

TEST VOTE

Depth of 1905 Measure in the House to Be Known.

TOO PRECIOUS TO DELAY

They Will Try to Bring Matter Up for Suspension of Rules—Leaders Insist on Grant Special Rule.

Washington, April 4.—The leaders of the house hesitate to invoke the power of a special rule to secure consideration of the Lewis and Clark expedition bill, if it can be avoided, and Mr. Tamm has decided to try to bring the measure up under suspension of rules. He will call the bill up tomorrow morning, when he will formally dismiss the jury and begin the impaneling of a new one. It is alleged that besides four jurors who are said to have been influenced, an attempt was made to bribe the fifth one. When the denouement came in court today, Mrs. Botkin's attorney made a passionate speech, disclaiming that Mrs. Botkin or any one connected with her case was implicated. He also said that he would not continue with the present jury. The state's attorney concurred in a motion to discharge the jury. A brief investigation was held by Judge Cook after the jury left the room.

WINS CANAL CASE.

Company Has Perfect Right to Sell Its Property.

Paris, April 4.—The first civil tribunal of the Seine today decided the case of the Republic of Colombia against the Panama Canal company in favor of the defendants. The decision holds at the complaint of Colombia is not receivable, and condemns the plaintiffs to pay the costs of the action. This decision has the effect of removing the legal obstacles in the way of the transfer of the canal concession from the company to the United States.

The decision is a long document, fully reviewing all circumstances of the commission and reviewing the articles of the treaty, etc., principally articles 20, 21 and 22 of the treaty of March 20, 1888, whereby the company acquired its rights. "These rights," the decision says, have the manifest purpose of assuring the full exercise of sovereignty over the canal. It results from what is established before this tribunal that Colombia is not in possession of the territory traversed by the canal. By coming before the French court in order to obtain its rights over the canal, Colombia tacitly admits its inability to itself control the canal. It therefore follows naturally that it has lost sovereignty over the territory traversed by the canal. It also appears that this sovereignty is maintained by the new republic of Panama, which is in actual possession of the authority and power of administration and its policing. Under such circumstances it only remains for the Panama company to accept the actual situation of authority and the facts relative to the territory embraced by the concession. Therefore the action commenced by Colombia is not receivable.

AMERICA WILL RESPECT IT.

Consul Miller Gives Notice Regarding Martial Law at Niu Chwang.

Niu Chwang, April 4.—United States Consul Miller today informed the citizens of his nationality of the United States' acquiescence in the proclamation of martial law by the Russian authorities here. The United States gunboat Helena will leave Niu Chwang tomorrow. The British gunboat Espiegle is awaiting additional instructions.

Russian authority has been established here without friction. There is no apparent alarm, although movable property is being partly removed. It is understood that immediately after the 11 ships now here are loaded, the port and river will be closed, as the work of providing for a system of defense at Niu Chwang is progressing.

Nation Wins Point in Land Frauds.

San Francisco, April 4.—The government won its second important point in the technical battle over the alleged land fraud case today, when Commissioner Heacock denied the motion of the defendants, F. A. Hyde and Henry P. Dimond to dismiss the complaint and discharge them. Commissioner Heacock is deciding against the contention of the defendants, said that the certified copy of the indictment established a prima facie case against Hyde and Dimond and that the competency of the Washington court had been proven.

Factory Girls are Killed.

Scranton, Pa., April 4.—Six persons were killed and five fatally injured by an explosion in the factory of the Dickson Squib company, at Pricburg, near here, today. Twenty girls were employed in the factory. What caused the explosion is not known, but it is said that one of the girls threw a squib into the stove and that the force of the explosion was so great that it wrecked the building and set fire to it. The squibs are used in coal mining.

Draft of River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, April 4.—The house committee on rivers and harbors today completed its draft of an appropriation bill carrying approximately \$3,000,000 to continue existing contracts for river and harbor work.

BRIBES STOP TRIAL.

Botkin Jurors Approached to Clear the Alleged Prisoner.

San Francisco, April 2.—The second trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin on the charge of having caused the death of Mrs. J. P. Dunning by means of poisoned candy virtually ended in a sensational manner late this afternoon.

Acting upon information that four jurors had been bribed to favor the prisoner, Judge Cook ordered the jury into the custody of the sheriff until tomorrow morning, when he will formally dismiss the jury and begin the impaneling of a new one. It is alleged that besides four jurors who are said to have been influenced, an attempt was made to bribe the fifth one.

When the denouement came in court today, Mrs. Botkin's attorney made a passionate speech, disclaiming that Mrs. Botkin or any one connected with her case was implicated. He also said that he would not continue with the present jury. The state's attorney concurred in a motion to discharge the jury. A brief investigation was held by Judge Cook after the jury left the room.

Chief of Police Wittman testified that one of the jurors had followed him to his office after the noon adjournment yesterday and said that on the previous evening a strange man had called upon him and said:

"We have secured four jurors for the defense and want a fifth; we will give you \$50." The juror told the chief that he turned down the offer, asserting:

"I am no such dirty man. I would not take \$50 or \$50,000."

Continuing, the chief of police said that when the juror left the court room yesterday afternoon he was shadowed by a detective, who saw him secretly meet a woman with whom he talked for several minutes.

Judge Cook declared that the man had violated his duty in talking with anybody about the case.

TERMS AMERICA MUTUAL FOB.

Leading Russian Paper Now Urges an Alliance With Britain.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—The Novoye Vremya today executed a faceabout, strongly supporting the idea of a Russo-British understanding in an editorial entitled "The Blindness of England," in which the paper argues that the success of the Japanese would be more injurious to Great Britain than any other European nation, and points to the United States as the common rival of both. It describes Japan as "America's sharpshooter," and says:

"Remember that nation, in the person of the commander of one of its men-of-war at Chemulpo, refused to join in the collective protest of the other foreign commanders before the Japanese destroyed the Varjag and Korietz. Remember whose flag alone among all did not take on board the crews of our perishing ships. To the honor of England, the ally of Japan, it was not her representative, but the commander of an American ship.

"The Americans wish to convert the Pacific into an American Mediterranean. Would that be to the advantage of England? Does England not understand in her blind policy and hatred toward Russia that she is turning this ocean into an American Mediterranean? Sooner or later the European countries will recognize that America is their mutual enemy. Why should not Russia and England, in view of their possessions outside of Europe, combine?"

Mine in River.

Niu Chwang, April 2.—The Russians have improvised mines and anchored cables across the Liao river. This is expected to prevent the Japanese from coming up the river past Yinkow. The Russian officials here are disappointed at the news received of the engagement between the Japanese and Russians in the vicinity of the Yalu river. Trustworthy details, however, are still unobtainable.

Mine Exploded by a Whale.

Valdivostok, April 2.—One of the mines in Possiet bay has been exploded by a whale. The mangled carcass subsequently was washed ashore. It bore evidence of the destructive qualities of the mines laid by the Russians in expectation of a Japanese landing at Possiet bay.

Alabama Takes a Record.

Pensacola, Fla., April 2.—With the arrival here today of the gunboat Newport and Castine from Colon, the largest fleet of United States warships ever assembled in target practice, includes seven battleships, five cruisers, seven gunboats, five monitors, two torpedo-boat destroyers, besides a number of tenders, colliers and supply boats. The fleet includes more than 25 vessels of various classes. The battleship Alabama has established a new world's record for rapidity and accuracy in firing all classes of guns.

Will Make Channel for Warships.

Cronstadt, April 2.—The ice-breaker Ermack is bound here from Revel to cut a channel for the warships which are awaiting their armor at the St. Petersburg yards. Lights will be burned to help the Ermack steer a straight course through the ice at night. A correspondent of the Ruskyy Viedmosti writes from Port Dalny that the Russian cruiser Boyarin sank two hours after striking the mine there. Six of the crew were lost.

Request American to Return.

Seoul, April 2.—The military authorities have requested Brigadier General Henry T. Allen, United States military observer with the Japanese army, to return to Seoul from Ping Yang until they are able to provide fitting accommodations.

FED TO FLAMES

Babies in Philadelphia are Cremated Alive.

SLAUGHTERED BY THE WHOLESALE

Three Alleged Members of a Firm of Malpractitioners are Committed to Jail Until the Grand Jury Meets.

Philadelphia, April 1.—Details of the wholesale slaughter of infants, who were thrown alive and crying into a furnace in a house located in the heart of Philadelphia, were brought out under oath at the inquest conducted by Coroner Dugan today. Official inquiry was being made into the deaths of two young women, alleged to have been the victims of a syndicate of malpractitioners whose crimes in this city have startled the entire country.

The full story of this crematory, where hundreds of babes are alleged to have been destroyed, may never be told. The curtain has, however, been lifted, and as a result three accused persons were sent to prison today.

The place where the murders are alleged to have been committed is the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Ashmead, 256 South Twelfth street, and Mrs. Ashmead is accused of being the principal. The charge was made by Dr. David Mosier from the witness stand in the coroner's court during the investigation of the death of Sarah Hughes and Mary B. Sloan. Dr. Mosier swore he had seen Mrs. Ashmead throw living infants into a furnace in the cellar of her house.

The spectators who crowded the coroner's court were held spellbound during his recital. The accused woman, with eyes closed and trembling, succumbed completely under the accusation, and fell back swooning into her daughter's arms. The intensity of the situation was relieved by the coroner, who promptly submitted the case to the decision of the jury.

Following the reading of the verdict Mrs. Ashmead, her son, Howard Ashmead, and Dr. Matthew McVicker were committed to the county prison to await the action of the grand jury, accused of being accessories to the deaths of two young women.

AMMENDS IMMIGRATION ACT.

Senate Bill Would Place Inspectors at Principal Ports.

Washington, April 1.—Senator Dillingham introduced a bill today to amend the immigration act of 1903. It permits aliens to pass in continuous transit from one point in foreign contiguous territory to another point of foreign contiguous territory through the United States without payment of head tax. Aliens having once paid the head tax may pass through foreign contiguous territory in continuous transit and again enter the United States without the payment of the tax.

The privilege under the act of 1903 permitting an alien to send for a relative or friends is amended to restrict the privilege to relatives. It is provided that there shall be at least one inspector of immigration and one surgeon of the United States public health and marine hospital service assigned to each principal port where aliens embark for the United States to inspect aliens intending to seek admission to the United States.

FLAG UP AGAIN.

Russia Rescinds Order to Americans With an Apology.

Niu Chwang, April 1.—The Russian commander of the post has visited the headquarters of the American correspondents, and, after apologizing for his action in compelling them to haul down the American flag at the time martial law was proclaimed, granted them permission again to hoist the stars and stripes over the mess tent.

The action of the commander was largely due to strong representations by United States Consul Henry B. Miller that the civil administrator invaded neutral rights when he ordered the lowering of the flag from buildings belonging to American citizens, even though it was done through the apprehension that the flag was illegally used by Chinese for the purpose of resisting police inspection. The British flag, which was ordered taken down, will also be allowed to remain.

To Give Chaplains Higher Rank.

Washington, April 1.—President Roosevelt and Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the military affairs committee of the house, today discussed a bill which provides a higher rank for the army chaplain. It is urged that sufficient provision is not made in the present law rewarding army chaplains for meritorious service. During the Spanish-American war several chaplains were recommended for gallant service, but it was impossible to give the reward. The president is deeply interested in the matter.

College Will Test Law.

Cincinnati, April 1.—There was a full attendance here today of the 24 trustees of Berea college, Kentucky. Hon. Guy Mallon submitted a legal opinion on the Day law recently enacted by the Kentucky legislature prohibiting the co-education of whites and negroes as is done at Berea, and it was discussed by President William Goodell Frost and other prominent educators. It was decided to enter suit and test the constitutionality of the law.

Russian Gunboat is Dismantled.

Shanghai, April 1.—The Japanese consul has visited the Russian gunboat Mandjur, and verified the report that she had been dismantled.

BATTLE ON LAND.

Russians Move on Japanese Fort but are Driven Back.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—General Kouroupatkin, in his first report to the emperor from the scene of war, announced that offensive land operations had taken place against the Japanese upon the sixth anniversary of the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians. These operations took the form of a cavalry attack yesterday by six companies of Cossacks, led by General Michtchenko against four squadrons of Japanese cavalry which the general believed to be beyond Chong Ju, but which he found to be in occupation of that town.

Despite a cross fire which General Michtchenko cleverly directed against the enemy, he pays a tribute to the tenacity and bravery of the Japanese, who only ceased to fire after the combat, which lasted for half an hour. Before the Russians could follow up their advantage, three Japanese squadrons galloped toward the town. Two of them succeeded in entering, while the third was driven back in disorder, men and horses falling.

The fire maintained on the town was so destructive that the Japanese were unable to make an effectual return.

Further Japanese reinforcements arrived an hour later, and in view of the superiority of the enemy, General Michtchenko determined to retire, doing so without embarrassment.

General Michtchenko's Cossacks have been endeavoring for some days to come in contact with the Japanese patrols, but the latter refused to combat.

The skirmish will have the effect of encouraging the Russians to retard as much as possible the advance of the Japanese army.

TAKE FLAG DOWN.

Russians Remove American Ensign From Correspondents Quarters.

Niu Chwang, March 31.—As a result of the proclamation of martial law at this port the American flag which the American correspondents had floating over their messhouse was hauled down today. They are very indignant over the incident, and are expected to send a protest to the United States embassy at Peking at what they term the "gross indignity" placed upon them.

The Russian regulations are exceedingly strict and are designed, it is openly stated, to compel all foreigners with the exception of the French to vacate the town.

A Frenchman named Kreautal, an employe of the Russo-Chinese bank, has been appointed French consular agent at Niu Chwang. He has hoisted the French flag over the bank buildings. It is considered probable that this is the forerunner of a movement to fly the tricolor over all the Russian government buildings at Niu Chwang. The commerce of the port has been destroyed by the new rule. The general opinion among the foreign residents is that should Russia's action be permitted to stand by the powers without protest, it will be tantamount to a complete surrender of all rights of foreigners throughout the whole of Manchuria, and will be very costly to foreign capital which is invested in numerous industries throughout the province.

NONE KNOW SIZE OF ARMIES.

Correspondents' Versions of the Campaign in Corea Differ.

London, March 31.—No Japanese report of the land operations in Corea has yet been received here, and there is much speculation as to the size of the opposing armies, regarding which there is no reliable information.

A correspondent at the Russian headquarters at Mukden telegraphs that according to reports received there about 10,000 Japanese have crossed the river at Chin Changan and 5,000 have advanced north from Chong Ju.

The Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent asserts that practically the whole Japanese army in Corea, consisting of 100,000 men, is concentrated at Pak Chen and Anju, only small detachments being left in Southern Corea to maintain communication.

A St. Petersburg special says that a Russian division of 25,000 men from Southern Ussuri is advancing in two columns through Corea. He reports that the Japanese are advancing north from Gensan, and that their advance guard is encamped at Chong Ping. It is probable, however, that none of these reports can be accepted as authentic.

Britain to Restrict Immigration.

London, March 31.—The alien immigrant bill was introduced in the house of commons today and passed its first reading without division. The bill follows the recommendations of the report of the royal commission on alien immigration, issued August 11 last, that the immigration of certain classes of immigrants into the United Kingdom be subject to state control. Home Secretary Douglas, in introducing the resolution, referred to the increase of crime during the admission of a class of aliens in this country.

Flood Still Imperils City.

Saginaw, Mich., March 31.—Flood conditions in this city and vicinity tonight are not improved. All industrial plants on the river are shut down, and 5,000 men or more are out of work. The financial loss in this country will probably reach \$750,000. Between Saginaw and Bay City the ice on the Saginaw river is over two feet deep in places, and dynamite has had little effect in clearing the channel. Reports tell of much suffering.

Large Machine Shops Burned.

Pittsburg, March 31.—The machine shops of the Pittsburg Valve Foundry & Construction company were destroyed by fire tonight. Loss is probably \$200,000.



Handling an Unruly Hog.

Any one who has tried it will testify that it is not an easy task to handle a stubborn hog, and most hogs are stubborn. If one has occasion to do this work the device shown in the cut is simple and effective. Take a strong rope about the diameter of a clothesline and about ten or twelve feet long. From this cut off three feet and tie a loop in each end, then tie the remaining piece in the center of the looped piece and bring the loop over the snout of the hog after slipping the loops in the first place over his hind feet.

Have a ring in the long looped piece, and through this slip another rope, also looped, so as to come over his neck, as shown in the cut. This rope may be heavier than the first one, and if the animal is unruly and strong, the end which is shown over the back of the hog extending to the hand of the one who is driving it, may be slipped over his rump and into the lower loop and tied, leaving a long loop in the driver's



FOR HANDLING A HOG.

hands for better control. The illustrations show clearly how the contrivance is constructed.

To Grow Fine Celery.

A Michigan gardener writes: Take any land that will stand drought, put at least one load of well-rotted manure on every square rod of ground, plow and fit the ground well, set plants in rows 16 inches apart and six to eight inches apart in the row (set with an old brick trowel), keep the surface well worked till the plants cover the ground, after which no weeds will bother. By raising celery by this method the plants become dense, and consequently darken the lower parts of the plants, causing the celery to grow white from the center. None but White Plume will grow successfully this way. White Plume can be grown in single row and be blanched by placing bundles of corn stalks on both rows. Bundles should be at least eight inches in diameter. I grew White Plume celery 33 inches high last year on high ground, and it was as white as snow. I find the Giant Pascal is best for late winter use. These two varieties are the best to my notion.

One-Man Corn Sled.

Make two runners, one 5 feet and one 7 or 8 feet long; use 2x6 stuff; place 2 feet apart and nail boards on top as shown in cut. Fasten a scythe blade on for knife. It is better than the steel plate knives. Knife should run high on edge and at an angle of about 45 degrees from the runners.



A ONE-MAN CORN SLED.

The object of the long runner is to keep the sled from bucking to one side, which is caused by the cutting being all done on one side. We stand up to cut in large corn, and put on a box and sit down in small. It is a waste of labor to knock the corn down on sled and pick it up again. Keep it up in your arms. The single sled is now preferred to the double ones here. I am a boy 14 years old. My father has taken the Practical Farmer since before I was born.—Archie Orange, Galesburg, Kan.

Asparagus for the Family.

One hundred plants will furnish the average family with a supply of this most delicious early vegetable. They should not cost over \$1, and hence instead of being looked upon as a luxury it should be common in every family garden. Rich sandy soil is best, but it will thrive in any soil if given a reasonable show. Palmetto, Conover's, Colossal and Baris Mammoth are recommended as very satisfactory varieties. The plants should be set as early in the spring as possible, in rows 30 inches apart and 18 in the row. Plant in holes or trench, six inches deep, filling it up gradually, and do not cut the stalks, except sparingly, until the third season. It readily responds to good care and fertilization and should be liberally top-dressed with manure each fall.

Sheep for Mutton.

Mutton as a human food is gaining rapidly in reputation. So much improvement has been made in the methods of breeding, fattening, slaughtering and ripening mutton that a great army of people who were once prejudiced against it no longer find any-

thing the matter with it. Good authorities predict that the time is rapidly approaching when as many sheep and lambs will be slaughtered in this country as there are hogs and cattle slaughtered now. History shows us that in old countries mutton is the poor man's meat. The reason for this is that it can be raised at less cost.

Weeding Out the Cows.

I operate a farm dairy, make butter a specialty, and I wish to say that in my opinion you cannot too strongly urge the farmers who keep cows to keep a daily record of what they are doing, weighing each mess of milk and testing often enough to get an average of its butter-fat, so that at the end of the year they can tell just what each cow is worth, from a butter point of view. For more than two years we have done so. At the end of the first year, although we thought our herd was all good, we found twelve out of twenty-five cows that did not pay. We sold these and replaced with others; some of our own raising and some by purchase. This year we find 80 per cent profit over last year. We have not found the daily record hard to keep. Few farmers stop to figure. A cow that produces 200 pounds of butter per year from \$30 worth of feed, which sells for 20 cents per pound, leaves only \$10 for care and the risk. The cow which makes 400 pounds of butter from \$30 worth of feed leaves \$50 for care, risk and profit, besides a whole lot of satisfaction to her owner. You never know which cow makes this profit for you except by using the scales and the test.—F. C. Shepherd, in National Stockman.

How to Market the Butter.

Those who possess the knack of making butter that has that fragrant flavor that distinguishes the produce of many farm dairies, often make the mistake of keeping the butter on hand too long after it is made before marketing it. It will be found that however palatable it may be, and however good the flavor it possesses when first made, it will have escaped after too long keeping. Even when transported long distances it loses its distinctiveness while in transit. In fact, it seems that butter which possesses to a large degree this much-desired flavor deteriorates much quicker than an inferior kind. As a consequence of this, the farmer's wife who makes a superior article which has a local reputation for excellence should endeavor to dispose of the product to local trade, or at least sell it so near home that it will be but a day or two between the churn and the customer. This can be easily managed in almost any locality where there is a market for it by securing a list of private customers and furnish it to them direct as they need it. This class of patrons are much more profitable year in and year out than the city hotels or the commission houses or those customers who buy in the general market.

To Prevent Black Rot.

As a preventive of black rot in vineyards next season the North Carolina experiment station recommends that all dead leaves and rotten grapes be raked up and removed and rotten grapes clinging to the vines and trellises picked off.

Loose shredded bark that can be readily pulled from the vines prunings, dead grass and weeds should be burned; in fact, anything capable of harboring the dustlike spore should be destroyed or taken away.

While the vines are still in a dormant condition, spray with the copper sulphate solution, thoroughly wetting the vines and posts, and paying particular attention to bunches of tendrils or rough surfaces on the posts that would be likely to retain the spores. It is much easier to keep black rot out of a vineyard once cleaned than to keep it down in a vineyard not cleaned.

On Sowing Clover.

Sowing clover is an absorbing question with farmers who desire to keep up the fertility of their land. When seed is high there is always a disposition, with some, to defer sowing clover until another year, and plow up the fields again. Seed may be cheaper next year, you know. This management may have kept these same fields under the plow for years, making it more uncertain to secure a catch, and requiring more acres, every year, to secure the requisite amount of grain. It is unwise and foolish to fall to sow clover because seed is dear.

Some Kansas Wheat Yields.

The banner yield of wheat in Kansas is said to be that of Joseph C. Ort, in Gove county, who thrashed 228 bushels of 62-pound wheat from three acres of an old corral, and 4,563 bushels (eleven acre weight) from a 100-acre field. The seed was Turkey red, one bushel to the acre. The three-acre piece had been heavily fertilized for vegetables, and after these were gone he again fertilized and plowed it four inches deep.

Paint the Wagons.

Well-painted implements are generally accepted signs of thrifty farming. A dollar's worth of raw linseed oil and color will answer to cover the running part of a farm wagon. Have plenty of shed room with closed front and raise the wheels away from the damp earth when the wagons are stored for any great length of time.

Good Milkers' Milk Veins.

Good milkers will almost invariably show a well-developed milk vein. This big vein which carries the blood from the bag or udder to the heart for purification should constitute considerable of a network on the udder itself and should then continue well forward on the belly and disappear in the region of the heart.