

MONEY IS WASTED

EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Strange Proceedings are Just Now Coming to Light—Favoritism Has Been Shown Toward San Francisco, and the Government Has Had to Pay for Its Inspectors' Reports will Be Made Public.

Washington, April 10.—The men in charge of the transport service for the army have always maintained that Portland and Puget Sound ports were more expensive than San Francisco. They can evidently learn something to the advantage of the service by pursuing the reports which the inspectors of the army have made. Those reports have heretofore never been made public, and it is easy to understand why the army department did not care to give them out.

They show a lack of management that will amaze the country and will convince everybody that the transport service has been in the wrong hands. Evidently the claim of the navy that the service should be under its control is sustained. The extravagance of the quartermaster department in fitting up ships at San Francisco does not coincide with the claim that city has always made that Portland and Puget Sound are too expensive for shipping points. There has evidently been a great deal of favoritism in San Francisco, and it is evident that deep probing is necessary in order to find out just what has been going on.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

Senator Cullom Makes an Energetic Speech Against the Exclusion Bill.

Washington, April 10.—A vigorous protest was made in the senate yesterday by Cullom against the passage of the Chinese exclusion bill in its present form. Coming from the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the protest made a deep impression on the senate. Cullom, while expressing himself as in favor of the exclusion of Chinese laborers, said that many of the provisions of the pending measure were in contravention of our treaty obligations with China. He urged that the United States could not afford to ignore its solemn treaties, although he conceded the authority of congress to enact the proposed law if it saw fit to do so. Patterson and Perkins supported the pending bill, maintaining that in no way did it contravene existing treaties, as, by the convention of 1894, China had agreed that Chinese laborers should be excluded from this country. The bill is drastic in its provisions, they admitted, but no more so than is necessary to eliminate the possibility of fraud.

The Missouri Supply Camp.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 10.—Governor Dockery's attention was called today to the alleged British war supply camp at Lathrop, Mo. The governor said he knew nothing about the operations of the British more than that a market had been operated at Lathrop by private individuals for the past 10 years. He says it is the largest horse and mule market in the world, and that it supplies the United States government as well as the British government with horses and mules.

Boer Colony in Colorado.

Denver, April 10.—A Boer colony may be established along the line of the proposed Denver-Salt Lake Short Line. A committee of local Boer sympathizers called on the state land board today with a letter from Boer Consul General Pierce in New York, asking for information about state lands along the new route. "If I can get the right kind of inducements," said the consul general, "several thousand Boer refugees will go to Colorado and settle on farms. They will make the best of citizens. I am sure."

The Philippine Rebate.

Washington, April 10.—Secretary Root, after consultation with the treasury authorities, has issued instructions to Acting Civil Governor Luke Wright, of the Philippine Islands, to give effect to that part of the Philippine tariff act which provides for a rebate of the export duties on goods shipped from the Philippines into the United States.

Bulgarian Tactics.

Constantinople, April 10.—The Yafi of Adrianople, European Turkey, telegraphs that a band of Bulgarians, with the object of provoking retaliation, recently killed and mutilated three Muscovite peasants and a boy near Kirk Kiliseh (a town 32 miles north-west of Adrianople), and then sought refuge in Bulgaria, hoping to be pursued and anticipating that a conflict would ensue with the frontier guard.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT BILL.

Measure Perfected by the House Committee—New Currency Regulations.

Washington, April 10.—The house bill establishing civil government in the Philippines was finally perfected today by the Republican members of the insular committee, and in its complete form was re-introduced by Chairman Cooper. There is little doubt that it will be reported to the house by the full committee in a day or two.

The house bill is unlike that of the senate in that it provides a complete form of government for the islands, to go into effect when the war terminates, the provision being as follows:

"Whenever the existing insurrection in the Philippines shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established therein, and the facts shall have been certified to, the president shall instruct the commission to call a general election, for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of the Philippine islands, to be known as the Philippine assembly."

It is further provided that all the executive power then shall be vested in two houses—the Philippine commission and the Philippine assembly. Provision is made for taking the census within 30 days after the promulgation of peace. Thereafter the islands are to be divided into election districts and the regular machinery for electing a legislature is provided. Section 12 of the bill provides that all residents of the Philippines shall have the same protection from the United States in their relations to foreign governments as is accorded to citizens of the United States.

For the purchase of the friar lands the bill makes provision for the issuance of insular bonds at 5 per cent, interest payable in gold, the total amount not being specified. The regulation of franchises, timber lands, mineral lands, etc., is provided for. The system of coinage differs from that in the senate bill, as it makes gold the standard, with Philippine token money of silver maintained at a parity with gold. The peso is to be of silver. It will equal our silver dollar in size, and will be worth half as much.

FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

One Was Killed and a Revenue Collector Narrowly Escapes Death.

Louisville, Ky., April 10.—A fight has taken place between moonshiners and revenue officers near Big Meeting Creek postoffice, in Hardin county, during which one man, an alleged moonshiner, was killed and a deputy revenue collector, who was leading the pursuing posse, narrowly escaped death, a rifle ball grazing his head. The revenue officers had information that a still was located in a bottom near Big Meeting creek. They surrounded the still and called on the three men who were operating it to surrender. The moonshiners answered with a volley of shots, and the revenue officers promptly returned the fire. Two of the moonshiners then fled from the still, firing as they ran, and made their escape. When the smoke had cleared one man was lying dead inside the still. It is thought one of the men who escaped was wounded.

Hawaiians Appeal for Exclusion.

Washington, April 10.—Senator Patterson, of Colorado, today presented a memorial signed by over 300 American citizens residing in Hawaii, praying the enactment of legislation completely excluding Chinese and Japanese from any American territory, and providing that all labor of every description performed for the federal government shall be done only by citizens of the United States. The petitioners say that 75 per cent of the labor in Hawaii is performed by Orientals, to the exclusion of American labor, and they call attention to the fact that 87,000 of the 150,000 population of the islands are from China and Japan.

Accepts Philippine Judgeship.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 10.—William H. Pope, of Atlanta, Ga., for the past eight years a resident of Santa Fe, United States Attorney of the Pueblo Indians and Assistant United States Attorney of the court of private claims, today accepted a judgeship of a court of first instance in the Philippine Islands, tendered him by Governor Taft. He will sail in June. He is a gold Democrat, 31 years of age.

Dix Arrives at Nagasaki.

Washington, April 10.—Quartermaster General Ludington is informed of the arrival of the transport Dix at Nagasaki with freight from Seattle for the army in the Philippines. The vessel was several days overdue.

Boers Do Not Hope for Peace.

New York, April 10.—There is little faith among the Boer sympathizers here that peace is imminent in South Africa, says a Tribune correspondent from The Hague. Hearts are hardened in consequence of the conferences held here and at Utrecht, and the Boer envoys and refugees are asserting in a louder key than ever that the war will last four years longer, and that there can be no peace without independence.

HOUSE PASSES BILL

ANTI-CHINESE MEASURE MADE MORE STRINGENT.

Mixed Bloods Are Now Included in Excluded List—No Chinese Sailors to be Employed on American Ships—The Provisions of the Bill Also Apply to Colonial Possessions of the United States.

Washington, April 8.—The house yesterday passed the Chinese exclusion bill, after incorporating in it several amendments which increased the drastic character of the measure. The principal one not only excludes Chinese by birth and descent, but all Chinese of mixed blood. The chief struggle was over an amendment to prohibit the employment of Chinese sailors on American ships. An amendment covering this proposal was ruled out on a point of order, but subsequently was modified to evade the ruling and was adopted, 100 to 74.

As passed the bill practically reenacts all the existing exclusion laws, and incorporates with them the existing treaty regulations. It extends these exclusion laws to the Philippines and other possessions of the United States, and forbids Chinese labor in our colonial possessions coming into this country. The Philippine commission, by the terms of the bill, is directed to adopt proper measures for the enforcement of the provisions of the bill in the Philippines.

Two amendments were made without division, one by Clark of Missouri to amend the definition of "teacher" under the privileged classes, so as to require that for two years before admission the teacher should have been engaged in "teaching the higher branches," and another by Coombs of California to provide that Chinese students shall leave the country immediately upon completion of their course of study.

The conference report on the war revenue tax repeal bill was adopted, and the bill sent to the White House.

Late in the afternoon Fowler (N. J.) moved to pass under suspension of the rules the senate bill to extend the charters of national banks 20 years. The Democrats were taken completely by surprise. As it was after the usual hour for adjournment, the attendance was slim. The Democrats attempted filibuster, but a roll of the house finally secured a quorum and the bill was passed.

WRECKED AT A SWITCH.

One Passenger Killed and Several Hurt by the Ditching of a Train.

Lansing, Mich., April 9.—While Grand Trunk passenger train No. 6 was passing through Millets, a tank station seven miles west of here, early today, the rear coach and the Pullman sleeper were thrown off the track. One man was killed and four were injured. The wreck occurred at a switch on which a freight train was standing. The first seven cars of No. 6 crossed the switch safely, but as the last coach was passing over, the switch points caught in such a way as to throw it and the Pullman car following off the track and over on to the engine of the freight train. The two cars and the engine were thrown into the ditch. It is said that the switch had been tampered with. The injured were taken to Detroit.

CABLE TO HONOLULU.

Will Be in Working Order by the Last of October.

San Francisco, April 9.—George G. Ward, of New York, vice president of the Commercial Cable Company, arrived here during the day to select a landing place for the projected cable between this coast and the Philippines. Mr. Ward is accompanied by Charles Curtis, the company's chief electrical engineer. While here Mr. Ward will consult with John W. Mackay, president of the company. Mr. Ward said tonight:

"We are going to build the cable, irrespective of congressional action. The first link between San Francisco and Honolulu will be completed by the end of next October. The cable will be shipped from England next July. It has not yet been decided where we will land on this coast. It will either be at Monterey or this city, probably the latter."

Kruger's Son Takes the Oath.

Pretoria, April 9.—Casper Kruger, the eldest son of President Kruger, and 24 other relatives of Mr. Kruger bearing the same family name, are among those who have recently taken the oath of allegiance to Great Britain.

Strength of Boer Commandoes.

Pretoria, April 9.—Careful computation gives the strength of the scattered Boer commandoes at between 8,000 and 9,000 men.

ISTHMIAN CANAL RIGHTS.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica Negotiating with United States.

Washington, April 9.—It is understood that Mr. Corea, the Nicaraguan minister here, has forwarded to his government a proposition as to the price the United States would be likely to pay for Nicaragua canal rights, the proposition having been submitted to the minister by Secretary Hay. Secretary Hay's proposition is said to be in the nature of counter proposal to that set out in the canal protocol drafted by United States Minister Merry last year. Mr. Corea, for Nicaragua, and Minister Calvo, for Costa Rica, have decided to do away with the protocol stage in their negotiations regarding a canal, and are preparing drafts of treaties which will embody the terms under which their respective governments will cede the necessary canal rights. These treaty drafts are expected to be complete by the end of the current week. By that time Mr. Corea expects to receive his final instructions from his government, including the decision respecting Secretary Hay's proposal.

The situation as to Colombia is precisely the reverse to that as to Nicaragua, as in the former case the United States government has before it a definite proposal from Colombia and is considering it with some indication of a purpose to suggest desirable amendments.

PASSES THE SENATE.

Mitchell's Land Bill for Repaying Certain Funds.

Washington, April 9.—Senator Mitchell today called up and passed his double minimum land bill. The bill as passed provides that where homestead timber culture, desert land or other entries of public lands are or have been cancelled or relinquished because of conflict, or where the entry has erroneously been allowed and cannot be confirmed, the secretary of the interior shall repay to the entryman all fees, commissions, purchase money and expenses paid upon the same when such entry is duly cancelled by the department.

In cases where parties have paid double minimum price for land, which has afterwards been found not to be within the limits of a railroad grant, or within the limits of any portion of a grant which may be forfeited for failure to construct that portion of the railroad in aid of which the grant was made, the excess of \$1.25 an acre shall be repaid to entrymen. Claim for repayment to be valid must be filed within three years.

BIG IRRIGATION QUESTION.

May Colorado Take Water That Would Flow Through Kansas?

Washington, April 9.—The United States supreme court, in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller today, overruled the demurrer of the state of Colorado in the case of the state of Kansas vs. the state of Colorado.

The case involves the right of Colorado to appropriate for purposes of irrigation the waters of the Arkansas river, which Kansas sought by an original action to restrain on the ground that the stream flows through Kansas and the people of the latter state are injured by such an appropriation of the water. The chief justice said that the case is one in which the court can properly assume jurisdiction. He said also that the action of the court in overruling the demurrer was intended to be without prejudice, but was taken because the importance of the case was such that it should not be decided without full proof on the questions set up in the allegations of damage made by the state of Kansas.

COLORADO BANK ROBBERED.

Explosions Attract Citizens, But the Robbers Escape—Two Suspects Arrested.

Pueblo, Colo., April 9.—The Bank of Fowler, at Fowler, Colo., 25 miles east of this city, was robbed of \$1,100 by safe blowers at 2 o'clock this morning. Several charges of nitro glycerin were exploded to open the safe and the cash box. Citizens were aroused by the explosions and fired several shots at four men who were seen running away, but the robbers succeeded in escaping. News of the robbery was telephoned to neighboring towns. Two men who boarded the Santa Fe train at Nepesca, seven miles west of Fowler, this morning were arrested as suspects. In their possession were found \$288 and several coins. Bloodhounds have been sent to Fowler to trail the robbers.

Casualties of the Boers.

London, April 9.—Lord Kitchener reports that the Boer casualties during the engagements of March 31 and April 1 were, at the lowest estimate, 30 men killed and 80 wounded. Commandant Erasmus was killed near Boshof.

Decrease of Trade in Great Britain.

London, April 9.—The board of trade returns for March show the remarkable decrease of 5,328,195 pounds in imports and 2,804,055 pounds in exports.



AGRICULTURAL



Valuable Farm Grasses.

Two of the most valuable grasses for use on the farm in the making of both permanent pastures and sowing for hay are meadow fescue and Kentucky blue grass, the former shown on the right side of the illustration. Both of these grasses are productive and exceedingly nutritious, and both quite tenacious of life, this being the case particularly with the Kentucky blue grass which grows uninjured by the tramping of stock, hence is particularly valuable in the making of permanent pastures.

The best grass mixtures put up by reputable seedsmen contain one or both of these grasses, and these mixtures



TWO VALUABLE GRASSES.

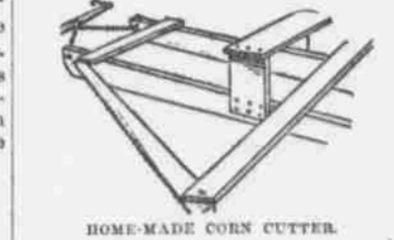
should be used in preference to some mixtures in all cases, except where one or two grasses are wanted for some particular purpose and one understands thoroughly their requirements.

Buying Small Fruit Plants.

By the proper selection of the young plants it is easy and cheap to increase the acreage of either strawberries or raspberries; if one is skilled in the work it is also possible to get a good supply of black cap plants from tips. It is not so easy, however, to increase the blackberry plantation. There is more or less argument over the relative value of suckers and root cuttings. If the plants are diseased, and this applies to any plant, it is not wise to take young plants from them in any way for the result will be to spread the disease. If the parent plants can not be rid of disease, then it is better to buy the young plants needed to extend the plantation. Last year it was noticed in some sections that the San Jose scale had attacked the raspberry plants. In such cases the treatment is to cut the plants back to within a few inches of the ground and spray the remainder of the canes with a solution of two pounds of whale oil soap to each gallon of hot water.

Home-Made Corn Cutter.

Being desirous of cutting some corn for fodder on which the grasshoppers had destroyed the prospects for grain, I rigged my slide about two and one half feet wide and three feet long; runners made of 2x4 inches and two cross pieces 2x4 inches, the rear one projecting over about fifteen inches on one side of the runner. At the end of this piece I fastened one end of a common buck saw, and the other end of saw from front part of slide, so the saw would project over the outside an angle of forty-five degrees. I fastened a single-tree to the front part and made a seat on slide. After hitching a good horse to the slide with a boy to drive, I cut by the boy and caught the stalks of corn as they were sawed off above the ground, and piled them as we proceeded up the rows. We cut five acres a day and piled it nicely ready to be shocked. This is much cheaper than a high-price corn cutter and exceeds hand-cutting the slide.—H. A. Halbert, in Agricultural Eplomat.



HOME-MADE CORN CUTTER.

or three eyes. If the soil is not rich and in good till or if the seed can not be planted early, then one had best not depend upon the single eye plan.

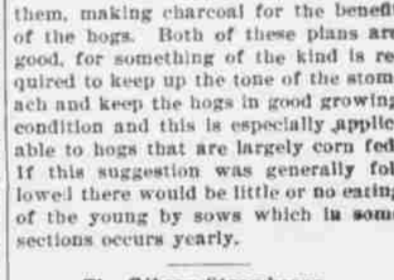
Look Over the Seed Corn.

When it is considered that corn is one of the easiest crops to grow on soil that is fairly good and that it will respond liberally to good cultivation and to enrichment of the soil, one ought to be willing to go to some trouble and expense to have the seed corn of the best possible quality. In certain sections of the corn country there was considerable smut last season, and there is more or less of it on the corn now being fed and on ears that are being saved for seed. This smut corn ought not to be fed to stock, for the spores are not destroyed, but are sown over the fields in the manure. If a portion of the seed corn ears are affected with smut they should be treated by soaking for a half hour in a solution of sulphate of copper in the proportion of half a pound of the chemical to a gallon of water. Treat the corn in this way just before it is to be used and let it dry thoroughly before sowing. Avoid this smut corn for seed, however, if it is possible to do so. Select for seed the ears which are best developed or buy enough of some good strain to start anew and next summer select the seed corn while it is on the stalk, paying due attention to all of the good features of both ears and stalk. Keep up this careful selection for two or three years, and give this selected seed good soil and good culture and one will then have corn that is well worth planting and which will bring a good profit.

Dainties for Hogs. A correspondent who has been very successful in raising hogs of the bacon variety for market writes that he makes it a practice to haul in during the winter he can cut it, all of the old sod he can get. This sod is stored in a shed and twice a week it is placed in a clean corner of the hog pen in quantities so that each animal will have a piece a foot square. This man also burns corn cobs when he has them, making charcoal for the benefit of the hogs. Both of these plans are good, for something of the kind is required to keep up the tone of the stomach and keep the hogs in good growing condition and this is especially applicable to hogs that are largely corn fed. If this suggestion was generally followed there would be little or no eating of the young by sows which in some sections occurs yearly.

The Gibson Strawberry.

FAIRM '66 '6080d gmtGa170PL1 * !! Fruit growers will be interested in the promising strawberry—Gibson. It is a product of New York State, where it has been fruited for a number of years with great satisfaction. It has also been tested in a small way in other sections of the country, both North and South, and seems to be thoroughly worthy of general cultivation. It is a perfect flowering sort, and the plants are large, strong-growing and healthy. The fruit is large, uniform in shape, as will be seen from the illustration, firm and of that high crimson color so desirable in a strawberry. The fruit picks large from first to last, a strong point in its favor. It is as a shipper, however, that the Gibson excels.



THE "GIBSON."

Think About This. The heavy producing cow is what concerns the dairyman most, says an exchange. Suppose you have a cow that produces 158 pounds of butter a year at 17 cents a pound, she would bring \$25.50. This is almost the cost of the feed. On the other hand, if you keep a cow that will produce 300 pounds of butter in a year at 17 cents a pound she will net you \$51. Think about this and read, mark and learn.

General Farm Notes.

Look over the farm implements to see if repairs are needed. Then repair them, and not wait until they come into use. Is your cellar properly ventilated? Most cellars are damp and the air impure and are not healthy. The family lives over the cellar usually and should not be required to breathe impurities. There is a difference in men as well as in animals. Some will get more profit from a given animal and a given amount of food than will another. Is not that your experience? Wheat bran is valuable not alone for its nutrition. It is an excellent alternative for stock fed on meadow hay. For milch cows it should be made into a mash. Persian officials say they need agricultural implements of the American kind. Plant breeding, the making of new things from old, just now greatly occupies the attention of skillful horticulturists. Wool is the farm product that brings the most money in proportion to what it takes from the farm. The cause of "little peach" is believed to be a fungus which attacks the very young roots.