

# DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

Thursday, December 21.

The senate was in session but a little more than an hour today. Of this time only about a half hour was legislative in character.

The credentials of Gearin, of Oregon, were presented and the senator sworn in.

The bill extending for one year the time allowed for building the Council City & Solomon River railroad in Alaska was passed.

Adjournment was taken until January 4.

There was but a ten-minute session of the house today, when the holiday adjournment until January 4 was taken. Two speeches, one attacking and the other defending the cotton crop estimates of the government, were to have been made, but permission was granted to print these speeches in the Record.

Wednesday, December 20.

The senate adopted a motion recalling its confirmation of canal commissioners. It is understood that the object of the move is to permit a protest against Chairman Shonts holding a position on the commission and the presidency of the Clover Leaf railroad at the same time.

The only notable feature of the open session today was a brief discussion on the question of railroad legislation by Foraker and Culberson.

The house continued to "shoot clay pigeons" today, as one member remarked, and debate on several topics continued for five hours. The general debate which has been in progress for several days ended with today's session, and tomorrow the session will be brief.

The house agreed on the conference report on the Panama canal appropriation bill.

Just before adjournment a bill was passed extending until 1909 the time in which the 50 miles of railroad from Council City to Solomon, Alaska, may be completed.

Payne gave notice that the Philippine tariff bill will be called up for consideration January 4.

Needham, of California, introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. He said the treaty had resulted in serious loss of revenue, as the Cubans buy extensively in the United States, and does not give Americans an opportunity to get anything in return for the reductions in tariff on Cuban products.

Tuesday, December 19.

The senate today accepted the Panama canal emergency appropriation bill as originally passed by the house.

Heyburn made a new move in his fight on forest reserves by introducing a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture for a statement of receipts and expenditures made by the forest service, also the amount of school land included in forest reservations.

Fulton introduced a bill to relieve bona fide settlers on Northern Pacific lands where such settlements were made subsequent to January 1, 1898.

A large list of appointments were confirmed.

Senator Dolliver introduced his rate bill today. It authorizes the commission to fix and enforce a maximum and reasonable rate, to go into effect 30 days after notice. The commission also provides for seven members.

The house continued debating the insurance question today. The day was passed without legislation and ended with an amusing debate on the question of the appointment of a janitor at \$60 per month to the reception room on the minority side of the chamber. In the end the janitor was not appointed.

The house committee on ways and means favorably reported Payne's bill admitting all Philippine products into the United States free, excepting sugar and tobacco, which are to pay 25 per cent of the Dingley rate until 1909, when they are also to go on the free list.

Monday, December 18.

The canal emergency appropriation bill was received in the house from the senate. Discussion of this was followed by another debate on insurance matters. The house disagreed to the amendments to the canal bill and sent it to conference.

Hale and Teller were named as the senate conferees on the canal bill. The senate in the afternoon took up

Preachers on Canal Payroll.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Senator Lodge today presented to the senate, in amplification of his denial made on Friday of the charge that women had been taken to the Isthmus of Panama under the authority of the canal commission and distributed among laborers for immoral purposes, a letter from Secretary Taft and all of the correspondence that has been on this subject. The secretary denies this and says that already there are several preachers of different creeds on the isthmus in the pay of the commission.

May Compensate Idaho.

Washington, Dec. 20.—As a result of a conference with Governor Gooding, the president and Gifford Pinchott will probably advocate the passage of a bill permitting Idaho to relinquish to the government all school sections embraced in forest reserves and select in lieu a compact tract of equal area. In case the state wishes for timber land, Mr. Gooding asks that it may take a slice of the best timber out of some forest reserve.

the house ship subsidy bill, which makes it the unfinished business before that body.

A joint resolution was adopted providing for adjournment from December 21 to January 4.

Dolliver has a new rate bill which he will introduce soon as a substitute for all measures now pending.

Committee Places Filled.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Northwestern senators were assigned committees today. Miles, in addition to the chairmanship of coast and insular survey, goes on interoceanic canals, pensions, territories, Canadian relations and examination of the civil service. Heyburn, in addition to his old committees, goes on immigration and public buildings. There are several minority places vacant, from which assignments will be made for Gearin. They are forest reservations, pensions, industrial expositions, national banks and claims.

Oppose the Joint Bill.

Prescott, Ariz., Dec. 20.—At the close of the annual banquet of the Northern Arizona Bar association, a strong resolution was unanimously adopted declaring its unalterable opposition to the joint statehood bill and instructing the secretary to forward a copy, with the signature of each member attached, to Speaker Cannon, Delegate Mark Smith and Congressmen Hamilton, Tawney, and Adams, and Senators Foraker, Flint and Perkins. Strong speeches denouncing the bill were made.

Charter for Alaska Cable.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Senator Fulton today introduced a bill authorizing the North American Telegraph & Cable company, incorporated in the state of Washington, to construct telegraphic cables from the coast of Washington to Alaska, the Aleutian island, Siberia, Manchuria, China, Japan and the Philippines and requiring the operation of the cable within five years. Among the directors of the company are prominent Northwestern men.

Abandon Malheur Project.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Secretary Hitchcock today called on the Reclamation service to show why the Malheur irrigation project should not be abandoned. It is believed that this is a preliminary step to be followed by the withdrawal of engineers from that country, leaving Malheur county to private enterprise.

Take Duty Off Ship Material.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Representative Williams, of Mississippi, today introduced a bill to place on the free list beams, angle-irons, rivets, shaftings, propellers, castings and other material imported for use in construction of American ships.

No Interest in Black Sand.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The house today refused to consider a resolution to ask the secretary of the interior the results of experiments in ascertaining the mineral value of black sand.

NEW BUILDINGS IN RUINS.

Two Great Railway Terminals on the Hudson River Burned.

New York, Dec. 22.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, which a few months ago suffered the loss of its Hoboken terminal buildings by fire, sustained a still heavier loss today, when the new ferry terminals of steel frame and supposedly fireproof construction, at the foot of West Twenty-third street, Manhattan, were burned to the ground. Workmen were putting the finishing touches on the building when the fire started, shortly before the noon hour.

The flames quickly communicated to the new ferry house of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which, with the Lackawanna terminals, was considered the finest ferry building in the East, and this structure also was almost totally destroyed.

Japan Will Pay Off Bonds.

New York, Dec. 22.—S. Uchida, consul general of Japan in New York, received today a cablegram from the Department of Finance at Tokio to the effect that \$50,000,000 of the fourth exchequer bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest, will be paid off as follows: \$20,000,000 in March, \$20,000,000 in April, and \$10,000,000 in May, 1906.

Warships Prevent Riots.

London, Dec. 22.—According to official advices received here today from Shanghai, it is believed that the situation, while most unsatisfactory, can be controlled by the warships already there. The only danger is that dissatisfaction may spread to the interior. It is thought that it will not be necessary to send troops, as the Chinese government is taking precautions to prevent an uprising. The foreign office has disapproved the action of the British assessor in confining Chinese women prisoners in a foreign jail.

Million Dollars for Dowry.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—A granddaughter of Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, was born this morning at San Mateo, the parents being Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clark, the mother having been Miss Celia Tobin, of this city. When informed of the birth of the baby, Senator Clark announced that he would immediately give the little girl a dowry of \$1,000,000, following the example set by himself at the birth of his first grandchild.

## GENERAL STRIKE.

Russian Leaders Openly Defy Government by Manifesto.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 20.—A call for a general political strike throughout Russia, to begin Thursday at noon, was issued tonight. The call is approved by the Union of Unions, the Union of Peasants, the General Railway union and the Council of Workmen of St. Petersburg and Moscow. A response received from the railroad men of Moscow is unanimous for a strike.

The leaders have declared their ability to stop every train in Russia. The strike order reaches every member of the unions signing it liable to arrest and punishment under the new strike law, and Minister of the Interior Durnovo attempted to telegraph orders to Moscow to arrest members of the Railway union and of the workmen's council, but the dispatches were held up by the railroad telegraphers.

The members of the St. Petersburg Council of Workmen had been notified by the General Railway union and the Moscow Council of Workmen that in principle they were ready for a strike, but that they hesitated on practical grounds. The St. Petersburg leaders, however, felt that their prestige would suffer severely unless they could answer the government's determined offensive with a counter stroke, while many who were committed to full revolution secretly decided that the ground would be swept from under their feet should the government promulgate a law granting universal suffrage.

WITTE ONLY TITULAR RULER.

Governor Whom He Removed Gets Higher Office.

Boston, Dec. 20.—A communication to Russian revolutionist branches in Boston has been received by mail from Russia. It is issued by authority of the League of Leagues, and in part reads as follows:

Our suspicion of an inner and secret government superseding that of Count Witte has been confirmed. A case has just happened that proved the truth of our assertions. The governor of Odessa, Meidgard, who organized massacres in that city and province, was dismissed by Witte for the hand he took in the work; he has now been appointed governor of Nijni Novgorod. Count Witte, on being asked how he could give a new and even greater and higher appointment to such a notorious villain, replied that the appointment was made not only without his consent, but even without his knowledge.

The communication relates that in several of the provinces the czar's manifesto of emancipation was withheld by order of the secret government. Had the manifesto been made public, the letter says, wholesale massacres would have been prevented.

WRECKERS DRAW SPIKES.

Smash in Kansas Causes Two Deaths and Two Fatal Injuries.

Reading, Kan., Dec. 20.—Santa Fe train No. 17, west bound, was wrecked at Badger creek, five miles west of Reading, at 3 o'clock this morning. One express car turned over and caught fire. Express Messenger E. E. Derrick, of Kansas City, was killed outright, and Engineer Henry Davis, of Topeka, was so badly injured that he died soon after being taken out of the wreck. Two other express messengers were probably fatally injured. Two passengers in the smoker were slightly injured.

It is believed the train was ditched by wreckers. The spikes securing one rail had been removed. Three other passenger trains, including Superintendent Fox's special, had passed over the same tracks a short time before No. 17 was wrecked.

Walls Fall on Them.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—One fireman was killed and several employees may have lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the enamel sign factory of the Charles M. Schonk company, 7 to 15 Park street, tonight. Until the ruins of the building have been searched, it will not be positively known whether any of the employees were killed, either in the explosion which started the fire or by the falling of the walls and floors which followed soon afterward. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at \$250,000.

More Rioting in Shanghai.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The State department was informed by cable from Shanghai today that there had been some further disturbances there and a few casualties. The naval forces which were landed from the warships and the volunteer guard of various nationalities, however, control the situation. The Chinese authorities are also endeavoring to suppress the disturbances and at the hour of report the city was quiet.

Only Guns Prevent Bloodshed.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 20.—A big loyalist demonstration had been planned for today, and was abandoned at the request of the prefect of police, who believed that it might provoke bloodshed. Batteries of machine guns are stationed at several points of vantage throughout the city, and infantry and Cossacks are everywhere. A specially heavy guard is stationed in the neighborhood of the Jewish market.

Cuba Will Kill Off Mosquitoes.

Havana, Dec. 20.—President Palma has authorized an additional expenditure of \$200,000 for sanitary purposes in Havana. Although yellow fever is disappearing, the extermination of mosquitoes will be continued. One new case of yellow fever was reported today.

## REVOLT HAS WON ALONG BALTIC

Rebels in Control and Troops Cooped Up in Cities.

Insurgent Arms Numbers 100,000 Well Armed Men and is Continually Increasing—Revolted Region Has Established Government—Finland Continues to Arm.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 21.—The war in the Baltic provinces has spread throughout Lithuania. The insurgent army is believed to number 100,000, and it is constantly increasing. Women and children are participating in the hostile movement against the government forces. Thirty thousand troops are either in retreat or are cooped up in the cities, where they lack provisions and must either surrender or be annihilated by the insurgents. Russian officials and some German barons have been imprisoned. A committee of Livonians and Jews is administering the affairs of the revolted region. It controls the railroads and telegraph lines, permitting private messages to pass over the latter, but refusing all government communications.

The mediaeval castles in these provinces have been turned into fortresses, some of which are held by their owners against the insurgents, while others are in the possession of the latter. Guerrilla warfare is in progress at many points. Except for a few beleaguered garrisons, the czar's rule is gone.

Agrarian riots in the southern portions of the empire are increasing. The landowners are fleeing to the towns, leaving their property to the mercy of the rioters. Revolutionists are reported to hold Kharhoff and Sevastopol. In the latter city the soldiers demand the release of the imprisoned sailors who were concerned in the recent mutinies. Finland continues to arm.

HOODOO OF KANSAS SENATORS Beginning in 1861, the Office Has Been Full of Trouble.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 21.—"The fatal succession" is the name Kansas has given to the senatorship of which Joseph Ralph Burton, the latest incumbent, is under conviction of grafting. A dark hued bird of evil omen seems to watch over those who take the seat first occupied by James H. Lane.

The hoodoo started at the outset. In 1861, when Kansas was admitted as a state and chose two senators, they tossed a coin to see which should get the short or four-year term. It went to Lane.

He served his term, was re-elected, and committed suicide. E. C. Ross, appointed to succeed him, failed to heed the demand of Kansas for the impeachment of President Johnson. Ross' vote saved the president, but Ross was defeated for re-election, cast aside, and now lives a humble life.

Alexander Caldwell took the place, held it two years, and resigned, it is said, to avoid fighting charges.

Robert Crozier was appointed and ousted as soon as the legislature met.

James M. Harvey was elected and defeated for re-nomination.

Preston P. Plumb was then chosen, was re-elected twice, and died a tragic death within a year after starting his third term.

B. W. Perkins could hold the job after appointment only until the legislature convened.

John Matrin, his successor, held the place two years and dropped out of sight.

Lucien Baker served his full term of six years, but was forced to withdraw from the race for re-election.

Joseph Ralph Burton succeeded him, and before half his term was served was under jail sentence.

The line of Kansas senators who succeeded Pomeroy, chosen simultaneously with Lane, has numbered but five, and included the brilliant Ingalls and the highly esteemed W. A. Harris.

Dynamite Kills Three.

New York Dec. 21.—Three men were blown to pieces seven others were more or less seriously hurt and the occupants of fashionable hotels and residences in the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street were startled today by an explosion of dynamite in an excavation for the new Alton building. Fragments of the bodies of the dead were scattered over an area of hundreds of feet. The explosion was caused by a workman striking a heavy charge of dynamite which had defied all efforts to explode it at the proper time.

Germany Apologizes to Brazil.

Berlin Dec. 21.—The German government has directed its minister Petropolis to express to the Brazilian government its regret that the officers and men of the cruiser Panther sent ashore at Itajahy to obtain unobtrusively facts concerning a supposed deserter from the Panther overstepped the proper forms. Germany also affirms that Steinhof, the man who is said to have been maltreated was not taken on board the Panther, nor had he been near the vessel.

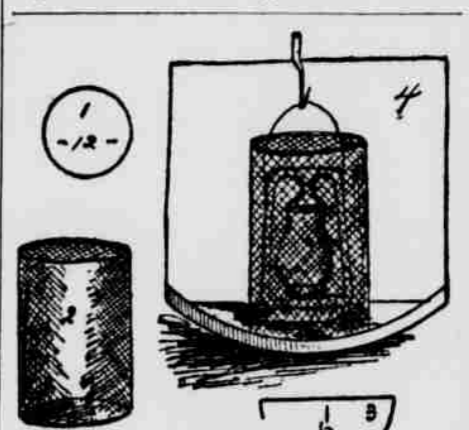
Killed by Robbers in Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 21.—Two men named Rutherford and McMurray, both from Philadelphia, were killed last night by highwaymen on a ranch at Diaz, a small settlement in Chihuahua, Mexico. A man named Finstad, of Los Angeles, and another known as "Shorty" were wounded.



The Barn Lantern.

Lanterns are undoubtedly the safest things to use in the barn, and if they are hung properly and protected as indicated here there will be little or no danger from fire. Take a piece of inch board and from it cut a circle twelve inches in diameter; then buy a piece of galvanized wire netting fifteen inches wide and four feet long, then a piece of bright new tin eighteen inches square, a hook with a flat end, so it can be screwed to the wall. Then build a shelf fifteen inches wide and twenty inches long. Nail the shelf in a convenient location in the barn, then on the wall back of the shelf nail the piece of tin which acts as a reflector as well as protects the wall.



GOOD BARN LANTERN.

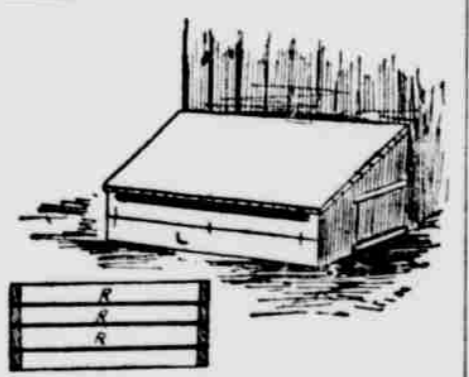
piece of board, lacing the ends of the wire together with stout twine. Set this on the shelf and slip the lantern inside of it, hanging the bale of the lantern on the hook. The wire cylinder protects the lantern yet does not shut off much light, and by having the hook curved there will be little danger of the lantern falling, even under quite a hard blow. The illustration shows all of the details for constructing this arrangement.—Indianapolis News.

Buying Mixed Feeds.

Why any feeder of farm stock should buy mixed grains is more than one can understand, unless he is too lazy to do the mixing himself. Time was when screenings were just what was claimed for them, the smaller grains which dropped through the sieves when screening was done for the first grade of grains. Now screenings are quite likely to be the sweepings from the mill floors and contain anything from nails to tobacco quids. Any of the grains used for feeding stock of any kind can be bought without mixture and one can tell by examination if they be reasonably pure. They cost some more than the mixed feeds, to be sure, but they are cheaper in the end, for less has to be fed. Of all the bad mixed feeds the ground feeds are the worst, for it is practically impossible to know what is in the mixture, that is, for the ordinary observer to ascertain. In feeding poultry it has been demonstrated time and again that it pays to pay 25 per cent more for the grains by themselves than to feed the mixtures bought in that form.

Finishing Off Coops.

One of the economics in the poultry business is to have coops which may be used for any desired purpose without making it necessary to in any way subdivide the main poultry house. Coops for sick fowls, coops for the roosters, coops for the broody hen and coops to finish off the birds which are to go to market later. One of the best designs for the latter purpose can be built on the sunny side of the barn or



A COOP ANNEX.

the poultry house proper, thus saving the expense for lumber. This coop is three feet in width, and any length desired, but figured so that the lumber will not cut to waste.

Make the frame of rough lumber, using any odds and ends one may have around the place; cover roof and sides and ends with tarred paper. For ventilation, a six-inch space is left the entire length of the house at the lower end and this is covered with wire netting. For further ventilation holes are bored in one end at the high side near the top. At the lower part of the house under the ventilating space the boards are arranged so that the one nearest the ground is hinged to the one above it for ease in cleaning the coop. The door in one end is made of any size desired, although the smaller the better, twenty inches square being a good size.—Exchange.

Poultry Notes.

It is pretty hard to feed the hen too much if the food is of the right sort. Improper feeding does more harm than excessive feeding.

Have you tried the dry feeding system, now practiced by most of the well known poultrymen of the country?

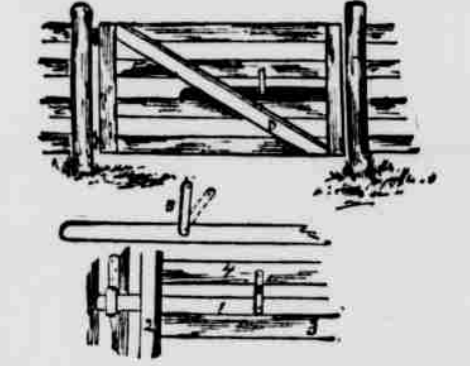
Eggs are the basis of the poultry industry. Egg farming is the most profitable branch of poultry culture. But in order to get eggs we have to keep hens as a sort of necessary incubator.

For Barb Wire Cuts.

When a horse has been injured on wire the first thing to do is stop the flow of blood; this may as a rule be done by bandaging it up tight. It may also frequently be best to apply powdered alum or common saleratus, both of which will generally be found effective. In a few hours, considerable swelling will set in; this should be reduced either by applying cold water frequently, or, what is really better, applying pure kerosene oil, not only to the wound, but also to the swollen parts. No bandage should be kept on where kerosene is used, as it will then cause the hair to fall off temporarily, and as soon as it is safe to do so, the sore should be carefully washed with soft water and castile soap. This ought to be repeated daily until the sore heals. One of the best healing medicines for horses that I have ever used can be put up at any drug store, as follows: One-half pint of alcohol; one-half pint of spirits of turpentine; 1 ounce of pure glycerine; mix all together in a large bottle and shake well before using. Apply only with a feather at morning and night. The sore should never be bandaged. By daily washing it will in this way heal up very rapidly. I can personally testify to the effectiveness of this simple remedy, as we have made use of it in numerous cases, with the best results, where every other remedy we tried failed to heal up the sore on the horse.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Practical Gate Fastener.

A swing gate is somewhat of a nuisance, unless it is arranged with a fastener that will act as desired. The idea illustrated is a simple one, as will be seen. Take a strip of one by four material and cut it of convenient length, as shown at figure 1. It must, however, be long enough to extend beyond the cross bar D and the upright piece at Figure 2, both of which pieces are double—that is, one on either side of the gate. Two iron pieces (b) are bolted to the boards 1 and 4, as shown. The fastener works in this manner: To unfasten, pull the board 1 to the left, which raises the end opposite 1 on account of the placing of b, and when



SWING GATE FASTENER.

released drops toward 1 and finally rests on the board marked 3. A close study of the illustration will show how simple the plan is, and how readily it may be put in operation on any swing-gate, provided always the gate is properly hung and works smoothly.—Indianapolis News.

Cut Bone and Animal Food.

Just the day the fowls are brought into the house and confined to the run of a small yard they begin to pine for animal food which they had in abundance on the range. It is this lack that is at the bottom of the egg falling off rather than any other cause, as will be discovered, if one will take the trouble to look into the matter. It must be understood, however, that animal food does not mean anything in the shape of meat one can get. There are plenty of meat scrapes on the market that are good enough for fertilizer, but decidedly not of value for feeding poultry. If one can arrange with the local butcher to supply what meat is wanted for the fowls he will have no trouble provided he buys meat that is not tainted and does not lay in a supply too large. Green bone answers the same purpose to some extent, but it is hard to grind and must be ground fresh to be of value. With a small supply of animal food, green bone and green food of some kind one ought to have a good production of eggs throughout the winter, following any plan of feeding that has a reasonable amount of variety.

Seed Potatoes.

Every one knows that when seed potatoes are allowed to sprout and the sprouts are broken off, as they often are when the potatoes are kept in a dark cellar, the tuber is perceptibly weakened, the yield lessened and the ripening retarded. The best way to keep seed potatoes is in cold storage. It is important that the temperature should never fall below 35 degrees, nor should it rise much above 40 degrees. In a press circular sent out by the Ohio station it is advised that the seed potatoes should be shoveled over frequently, as this prevents sprouting to a certain extent where cold storage is not available. Planters are reminded, however, that under certain conditions this sprouting process may be used to advance the early ripening of the crop. If the tubers are placed stem end down in single layers in shallow trays in a slight and moderately warm room, they will send out short, stubby green sprouts, which will remain in that condition for weeks, and if the potatoes are then planted without breaking the sprouts, they will start immediately.