

DID NOT FARE WELL

ASSIGNMENT OF SENATORS FROM PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

Should Have More and Better Appointments, Yet They Have Little or No Complaint to Make—Senator Mitchell Will Push the Isthmian Canal Bill—Senator Foster Remains Chairman of Insular Committee.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Senators from the Pacific Northwest did not fare as well as some of their Republican colleagues in the matter of committee assignments, nor as well as could be wished, yet they have little or no complaint to make.

Besides retiling the places he had, Senator Simon has been added to the pension and one or two minor committees, retaining his chairmanship of irrigation.

Senator Foster has been added to District of Columbia and another minor committee, and remains chairman of insular surveys.

While Senator Mitchell regrets that he was not able to obtain a place on the committee on commerce, he is well satisfied with being placed on inter-oceanic canals, where he is able to push the isthmian canal bill, and to secure his old place on postoffices and post roads, and also to occupy a place on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, which deals with Hawaiian affairs. As to commerce, Senator Perkins, of California, was a member of the committee on commerce, and, of course, when he insisted upon having a place on commerce, it could not be otherwise. A number of Senator Mitchell's friends were anxious to have him on privileges and elections, but his well known position in favor of the election of senators by direct vote of the people stopped him from securing that place, as the committee has been arranged to prevent any such legislation.

There was also quite a desire among a large number of the older senators to have Senator Mitchell go upon foreign relations, but Fairbanks and Keane insisted upon being placed there, and, being members of the committee that made up the slate, naturally got it. Senator Mitchell's general assignments are very satisfactory.

BOER LEADER CAPTURED.

Commandant Kritzing Falls Into the Hands of General French.

London, Dec. 19.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener announces that Commandant Kritzing, the famous Boer commander, who has figured so prominently in connection with the invasion of Cape Colony, has been captured, badly wounded, by General French. Kritzing was trying to break the blockhouse cordon at Hanover Road.

The capture of Commandant Kritzing, who has been styled the "Dewet of Cape Colony," is regarded as very important. He has been a troublesome invader of Cape Colony and is credited with more barbarities than any other commandant except Schepers. In a recent proclamation he called himself the chief commandant of Cape Colony.

During the last few days most persistent reports emanating both from South Africa and from Boer headquarters in Europe of an approaching crisis in South African affairs have been current. It is alleged that Mr. Kruger will abandon his demand for independence and that the Boer leaders in the field are inclined to cease fighting and seek the best terms obtainable. In a speech yesterday at Cape Town Sir J. Gordon Spriggs, the premier of Cape Colony, declared that the outlook had never been brighter than at the present time.

Change in the Cabinet.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, has tendered to the president his formal resignation as postmaster general, to take effect early next month, and Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, vice chairman of the Republican national committee, has accepted the tender of the office, to which he will be nominated after the holiday recess.

To Let Women Vote.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Senator Warren today introduced an amendment to the constitution, granting the right of suffrage to women.

Cold and Fog in England.

London, Dec. 19.—Cold, accompanied by dense fog, upset most of the traffic arrangements in London this morning. River traffic was at a standstill for hours, and thousands of out-of-door laborers were unable to reach work. The railroads in the provinces are slowly clearing their tracks, which have been snowbound for four or five days. Telegraphic communication remains greatly impaired.

Naval Arch Project Given Up.

New York, Dec. 19.—Park Benjamin, president of the Naval Arch Commission, which has charge of the proposed naval arch and water gate at the Battery in this city, announced today that the project has been temporarily given up. The arch and gate was to have cost \$1,300,000 and \$250,000 had been pledged. Mr. Benjamin said that the Schley controversy had destroyed public interest in the undertaking.

RESOLUTIONS ON SCHLEY.

Many Were Introduced in the House and Senate—Call for an Investigation.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, a member of the house committee on naval affairs, today introduced a resolution for an investigation of the Schley case. The resolution recites the results of the recent court of inquiry and adds:

"Whereas, Admiral George Dewey, recognized as the foremost naval officer of the republic, entirely disagrees and dissents from the opinion of his colleagues on said board of inquiry, and

"Whereas, The American people desire that the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley should be investigated and passed upon by citizens of the republic, in no wise connected or identified with the navy department; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs of the house of representatives be directed to inquire into the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley from the time he assumed control of the flying squadron up to and including the engagement with the Spanish fleet off the coast of Cuba."

Provision is made for a report to the house of representatives, and authority is given to send for persons and papers.

Senator McComas, of Maryland, tomorrow will introduce in the senate the following resolution:

"Whereas, Commodore Schley was the senior officer of our squadron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on the morning of July 3, 1898, and

"Whereas, He was in absolute command and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships, be it enacted, etc., that Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, of the United States navy, retired, be hereafter paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same pay and allowance he received as rear admiral on the active list of said navy at the date of his retirement by reason of age."

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

American Asiatic Association Presents a Memorial to President.

Washington, Dec. 20.—A large delegation from the American Asiatic Association, which is composed of merchants, manufacturers and others especially interested in the trade between the United States and China, called at the White House today and presented to the president a memorial in which the hope is expressed "that no contract, commercial or other rights guaranteed to our citizens by treaty with the Chinese empire will be permitted to be abridged under cover of special privileges extorted from the Chinese government by any other power." It is regarded as of supreme importance to the future of the commerce of the United States principle of the open door that the great undeveloped markets of Eastern Asia should be preserved intact. The memorialists also endorse the proposition for a Pacific cable, recently submitted to the president, and express their hearty sympathy with the efforts now making to establish an American-Asiatic bank in China and the Philippines. The memorial is signed by more than 100 well known business firms and institutions.

PHILIPPINE FINANCES.

No Interference With Importation or Exportation of Gold or Silver.

Manila, Dec. 19.—The United States commission has finally decided not to interfere again with importation or exportation of gold or silver, unless absolutely compelled to do so by force of circumstances, but, beginning with the year 1902, the commission will alter the two-to-one rate, in accordance with the existing ratio, in the hope of preventing the further exportation of gold and American bills, which are at present being shipped daily.

The reports from the provinces of the earthquake of last week show that they suffered more severely than Manila. At Batangas a soldier was killed by falling masonry. Ships felt the shock several miles at sea.

Seven hundred bolomen have surrendered in the island of Samar, owing to the lack of food.

A son of the governor of the island of Negros has been killed in an engagement with Ladrones.

Reciprocity With Cuba.

New York, Dec. 19.—Commercial bodies throughout the United States are being asked by the Merchants' Association of this city to co-operate in a movement toward securing favorable action by congress in the matter of commercial reciprocity with Cuba. To this end, resolutions on the subject, recently adopted by the directors of the association, are being sent to merchants and commercial organizations all over the country, and also to President Roosevelt, members of his cabinet and to all congressmen.

Sultan Has Feared.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says Sultan Abdul Hamid is, as usual, painfully apprehensive about his annual visit to Stamboul at mid-Ramadan in order to kiss the prophet's mantle. It is the only day in the year when he will venture out of the Yildiz Kiosk. Many "preventive arrests" are consequently made every day.

TREATY RATIFIED

SENATE APPROVES THE HAY-PAUNCEFORTE AGREEMENT.

Only Six Dissenting Votes—Seventy-Two Members Voted in the Affirmative—The Principal Speech of the Day Was Made by Senator Teller in Opposition—Vote Reached After Long Discussion.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The senate yesterday ratified the Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty by the decisive vote of 72 to 6. The vote was reached a few minutes before 5 o'clock, after almost an hour's discussion behind closed doors. There were no sensational incidents during the entire time. The debate was confined exclusively to a discussion of the merits of the agreement, and the policy of its provisions. The principal speech of the day was made by Senator Teller in opposition to the treaty, and he was followed in rapid succession by 12 or 15 other senators, who spoke briefly either for or against the motion to ratify.

When the treaty was laid before the senate Senator Teller expressed confidence that the resolution would be adopted, and while he had no purpose to attempt to prevent that result, he was convinced that there are few senators who are really satisfied with the treaty. With Great Britain in her present mood he believed, he said, it would have been possible to secure a treaty which would give entire satisfaction, and he criticized the state department for failing to do so. He took the position that it would have been sufficient to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and said that England knew well enough that with that result accomplished she could very well trust the United States to maintain the neutrality of the canal, as the country could be prepared to do so for many years.

Senator Culbertson offered an amendment to insert the Davis fortification paragraph of the last session. This was defeated, 15 to 62.

Senator Bacon then offered an amendment striking out in the preamble the reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the words "without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in article 8 of that convention"; also the following words in article 7 relative to the purchase of stock, "subject to the provisions of the present treaty"; also all of article 3, relative to the neutralization of the canal; also all of article 4, declaring against change of territorial sovereignty, and was defeated, 18 to 60.

The treaty then was ratified by a vote of 72 to 6.

SEVERE STORM IN MAINE.

One of the Worst in the History of the State—Damage is Large.

Portland, Me., Dec. 18.—This state is suffering tonight from one of the severest storms in its history. Floods and washouts have been numerous. Trains are delayed, and mills on the Androscoggin, Kennebec and Penobscot were all unable to start their machinery this morning because of high water.

Many cities and towns report that great damage has been done to streets, families have been driven from their homes, and street railways are inoperative from floods. Up to tonight, only one death had been reported, that of a fireman on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, whose engine plunged into a washout. A similar accident on the Maine Central resulted in the injury of three persons, one of whom may die.

Madison, on the Upper Kennebec river, sustained the greatest damage from floods of any place, it being fully \$500,000. Logs and ice crushed buildings and overturned many others, especially in one section of the town, where there are large mills. A million feet of lumber was washed away. The Great Northern Paper Company's loss is very heavy. Its expensive electrical machinery was ruined.

The heaviest loss on the Androscoggin River was sustained by the International Paper Company, at Rumford Mills. This company lost more than 2,000,000 feet of logs.

Reports tonight from that section of Maine east of Bangor indicate that the loss of property will be tremendous. On the Upper Penobscot alone the loss will range from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

Snow in Scotland.

London, Dec. 18.—The fall of snow in Scotland is heavier than at any time in 50 years. Several gamekeepers and shepherds are missing, and the destruction of sheep in the snow drifts, which range from 10 to 20 feet deep, is unprecedented. Parts of England are suffering almost equally from the heavy snow. A train which was snowed up near Hartington on Thursday, was released only today. The frost is so severe today that outside work has been suspended at many points.

Chinese Will Oppose It.

New York, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to the London Times and the New York Times from Hong Kong says a special Portuguese ambassador, Senor Branco, is now at Macao, preparatory to going to Peking to press for an extension of the boundaries at Macao similar to that granted at Hong Kong in 1899. The Chinese officials regard the proposition unfavorably, and strong opposition to it is probable.

CONCENTRATION IN LUZON.

General Bell's Method of Stamping Out the Rebellion in Batangas.

Manila, Dec. 18.—General Franklin Bell has been exceedingly active in Batangas province, where he intends, by every means available, to stamp out the insurgents. Lieutenant Hennessy, of the Eighth infantry, together with one American scout and six Filipinos, captured an insurgent major, with 42 men, 22 rifles and 880 rounds of ammunition, without the loss of a man. A number of captured documents and papers, now in the hands of General Bell, implicate in the insurrection the president and other prominent natives of Lian, Batangas province.

General Bell has notified the natives in Batangas that December 28 he proposes to concentrate them in the neighborhood of towns. He will move their livestock, rice, etc., to within the limits of concentration. After that date, everything outside these limits will be confiscated. The roads from Batangas and Laguna provinces are lined with a continuous stream of native men, women and children in the carryalls, carts, and mounted on cariboes, seeking safety from the horrors of war.

The column under Colonel Theodore J. Wint, of the Sixth cavalry, is zealous in its operations against the insurgents and has received high praise from the military authorities.

The insurgent General Torres, who was found guilty by a military commission after ordering the assassination of an American corporal, and sentenced to be hanged, but whose sentence was disapproved by General Chaffee, broke down when he was released. He said it was just that his life had been spared, because he was innocent of the crime imputed to him. He has expressed his highest regard and warmest feelings for General Chaffee, and his appreciation that the supreme military power in the Philippines is in the hands of such a man. Torres says he is submissive to the existing conditions.

CHINA IS HELPLESS.

Will Yield in the Manchurian Matter to the Strongest Influence.

Peking, Dec. 18.—The Manchurian question has reached a stage which best informed observers consider to be a crisis in Chinese history. The Chinese government is beset between Russia on the one hand and Great Britain, the United States and Japan on the other. The government is helpless, and will yield to that faction able to bring the strongest pressure to bear.

Prince Ching is distinctly more friendly to Great Britain than was Li Hung Chang. The British, American and Japanese representatives here have separately visited Prince Ching and insisted that they be shown any treaty before it is signed. Prince Ching has submitted to them the draft of a treaty practically identical to the treaty already published.

Prince Ching is now pressing Russia for more definite terms, the present form of the treaty being so vague in its important points as virtually to leave Russia a free hand. The Japanese minister has taken a strong stand in the matter, and has notified Prince Ching that Japan will require concessions equivalent to all the advantages conceded to Russia in Manchuria.

HAWAIIAN INCOME TAX.

The Amount Collected Will Be Far Below the Sum Expected.

Honolulu, Dec. 12, via San Francisco, Dec. 19.—Complete returns as to the income tax show that the amount of tax collected will be far below the sum expected when the law was passed. The returns show an aggregate assessment of \$335,000, which is about half of what it was hoped the tax would bring in. The smallness of the figures is believed to be due in part to recent failures in sugar stocks.

The board of survey appointed to examine the ship Roanoke, which arrived here with a cargo of coal on fire, has made its report. The vessel is found to be considerably damaged, and the board commends Captain Amesbury for making for Honolulu instead of trying to make San Francisco, declaring that his decision probably averted a terrible ocean tragedy. The board recommends that she proceed to San Francisco with the coal in her now, amounting to about 1,000 tons, the rest having been discharged here in an effort to find the fire.

Warren Sails From Manila.

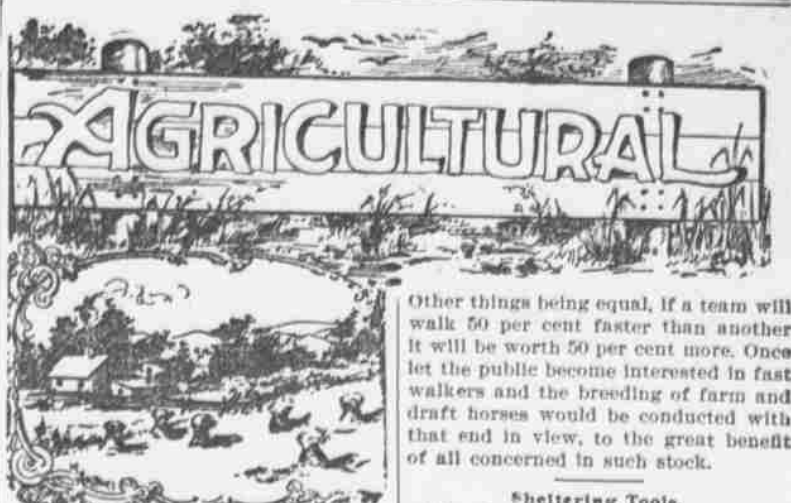
Washington, Dec. 18.—The transport Warren sailed from Manila yesterday with 756 short term enlisted men and Generals Hughes and Funston.

To Relieve Admiral Glass.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Commander J. F. Moser has been ordered to command the Pensacola at San Francisco, relieving Rear Admiral Glass, who will continue his other duties.

Look for Mrs. McKinley to Die Soon.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Relatives of Mrs. McKinley have little hope of her living long, according to a statement made by Lieutenant James McKinley, United States army, a nephew of the late president. Lieutenant McKinley passed through Chicago tonight in company with General S. B. M. Young, the successor of General Shafter in command at the Presidio, San Francisco.



Building a Cement Floor.

A cement floor is quite expensive, but if properly made will last for many years. By using a cheaper grade of cement than the Portland for the foundation, the expense of the floor will be much reduced. To make the filling, take one part of cement, three parts of clean, sharp sand, and five parts of broken stone. Mix the sand and cement while dry, and mix thoroughly; then add sufficient water to make a paste. Work the mixture with a hoe until the sand particles are covered with the cement. Spread this mixture on a board platform, then spread the broken stones over it and mix all until the stones are completely covered with a coating of the cement. The surface on which the cement is to be placed should be graded with a slight slope toward the gutter, as shown in the illustration, the plan calling for an arrangement where the cows stand rear to rear, the gutter being in the middle. When the surface is properly graded, spread the mixture over it to the



Comfort for the Hog.

The comfort of any living thing means a great deal, and if a hog is not comfortable, he will not do his best. The real object in keeping hogs is to make a profit out of them, and the hog that will respond the best to good care and a variety of feed is the best hog to have, says the New York Farmer. There is no profit in keeping hogs to see how much cold and heat they can stand, or to see how long they will live shut up in a small yard, fed on dry corn and filthy water. You can't starve a hog into dollars. The nearer we can come to supplying all the needs of our hogs, the more pay we will get for our labor. There cannot be a set of iron rules laid down, governing the feed and care of a herd of hogs. We must use our thinking apparatus and keep the hogs comfortable. A good breeder was asked, "How do you mix your swill?" He replied, "I mix it with brains."

Stos and Ensilage.

An exchange says that twenty years ago there were not twenty-five silos in America, and now there are at least a half-million. We will not vouch for the accuracy of their figures, but know that they increase rapidly each year. To use an old phrase, they seem to "fill a long-felt want." We are proud to think that we wrote in their favor more than twenty years ago, when many other agricultural writers were either condemning the idea, or had nothing to say about them. The ideas in regard to the variety of corn to raise and mode of growing have changed much in that time, and while then the larger varieties of Western corn were grown and sown thickly to get as large a crop as possible to the acre, with stalks twelve to fifteen feet high, now the majority seem to favor the smaller varieties of field corn, like Longfellow or Compton, and planting at distances that will tend to a good growth of ears, which are allowed to become nearly matured, if not quite glazed over before they are cut. Some even let it become glazed, and then wet it as put into the silo, and claim to have good ensilage.—American Cultivator.

Self-Feeder for Cattle.

The Iowa Homestead publishes an illustration of a self-feeder for cattle which a correspondent of that journal built. Above the triangular hopper is



To Clean Milk Utensils.

Rinse first with cold water and then wash thoroughly with hot water and afterward introduce live steam if possible. If this is not available, keep in boiling water for eight or ten minutes. Let them stand in the sun as much as possible.

Agricultural Atoms.

Sourkrot by the ton is a Pennsylvania industry.

Black rot has done great injury in New York State cabbage fields.

Recent trials indicate that malted barley is not an economical feed for work horses.

An airtight silo, a mature crop and careful packing are the essentials of successful ensilage.

A deficient and inferior wheat harvest in France is the report of the United States Consul at Rouen.

Gather, pile and burn the old cucumber, squash and melon vines and thus reduce the next crop of beetles.

Tobacco dust treatment kills root aphid of trees. Uncover the roots as far as they can be traced, cover with tobacco dust and replace the soil.