

EXECUTIVE SESSION

SENATE BEGINS CONSIDERATION OF THE CANAL TREATY.

Lodge Explained the Difference Between the Old Canal Treaty and the New One—A Change of Wording Gives the United States the Right to Fortify and Control the Canal in Time of War.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The open session of the senate yesterday was devoted to routine business, such as the presentation of bills, petitions and memorials. The senate then went into executive session on motion of Lodge, who has charge of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and adjourned at 1:55 o'clock. After going into executive session, Senator Hear presented the report of the committee on judiciary, recommending the confirmation of Attorney General Knox. The senate then, before taking up the Isthmian canal treaty, proceeded to pass upon other nominations, of which there are an exceptionally large number before the senate.

After a number of nominations had been confirmed Senator Lodge called up the canal treaty and made a brief statement regarding that convention. The senate then adjourned in order to give the Democratic members of the committee an opportunity to hold a meeting.

Lodge contended that the new treaty does away with all the objectionable features of the last convention, and enumerated the particulars in which the revised agreement conforms to the action of the senate in the last congress, when the old treaty was before it. He analyzed the new treaty from beginning to end, showing that in specific terms it abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, which, he said, had stood constantly in the way of the construction of an isthmian canal. The abrogation of this treaty, he contended, was a most important achievement, and he did not believe that the United States should or would lose an opportunity to make a seizure that occasion.

Senator Lodge also called attention to the omission in paragraph 1 of article 3 of the words "in time of war as in time of peace." He said that in the old treaty the paragraph read "that the canal shall be free and open in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality," etc. He urged that the omission of this phrase had the effect practically of leaving the United States to do with the canal in time of war according to its own pleasure. He also referred to the fact that rule 7 in the treaty of the powers regulating the control of the Suez canal, which had been embodied in the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty, had been omitted from the revised draft.

He quoted from this rule, which provided that "no fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent," etc. This, he said, was a material concession to the United States, and was quite sufficient to meet the objections made against the agreement, that the United States would have no power to protect its property. It practically left the United States free to fortify the canal in case it should be considered desirable to do so, and was in line with the omission of the restriction keeping the canal open in time of war.

THE BRITISH COAL TRADE.

Falling Off of Exports Causes a Good Deal of Apprehension.

New York, Dec. 11.—The situation in the British coal trade is causing a great deal of apprehension on the part of the owners and merchants, and there is a resumption of the outcry against the export tax which formed so prominent a feature of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's last budget, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Coal exports have decreased by 158,000 tons during the first 10 months of the present year, and the average number of days worked by the colliers has generally fallen off, while in most of the principal districts the supply is in excess of the demand. The iron industry, which usually accounts for 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons a year, has greatly reduced its consumption, owing to the reduction in the number of furnaces in blast.

Cruiser May Go to Panama.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia has come down from the Mare Island navy yard, where she has been undergoing repairs, and is now awaiting orders. It is expected that she will go to Panama. The army transport Hancock is scheduled to sail for Manila on the 16th, with 1,100 soldiers of the Twenty-seventh infantry. The Sheridan will be in readiness to sail at the same time. She is to carry 1,700 soldiers and passengers.

Arid Land Bill.

Washington, Dec. 12.—A conference of the senators and representatives interested in legislation for the irrigation of arid lands has determined to make the Hanborough-Newland bill the basis of action, and this measure is being perfected for united support. It provides that the proceeds of the sale of arid lands shall be set aside as a fund for arid lands reclamation and irrigation.

INDIAN WAR VETERAN BILL.

Pension Measure Which Has Been Introduced by Senator Mitchell.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator Mitchell's Indian war veteran bill, recently introduced, reads as follows: "That the provisions, limitations and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 and 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war,' approved July 27, 1892, be and the same are hereby extended, from the date of the passage of this act, to the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, and also the volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States who served for 30 days in the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1817 to 1818; the Evere river Indian war of Illinois, of 1827; the Sac and Fox Indian war of 1831; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836 and 1837; the Cayuse Indian war of 1847 and 1848 on the Pacific coast; the Florida war with the Seminole Indians from 1842 to 1858, inclusive; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849 to 1856; the California Indian disturbances of 1851 and 1852; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1853, inclusive; and the Oregon and Washington territory Indian wars of 1851 to 1856, inclusive; and also to include the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men, provided that such widows have not remarried, and provided further, that where there is no record of enlistment or muster into the service, in any of the wars mentioned in this act, the record of pay by the United States shall be accepted as full and satisfactory proof of such enlistment and service."

STILL HAVE RATE TROUBLES.

Violent Disturbance in the Rocky Mountain Region—All Lines Closed.

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 12.—Every railroad doing business in Utah, according to the Herald, is engaged in a rate war, the slashing being principally on west bound traffic, for which there is a wild scramble, regardless of rates. The Rio Grande road and the Missouri Pacific, comprising the western part of the Gould system, are said to have been active in starting the fight. The Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific, says the Herald, held wolf aloof on Chicago and Missouri river west-bound business until yesterday, when shippers over that system were informed that they would be "taken care of," no matter what might come up.

With the Union Pacific in the fray, all the roads are now mixed up in it, and westbound business from the Atlantic seaboard is being moved in many instances at 50 per cent of the regular tariff rates. Business from Chicago and Missouri river was taken yesterday at 30 to 35 per cent reduction on the regular tariff.

The trouble originated, according to the Herald, about a month ago, when the Mallory and Morgan steamship lines became engaged in active competition on shipments from New York via New Orleans and Galveston to points in the Rocky mountain territory.

DOLE DENIES REPORT.

Hawaiian Governor Has No Thought of Resigning—Foreign Physicians Excluded.

Honolulu, Dec. 3, via San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Governor Dole has given another statement in an interview that he had no thought of resigning.

The board of health has adopted a rule requiring that all examinations of physicians who apply for licenses to practice here shall be in the English language hereafter. The rule may exclude many Japanese and other foreign physicians.

The steamer Tampico, of the new line between Honolulu and Seattle, arrived here today from the Sound port, after a stormy trip. She was 16 days covering the distance, owing to the fearful storms encountered. During one of the gales her forecastle rail was carried away.

The transport Roccerana arrived here on November 27 from Portland, en route to Manila. She took on coal and left December 3, continuing on her journey.

The battleship Wisconsin is in port here, having arrived from Pago Pago on December 1. She will take 1,000 tons of coal and leave in about a week for Acapulco, Mexico.

Molten Metal Exploded.

Sharon, Pa., Dec. 12.—An explosion that shook the earth for miles around, shattered windows in hundreds of houses at South Sharon, moved adjacent buildings from their foundations, and caused the injury of nine men, two perhaps fatally, occurred at the Sharon Steel Company's plant today. The explosion occurred in the casting department of the pig mill. The metal was being poured from the ladle into the casting machine when it came in contact with some water, causing the explosion.

Kitchener's Weekly Report.

London, Dec. 12.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, reports that the result of last week's work is that 21 Boers killed, 17 wounded, 352 made prisoners, 33 surrendered. By quantities of supplies captured. In advancing the line of blockhouses in the eastern part of the Transvaal, the eastern part is now able, for the Lord Kitchener is now able, for the first time, to carry out systematic and continuous patrol of that section.

A CARNEGIE OFFER

WILL GIVE \$10,000,000 FOR A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

President Roosevelt Will Send His Letter to Congress in a Special Message—Does Not Ask the Government to appropriate a Dollar—Leading Educators of the Country Endorse the Plan.

Washington, Dec. 11.—President Roosevelt has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie in which the latter offers to make a donation of \$10,000,000 to the United States. The letter will be referred to congress by the president in a special message.

Mr. Carnegie's gift is for the purpose of establishing in Washington a university for higher education. As far as his idea has been developed, it proposed a gift after the manner of the bequest of James Smithson, the Englishman, who gave \$1,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of what is now known as the Smithsonian institute. Smithson desired the institute founded by him to be a factor in the diffusion of scientific knowledge. Mr. Carnegie proposed that the university which he is to endow shall be the greatest institution in the world for the development of higher education. He has consulted President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University; President Hadley, of Yale; President Eliot, of Harvard; ex-President White of Cornell, and all the leading educators in the country. They heartily endorse his plans.

The proposed university will not interfere in the least with the educational institutions already established, but will supplement them, for, according to the present plan, its doors will be open only to those who desire to take up a post graduate course. Mr. Carnegie also wants the new university to take the lead in original researches, so that the United States can eventually stand side by side with Germany, if not excel that nation, in scientific development.

Mr. Carnegie's plan does not propose a national university in the sense that an appropriation will be asked or needed. The government is simply to be the trustee of the magnificent endowment, just as it administers the fund bequeathed by Smithson. It is probable that a board of regents will be appointed, as in the case of the Smithsonian institution, or it may be that the government will be represented upon the board of directors, which, it is contemplated, shall consist of men of national reputation.

Mr. Carnegie has kept the proposed endowment a secret until he could definitely arrange the plan and scope of the new university. Even yet, all these details have not been arranged, so that little more than the outline of the gift can be published. It is known, however, that he does not propose to ask from Congress a single foot of land.

JUMPED A SWITCH.

Wrecking of a Passenger Train on the Central of Georgia.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 11.—The Central Georgia passenger train from Savannah, after crossing the river entering Macon at about 4 o'clock this morning with 100 passengers jumped a switch on a big embankment. The engine and tender parted from the train. The baggage and express cars were thrown into a culvert and burned. The second class coach was thrown on its side and burned. The first class passenger coach fell over the embankment. The Atlanta sleeper, filled with passengers, caught fire and was destroyed. Two coaches were saved.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDED.

Accident Happened on a Trestle at Salem—Nobody Was Injured.

Salem, Or., Dec. 10.—A head-on collision between the southbound extra freight train and the regular northbound freight, No. 226, occurred at 4:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon, within 200 yards of the passenger depot in this city. The engine of the extra freight was badly disabled. None of either train crew was injured. The scene of the accident was on the trestle across a branch of Mill creek, about 400 yards distant from Saturday's fatal wreck. The trestle is on a curve, bordered by a high board fence, where an approaching train is not visible 100 yards ahead.

Strong Appeal for Death List.

New York, Dec. 11.—Liberal newspapers are appealing to Mr. Broderick to publish the October figures of the mortality in the concentration camps in South Africa, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. There has never been such delay in announcing the previous monthly reports, and it is feared that owing to the heavy rainfalls which have been reported, the death rate among children cannot have decreased to any appreciable extent.

Canal Route Leased.

Managua, Dec. 11.—Dr. Ferdinand Sanjez, Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, and William L. Merry, United States minister to Nicaragua, signed a treaty today by which Nicaragua agrees to lease a section of Nicaraguan territory six miles wide, which includes the route of the Nicaragua canal, to the United States perpetually.

PNEUMATIC DYNAMITE GUN.

Satisfactory Test of a New Weapon at Hilton Head S. C.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 11.—The test of the new pneumatic gun at Hilton Head, S. C., yesterday, under the auspices of a board of army officers, is believed to have been satisfactory. Major Ira McNutt, of the ordnance department, was chief officer of the board. The gun is at the entrance to Port Royal harbor, which it commands. It was shown that the gun has a range of 6,000 yards. Eight projectiles loaded with explosive gelatine were fired. Six of them exploded upon impact and threw volumes of water into the air. Two were fired with time fuses. If they exploded, it was at such a depth under water that no disturbance was discernible. The explosive charges ranged from 50 to 200 pounds of nitrogelatin. Five dummies were fired to test the speed. The government required that they should be discharged in 20 minutes. The time taken to fire them was 10 1/2 minutes. Forty dummies of 1,180 pounds each were then fired as an endurance test. There was no hitch.

FORGED JAPANESE BONDS.

Charge Against a Traveler Arrested in Minneapolis—Will Contest the Case.

Minneapolis, Dec. 11.—Acting on telegraphic instructions sent from Washington by Attorney General Knox, United States Marshal Grimshaw today arrested Francis C. Mayer, charged with having committed forgery in Japan. The arrest was made upon the Great Northern overland train as it pulled into Minneapolis union station. Mayer was accompanied by his wife, his two children and a Japanese servant. Mayer said that he had been in the newspaper business at Yokohama for a number of years. The charge against him is that he forged signatures on debenture bonds, but the exact nature of the crime or the amount of money involved is not known. He quitte Yokohama November 19, sailing upon the Japanese Shinano Maru. Ever since then the authorities have been on the lookout for him. In some manner he managed to evade the officers at Seattle.

MINERS ON A STRIKE.

Disagreement Between the Management and the Men.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 11.—A special from Nanaimo says that the mines at Alexandra, owned by the Dunsmuirs, were closed down today because of a disagreement between the management and the men. The unions of miners at Nanaimo, Alexandra and Extension formed a general federation on Saturday. These mines are not all owned by the same company, and it was stated that, while the Dunsmuir interests were willing that all the men in their mines should federate, consent was lacking to an association between Dunsmuir miners and those employed by other companies. It is announced that negotiations are now in progress between the management and the men looking to the reopening of the Alexandra mines. The lockout at Alexandra affects 600 men. The Extension mines, under the same ownership, employ a larger number.

MISS STONE HEARD FROM.

American Officers Will Dispatch Agents to Deal With the Bandits.

Sofia, Dec. 11.—According to information received from Salonica, Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme Tsilka, her companion, are concealed in the vicinity of Rilo, about five miles south of Dubnitza, in Bulgarian territory. The news was brought by a Macedonian, who left there December 1, and who furnished precise information regarding the hiding place and the names of the agents supplying food for the brigands and their captives.

It is understood that the information is considered reliable enough to justify the American officers in Turkey to dispatch agents to treat with the bandits, and application has already been made to the Turkish government for the free passage of the emissaries across the Turkish frontier, which is vigorously guarded by troops at every hundred yards.

Officers Fight With Robbers.

Lead, S. D., Dec. 11.—The store of Edward Wood, at Galena, S. D., was robbed of some merchandise and \$40 in money last night, and Sheriff Doten, of Deadwood, and Deputy Patrick Paterson, of this city, pursued the robbers, came up to them and a fight ensued. One of the robbers was killed, and the driver, who escaped, was wounded. The third was captured. Neither of the officers was hurt.

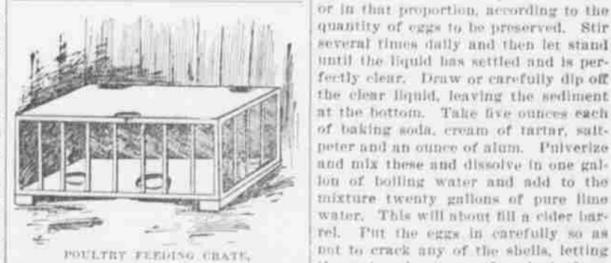
Kearsarge Joins the Squadron.

New York, Dec. 11.—The United States first class battleship Kearsarge left port today to join the North Atlantic squadron. It is thought that she will proceed directly to Havana, where the other vessels of the squadron are due to arrive on the 17th. At the request of General Wood, the squadron will remain in Havana for Christmas.



Feeding and Watering Fowls. Where there is a scratching shed connected with the poultry-house, all of the feeding should be done there. If, however, this valuable addition can not be had, and the feeding and watering must be done in the roosting room, some provision should be made so that the food will be neither wasted or soiled by the fowls. The Indianapolis News. Crates are inexpensive, and are readily constructed of light material. The slats should be of smooth lumber and placed so that the fowls can get their heads in and out without difficulty. They should be open in front and on both sides, if placed against the walls of the house, or, if set in the open space, they should be open on both sides and both ends. Each crate should have a solid floor of boards and a hinged top, so that the pans of food and water may be placed in position with little trouble, and the crates be readily cleaned. If the house is so small that

Preserving Eggs. Numerous methods of preserving eggs are in use, says Field and Farm. The idea of all of them is to keep out the air so that oxygen decay may be arrested for a considerable length of time, especially if the eggs are perfectly fresh at the start and are kept in a cool, dark place. The standard method most used by speculators and dealers is to put eggs in lime water. The process is as follows, this recipe having been widely sold at \$5 under pledge of secrecy. Take two gallons of water, twelve pounds of unslaked lime and four pounds of salt, or in that proportion, according to the quantity of eggs to be preserved. Stir several times daily and then let stand until the liquid has settled and is perfectly clear. Draw or carefully dip off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom. Take five ounces each of baking soda, cream of tartar, salt-peter and an ounce of alum. Pulverize and mix these and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water and add to the mixture twenty gallons of pure lime water. This will about fill a elder barrel. Put the eggs in carefully so as not to crack any of the shells, letting the water always stand an inch above the eggs, which can be done by placing a barrel head a little smaller upon them and weighting it. This amount of liquid will preserve 150 dozen eggs. It is not necessary to wait to get a full barrel or smaller package of eggs, but can be put in at any time if fresh. The same liquid should be used only once.



POULTRY FEEDING CRATE. These crates can not be a fixture in it, they may be placed in position at feeding time and removed later.

Filing Sugar Beets. It is the custom in some localities to haul sugar beets to the factory if possible when harvested, and if it is not possible to do this they are gathered and placed in long ricks or piles on the surface of the ground. The base of these ricks or piles is from 3 to 3 1/2 feet, with a height of 3 to 4 feet, tapering toward the top. Along each side of these ricks several furrows are run with a stirring plow in order to loosen the dirt. The ricks are then completely covered with this dirt by the aid of shovels. This covering is put on to the depth of about 6 inches, occasionally air spaces or ventilators being left on the tops of the ricks, which are usually made by the use of tiling or small elongated wooden boxes or simply straw, the purpose being to prevent fermentation.

Storing the beets in this way is called siloing, and the ricks or piles are called silos. In case severe cold weather comes on, these silos are covered with straw manure, straw or something of that sort, and then an additional amount is thrown on the straw covering. In this way it has been found that the beets will keep in very good condition until the last of January if necessary.

Using Lime Intelligently. The testimony on the part of farmers to use lime without much regard to the condition of the soil is wrong. Where the soil is plainly acid in character as shown by tests with blue litmus paper the use of lime, in quantities sufficient to reduce the acidity of the soil, is advocated, but its continued use year after year is not in the line of progressive agriculture unless the crops are such as to demand lime in greater or less quantities during the season. Of course, this can only be known by actual tests, for while in one soil currants, barley, oats, onions and other plants, which are benefited by the application of lime in a general way, will respond freely to the lime treatment, in other soils they would not be benefited, but might be injured. The blue litmus paper test referred to consists in placing a small piece of blue litmus paper, obtainable at any drug store, in a crack in the soil made by the blade of a spade and leaving it there for twenty-four hours; if the soil is acid and needs lime the paper will turn red. This should be the general guide in the use of lime on farms where a miscellaneous lot of crops are grown.—Indianapolis News.

Weights for Harn Use. Frequently the farmer wishes to feed a given weight of this, that or the other stuff and has no scales at hand to weigh it. If he has a quart measure handy, he can use it to measure out the required weight. The quart weight of various feeds is as follows:

Cottonseed meal, 1.5 pounds; linseed meal, old process, 1.1 pounds; gluten meal, 1.7 pounds; gluten feed, 1.2 pounds; wheat bran, coarse, .5 pound; wheat middlings, coarse, .8 pound, and fine, 1.1 pounds; mixed wheat feed, .6 pound; cornmeal, 1.5 pounds; oats, 1.2 pounds; rye bran, .6 pound; H. O. dairy feed, .7 pound, and Victor corn feed, .7 pound per quart. These weights are worked out by the Connecticut experiment station. With these equivalents at hand the feedman may know where he is at when he desires to feed by weight.

Caustic Among Fowls. In nine cases out of ten where sows kill and eat their young the trouble is due entirely to improper feeding, and it will be generally found that such sows are fed on a corn diet almost exclusively. The brood sow needs protein be-

fore and while she is nursing the pigs. During the period when the brood sow is on the range she should have an abundance of green food and in some variety, rape especially being good for her. The grain foods should be bran, peas, oats, and little or no corn, and when confined she should have plenty of clover hay to take the place of the green food of the summer. Aside from the danger of the sow eating the young, the corn diet is too heavy, nearly always exciting a feverish condition bad for both the sow and the pigs.—Exchange.

Choosing Milkers. What effect does a change of milkers have on the yield of cows? This depends both on the cows and on the milkers. A comparison of the daily average of nine cows was recently made in the Kansas Agricultural College; the average yield both before and after a change of milkers showed that there was practically no difference. In both cases only one out of the three regular milkers was changed. At election time last November all the regular milkers were absent from three to seven milkings, and the regular routine of work was of course more broken up than if only one milker had changed. The total yield for the herd was considerably less for this period, and the yield in individual cases dropped nearly one-half in seven milkings. The more nervous the cows the more they were affected. A continual change of milkers would mean more or less irregularity in the manner of handling the herd, and is not advisable. Again, good milkers are scarce, and the change is likely to produce a poorer for the better hand.

For Freecy Bulls. Herewith is produced an illustration of a device copied from a sketch presented in a leading agricultural paper in Australia. The device is thus described: "A block of wood is screwed on to each horn and a wire stretched from block to block and also to the nose ring, as shown. So long as there is no pressure on the wires between the ring and the horns the nose ring is simply held upward without any discomfort to the animal. Should the bull rush any other animal or attempt to get through any fence the pressure pulls the nose ring upward, causing considerable pain. It requires very few experiences to teach the animal that any misbehavior on his part is attended by suffering to himself. One prominent breeder says even the fiercest of bulls is quickly tamed by his device.

Dairy Gleanings. Those people who consider milking irksome will never make good dairy-men.

It is not always the man with the biggest herd of cows who clears the most money from his dairy. Gilt-edged butter is more to be desired on the average customer's plate than any delicacy of the season. The dairy woman who churns before "sun up" in the morning often makes firm-grained butter without the use of ice. The reason some farmers never extract the latent gold in dairy cows is that they persist in looking to the graze and corn fields for it. It is a parody on cleanliness to try to strain fifth out of milk when it might have been obtained by the exercise of the most ordinary precautions. Despite all of the laws to the contrary, skinned cheese is yet sold for "full cream," and oleomargarine for real butter. Where is the remedy? While it pays to raise good hogs in conjunction with the dairy, it never has or never will pay the manufacturer to keep the swine quartered near a cheese factory or creamery.—Exchange.