

# THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, March 2.

Washington, March 2. — The senate passed the bill providing for the allotment of the Five Civilized Tribes. Under the guise of settling the bill, the senate spent the entire day in discussion of the railway question. The bill has passed both the house and the senate, and the senate amended it in many places. It is a general bill for the allotment of the affairs of these tribes and their abandonment of their tribal organization.

Thursday, March 1.

Washington, March 1. — The discussion of the railroad rate question was continued in the senate today by Doliver, who spoke in support of the Hepburn bill. He said that the bill was intended merely to supplement existing interstate commerce law, and that it was a good bill from a constitutional point of view, predicting that government ownership of the railroads would be forced upon the congress if congress did not meet the present demand for regulation. Doliver was questioned, and, when he concluded, the remainder of the day was devoted to the bill providing for the allotment of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians after the termination of their tribal relations.

Washington, March 1. — The house passed the army appropriation bill, also the Foraker bill providing for marking of the graves of Confederate dead buried in the North. The house developed a unanimity of opinion in favor of marking Confederate graves and, as the bill had received favorable action by the military committee, it was brought in by Prince and passed unanimously, amid applause on both sides of the house. The army bill as passed carries some \$69,000,000.

Wednesday, February 28.

Washington, Feb. 28. — The details of the provisions of the army appropriation bill occupied the house of representatives throughout the day. The most members of the appropriations committee, headed by Chairman Foraker, were in controversy with the members of the military committee. Each contended for an effort either in the direction of increasing or restricting the amounts included in the bill. In some cases the appropriations committee was successful, and in others the military committee.

Washington, Feb. 28. — The treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic, under which the latter undertakes to collect and dispose of the customs revenues of the latter, was reported to the senate in executive session today by Senator Lodge. The treaty was given a place on the senate legislative calendar by report made today, it will not be reported until after the railroad bill has been disposed of, and even then it will go over for some time.

Smoot Makes an Enemy.

Washington, Feb. 27. — When the senate takes a vote on the Smoot case, it is likely that Senator Heyburn, Idaho, will vote to unseat Mr. Smoot, notwithstanding it has always been understood that Mr. Heyburn was a Mormon sympathizer in his own country, and was elected by Mormon votes in the Idaho legislature. Because of this apparent change of front on the part of Senator Heyburn lies an interesting story that developed during the course of his now famous speech against Roosevelt's forest reserve policy.

No Aid for Congo.

Washington, Feb. 27. — The attitude of the American government towards the Congo Free State has been the subject of discussion in the administration of Central Africa. The several powers ruling or exercising a controlling influence there are mentioned in a letter sent by Secretary Root to Representative Denby, of Michigan. Secretary Root says this government has power to investigate Congo con-

close the senator was warmly congratulated by a number of his colleagues.

Tuesday, February 27.

Washington, Feb. 27. — The senate today agreed to vote on the statehood bill before adjournment on Friday, March 9. The proposition was made by Beveridge, and there was little difficulty in reaching an understanding. The suggestion immediately followed a speech in support of the bill by Hopkins, during the course of which Hale suggested that the territories were not prepared for statehood, and suggested that their admission be deferred.

Washington, Feb. 27. — Military matters held the attention of the house today, the army appropriation bill being under consideration for amendment. That General Corbin and General MacArthur might become lieutenant generals, the provision abolishing that rank was eliminated on a point of order raised by Grosvenor, of Ohio, who substituted an amendment to abolish the grade after these officers had been promoted, but this, too, met defeat. Members of the appropriations committee disputed the right of the military committee to appropriate for an apparatus for fire control of field artillery, but without success. Only eight of the 50 pages of the bill were passed upon when the house adjourned.

Monday, February 26.

Washington, Feb. 26. — The death of ex-Speaker David B. Henderson was the subject of appropriate action in the house of representatives today, when, after the transaction of less than a day's business, resolutions of regret and esteem were adopted and adjournment taken as a further mark of respect to his memory. Several bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed, incorporating the Lake Erie & Ohio River Ship Canal company. The bill will be put on its passage the first thing tomorrow.

Washington, Feb. 26. — The Hepburn railroad rate bill was reported to the senate today by Tillman, in accordance with the action of the senate committee on interstate commerce last Friday. Large crowds assembled in the galleries, anticipating a field day of debate, but were disappointed. There was little of interest in the proceedings regarding the bill. A brief statement from Tillman with the necessary arrangement for printing the report of the hearings before the committee and a promise that a formal report would be made later, was followed by a few remarks from Aldrich, showing the position of the five Republicans who opposed the bill as reported. Aldrich indicated that there would be no unnecessary delay, but that the bill would be discussed in accordance with its importance.

Clapp called up the bill to dispose of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, and the preliminary discussion was mainly criticism of the disposition of the coal lands owned by the Indians. Dick occupied the floor during the afternoon, continuing his speech in support of the joint statehood bill. Among the bills passed was one appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Moscow, Idaho, and one at Baker City, Oregon, costing \$75,000.

Five Year Census of Agriculture.

Washington, March 1. — Secretary Wilson, of the department of Agriculture, appeared before the house committee on census today in support of the Barleson bill for the compilation of farm statistics by the government every five years, instead of every ten years. Secretary Tomlinson, of the Stockgrowers' association, also urged favorable action on the bill.

Decides for Railroads.

Washington, Feb. 28. — The suits known as the citrus fruit cases, in which all the railroads of Southern California were introduced, were today decided favorably to the railroads by the Supreme court of the United States, the opinion being by Justice Peckham. The cases involved the right of the railroad companies to designate the route for fruit shipped East after leaving their own lines. The decision of the Circuit court for the Southern district of California and also the order of the commission were reversed.

New Naturalization Bill.

Washington, Feb. 28. — The house committee on immigration and naturalization submitted a favorable report today on a bill to create a bureau of Immigration and Naturalization under the department of Commerce and Labor and to amend existing naturalization laws. Representative Bonyage, of Colorado, prepared the report, which reviews naturalization frauds and says two principles controlling naturalization are included in the bill.

## CHILE'S TRADE FALLS OFF.

English Tonnage Exceeds by Far All Others Entering Those Ports.

Washington, Feb. 27. — Consul General Field, at Valparaiso, in a report to the State department, says that out of a total of 17,000,000 annual tonnage of vessels entering Chilean ports, those flying the American flag represented only 135,000 tons. Great Britain's flag covered 8,000,000 tons, and German ships aggregated 3,000,000 tons. The trade of the United States fell back from \$11,000,000 in 1903 to \$10,000,000 in 1904, notwithstanding Chile greatly increased her purchases.

TRADE WITH SCANDINAVIA.

United States Sells \$20,000,000 More Than It Buys.

Washington, Feb. 27. — According to a bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor, the trade of the United States with the Scandinavian countries, under which term are included Sweden, Denmark and Norway, for the fiscal year 1905, amounted to \$32,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is imports from and \$26,000,000 exports to those countries. In 1895 the total trade with these countries was \$11,000,000, showing an increase of practically 200 per cent in the last decade, while our total foreign trade has increased but about 70 per cent.

CHECK ON CHOLERA.

Maritime Quarantine Found Effective at Manila.

Washington, Feb. 27. — A report of the public health and marine hospital service, which has just been issued, gives a summary of the quarantaine diseases reported for the city of Manila during the calendar year 1905, shows that there were 254 cases and 225 deaths from cholera, 45 cases and 43 deaths from plague, and 27 cases and two deaths from smallpox. The report, discussing the cholera situation in the provinces there, says that, while the number of cases has remained about the same for several weeks, their location is constantly changing, and adds that cholera has practically described an entire circle of a radius of about 25 miles around the city of Manila, its course indicating, the report says, that the maritime quarantine has been entirely effective.

Ordered to Shoot Suspects.

London, Feb. 27. — The correspondent of the Tribune at Pekin says that since the reported appearance of the Chinese bandits in Tsinwantao, the Germans and French have been kept at arms at Shanhaikwan, Tsinwantao and Tongshan, while the Germans are patrolling the villages with orders to shoot all suspicious Chinese. The German officers, who formerly dined at the hotel at Shanhaikwan, the correspondent adds, are now confined to barracks after midnight.

Bids for Mexican Silver.

Mexico City, Feb. 27. — The exchange and currency commission has received bids from both New York and London bankers for another \$1,000,000 silver money, in pursuance of the policy of exchanging silver for gold to expedite the work of placing the country on a gold basis. Gold money is already entering into circulation, though in some cases people who do not comprehend that the change is permanent are hoarding the yellow money. The general financial situation is remarkably good.

May Postpone Meeting at Hague.

Washington, Feb. 26. — Secretary Root has issued a call for a meeting in Washington this week of the American delegates to the approaching Hague conference, Messrs. Choate, Porter and Rose, for the purpose of considering the program of the conference and making the necessary arrangements for the trip. It will be impossible for the conference to meet before next fall at the earliest, and a further postponement is probable.

Dominion Loses Million.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 27. — The Dominion government loses is from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 by fire that raged in Moncton, N. B., late last night and today, when the Inter-Colonial railway shops, with 100 cars and several buildings of different kinds, were destroyed. One thousand workmen are thrown out of employment. There was no insurance.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

### HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

French and German papers are discussing war. King Edward has started on a visit to European rulers. The battleship Oregon has left Manila for Puget sound. The burning of a wheat elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., caused a loss of \$175,000. Germany has fortified its legation at Pekin against possible attack by Chinese. The senate committee has voted to lay the Philippine tariff bill on the table. This effectively kills the measure.

Meridian, Miss., has been swept by a tornado, which killed over 100 people and laid waste half the town. Fire broke out and much of the ruins burned. The loss will reach \$1,500,000. Former Chief Engineer Wallace says the British railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec will anticipate in a large measure the benefits of construction of the Panama canal and give immediate relief.

Hermann entered a demurrer in the case charging him with destroying public records of the general land office. Argument will be heard on the demurrer March 16. It is believed these tactics will be continued, to prevent the congressman from facing a jury, as long as possible. Japan intends to secure control of all railroads in that country. Postmasters are not to be removed in future for political reasons. A great snow storm in the Rocky mountains is again delaying traffic. The anti-foreign agitation in China is being fanned by Boxers, who start riots.

The latest account of the massacre at Nanchang says the trouble was caused by French priests. Germany has made new demands regarding Morocco which the French promptly rejected. The senate is almost sure to pass the rate bill, but will defeat statehood, Philippine tariff and Dominican tariff. It is said the beef packers attempted to get Garfield to conceal the facts he discovered about the combine of the various companies forming the trust. Secretary Taft recommends an appropriation of \$400,000 for the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia and authorization of contracts for completing the work.

Austro-Hungary has just completed a new trade treaty with Germany, Italy, Russia and Belgium. This, it is believed, will in a large measure relieve the growing discontent. John D. Spreckles is seriously ill. Many coal operators will resist concessions to the miners. The senate will allow Arizona and New Mexico to vote on union, thus defeating statehood. There is small hope of settlement of the Moroccan dispute, though the czar is trying to mediate. The president recommends the army and navy to follow Togo's advice and be ever ready for war.

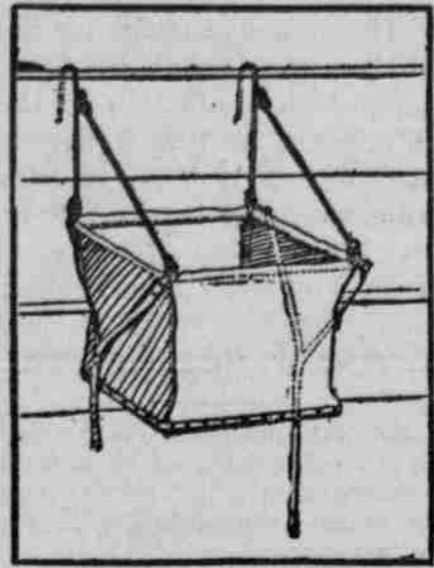
Since January 1 the Salvation Army of England has sent 4,000 of London's unemployed to Canada. A cotton compress and lumber yard at La Grange, Texas, burned. The loss is placed at \$200,000. Representative Curtis, of Kansas, favors giving most favored nations a 20 per cent reduction of the Dingley tariff. Professor Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, is dead. He was also the inventor of the Langley flying machine. American, French and British warships are going to Nanchan. Six men were killed and 12 so badly injured that most of them are expected to die by an explosion in a coal mine at Piper, Ala., near Birmingham.

The house committee on agriculture has voted not to recommend any appropriation to buy seeds for free distribution by the department of Agriculture. This means a saving of \$250,000 annually. The deepest snow of the winter now covers the Middle West. The government will try to bring Hermann to trial in March. The Russian national assembly has been called to meet May 10. Filipinos are anxious to organize a volunteer regiment to fight China. Missouri's Supreme court has decided that Standard Oil men must give evidence. War between France and Germany is declared inevitable on account of the stand of Emperor William.

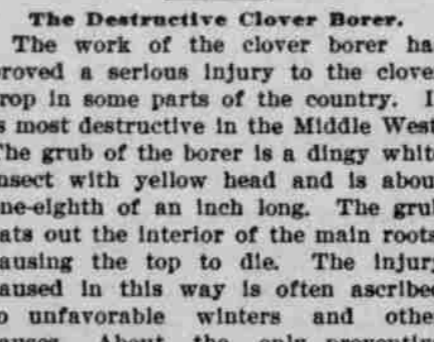
## FARMS AND FARMERS



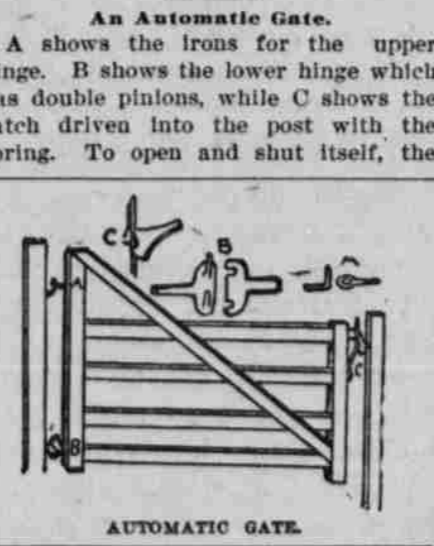
Testing for Fertility of Eggs. Eggs are never so fertile in winter as in the warm weather, and all should be tested on the eighth day. A piece of cardboard, with a hole cut out in which to fit the egg, is usually employed to assist the tester, and this is certainly an aid, but by encircling the egg between the forefinger and thumb we shut the light out all around it, and thus obtain the same result. Eggs should be tested in a dark room by the aid of a candle or lamp; hold the egg up against the light, and it will be more or less transparent, according as to whether it is dark or white shelled. Then, if the egg is fertile, looking closely a dark spot will be seen floating inside the shell. This is the germ which has awakened to life, and is growing. By the eighth day it is quite discernible, but, if the light is good and the operator experienced, fertile and unfertile can be separated about the fourth day, though the eighth is quite soon enough for the average poultry keeper. Dark brown shelled eggs are more difficult to test than white, owing to the shell being more opaque; if any are doubtful put them back and test again the following night. It is well to have a fresh egg to compare with the tested egg, if doubtful about the latter, the difference between fertile and unfertile shows them up more clearly. Be careful the eggs do not get chilled if tested on a cold night. If there are many eggs to test it will pay to have one of the very quick and convenient testers sold by the incubator and poultry supply houses.—New England Homestead.



Convenient Post Puller. In removing a fence, those having experience know what a slow, back-breaking job it is to pull the posts by digging around them with spade and lifting them out. For the benefit of those having such work to do—and there is more or less of it to do on every farm—I give the accompanying cut and description of a simple little device—not original with me—convenient and worthy of reproduction. One and two are pieces each 2x4 inches by 5 1/2 feet long. Three is base board one inch by 6 or 8 inches by 3 feet long, well nailed together, forming a crotch 6 inches from end for chain to pull in. Stand the jack about 3 feet from post, leaning against post at top. Hook chain around post at



The Destructive Clover Borer. The work of the clover borer has proved a serious injury to the clover crop in some parts of the country. It is most destructive in the Middle West. The grub of the borer is a dingy white insect with yellow head and is about one-eighth of an inch long. The grub eats out the interior of the main roots, causing the top to die. The injury caused in this way is often ascribed to unfavorable winters and other causes. About the only preventive measure which seems to give any promise of success is to summer fallow as soon as the hay crop has been removed. At that time the young are immature, and if deprived of food must perish, as they cannot travel from one clover root to another. If the meadow is broken up at this time and the roots wither and dry the grubs perish. Thus the spreading of the insect may be prevented and the land largely cleared of the insect. It would seem that the modern system of rotation, which includes clover for only a year or two, would be sufficient to keep the grub in subjection in localities where it has been introduced.—American Cultivator.



Automatic Gate. A shows the irons for the upper hinge. B shows the lower hinge which has double pinions, while C shows the catch driven into the post with the spring. To open and shut itself, the gate must be hung about four inches out of plumb, having the lower hinge (B) project out from the post that much further than the upper one. It shuts then just like a wagon rolling downhill. The lower hinge (B) must be eight inches from slot to slot.—Exchange.

Theory on Sap Flowing. The old theory that sap could not flow, nor top growth take place while the roots of a tree or vine are frozen, has been shown to be faulty by an interesting experiment at the Missouri station. The top of a grapevine growing by the side of a house was drawn through a hole into a warm room, and this top leaved out and made several inches of growth while the roots were tightly locked in frozen earth. The tops store up in their own branches during the fall the cellular energy for the earliest growth the following spring, while the roots are thawing out, hence the theory that early blooming can be provided by heavy mulching over the roots after a hard freeze to keep the sun's warmth from thawing the ground is fallacious. When the sun warms up the tops and the sap starts independent of wood action, the buds swell and eventually burst into bloom.

Feed Bag. In the illustration below is shown a feed bag which can be conveniently used at any point where the teamster might be. When necessary it can be suspended from a fence or the vehicle wheel, but when these are not available it can be supported directly upon the ground or suspended from the head of the animal. It is the invention of a Texas farmer, and comprises a receptacle for the feed, having a bottom

SUSPENDED FROM A FENCE. made of wood or sheet metal, slides cut from canvas or similar suitable material and a wire frame sewed into the upper rim. The receptacle will preferably be square, with four loops in the frame, one at each corner. Connected with two of the loops are rods which serve as a support, being formed in the shape of hooks, brace rods connecting the support and the loops in the front of the frame. When not in use the bag can be collapsed into a small space and carried beneath the seat of a vehicle or otherwise disposed. Straps can also be supplied for attaching over the animal's head and suspending the device as an ordinary feed bag.

Butter Color Poison. Coloring for cheese and butter used to be made from annatto, but coal tar colors are so much cheaper that probably four-fifths of the coloring matter used in both butter and cheese at the present time is made from coal tar, and consequently more or less poisonous. As in all adulterated food products the argument is advanced that the amount of poison eaten with the butter is so small as to render it perfectly harmless. In fact it is stated that the ordinary consumer of butter would not get more than an ounce of coloring matter in four years. But there is no end to argument—a good talker will make black appear white. The only safe rule is to discard everything in the production of food that has an injurious tendency.

Tuberculosis in Hogs. A good many cases of tuberculosis in hogs, we fear, can be traced to the creamery, due to the fact that the skim milk has not been heated to a sufficiently high temperature or kept at that temperature long enough to destroy the germs, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer. Ordinarily it is assumed that herds become infected through bringing other animals among them, but the question of tuberculosis infection through the skim milk from the creamery is becoming so serious that it will eventually lead to compulsory pasteurization of skim milk. Indeed, this is now required in some States, notably Minnesota, but the trouble is that the buttermakers do not heat the skim milk hot enough or keep it at that temperature long enough.

Milking Machines. At the National Dairy show in Chicago a milking machine was on exhibition in practical operation. For a great many years inventors have worked on this problem. Several times it has been reported that the difficulties have been overcome, and that a practical machine was the result. But up to the present time the old-fashioned hand manipulation has prevailed. It is to be hoped that the inventor has succeeded this time, because milking is one of the hard tasks that comes twice a day, Sundays and holidays and all. We have machinery to help out in every other branch of the business, why not in the milking stable?—Field and Fire-side.

Feeding the Hens. Peas and beans in small quantities are of great value to laying hens. They are so rich in albuminoids—egg producing material.

POST PULLER. ground and laying it over in crotch of jack, which gives an almost vertical lift.—Homer Shirley, in Michigan Farmer.

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