cent in cream and one-half of one per cent in butter.

Handy Feeding Box.

The feeding box will prevent the greedy or stronger individuals from getting more than their share of food. Chopped roots, cabbage, etc., are placed in the box and by the shape of the backboard kept in motion as the supply at the bottom is eaten through



FEEDING BOX.

the narrow opening of the front board. The box is supported on a low, table-like structure with a narrow cleat around the edge, to prevent the food from falling to the ground. A cover should be attached so that the fowls or sheep can not get at the contents of the box from the top.

Comfort for Swine.

A model sleeping room for swine may be cheaply constructed by using heavy lumber and covering it with tarred paper. The house should be set up from the ground the height of a brick laid flat at each corner and the space between the corners filled in with boards to keep out the wind. The floor should be of plank or cement, and there should be some division between the portion where the animals are to sleep and the clear space in the house. This division need be nothing more than an eight-inch plank set on edge. Plenty of straw should be used for bedding, and when it is broken up so that it is too fine for this purpose it may be scattered over the floor in the clear portion of the house.

Make the Cow Comfortable.

A cow is a great deal like a person. She enjoys a good and comfortable place to eat and sleep as well as any man. Do you think that you would enjoy standing out on the south side of a barbed wire fence to eat your meals when the wind is blowing at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour from the northwest in the winter? No, I guess not! Can you expect a cow to make you money when served in that way? Then, summing up all of this, the cow must be at perfect ease and comfortably situated and have kind treatment in order to give good results.

How Much Grain.

The amount of grain fed should vary with the individuality of the cows, says Prof. D. H. Otis. A cow giving thirty-five to forty pounds of milk daily will need from twelve to fifteen pounds per day, while a cow giving fifteen to twenty pounds of milk will probably not need over six to eight pounds of grain. The amount of grain should vary with the yield of milk. Give the cows all the grain they will consume at a profit.

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Atlantic Express 8:50 p. m.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	10 a. m.
Spokane Flyer 6:15 p. m.	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	7 a. m.
8 p. m.	OCEAN STEAMSHIPS All sailing dates subject to change. For San Francisco sail every 5 days.	4 p. m.
Daily Ex. Sunday 8 p. m. Saturday 10 p. m.	Columbia River Steams To Astoria and Way-Landings.	4 p. m. Ex. Sunday
6:45 a. m. Monday, Wed & Fri.	Willamette River. Water permitting—On City, Newberg, Salem, Independence, Corvallis & Way-Landings.	4:30 p. m. Sunday
Willamette and Yamhill Rivers. Steamer Ruth leaves McMinnville—water permitting, otherwise leaves Dayton—at 7 a. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Portland and way landings. Through tickets at lowest rates for all eastern points on sale at So. Pacific depot ticket office.		

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