

# THE EARTH SHOOK.

### Hundreds of Mexicans Killed During an Earthquake.

### DETAILS ARE MEAGRE.

### The Town of Chilpancingo was Badly Wrecked.

### MANY KILLED IN A CHURCH.

### Great Loss of Life Occurred Within an Edifice Where Crowds of People Were Worshipping—The Roof of the Church Fell on the People.

Mexico City, Jan. 18.—One of the most terrible catastrophes ever recorded in the state of Guerrero occurred late Thursday afternoon, when an extremely violent earthquake shock was felt at Chilpancingo, causing great loss of life and injuring many persons. Details from the stricken district are very meagre, but scattering reports received here indicate that probably 300 persons 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 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 scarcity of news that has reached this city so far. The telegraph lines and apparatus at Chilpancingo 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 were gathered there for the afternoon service. The solid roof of masonry came toppling down on the worshippers as if it had been wrenched from its bearings by a thousand strong hands.

The war department has ordered the troops in the neighborhood to cooperate in the work of rescue. Until this work is completed it will be impossible to learn accurately the number of victims. It is believed, however, that this is one of the most destructive seismic phenomena that has occurred in Mexico. The greater part of the people of Chilpancingo are now camping out under trees.

Earthquake shocks were felt in many other cities and towns.

In Mexico City the earthquake took place at 5:17 p. m. 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 was very sharp. It was followed by an easier oscillatory movement north-northeast to south-southwest. The duration was 55 seconds. The damage in this city was only slight.

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

The earthquake was heavy at Iguuala, in the state of Guerrero, destroying the parish church and many buildings in the city and neighborhood. Among the latter was the sugar mill of Gen. Frisbie, an American. The mill had just been completed and fitted up with American machinery at a cost of \$200,000. The property loss is immense throughout the state of Guerrero.

### The Indians Got the Money.

Dowagiac, Mich., Jan. 18.—Yesterday every man, woman and child in the Pottawatamie tribe of Indians received from Attorney Baines, of Chicago, a check for \$100. On Thursday the probate judge of this county interfered and directed that the money should not be paid to the Indians, but to their guardians. The matter was argued Friday before the court, and as it was shown that the Indians were badly in need of money, the court withdrew his objection, allowing the payment to be made.

### A Preacher Kills His Stepson.

Alton, Ill., Jan. 18.—Rev. Mr. Giddings last night stabbed to death his stepson, Harry Highfield, and was himself perhaps fatally injured, sustaining two fractured ribs, besides internal injuries. The affair took place three miles east of Shipman, Ill. The tragedy was the culmination of a feud of long standing between the father and son, dating from the marriage of the boy's mother, five years ago. Highfield had just returned from three years' service in the army.

### An \$80,000 Fire.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 18.—Fire last night destroyed the interior of the rear upper floors of a four-story building at No. 184 Jefferson avenue, owned by Schloss Bros., wholesale clothing manufacturers, entailing a loss estimated at \$80,000.

### Smallpox in Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the state board of health yesterday it was decided to take vigorous steps to suppress the spread of smallpox. Secretary Wingate reported 500 cases in the state at the present time.

### An Oil Boom at Boulder.

Boulder, Col., Jan. 18.—The second producing oil well near this city was opened Friday. It is half a mile distant from the first. The excitement is great, land values are rising and many persons are preparing to drill for oil.

## THE WISE DOCTOR.



Doctor U. S. Senator—I Wouldn't take that, Sam! It's not good for you constitution.  
Uncle Sam—Nor for your health, eh Doc?

## NEELY TESTIFIES.

### He Gives an Explanation About the Sales of Stamps—He Denies Giving Money to Reeves.

Havana, Jan. 18.—At Friday's session of the court which is trying the charges growing out of the Cuban post office frauds, C. F. W. Neely was called and examined by the fiscal. Neely said that when the stamps were burned a certain amount were reserved for collectors, but that he did not know how many, and that after the sale of the stamps to Senor Moya, a Cuban stamp clerk in the Havana post office, instructing Moya to sell them. He asserted he took the money resulting from these sales and put it in the vault. Neely made no record of these stamps.

Neely denied having any interest in the Cowan Printing Co., of Muncie, Ind., and said that he had not received \$3,000 as coming from the lock box company that put in the lock boxes to Havana post office. He explained that this company was the lowest bidder for that work. Neely was confronted with Reeves, who reiterated his statement that Neely gave him \$4,600 before leaving to make the books tally. Neely answered that this was not so, and said he was with an employe of the post office at the hour named by Reeves in his statement. At the request of Neely's counsel this employe will be summoned to testify.

### What Will He Say?

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Rear Admiral Schley has reserved his first public utterance since the recent famous Sampson-Schley controversy and court of inquiry for a Chicago audience. When the hero of Santiago stands before the banquet board as the guest of honor of the Hamilton club at the Auditorium, a week from to-night, it is expected he will say something of national interest. Official announcement to this effect was made last night by President Munger, of the club. Just what the tenor of the admiral's remarks will be is not definitely known.

### A New Railway Project.

Warren, O., Jan. 18.—A plan whereby the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio roads are to get a direct Cleveland-Pittsburg route via the Mahoning Valley, developed Friday. Options are being secured for the building of a line to connect the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula branch of the Pennsylvania lines at Niles with the B. & O. at De Forest. Each company will then use its own line from Pittsburg to Niles. Both will use the B. & O. line from Niles to Ravenna and the Cleveland & Pittsburg between Ravenna and Cleveland.

### As to Prince Henry's Visit.

Washington, Jan. 18.—William Downey, a member of the firm building Emperor William's yacht, called at the White House yesterday and it was decided that the launch shall occur February 25. There is little doubt that Prince Henry will be able to accept some of the invitations tendered by various cities. The committee here will arrange a program which will take him as far west as St. Louis, and it is possible that Charleston will be included in the return trip. The prince's American visit will last only 16 days in all.

### Four Miners Killed.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 18.—In a cave-in at the Ada mine at Cartersville, near here, Friday, four miners lost their lives, another was injured fatally and several others were seriously hurt. The accident was caused by a premature explosion of dynamite, which blocked the entrance to the mine.

### Agreed on Arbitration.

Mexico City, Jan. 18.—The atmosphere of the Pan-American conference was suddenly cleared yesterday, and, with the most excellent feeling on all sides, both the plan of compulsory arbitration and the Hague agreement passed the conference.

### Young's Shortage.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 18.—Former City Treasurer Stuart S. Young's shortage is placed at \$40,520 by expert accountants who have been examining the books of the treasurer's office. Young committed suicide in November when news of his shortage was published in a newspaper.

## A FALL IN PRICES.

### Is Noted in Some Staples and Securities.

### THE REVIEW OF TRADE.

### Quotations for Manufactures are Not Affected.

### RAILWAY EARNINGS GAIN.

### Nothing Has Occurred to Disturb the Bright Outlook in the Iron and Steel Industry—The Volume of Wheat Exports Is Diminishing.

New York, Jan. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Readjustment of prices continued during the second week of January, and the general average reached a much lower point than prevailed when the year opened. Manufactured products were scarcely disturbed, but both staples and securities suffered. Business conditions are sound, liberal distribution and prompt payments being reported, except at a few southern cities.

Cotton still fails to command the price proportioned to the estimated crop, and as a consequence the return to growers is insufficient to sustain business at the rate established by the previous year's most profitable yield. Transporting interests are less behind with deliveries, and railway earnings for the first week of January show gains of 7.4 per cent. over last year's phenomenal figures.

Nothing has transpired to disturb the bright outlook in the iron and steel industry. Deliveries of fuel are less delayed, and furnaces operate more fully, while mills receive material with a fair degree of promptness. Quotations are maintained firmly, especially for pig iron.

Footwear producers have made a general advance of from 2½ to 5 cents. Wholesalers have not altered lists. Stocks of cotton goods are not burdensome, and demands gradually expand with the advancing season, especially for fine grades. Woolen goods opened lower than expected, and purchases were retarded rather than stimulated by the declines. Changes were few and small.

Grain reacted sharply from the high point, and a large western operator was caught with more than he could carry. Another unsatisfactory feature was the recent falling off in foreign demand, official figures for December showing smaller exports of wheat than for any month of the calendar year, although for six months of the crop year there still appears a gain of about 50,000,000 bushels over the corresponding months of 1900.

Failures for the week numbered 334 in the United States, against 325 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 43 last year.

### A Famous Yachtsman Dies.

New York, Jan. 18.—Capt. Joseph Ellsworth, one of the best known American yachting captains, died last night at his home in Bayonne, N. J., aged 71 years. In 1855 he sailed the America's cup defender Puritan against the Genesta and won all the races. In the following year he commanded the cup defender Mayflower and won against the challenger Galatea.

### The Ship Subsidy Bill.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The senate committee on commerce yesterday authorized a favorable report on Senator Frye's ship subsidy bill. The democratic members of the committee voted against reporting the bill. They also voted to strike out the general subsidy provision of the bill. The committee made several amendments to the bill. The most important were: Allowing mail carrying vessels under the bill to be either iron or steel, instead of steel only, as originally provided, and another reducing to 1,000 gross registered tons the vessels receiving a bounty.

## CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

### Young Man Now in Charge of Important Department.

### A Few Weeks Ago William Crozier Was a Plain Captain, Now He Holds the Rank of Brigadier General in the Army.

The president recently appointed Capt. William Crozier, of the ordnance department to be chief of the bureau of ordnance of the army with the rank of brigadier general, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. A. R. Buffington, on account of age.

The appointment of Gen. Crozier was made largely upon the recommendation of Secretary Root, who has become very favorably impressed with Gen. Crozier's ability, and who desires to surround himself with active men of high professional ability in the conduct of the military establishment. Gen. Crozier has demonstrated his ability in nearly every department of ordnance, and has shown a wide knowledge of all affairs pertaining to his profession. He was the military member for the United States delegation at The Hague peace conference, and assisted in bringing about the agreement finally reached for more humane conduct of war.

Gen. Crozier is a native of Ohio, but was appointed to the military academy from Kansas in 1872. When he graduated in 1876 he entered the artillery, and was transferred to the ordnance in 1881. He became a captain in 1890, after 14 years' service. During the Spanish war he served as a major and inspector general of volunteers. During his career as ordnance officer he has given the strictest attention to guns and gun carriages, and was a joint inventor, with Gen. Buffington, who retired



GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER.  
(Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Nation's Army.)

the other day, of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage.

The following is an official statement of his military record:

He joined his regiment October 29, 1876, and served therewith at Fort Robinson, Neb., to November, 1876; in the field with the Powder river expedition to December 29, 1876; at Point San Jose, Cal., to February 21, 1877; at Yerba Buena Island, Cal., to April 3, 1877; at Point San Jose, Cal. (on field service from June 25 to October 2, 1878), to July 21, 1879; as assistant professor of mathematics at the United States Military academy from August 28, 1879, to August 28, 1884; on duty at Watertown arsenal, Mass., to November 1, 1886; on sick leave of absence to November 1, 1887; on duty in the office of the chief of ordnance at Washington, D. C. (on special ordnance service in Europe from November 24, 1888, to December 4, 1889, and on sick leave from May to November, 1891), to February 14, 1892; member of the ordnance board at New York city (commanding Sandy Hook proving ground, N. J., from July 22 to August 23, 1893) and on inspection duty to December 16, 1896; on duty in the office of the chief of ordnance at Washington, D. C., and on inspection duty to April 17, 1899; member of the peace commission at The Hague, Holland, to September 28, 1899, when he rejoined Washington, D. C., and was on duty at the office of the chief of ordnance until November 16, 1899; en route to and on duty in the division of the Philippines to July 14, 1900; chief ordnance officer of the China relief expedition to August 31, 1900; on duty at Washington, D. C., in connection therewith to January 18, 1901; member of the ordnance board with station at New York arsenal, N. Y., to present date.

Some difference of opinion exists among army officers as to whether Gen. Crozier's appointment is permanent or whether it is a detail of four years under the army reorganization law. The opinion of several gentlemen versed in military law is that the appointment is permanent and that the detail of four years provided for in the reorganization law applies only to the line officers detailed as chiefs of bureaus. Gen. Crozier will not retire until 1919, and if the contention is sustained that his appointment is permanent, his term as chief of ordnance will be nearly 18 years, and will preclude the possibility of any of the officers that rank him securing that grade.

### Uncle Sam Is Liberal.

A cadet in the United States navy is paid as highly as a lieutenant in the British navy.

### Mortality from Cancer.

In England the mortality rate from cancer has risen from 3.8 per 10,000 in 1864 to 8.4 in 1900.

## ON A BRIBERY CHARGE.

### An Ex-Speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives Is Being Tried.

Mason, Mich., Jan. 15.—The trial of Edgar I. Adams, speaker of the house of the Michigan legislature of 1899, charged with taking a bribe, began Tuesday before Judge West, in the Ingham circuit court. It is alleged that Charles H. Pratt, agent of the West Publishing Co., of St. Paul, tried to secure the passage of a joint resolution through the legislature to have each county in the state supplied with the reports published by his company and that \$20,000 was deposited in the First national bank, of St. Paul, to be used as a corruption fund and against this deposit Pratt drew two checks of \$5,000 each and five of \$2,000 each.

Land Commissioner French, it is alleged, received \$14,000, and Speaker Adams \$6,000 to be used in putting the deal through. The joint resolution failed and the checks were returned to Pratt and destroyed. Pratt was convicted November 2 of bribery and appealed.

Mason, Mich., Jan. 16.—At the re-sumption yesterday of the trial of ex-speaker E. J. Adams, of the house of representatives, on the charge of accepting a bribe, Attorney Groesbeck filed a petition asking that the service of the subpoena on Witness Charles H. Pratt, who has been convicted of offering a bribe to Adams, be set aside and he be permitted to return to Chicago. Mr. Groesbeck argued that Pratt resides in Chicago and came to Mason at this time by order of the court made at the time of his conviction, November 2, that therefore his attendance was involuntary and for that reason he was exempt from subpoena during his coming and going.

The court held the service of the subpoena to be good and the prosecution called Pratt to the witness stand. Pratt refused to testify, claiming his constitutional privilege. Judge West ruled the interrogatories proper and directed the witness to answer. Pratt still declined and the court held him guilty of criminal contempt of court and committed him to the county jail for 30 days.

### MR. BABCOCK'S BILL.

### It Would Put Many Steel Products on the Free List.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, on Tuesday introduced a bill placing a number of articles in the iron and steel schedule on the free list and materially reducing the duties on other articles throughout the iron and steel schedule.

Mr. Babcock made the following statement summarizing the measure: "The bill affects only the iron and steel schedule of the Dingley act. It differs from the one I presented last session in several important features. This bill has been drawn with careful attempts to meet present conditions intelligently. It is an effort to maintain the theory of protection in accordance with the best republican traditions, and to prevent the party from becoming responsible, by non-action, for schedules that have been outgrown by changed conditions and are made use of by combinations to extort unreasonable prices from domestic consumers. The bill represents the views of many intelligent men who are themselves interested in the steel industry and who are experts in all matters touching upon this subject. 'I have placed the heavy products of the furnace on the free list, such as iron and steel in slabs, blooms, loops, beams, girders, joists, and all structural iron or steel, boiler and ship plates, steel rails, steel ingots, billets and bars. 'The steel and iron schedule is very complicated, and the placing of these articles on the free list required the readjustment of nearly all of the paragraphs in schedule C. After numerous conferences with iron and steel manufacturers, these paragraphs have been amended upon strictly protective lines; that is, each article is given full protection as compared with the cost of production in other countries, which still leaves a margin in our favor.'

### SURRENDERED.

### Full Force of Gen. Marisigan Gave Themselves Up to Gen. Bell on the 10th.

Manila, Jan. 15.—The full surrender of the force of Col. Marisigan, who, with Maj. Cabrera and a renegade priest named Castilla, gave themselves up, January 10, to Gen. Bell, who is conducting the campaign against the insurgents in Batangas province, occurred Monday at Taal.

The insurgents created a surprise by bringing in 60 more rifles than the authorities thought Marisigan could command in the district of Taal, which he controlled. The Filipinos who surrendered included three colonels, one major, five captains and 12 lieutenants. They gave up 219 rifles and one cannon. All the insurgents who surrendered did so unconditionally. Gen. Bell ordered the men to be released.

Col. Marisigan says he can prevail on many more men to surrender during the next few days, and also obtain possession of a number of additional rifles.

Marisigan, the colonel, was a leader of importance under the insurgent general, Malvar, operating in the western part of Batangas. That section is reported now to be practically clear of hostile forces.

### Phillips Falls Again.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—A notice was posted at the opening of the board of trade yesterday calling for the closing of all open deals with George H. Phillips, the former "corn king." A heavy call for extra margins is said to have been the cause of the posting of the notice. The trouble is said to have been due to a 3½ cent break in rye. Jacob Ringer, attorney for Mr. Phillips, gave out a statement saying that his client had been practically wiped off the financial slate. "He is broke," said Mr. Ringer.

## A TRAIN HELD UP.

### Masked Men Did the Job in Indian Territory.

### It Proved Very Unprofitable, However, for the Robbers, as They Only Secured About \$3—A Few Other Details of the Incident.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 17.—The southbound Kansas City Southern passenger train was "held up" Wednesday night half a mile north of Spiro, I. T., by seven masked men. The express and mail car were entered. The local safe in the express car was opened.

The scene of the robbery is 15 miles from Fort Smith. United States marshals are scouring the country in search of the robbers. Three suspects, miners, have been arrested and taken to Poteau, I. T.

Spiro is a small station near the Arkansas river in Indian Territory. It is a desolate place in the timber, which affords good cover for a robbery. Poteau, the second station south from Spiro, was the scene of a former train holdup.

The robbers flagged the train between Spiro and Redland. While two of the seven men covered the engineer and firemen with revolvers, others forced a porter who had appeared on the steps of the forward coach, to uncouple the baggage car from the rest of the train. John Block, a traveling salesman from Fort Smith, alighted from the train and was about to fire upon one of the robbers when he was prevented by Conductor Sullivan.

The baggage car uncoupled, the engineer was compelled to pull up the road a distance of one mile. There the robbers, after disarming the messenger, went through the baggage and mail car. Their work finished, one of the robbers handed the messenger the revolver taken from him and all made for the woods.

Postal officials here deny that any registered mail was taken and the express officials say that one package containing \$3 covers their loss.

### TROUBLE IN A MINE.

### Trifle Between Silver Miners and Ore Thieves—The Robbers Escaped.

Victor, Col., Jan. 17.—A desperate battle 400 feet under ground between ore thieves and officers and trusted employes occurred Thursday in the Independence mine on Battle Mountain. Between 50 and 75 shots were exchanged between the opposing parties. Lee Glockner, a member of the company's force, was shot twice, but not seriously injured.

The fight was most determined, but the thieves finally gained the upper hand and forced the company men to retreat toward the big shaft, giving the thieves an opportunity to escape.

The management of Stratton's Independence Co., of London, England, which owns the Independence mine, has been aware for a long time that rich deposits of sylvanite in the mine were being systematically robbed, the stealing amounting to thousands of dollars each month. Detectives were employed and it is said the thieves were detected in the act of looting a rich seam of ore. They escaped through the underground workings connected with an adjoining property.

### INDIANS ON A TEAR.

### They Hesitate and Threaten to Loot a Bank in a Michigan Town.

Dowagiac, Mich., Jan. 17.—Three hundred Pottawatamie Indians went on a rampage last night, besieging Lee Bros.' bank, which they threaten to break open if they are not paid the money they expected to receive for signing over their claims to lake front land in Chicago. Many of the Indians are armed. The town marshal swore in a number of deputies. All other citizens kept indoors, fearing to leave their homes.

The Indians came to town yesterday to get \$35,000, which was to be paid them by an agent of the Chicago syndicate to which they have signed over their power of attorney to act in the lake front land case. The Indians were to have received \$100 each. Just as the agent was about to issue the money an order was received from the probate judge of the county instructing him to make payment only to the guardians of the Indians.

### LOST IN THE SNOW.

### Terrible Experience of Four Miners Who Were Caught in a Blizzard.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 17.—News reached here Thursday from Nelson, B. C., of the great sufferings of three miners and the death of a fourth from exposure in the mountains of the Slocom district, 50 miles west of Nelson. On January 4 J. P. Stevens, W. C. Thomas, S. Rockaway and M. Wall started across the mountain opposite Slocom City to visit the Bondholder claim. Before night they became lost in seven feet of drifts of soft snow on the mountain top.

They missed their way and spent three days of great suffering caused by the extreme cold and biting wind of the worst blizzard on record in that section. On the fourth day, Wall, Stevens and Thomas managed to reach a camp and at once sent back for Rockaway, who had been left exhausted on the trail. He was found frozen to death.

### To Be the Biggest of Its Kind.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—The contract for the power plant of the Louisiana Purchase exposition has been awarded to the Westinghouse Electric Co., of Pittsburgh. The plant is to be 10,677 horse power, and will be the biggest ever built for an exposition.

### Promises to Double Each Gift.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 17.—It was announced in the chapel of Vassar college last evening that John D. Rockefeller had promised to double every gift made to the college before commencement day, 1902, to a sum not exceeding \$200,000.