

ALL-DAY BATTLE RAGES IN MEXICO

Federals Try in Vain to Dislodge Insurrectos.

Soldiers Shivering in Cold and Rebels May Surrender Rather Than Freeze.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 20.—Fighting between the insurrecto forces and the federal troops is reported to the southeast of Casas Grande, Chihuahua, where the Mormon colonies are located. The fighting is reported to have been in progress all day, although the number of dead and wounded cannot be ascertained, owing to the fact that the Mexican Northwest telegraph line is out of commission, having been cut by the insurrectos.

Four hundred federal troops, of the garrison of 600 in Casas Grande, were sent out to dislodge the insurrectos, who are thought to be under the leadership of Colonel Blanco. Blanco is known to be in the vicinity of Casas Grande. As these are the only federal troops of any consequence in the state of Chihuahua, outside of Navarro's command, now operating east of Juarez, it is thought that Blanco intends to annihilate them before joining the main forces under the leadership of Madero, at Guadalupe.

Federal troops have been sent into the Ojo mountains near Cananea, to drive out the insurrectos who are thought to be operating there.

The scouts returned to the mining camp with the reports that they saw a large body of these rebels in the Ojo mountains, and it is feared that they are planning an attack on Cananea while the federals are guarding the border. The cold in the mountains is extreme, and the rebels are expected to come in and surrender rather than perish in the snow storms which have been raging there for a week.

One unconfirmed report from Cananea states that insurrectos fired on the advance guard of the federals and were strongly entrenched in the mountain fastnesses, ready to repulse any effort to dislodge them. The guards in the streets and at the public buildings in Cananea are still maintained.

At Mexicali, General Leyva and Simon Berthold, his second in command, organized a police force here today and then admitted they were preparing to move on Ensenada. The start will be made tonight. They said that when they departed they would leave a garrison fully capable of defending the town against any number of federals.

WIVES WILL BE IMPORTED.

German Girls Sought for Big Bend Country Bachelors.

Spokane, Wash.—The bachelors of the Big Bend country will have their choice of imported wives in a few weeks, when Eugene Beck, a farmer of the big wheat district, one of their members, returns from Luxembourg, Germany, where he has gone for a supply of eligible girls. Housewives for the foreign farmers in that part of the state are in demand, and Mr. Beck volunteered to return to the fatherland and bring back a party of flaxen-haired German girls. Mr. Beck told of his errand in the Spokane office Saturday, when he contracted for passage on the American for Luxembourg. He paid for his ticket from a great roll of bills, the smallest of which was \$50. He has booked passage from New York for March 2 and will return in several weeks.

Exiled Nuns Coming Here.

New York, Feb. 19.—Six nuns driven out of Portugal by the republican government which dethroned King Manuel arrived here today on route to Baker, Oregon. They are of the Irish Dominican order and have been invited to Oregon by the bishop of that diocese to aid the Capuchin mission and to found a convent. Mother Mary Catherine Roth, who is in charge of the party, told of the nuns' escape to England, following the edict which expelled them from Portugal on Jan. 15.

Ensenada Panic Stricken.

San Diego.—Private telegrams received here from Ensenada state that Governor, accompanied by four men, left there Sunday morning. The steamer San Diego, which arrived from Ensenada today, reports that panic continues in that city. Thirty refugees were brought here by the steamer. The captain has received orders to take the vessel back to Ensenada at once.

Three New Ships Planned.

Eureka, Cal.—Within a few days this city will be the shipbuilding industry, when the Bendixen yards lay down the keel for one of three steam schooners of from 750,000 to 1,000,000 feet capacity of lumber. All will enter the lumber-carrying trade on the coast. One is for the McCormick Company, one for the Freeman Lumber Company, and one for the Hammond Lumber Company. The contract on each vessel calls for completion within six months of laying the keel.

Turkestan Is Objective.

London.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says a rumor is current that a whole army corps of 35,000 is preparing to reconquer Kuldja, a district of Chinese Turkestan.

HOW THE GANDER GOT EVEN

Pug Dog Stopped Tormenting the Geese After He Received a Good Thrashing.

It would appear from the testimony of a ranchman in the northwest that a goose is no fool, and still less a gander. Indeed, it is claimed the particular gander herein referred to possessed a real sense of humor, and evinced a predilection for practical jokes.

The ranchman had a little dog, Harry, very round and fat, very annoying to the geese, and, unfortunately, quite near-sighted. He used to be called to his supper about the time the geese were called to theirs. He had to go through a gate to get his supper, while the geese took theirs on the outside. Now the gander, a most observant bird, was not loath in noticing the fact of Harry's appearance simultaneously with his own, and at once proceeded to utilize that discovery. He arranged his females on two lines on each side of the gate and leading thereon. Not dreaming of anything untoward, the trustful Harry trotted briskly between the lines, and there made an awful error.

The first goose nipped him as only a goose can, and then the opposite goose, and so on alternately. The unhappy dog ran the gantlet, howling with anguish until he finally got through the gate. Then the geese gave utterance to divers shrieks of demoniac laughter, long and loud. Three times did the wretched Harry fall a victim to the wiles of his enemy, till finally he would stop short, raise one paw, regard his tormentors sadly, and then run around to the other side of the enclosure, where a friendly hole in the fence gave him entrance.

In time Harry was succeeded by a pug who thought his chief duty in life was to rush upon the geese unexpectedly and drive them from their supper. He was a great success till his fate overtook him. One afternoon he tackled the gander and seized him by the tail.

The gander immediately made for the pond, half-running and half-flying, but with such speed that the astonished pug did not dare to let go. The feathers were strong, and the dog performed most of the transit in the air. When the pond was reached the gander, with undiminished speed, reached the middle, where the pug got a chance to let go and struck out for the shore. The gander was behind him, and before he reached land he was the recipient of the most scientific and colossal thrashing an offending creature ever endured. A sad little dog reached the shore, where he sat down and lifted up his voice and wept. After that he thought it not to his interest to meddle with the geese.

School for Amateur Hunters.

The skill acquired by the would-be huntsman in shooting at a still target is of no value to him when he is in the field after wild game. The conditions are altogether different. The sudden appearance and disappearance of a rabbit or the startling rise of a quail offers a new sensation to a man who has been used to shooting at a range target. One requires slow, deliberate and careful action, while the other necessitates instantaneous judgment and action. In order to acquaint the amateur huntsman with these conditions a French gunsmith has established a hunters' school of target practice, where the targets consist of various representations of small animals and birds, which have a variety of movements closely imitating those of the living counterparts of the fields. All the possible contingencies of the field experience are duplicated, so that after one has gone through the practice in this school he is quite well prepared for what he will encounter in a bona fide hunt.

Birds With Peculiar Eyes.

The eyes of certain birds, such as owls, eagles and crows, are provided with an organ which, says the Scientific American, French naturalists, as the result of experiments, propose to call the "parasol." It is attached to the retina at a point where the optic nerve enters. It consists of a thin, black, opaque membrane which, when folded, forms a narrow line lying in the optical axis, and not interfering with vision; when open it covers the retina and protects it from any strong light thrown into the eye. It is said that when a cock appears, to be hypnotized by a strong light the fact is that the bird has simply protected its retina with the "parasol," and when an eagle "looks at the sun," it does not see it, but merely protects his eyes with both visible light and ultra-violet radiation.

An elderly gentleman, who knew something of law, lived in an Irish village where no lawyers had ever penetrated, and was in the habit of making the wills of his neighbors. At an early hour one morning he was aroused from his slumber by a knocking at his door, and, putting his head out of the window, he asked who was there. "It's me, your honor—Paddy Flaherty. I could not get a wink of sleep, thinking of the will I have made." "What's the matter with the will?" asked the lawyer. "Matter, indeed!" replied Pat. "Shure, I've not left myself a three-legged stool to sit upon."

And the Grounds.

Lady Customer.—Do you keep coffee in the bean? New Clerk.—Upstairs, madam; this is the second floor.—Princeton Tiger.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, Feb. 21.—Fearful of business disturbance if an extra session of congress is called, agents of the money kings are bringing the greatest possible pressure to bear on President Taft to induce him to forego his declared purpose, no matter what the action of congress on reciprocity and his other pet projects.

"Let us have a rest," is the plea to the president. "We don't want an extra session. It will keep business in a turmoil, because the Democrats are apt to start anything when they take hold of the reins of government. We want a tariff rest until December, anyway."

No indication as yet has been given as to how President Taft regards the plea of "big business," but it is known that every resource of the interests is being brought into play to induce him to allow the legislators to go quietly home, even if his reciprocity program is not endorsed.

Following a conference this afternoon with President Taft, Senator Carter, of Montana, announced that the Canadian reciprocity agreement would be ratified before the senate adjourned. As Idaho is lined up solidly against the measure, Senator Heyburn is expected to lead the opposition when the bill is brought up in the senate for final action.

Representative Gaines, of West Virginia, today endeavored to force the ways and means committee to consider a reciprocity measure which provides for absolute free trade between Canada and the United States for a period of 20 years. The bill requires both countries to adopt the same customs duties upon products of other countries. The committee adjourned, leaving the measure pending.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Adopting the gag rule suspending debate, by a vote of 173 to 42, the house today put an end to the filibuster that has tied up business since Friday and provided for expediting business until the end of the session. When the house met it was technically February 17.

It will now require a two-thirds vote to pass the pending measures, and this gives the balance of power to the Democrats. Only under that condition would they compromise. Under the compromise plan it is possible by a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules at any time and with only 40 minutes' debate pass any bill.

As a result of the rule adopted, the Democrats are able to absolutely kill any bill. It will be impossible to amend the appropriation bills on the floor, but the Democrats can force committee amendments by refusing to permit consideration.

By a two-thirds vote the house considered the war claims bill and passed it. The District of Columbia bill then was sent back to conference. The Indian appropriation bill because it carried a senate amendment appropriating \$300,000 for the Colville Indians, in the state of Washington, for lands seized by the government, of which \$100,000 was for Ex-Senator Martin Butler, of North Carolina, as attorney fees.

That there will be no vote on the reciprocity bill at this session of congress is the belief of many senators. The agreement can easily be kept from a final roll call by amendments, under which debate is unlimited. It is said this method will be adopted to prevent a vote. Meanwhile pressure is being brought to bear upon President Taft to head off an extra session, which, it is declared, would have a bad effect on business.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Slowly the McCall bill, to place in effect the reciprocity agreement with Canada, moves through the channels of the senate and tonight its friends are facing the last prospect of getting a vote. With the unprecedented crush of business in the senate and the few days remaining before adjournment on March 4, a special session seemed today to be inevitable.

The bill came to the senate from the house a few days ago, and the finance committee, to which it was referred today, arranged a program that will produce a report in the latter part of next week. After that there will be five days in which the senate can attend to reciprocity and a mass of other important bills.

In 21th month of the session and the second session of the house of representatives during the Sixty-first congress, less than 50 republicans, led by Representative "Jim" Mann of Illinois, in an apparently useless, time-wasting filibuster tonight threatened to wreck President Taft's reciprocity plan and force an extra session of congress.

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Taft Signs Fair Resolution.

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Taft today signed the resolution awarding the Panama Pacific exposition in 1915 to San Francisco. In the presence of the California commissioners still here, members of congress, and others, he placed his signature on two copies of the measure, using a pen made from California gold. A photograph of the president signing the documents and the group gathered about him was taken.

of appropriation bills—totally untouched or not yet assembled. Practically everyone here admits that an extra session will be called. The opponents of the reciprocity agreement seem determined not to yield, and the president is so far committed to his demands that if the agreement is not voted on at this session he will be unable to avoid convening an extra session.

To date, only the lumber, fish and coastwise shipping interests of the coast have been heard from, and each opposes the agreement strenuously.

Expenditure of the anticipated surplus in paying service pensions to veterans, or, failing that, the issue of bonds for the purpose was advocated in the senate today by Curtis of Kansas and Scott of West Virginia.

The senate voted, 49 to 35, to take up the Suloway bill granting service pensions.

Washington, Feb. 17.—With only 11 legislative days remaining, the house of representatives was held at a standstill today by a filibuster planned and conducted by Mann of Illinois.

It was private calendar day under the rules and the business in order was the consideration of the omnibus war claims bill, which already had been passed by the senate. The bill largely affects southern claimants and the democrats, with the assistance of many republicans, endeavored to pass it.

At times the majority in favor of the bill was as high as 140, but Mann was opposed to the bill and by dilatory tactics succeeded in preventing action, although the house was in session from 10 A. M. until 9:25 o'clock tonight.

The house yesterday by a vote of 52 to 13 refused to increase the salary of the president's secretary to \$10,000 a year. Representative Hainey of Illinois "roasted" presidential secretaries in general for preventing congressmen from seeing the chief executive.

Vague charges of corruption in the election and adoption of the constitution of New Mexico were made here this afternoon before the house committee on territories. The charges were made by former Senator Henry Blair of Missouri, representing the anti-constitutional interests of New Mexico; Mrs. Margaret Ellis of the W. C. T. U., and S. E. Nicholson, representing the Anti-Saloon league.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Macon of Arkansas, speaking in general debate on the naval appropriation bill in the house tonight, made an attack on Captain Robert E. Peary, denouncing him as a faker and declaring that he "should be driven from the naval service."

The bitter words used by Macon called out a quick reply from Peary's friends. Moore of Pennsylvania, after vainly attempting to interrupt Macon, finally got the floor in his own right. He characterized Macon's speech as "unjust, outrageous and offensive." He said there was always some performance by men of genius and courage. He referred to Captain Hobson's exploit on the Merrimack and to Dewey's victory at Manila Bay.

"Heroes like these," said Moore, "have not the time to stop and deal with every dog that barks at their heels."

Representative Bennett, of New York, one of the republicans who voted against Canadian reciprocity, today introduced in the house a resolution requesting the president to enter into negotiations with the British Government looking to the annexation of Canada by the United States. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

In speaking of the resolution, Bennett insisted that he was serious and sincere. He declared that to his mind annexation was the logical result to be looked forward to following reciprocity.

Washington, Feb. 15.—For the purpose of declaring himself still a "stand-patter," Speaker Cannon today took the floor in the house and declared he was and always will be against reciprocity. He said the record on the final passage of the McCall bill did not show his vote, and he wished to make it clear that he opposed the bill from start to finish.

Arizona Must Wait Again.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Statehood for Arizona is impossible at this session of congress for two reasons: First, because the returns of the election held February 9 cannot be canvassed and certified under the law in time to reach Washington for action by congress; and second, because congress is opposed to the constitution as drawn. Such is the view here expressed by Delegate Ralph Chamberlain that territory and today reiterated.

ISLAND DAIRY BRED CATTLE

Fall to Show Superiority Over American Breeds—Records at Fall Show Excellence.

We notice a systematic effort on the part of importers of cattle from the island of Jersey and Guernsey to unduly magnify the excellency of island bred cows and sires. The average reader will be led to think that American bred cattle of these breeds are inferior to the island stock, when, in reality, none of the island bred cows of either breed have made such records at the fall as have their American bred sisters.

It is about time that it was clearly understood that so far as the island breeders are concerned, the real performance has been made for them by American breeders. Milk and butter records, not show ring talk, is what sells the story of excellence, says Island's Dairyman. On that score the American breeders have reason to be proud of their work.

The island breeders have been very indifferent about keeping well authenticated records at the fall, and the system of advanced registry is practically unknown among them. But one imported Guernsey bull has yet made a distinguished record in advanced registry as against the best of our home bred bulls.

We are not so familiar with the Jersey records, but we do not believe the American breeders of these cattle have yet any reason to give way before the prestige of the island type. Facts, well proved facts in performance, not fads, should hold our attention in dairy cattle breeding. The importing business is all well enough, but we have no special need yet to go abroad for the very best specimens of the Jersey or Guernsey breeds.

Holstein breeders long ago observed that their American bred cattle did not need any infusion of imported blood to enhance their value to the dairy farmer and in this respect, as in some others, have exhibited commendable wisdom.

POINTS IN FARM BUILDINGS

Matter Should Be Considered From Money-Making Standpoint Rather Than Fine Appearance.

(By R. M. ROBERTS.)

It always gives me great satisfaction to see the big red barns that dot the country everywhere, but the more I study the question of farm buildings the more I am coming to believe that we would better devote more attention to sanitation and practical utility and less to large showy houses and barns. A large showy barn looks nice but we should consider the matter from a money-making standpoint rather than from the fine appearance of the building.

I would take time and study and plan and then build in such a convenient and substantial manner that you will have no regrets afterward. The cost of a good building is forgotten long before the quality.

A good convenient building has a value on the farm that is difficult to estimate in dollars and cents but to build large showy buildings and keep them in repair creates additional annual expense that few farmers can afford to keep up.

"I am often asked if it will pay to borrow money to build new barns and silos. I would say yes for the man who has the money and ability to turn them to practical use, but unless a man is an excellent farmer and has the ready money to build according to his ideals, I would advise him to go slow and build only such buildings as he finds necessary to conduct his farming operations in an economical manner.

Tuberculosis in Horses.

From the thirty-fifth annual report of the Ontario Agriculture college this is taken: An interesting case of tuberculosis in horses came to our notice. During September we received a piece of peritoneum which we later learned was from a horse, and stained preparations, from which gave the characteristic reaction for the organism of tuberculosis. Arrangements were made with the owner to apply the tuberculin test to the remainder of his horses with the result that three out of eight tested gave typical reactions for tuberculosis.

Two cows in the same stable also reacted to the test at the same time. The particular interest attached to these cases lies in the fact that tuberculosis in horses is considered very rare. So far as we have been able to determine from the literature available it is not common.

Janimee Linn's Death.

For nearly three years, Rome, for her seven hills. Then she began to decline. Her husband, who was a physician, tried to cure her, but she died on Feb. 17. She was 65 years old. Her death was due to a long illness. She was a devoted wife and mother. Her death was a great loss to her family.

MESSAGE FROM VENUS

J. S. ASTRONOMER CLAIMS TO HAVE ACCOMPLISHED FEAT.

Head of Naval Observatory at Mars Island Declares the Star is Inhabited by Intelligent Beings.

San Francisco, Cal.—Prof. Thomas Jefferson See, the famous astronomer who is now in charge of the United States naval observatory at Mars Island, has established communication with the planet Venus, according to information obtained here. Further, that he has received a message from Venus.

It is claimed by Professor See that not only is Venus inhabited but that he inhabitants are of a high order of intelligence, capable of reasoning and of receiving and responding to communications from the earth and other astral bodies.

Just what the nature of the message Professor See received from Venus he declines at this time to make known. He is reserving that detail for the official report he is preparing to make of his remarkable discovery.

That Professor See is not a visionary and that his statements can be accepted with credence may be attested by his career. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri, class of '88. After his graduation he matriculated at the University of Berlin, where he received a doctor degree. He was for three years in charge of the Yerkes observatory at the University of Chicago.

While in Germany Professor See startled astronomers by his discovery of the so-called "double stars." After leaving Germany Professor See entered the service of the United States, becoming attached to the naval observatory service. He now holds the highest rank in that service, bearing the title of captain.

Professor See says that he has now feels quite certain that he has established his remarkable theory showing the evolution of the stellar system, which, if true, as Professor See believes, knocks into a cocked hat nearly all of the reasoning on cosmical evolution that has been accepted since the time of LaPlace. Professor See claims this theory has been vitiated by a false premise to the effect that the planet had been detached from the sun by acceleration of rotation, when the matter of this globe was originally expanded into a nebula filling their orbits, and rotating under conditions of hydrostatic pressure and that the satellites have been detached from the planets in the same way.

All this reasoning Professor See claims, on the shedding of planets and satellites under the supposed influence of the accelerated rotation of the relatively large central bodies which govern their motion, is now invalidated. He says it is also demonstrated in more ways than one, but especially by means of the important criterion proposed by Laplace, in 1801, and hereafter, which is generally overlooked, that the planet and satellites could never have been detached by rotation with the existing momenta of momentum, and must, therefore have been captured and built up in a resisting medium revolving as a whirling vortex and essentially devoid of hydrostatic pressure.

In this way, and in this way only, can these small bodies have been formed, and their orbits reduced in size and transformed into such singular circularity, according to Professor See.

FARMER GOES ON A RAMPAGE

While Angry at His Wife He Kills Dog, Shoots Horse and Fires House and Barn.

Danville, Ill.—Newton S. Melton, one of the wealthiest farmers in Vermilion county, is in jail here on charge of arson and attempting to murder his wife. The offenses were committed after a trip to Danville, Illinois which he sold some hogs to a packing house.

Returning home he accused his wife of hiding the animals. She denied the charge and Melton, with a shotgun, drove her into an upstairs room. She barricaded herself and Melton fired through the door. He then ran into the yard, killed a dog and shot the ear of the family driving horse.

Melton then set fire to a new \$5,000 barn, an old barn and fired the family dwelling in three places. The shooting and firing attracted a crowd of farmers, who, armed themselves, to that they finally overpowered him. He was taken to the Danville jail.

Boots \$3 Violin to \$200.

Alma, Mich.—A \$3 violin can be transformed into a \$200 one by George Foster, a Jewett of this city. He discovered a chemical process for aging the wood while repairing a violin for a friend which removed all sap and dried it in a special oven. A chestnut tree, which was a \$200 instrument, was pronounced as good as his violin.

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