

FAIR BILL PASSES

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION MONEY NOW SAFE.

Majority is Large, Rising Vote Even Is Not Necessary—Conference Is Next Step—Appropriation Can be Increased but Not Reduced—Carries an Appropriation of \$475,000.

Washington, April 9.—The house of representatives, without a roll call, or even so much as a rising vote, yesterday afternoon passed the Lewis and Clark exposition bill carrying an aggregate appropriation of \$475,000. The bill was passed 38 minutes after a special rule providing for its consideration was laid before the house, thereby breaking the record of the class of legislation that always leads to protracted discussion.

The bill passed in the same form as reported by Tawney's committee on March 28. In addition to appropriating \$475,000, it authorizes the coining of 250,000 souvenir gold dollars, which virtually amounts to a total appropriation of \$725,000. In reality, congress is aiding Portland far more than appears from these figures. Chairman Tawney, speaking on this point, said:

"The \$475,000 allotted for government buildings and exhibits is equivalent, under other circumstances, to an appropriation of between \$600,000 and \$700,000 for the Portland exposition, because the government exhibit has already been assembled at St. Louis, and will only require transportation to Portland, thereby saving that city the cost of assembling a new government exhibit."

The passage of the bill removes the last doubt as to the fate of the Lewis and Clark appropriation. The bill that is finally agreed upon and signed by the president will carry at least the amount contained in the bill passed by the house, and may possibly be increased. There can be no decrease. Any change must be in the nature of a compromise between the senate and the house bills.

INSURES EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

House Makes Swayne Case a Special Order in December.

Washington, April 11.—The Swayne impeachment proceeding, which has been looked upon as the only possible check to an early adjournment, was disposed of in five minutes by the house today by the adoption of a resolution making the case a special order for December 13 next. In the meantime the judiciary committee is to take additional testimony in the case.

After disposing of a conference report on the army appropriation bill the house took up the bill extending the coastwise laws to the Philippines, and by a vote of 122 to 100 adopted a special rule to vote on this bill after a debate of two hours. This debate was exhausted, save five minutes, when the house adjourned at 5:30 p. m. An amendment to the bill postponing the operation of the law until July 1, 1906, instead of 1905 will be proposed.

The partial conference on the army appropriation bill was agreed to. Four senate amendments were still in disagreement.

COREA TO PROTECT MINES.

American and British Ministers Make Formal Requests.

Seoul, April 11.—J. N. Jordan and H. N. Allen, respectively the ministers to Korea of Great Britain and the United States, have requested the Korean government to give protection to the British and American mines in the country.

This request is a mere formality as the Japanese authorities have given assurances of the safety from local uprisings. Mr. Jordan says the Japanese have been extremely considerate toward the British mines. They have shown no desire to hamper mining operations, have promised not to make heavy levies of food upon the farmers of the surrounding country, and have agreed to facilitate the passage of specie for the payment of wages, and even to supply specie for the purpose.

Desert Land Law Wins.

Washington, April 11.—By a vote of 8 to 3 the house committee on irrigation of arid lands today defeated the bill to repeal the desert land law. Those voting against the bill were: Chairman Mondell, of Wyoming, and Representatives Terrill, Massachusetts; Dwight, New York; Marshall, North Dakota; Williamson, Oregon; Cooper, Pennsylvania; Hitchcock, Nebraska; and Bell, California. Those in favor of the repeal were Representatives Reeder, Kansas; Van Duser, Nevada, and Underwood, of Alabama.

Russians Can Soon Assume Offensive.

Berlin April 11.—The Tageblatt's war correspondent, Major Dajke, writing on a train while nearing Harbin, says: "Only six trains daily pass east on the railroad to Manchuria, and only four thence to Harbin, but they consist of as many as 38 cars. The railroad is apparently able to meet the military demands." The correspondent adds that the Russians will be ready to take the offensive about the middle of this month.

Russia Declines a Loan.

Paris, April 11.—According to private information received from St. Petersburg, the Russian government refused, at all events for the present, an offer of a loan coming from French quarters, and declined also a large number of proposals for war supplies made by foreigners.

OFFICE SECRETS OUT.

Stenographer Gives Alleged Methods of Land Buyers.

San Francisco, April 9.—Sensational testimony was given today in the hearing before United States Commissioner Heacock in the Hyde and Dimond land conspiracy case. Mrs. Belle A. Curtis, who was a stenographer for Hyde from October, 1897, to November, 1899, was the chief witness, and her evidence went to show that affidavits were manufactured by wholesale in the office; also that Hyde and John A. Benson were partners in the alleged conspiracy to defraud the government. She declared Hyde and Benson employed "dummies" to make out applications for school lands, and that the colored janitor was frequently instructed to bring in his friends to apply for school lands for their own use, and were then piloted to a neighboring notary to make affidavits. She said that assignments of these claims to Hyde and Benson were often made at the same time.

She said the plan of Hyde and Benson was to have these school lands in Oregon and California transferred to forest reserves, with the assistance of corrupt government officials. When the lands were so transferred, the assignees of the school land scrip had the privilege of exchanging their holdings for more valuable lands outside of the reservation.

Thomas McCusker, freight agent of the Southern Pacific, at Portland, Or., testified that he had secured many applications of school lands in Oregon for John H. Schneider, who was Hyde's agent. Mr. McCusker said he received pay for his services, but he did not know that he was engaged in an illegal business.

Miss Marian Doyle, who succeeded Miss Curtis as Hyde's stenographer, will testify at the next hearing.

TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Mrs. Botkin Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

San Francisco, April 9.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, accused of killing Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., by sending her poisoned candy through the mails, was tonight convicted of murder in the first degree, with the penalty fixed at life imprisonment.

The jury was charged late this afternoon, and at 4:30 o'clock retired to deliberate. Later they were taken out for dinner and upon returning asked to have some testimony read to them. At 11:15 o'clock the jury reported that an agreement had been reached.

The ominousness of the announcement was apparent in the attitude of the defendant, who buried her face in her hands and remained in that position until the foreman of the jury had finished speaking. The court inquired if a verdict had been arrived at, and the foreman handed him a slip of paper upon which was written: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Cordelia Botkin, guilty of murder in the first degree, and fix the punishment at imprisonment for life."

Mrs. Botkin looked up as the court was thanking the jurors for their close attention to the case, and presented a woe-stricken countenance to her counsel, who spoke some comforting words to her.

The court named April 16 for formal pronouncing sentence.

BELIEVES TOGO WILL BLOCK IT.

Military Expert Predicts Success of Move on Port Arthur.

London, April 8.—The naval expert of the London Times, in an extended review of the aspect of the present situation, expresses the belief that Admiral Togo will succeed eventually in attaining his object in blocking the entrance to Port Arthur harbor.

"If he does succeed," says the correspondent, "the Russian fleet cannot prevent the landing of Japanese troops in Manchuria, or anywhere else, while the Japanese fleet will be freed from the trying work of holding the harbor entrance, and will be available for service elsewhere. It can then return to its original base, and after refitting, proceed in the search for the Vladivostok fleet."

Strict Censorship Prevails.

London, April 9.—The brief dispatches from the seat of war in the Far East appearing in the London newspapers during the last few days have all been of a curiously stereotyped character, indicating that an active censorship is prevailing there, and adding nothing to the information contained in the dispatches of the Associated Press. This applies particularly to points under Japanese control, but from the Russian side also it is evident that care is being exercised to prevent news of operations leaking out.

China on Verge of Joining Japan.

New York, April 9.—Reports are said to have reached an ambassador, says a Herald dispatch from Berlin, to the effect that China is on the verge of throwing in her lot with Japan. The first defeat on land for Russia will, it is asserted, be the signal for a forward movement on the part of the Celestial empire. Japan, the correspondent adds, shows no anxiety for help, realizing that China's intervention may cause more embarrassment than profit.

Japan Glad Russians Bought It.

Berlin, April 9.—Mr. Inouye, the Japanese minister here, does not share the view that the sale of the Hamburg-American line steamship Fuerst Bismark is a breach of neutrality. "From one viewpoint," said the minister, "we are glad to see the Russians buy good ships. The Russians buy them and we capture them."

HE IS SENT TO JAIL

SENATOR BURTON, OF KANSAS, ACCEPTED A BRIBE.

Court Sentences Him to Six Months' Imprisonment and Fine of \$2,500—Case Will Be Appealed—It is Only by a Strong Effort He Suppresses His Emotion When Sentenced.

St. Louis, April 8.—Senator Burton, of Kansas, was today denied a new trial and sentenced to six months in the Iron county jail and to pay a fine of \$2,500.

Senator Burton, accompanied by his leading attorney, Judge Chester H. Krum, came into court at 12:30. A case was being tried, and Judge Adams granted a recess to take up the Burton case. Judge Adams summoned Senator Burton to stand up, and then spoke of the motions that had been filed for a new trial and for arrest of judgment. The court, after briefly reviewing the motions, overruled them both. The court then said to the defendant:

"Have you anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon you?" Trembling and evidently suppressing his emotions with a strong effort, Senator Burton stood leaning with both hands on a chair back as he said:

"Your Honor will please allow me respectfully to decline to say anything."

The courtroom was almost empty and the silence was almost oppressive as Judge Adams, in low, modulated tones, began delivering the sentence to be imposed.

At the conclusion of the sentence, Senator Burton, who had not taken his eyes from the court, and who had scarcely moved as he supported himself by the chair back, turned and sat down, with his head bowed and his eyes on the floor.

Attorney Judge Krum immediately filed a bill of exceptions in the case and offered a bond of \$10,000 which was accepted, and court took a recess until 2 o'clock to resume the previous case. Senator Burton and Judge Krum then hurriedly departed from the courtroom.

The case will now be appealed to the United States district court of appeals, the highest tribunal in the matter.

It is a coincidence that the amount of the fine \$2500 imposed upon Senator Burton is identical with the amount which according to the evidence he received from the Rialto Grain & Securities company. The Iron county jail to which Senator Burton was sentenced for six months, is located in the county seat at Ironton Mo., on the Iron Mountain railroad. The jail is a two-story brick structure and in a portion of it Sheriff Polk makes his home with his family.

According to the rule of the jail which shortens each year's sentence of a prisoner by three months for good behavior, Senator Burton's period of incarceration there may be reduced to four and one-half months.

FOR PURE FOOD.

Heyburn, of Idaho, Urges Senate to Take Some Action.

Washington, April 8.—After waiting with much patience for many days, Heyburn of Idaho today found opportunity to speak to the senate on the subject of pure food. Technically, the speech was in support of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to send to the senate the results of the investigations made by his department into adulterated foods, but in reality it was in support of the pure-food bill. Heyburn contended that a very large proportion of foods, drugs and liquors were adulterated, and many drugs were absolutely poisonous.

The greater part of the remainder of the day was devoted to Quarles' amendment for grading the salaries of rural free delivery carriers. Finally it was declared out of order. The committee amendment bearing on the salaries of carriers and regulating their service for private individuals was accepted.

The postoffice appropriation bill was still before the senate when it adjourned.

Canal Deal Soon to Be Closed.

Paris, April 8.—After a conference between Ambassador Porter and W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, the assistant attorney generals, who came from Washington to assist in the transfer of the Panama canal property, it has been arranged that the signing of the contract whereby the United States will acquire the ownership of the Panama canal shall take place at the United States embassy, which is now nominally American soil. The date of the signing is not yet fixed, but probably it will be about April 25.

Miners Will Go on Strike.

Louisville, April 8.—The conference between the delegates representing the Kentucky coal operators and miners to which John Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers of America, was a party, ended today in a disagreement, and a strike seems inevitable. The delegates were in conference nearly all day, but despite the efforts of President Mitchell to bring them together each side held to its original terms, the miners demanding the full Indianapolis scale.

Last of Russian Troops to Go Soon.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—It is stated that the manager of the Trans-Siberian railway has been personally thanked by the czar for the rapid work of transporting the Russian troops to the Far East. It is stated that within a fortnight all of the men destined for service will be on their way to Manchuria.

SURE IT IS SAFE.

Oregonians Expect 1905 Bill to Pass the House Soon.

Washington, April 7.—There is a prospect that the Lewis and Clark exposition bill will be passed by the house the latter part of the present week, after being considered under special rule. Chairman Tawney today introduced a resolution authorizing consideration of the bill at any time during the remainder of the session, and had his resolution referred to the committee on rules. There is every assurance that this committee will favorably report the resolution at its next meeting, notwithstanding the fact that three members of the committee voted against the Portland bill.

The strong showing on both roll calls establishes beyond question the fact that the bill is favored by a large majority of the members of the house, and it is believed by those in touch with the situation that the committee on rules will recognize the wish of the majority, and consent to consideration of the bill. If Tawney's resolution is reported as expected, it will be equivalent to a special rule, and will give ample opportunity for debate on the bill and permit its passage by a majority vote.

It is now regarded as certain by Oregonians here that the bill will be passed by the house and that the measure signed by the president will appropriate at least the amount carried by the house bill, namely, \$475,000.

The strength of the bill, demonstrated by the votes on Monday, testifies to the effectiveness of the efforts of friends of that measure in working up sentiment in its behalf.

PANAMA STRIKE GROWS SERIOUS.

America Warns Marines and Seamen to Take No Sides.

Washington, April 7.—The labor troubles on the Isthmus of Panama growing out of the strike of the employees of the Panama railroad company have taken a serious turn, and the facts have been reported to the state department by the United States charge at Panama. The matter was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant considerable discussion at the cabinet meeting, and the unanimous opinion was that everything should be done to avoid an entanglement of the United States with any labor controversy. But it was determined that the government would not withhold in any degree the protection of the Panama railroad, which it has assumed by treaty, and it was directed that the railroad property, rolling stock, track and terminals should be protected by forces from the United States warships at the isthmus if that became necessary.

There will, however, be no compulsion exercised against the strikers to compel them to return to work. If the railroad management can secure a sufficient force of men to operate the road they will be upheld in such an attempt. This will be done with the full consent of the Panama government, though under broad treaty provisions this is not absolutely necessary.

Secretary Moody was charged with the duty of carrying out this decision and with instructing Admirals Glass and Sigbee as to the course they shall pursue. There is ample force on the isthmus for any emergency.

BOLD DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Missouri Convicts Hold Up Guard, but Are Soon Overpowered.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 7.—Four convicts at the penitentiary today attempted to escape by holding up the guard with revolvers. They were forced to surrender, and when searched several sticks of dynamite were found in their possession.

They had succeeded in cutting their way out of their cells, and when Guard John Williams, in making his rounds, came upon them in the corridor, they called upon him to halt. Williams fled and gave the alarm, and a corps of guards responded and soon overpowered the convicts and placed them in other cells. The convicts assert that they secured the revolvers and dynamite by express, but the prison authorities believe the weapons and explosives were smuggled to them by friends.

Russia Will Appeal the Cases.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—Russia has completed arrangements through the French minister at Tokio to appeal the cases of the Russian merchantmen now before the Japanese prize courts. Three Japanese lawyers have been engaged to present the cases. Appeals will be made on various grounds. Most of the ships were taken before the actual declaration of war, several of them were captured on the high seas, having left port before the outbreak of hostilities, while others were in neutral ports.

Kouropatkin Has a Surprise.

Paris, April 7.—A St. Petersburg dispatch declares General Kouropatkin has been notified by the commander of the Cossack division that the Russian cavalry will not be heard of again for some time, and when it is again brought to notice, it will be through an exploit that will both please and astonish Russians. Another St. Petersburg dispatch states that the Russians have sunk a large number of mines and torpedoes at the mouth of the Yalu.

Battleship Virginia Slides into Action.

Newport News, Va., April 7.—With bands playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" and 30,000 people cheering Godspeed, the battleship Virginia was launched today at the yards of the Newport News shipbuilding company. Miss Milday Gay Montague, daughter of Governor Montague, was sponsor.

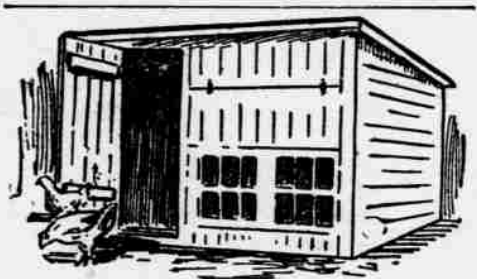
FARMS AND FARMERS



CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

The illustration will show that even piano boxes may be utilized for a poultry house where only a limited number of fowls or chicks are to be accommodated; or with a number of houses thus built, it may be possible to furnish comfortable quarters for the usual number of birds kept on an average farm. U. R. Fishel of Indiana tells Poultry News of his twenty colony house constructed of piano boxes. He says:

"We take two upright piano boxes and four pieces of timber 2x4 and 10 feet long; we take the piano boxes apart—keeping the fronts, backs, ends and bottoms all together. We place three of the 2x4s on the ground and lay on these 2x4s, nailing them solid, making the bottom of the house (some will have to be sawed off of the 2x4s). The four ends of the two boxes will make the entire back of the house,



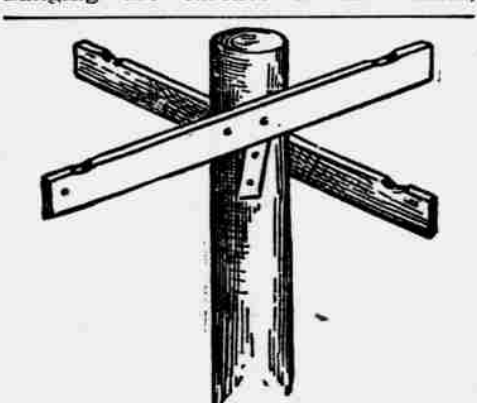
A CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

while the fronts will make each end of the house and the remaining lumber will be used in the front of the house. The three remaining pieces of 2x4 are used as rafters to nail roofing to. New ship lap lumber will have to be bought for the roof, after which the same is covered with Neponset Red Rope roofing paper. Two pairs of 5-inch strap hinges, one hasp and a piece of 1-inch netting to cover opening of door above window and one pane of 8x10 light sash completes your building, making a poultry house 8x10 feet, all complete, for the low price of \$7. If you can do the carpenter work yourself the house will not cost you over \$6. This house will accommodate fifty growing chicks, or fifteen to twenty capons, and the claim is made that no bird kept in it and properly taken care of, ever had its comb frozen in the coldest weather. One great advantage of such a small house is that it can be placed on runners or on a mud sleigh and moved wherever it may be wanted on the farm. It is useful as a general purpose fowl house, for hens with chicks, etc.

Helps for Butchering Time.

There is more or less work in the killing of small animals during the winter on many farms, and always the annual butchering; although it is getting to be quite the fashion in the more thickly settled portions of the country to sell the hogs in the fall and buy the meat back from the town butcher at double price during the winter. Where there is more or less butchering to be done one should have for ready use a large boiler of some kind so that a quantity of water may be heated at one time; tools such as knives, saws and other things used should be kept in proper shape and everything be in readiness so that the hard and disagreeable work may be over with as soon as possible.

The illustration shows a rack for hanging the carcass of an animal,



FOR THE FARM BUTCHER.

which should be on every farm where butchering is done. It needs but little description. A post eight or ten inches through and five or six feet high is set firmly in the ground, and cross-pieces, two inches or more thick and eight feet long spiked to the pole, in the positions shown, so that they will project three feet on either side. They are notched near the ends as shown and braced underneath. These racks will save one much strength, for when the hogs are hung on them they are easily cut.

No Sale.

The story is being told again of a Kansas farmer who decided to sell his property and listed it with a real estate agent, who wrote a very good description of the place. When the agent read it over to the farmer for his approval the old man said: "Read that again." After the second reading the farmer sat for several minutes in a thoughtful mood, then said: "I don't believe I want to sell. I have been looking for that kind of a place all my life, and it never occurred to me that I had it until you described it to me. No, I don't want to sell out."—Kansas City Star.

Turkeys in Cold Storage 12 Years.

Poultry and eggs as old as eight to ten years are being sold for consumption by the packers of Chicago. The statement is made by Alderman Wend-

ling, who for years was a butcher in the stock yards, "I have known," he says, "of turkeys being kept in cold storage for twelve years and chickens for eight or ten years. Chickens and turkeys hatched the year of the World's Fair are yet in cold storage in the yards. Eggs of the vintages 1896 and 1897 are also there."

Value of Dual Purpose Cow.

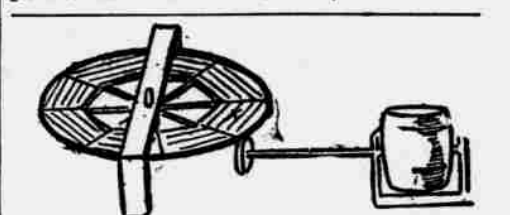
If a man has no use for the calf, or has use for the calf and none for the milk he has no use for the dual purpose cow.

In the former case he needs the Jersey or Ayrshire, in the latter Polled Angus or Hereford. Here we need the calves to condense feed and thus help get it to market by condensing the freight on it. A dual purpose cow is one that with a paying quantity of milk and a calf that will about top the market when fed out. It is not possible to get the best dairy qualities and best beef qualities in the same hide, but it is possible to get more money out of a dual purpose cow than can be done with a special purpose cow, i. e., milk or beef.

There is no breed of dual purpose cattle, but there is a type of dual purpose cows common to all breeds. The Herefords and Polled Angus breeds have a few dual purpose cows, but the Short Horns have a larger number than any other breed. Whenever beef-bred cows have been milked for some time they are on dual purpose qualities. The Short Horns, originally a beef breed, have been used as milkers for years, and this is why there are more dual purpose cows in this breed than other breeds. If starting a herd of dual purpose dairy cows, I would buy yearling heifers and use a bull from dual purpose stock. When these heifers have their first calves they would feed strong, and would then get rid of those that fattened and keep those that increased in flow of milk, but must not forget that to produce milk, a cow should be fed a balanced ration.

Homemade Tread Power.

A light tread power for churning, turning grindstone, etc., is made by mounting a disk wheel nearly horizontally, the axle being inclined so one portion will be higher than the other. The dog, sheep or calf used for motive power is tied at one side, headed to-



TREAD POWER AND CHURN.

ward the higher part. As the animal walks, the wheel turns because of the animal's weight, and communicates motion to the pulley or small friction wheel beneath. There are no belts, no cogs. The weight of the animal bears the part of the large inclined wheel upon the smaller wheel beneath and causes it to revolve.

A discarded wagon wheel might be used as the framework of the large wheel, nailing boards on the upper surface for the animal to walk on, or a frame is easily made, and if somewhat larger than a wagon wheel—say 6 feet or 7 feet in diameter—the circle will be larger and the animal will find the walking more direct. The under wheel may be 6 or 8 inches in diameter. The power is increased by giving the large wheel more pitch, and diminished by setting it more nearly level. —E. C. Bennett, in St. Louis Republic.

How Many Seed to a Pound?

Number of farm seeds in a pound varies greatly with even the leading farm crops. Red top 603,000, red canary grass 600,000, smooth-stalked meadow grass 2,400,000, rough-stalked meadow grass, 3,000,000, sheep's fescue, 680,000, various-leaved fescue 400,000, creeping fescue 600, awnless brome grass 137,000, perennial ryegrass 336,900, Italian ryegrass 285,000, orchard grass 579,500, meadow fescue 318,200, meadow oat grass 159,000, yellow oat grass 2,045,000, velvet grass 1,304,000, timothy, 1,170,500, meadow foxtail 907,000, vernal grass 924,000, crested dog's tail 1,127,000, alsike clover 707,000, sainfoin 22,500, red clover 279,000, white clover 740,000, common kidney vetch 154,000, alfalfa or lucern 209,500, trefoil 328,000, bird's foot trefoil 375,000, official goat's rue 62,000.

Horse Notes to Remember.

A horse that is well trained is worth half a dozen that are but half broken and are therefore unsafe and undesirable.

Teams that have been partially idle for some time should come into work again gradually, and their shoulders should be washed and bathed in salt and water.

Never buy a horse with a narrow or shallow chest, or whose forelegs are very close together. He has not sufficient room for a set of strong lungs, and will not be long winded.

In the treatment of distemper an English veterinary advises the beneficial effect of biniodine of mercury as an antiseptic. Its good effects are due more to its absorption than to its blistering action, as it is the most powerful of all antiseptics (microbe killers). It was used successfully in scores of cases as a blister applied to the swelling under the jaws. Distemper is an infectious disease which usually confers subsequent immunity on the patient.