

GOES TO HIS DOOM

Prince Vasilitchyoff Murdered in Warsaw by Terrorists.

NEXT IN LINE FLEES THE LAND

Two Other Brutal Officials Have Been Warned—Troops Fire on Workmen, Killing Several.

London, Feb. 25.—The Warsaw correspondent of the London Morning Leader wires that Prince Vasilitchyoff has been murdered. The prince, who has won for himself great hatred because of his active work against the students and strikers of Warsaw in his capacity of head of the military, was labeled No. 2 on the list of assassinations drawn up by the revolutionists, says the correspondent. The dispatch adds:

"Count Friedrietzki, the brutal Hussar officer, who was No. 3 on the list, on receiving his death warrant from the terrorists, bolted the country. "General Novosiloff, No. 4 on the list, has drawn the death penalty on himself by his recent order for the arrest of the officers who refused to fire on women.

"Baron Nolken, chief of the Warsaw police, is No. 5 on the death list. He received word that in a day or two he would find his proper release in hell."

The correspondent also reports further disorders in Warsaw Friday afternoon. Troops, he says, fired on 400 workmen who were about to resume work at the Vistula railroad workshops. Five of the workmen were killed and 20 wounded.

PROVISIONS OF CANAL BILL.

President to Appoint Governor of the Zone—Commission Not Abolished

Washington, Feb. 25.—The bill for the government of the Panama canal zone, which has passed the senate, is a house bill. It was amended in several important respects by the senate, notably in eliminating the provision abolishing the canal commission. The measure will now go to conference if the amendments are not accepted by the house. The bill is temporary in character, its provisions expiring at the end of the first regular session of the next congress.

It vests in the president authority to appoint a person or persons to govern the canal zone, and the president is given further authority to direct the manner of such control. Annual or more frequent reports from the governor of the zone and also from those in charge of the canal are provided for, as are also estimates of expenditures and appropriations for all work on the canal, and it is provided that, after the present fiscal year, no money shall be expended except by direct appropriation. All rentals and other income from the Panama railroad are to be credited to the canal fund and the president is authorized to deposit \$1,500,000 in an American bank having a financial agent on the isthmus of Panama for the purpose of facilitating business.

WILL MODIFY THE TREATY.

Santo Domingo Wants Voice in Appointments and Other Changes.

New York, Feb. 25.—One of the leading members of the house of deputies is authority, according to a Herald dispatch from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for the statement that the Dominican congress will accept the new agreement with the American government with certain modifications. Congress will begin its session February 27.

It is desired, the correspondent states, that article 2 of the treaty shall be so amended as to permit the Dominican government to name the officials who are to collect duties in the ports whose custom houses are in charge of the United States, these officials to be named with the approval of the American government, and to be Americans, if desired.

Citrus Fruit Pool Unlawful.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Interstate Commerce commission, in an opinion by Commissioner Clements, today rendered its decision in the California orange cases brought by the Southern California Fruit exchange and the Consolidated Forwarding company against the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad systems, in which it holds that the defendant carriers are unlawfully engaged in pooling the traffic in citrus fruits originating in Southern California.

Awful Crimes Stain Baku.

Baku, Feb. 25.—The town is now quiet. All the Armenian shops have been closed, but the banks are doing business under military protection. Order has been restored at Balakhany, but at Romany today strikers attacked two factories and as a result 30 persons were killed or wounded. In Baku many terrible murders have been committed. Manager Adamoff, of the Naphtha Refining works, his wife and children, were burned to death.

Inquires About Church Schools.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The house today adopted a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to whether any appropriations of Indian funds had been expended for the support of any sectarian Indian schools.

AT LEVEL OF SEA.

Panama Canal Commission's Plans for Isthmian Waterway.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The first definite engineering plans for the construction of the Panama canal have just been laid before the Isthmian canal commission by the engineering committee of that body, consisting of Commissioners Burr, Parsons and Davis. The principal recommendations are summed up in this resolution:

"Resolved, That this committee approve and recommend for adoption by the commission a plan for a sea-level canal, with a bottom width of 150 feet and a minimum depth of water of 35 feet, and with twin tidal locks at Miraflores, whose usable dimensions shall be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide, at a total estimated cost of \$230,500,000.

"Such estimates include an allowance for administration, engineering, sanitation and contingencies, amounting to \$38,450,000, but without allowance for interest during construction, expense of zone government and collateral costs and water supply sewers or paving of Panama or Colon, which last items are to be repaid by the inhabitants of those cities."

The committee estimates that a sea-level canal can be completed within 10 or 12 years from the present time.

These recommendations are the conclusion of a report to the committee prepared in the canal zone under date of February 1 last, and based on complete engineering reports on all of the problems involved.

The committee decided that, under no circumstances, should the surface of the canal be more than 60 feet above the sea, and estimates that this level the cost would be \$178,013,066. A 30-foot level is estimated to cost \$19,213,406.

MINERS LOSE LIVES.

Twenty-Three Killed in West Virginia Mine Explosion.

Bluefield, W. Va., Feb. 28.—As a result of an explosion in shaft No. 1 of the United States Coal and Coke company, at Wilcox, today, 23 miners are supposed to have lost their lives, and it is possible that the number will exceed this.

Up to 8 p. m. 15 bodies had been taken from the shafts. A large rescuing party is in the mines tonight. It is barely possible, but not likely, that some of the remaining entombed miners will be rescued alive.

The explosion was of terrific force, and shattered windows a mile distant. Immediately after the shock great numbers of miners, who were off duty, rushed to the shaft to find great clouds of smoke and dust gushing from its mouth. Mothers, children and other relatives soon were weeping and pleading for the rescue of those dear to them entombed in the mine. The officials of the mine were soon on the scene.

The company usually work in this shaft about 75 miners, but today the men were not all in, and the small loss of life can be attributed only to this fact.

VICTORY IS BARREN.

Russians Were Able to Retire from Position in Good Order.

Tokio, Feb. 28.—The reports that are arriving from the front indicate that the severe engagements of the last few days are the prelude of what now seems will prove one of the bloodiest battles of the war. A large portion of General Kuroki's army has been engaged since Thursday, and the latest reports indicate that the fighting still continues, with the advantage on the side of the Japanese.

The capture of Beresneff by the Japanese, while a brilliant exploit, was practically barren of results, in that the Russians were enabled to retire in good order, and concentrate at Tzentzi pass, which is now being attacked.

According to the latest reports from the front that the public is permitted to have access to General Kuroki's column has been heavily reinforced, especially with artillery, and many of the siege guns of heavy caliber which were used by the Russians at Port Arthur, and fell into the hands of General Nogi's men after the fall of the "Gibraltar of the East," are now being trained against General Kuropatkin's forces.

Troops Moving Slowly.

London, Feb. 28.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Times says that the government is making concessions to the railway men and placing the railways under martial law with a view to expediting the transportation of troops to the Far East. The South rifle brigade, which left Odessa two months ago, is still near Omsk. The latest units ordered for service include some 25,000 men and 48 guns from Caucasian garrisons. They cannot reach General Kuropatkin before April, at the earliest.

Prince of Wales to Visit India.

London, Feb. 28.—It has been officially arranged that the prince and princess of Wales shall visit India in November, and stay until March, making a tour of the principal cities and native states, receiving the chiefs and princes on behalf of King Edward, who, after consultation with the viceroy, has directed that for this occasion the exchange of ceremonial presents shall be dispensed with. Consequently no presents will be accepted.

Deacons Await Their Prophet.

Mexico City, Feb. 28.—Prophet Dowie, of Zion City, is expected to arrive here tomorrow from Cuba. His five deacons now here refuse to talk on the Zionist's plans, but it is understood a Zionist colony will be settled in the hot country, and devote itself to raising sugar cane, coffee and other products.

CASH FOR RIVERS

Chairman Burton Sure Appropriation Bill Will Pass.

ITS FATE RESTS WITH SENATE

Only Danger is that Load of Amendments May Sink It in the Upper House.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Chairman Burton, of the rivers and harbors committee, expressed the belief today that his bill, consideration of which was begun in the house yesterday, will pass both houses and become law before March 4.

There has been a growing fear that this bill would be sidetracked, not only because of the demands of party leaders for economy, but because of the unprecedented late date in bringing it up for consideration. Only eight days remain to pass it through both houses and through conference, less time than was ever before given any river and harbor bill.

Burton, however, says the shortage of time is a strong factor in favor of the passage of the bill. It will induce the senate to make only slight amendments, for fear of losing what is proposed by the house. He says that unless the senate loads the bill down with large amendments, it will pass without material objection, carrying practically the appropriations agreed to by the house committee.

HOPE TO BANKRUPT JAPAN

Russians Rely on Long Purse for Escape from Defeat.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—Although the party which is advocating peace as the only egress from the present situation continues to gain strength, nothing has actually been decided, and no move has yet been made. It is officially maintained that Russia's attitude is unchanged. At the foreign office the slightest encouragement is given to the peace talk. On the contrary, it is affirmed as strongly as ever that Japan must propose terms, while at the same time it is admitted that it is inconceivable that Japan can offer conditions acceptable to Russia.

The idea of a complete Russian victory is not harbored, but it is insisted that Russia is not beaten, and will not be beaten until General Kuropatkin is decisively worsted by General Oyama and the fate of Admiral Rojstvensky's squadron is determined. The main consideration entering into the calculations of a prosecution of the war is that Japan's financial resources must become exhausted long before Russia's.

HALF THE BODIES ARE FOUND

Only Three Were Rescued Alive, and They Soon Died.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 23.—At 8 o'clock this evening 75 blackened and disfigured bodies had been recovered from the Virginia mine in which the awful explosion occurred on Monday afternoon, entombing more than 150 miners.

The rescuers are still heroically at work in the mine, and as they advance the bodies further in the mine are found to be worse burned and mutilated than those nearer the exterior. No hope is now held out that any are alive. Three men were found yesterday whose hearts were still beating, but they expired immediately.

The Birmingham district has come promptly forward in relieving the destitute families of the victims, and mass meetings have been held for that purpose. Hundreds of dollars have been subscribed, and the Birmingham Commercial club has raised more than \$5,000. Alabama District No. 20, United Mineworkers of America, today voted \$5,000 to be distributed among the families.

Russian Raiders Violate Neutrality

Tientsin, Feb. 23.—About 300 Russian raiders slightly damaged the railway between Haicheng and Tatchekiao on Monday night and again disregarded the neutrality of the territory west of the Liao river. The presence of Chinese soldiers was not reported. It is evident that the villagers kept the Russians well informed as to the disposition of the Japanese troops. It was expected that the raiders would repeat the attempt to destroy the Japanese stores at Niuchiatun, but they retired without an engagement.

Oil Refinery for Colorado.

Denver, Feb. 23.—Representative Clifton H. Wilder's bill appropriating \$125,000 for the establishment of a state oil refinery was favorably reported to the house by the finance committee today. The bill also contains provisions to regulate the price of oil. Independent oil producers who are supporting the measure have offered to lease and operate the refinery when constructed, and to advance the money for its construction at low rates.

Kansas After the Railroads.

Topeka, Feb. 23.—The Kansas senate tonight passed a bill for the regulation of railroads. It provides that a state railroad board shall make changes in freight rates upon due complaint being made. A section giving the board power to change rates of its own initiative was included in the bill as it passed the house.

DOCKS WIPE OUT.

New Orleans Suffers a Fire Loss of Five Million Dollars.

New Orleans, Feb. 27.—Fire involving millions of dollars' loss in property and that strikes a serious blow temporarily at the immense export trade of New Orleans, swept the river front tonight and wiped out the vast freight terminals of the Illinois Central, known as the Stuyvesant docks.

Nearly a dozen squares of modern wharves and freight sheds, two magnificent grain elevators, hundreds of loaded cars and vast quantities of freight, including 20,000 bales of cotton, were destroyed, together with a large number of small residences.

The ocean-going shipping seems to have escaped serious damage. A number of firemen and employees of the docks were injured. Actual estimates of the losses are impossible to obtain tonight, though they may exceed \$5,000,000.

The Stuyvesant docks extend from Louisiana avenue almost to Napoleon avenue, a distance of 12 squares. The wharves between these two points were covered with miles of trackage, and a steel and iron shed ran the whole distance.

The grain elevators were of the most modern construction, the upper one having a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. Thousands of bales of cotton, several hundred thousand packages of sugar, great quantities of cotton seed oil and oil cakes, lumber and every conceivable variety of freight, filled the warehouses and sheds. Practically all the export business handled by the Illinois Central railway was put aboard ships at these docks.

BUY WAGON-ROAD LANDS.

Hermann's Bill Relating to Klamath Reservation Passes House.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The house today passed Representative Hermann's bill directing the secretary of the interior to ascertain the value of lands heretofore conveyed by the United States to Oregon as a part of a grant to aid the Eugene City military road and embraced in the Klamath Indian reservation. These lands were awarded to the California & Oregon land company, by the supreme court.

The secretary is also directed to ascertain what part of these lands have been allotted to Indians, the value of improvements, and the price at which the California & Oregon land company will sell to the United States or on what terms it will arrange for other lands in the Klamath reservation.

Mr. Hermann was not present in the house when his bill was called up and passed.

NO CAUSE TO FIRE.

North Sea Investigation Commission Decides Against Russia.

Paris, Feb. 27.—The International commission of inquiry into the attack of the Russian second Pacific squadron upon the Hull fishing fleet on the night of October 21, 1904, has found that there were no hostile torpedo boats among the fishing boats and that Admiral Rojstvensky was not justified in firing on the trawlers. This is the main point of the findings, which sustain the British contentions throughout, though the blow to Russia is softened by the statement that Admiral Rojstvensky was justified in taking all precautions against attack and acted according to his belief by declaring that his military valor and humanity are not questioned.

The decision says that delay of the Russian transport Kamchatka, following the breaking down of her machinery, was perhaps the cause of the incident. The commander of the Kamchatka signaled to Admiral Rojstvensky during the evening that he had been attacked by torpedo boats. The admiral, therefore, had reason to believe that he was attacked and gave orders for strict vigilance against the possible approach of torpedo boats. The majority of the commission considers that Admiral Rojstvensky's orders were not excessive in time of war, particularly under the circumstances, and that he had every reason to consider the situation very alarming.

Witte Again Takes the Lead.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—According to an apparently well grounded report, Minister of Finance Kokovoff will soon leave the emperor's cabinet and be succeeded by M. Ronevaloff, a former assistant to President of the Council Witte, and a strong supporter of that statesman. There are various reports concerning the proceedings of the council of ministers last night, but in all of them are indications that M. Witte played the most prominent part, as he did at the previous meeting.

Great Ice-Gorge Breaking.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—The ice gorges in the Ohio river, in this vicinity, which were the heaviest known for many years, began to give way during the night, several breaks occurring at various points. Although the river rose several feet during the same time, the ice was so heavy that it soon caught again, forming new gorges. Property damage estimated at more than \$75,000 was caused by these early movements of the ice, but no loss of life.

Irrigate the Klamath Basin.

Klamath Falls, Feb. 27.—The United States irrigation committee met here today and took steps to incorporate the Klamath Basin Water Users' association, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. This will probably be increased to \$3,000,000 in the near future.



misplaced, the actual per cent being 37 of 1 per cent and .42 of 1 per cent respectively. Says Professor Brooks: "The fertilizing value of coal ashes, whether from hard or soft coal, is always very low, for not only are the proportions of plant food exceedingly small, but the compounds present are as well very insoluble."

Heaves in Horses.

In mild and recent cases the heaves may often be cured entirely by turning the horse out to pasture for two or three months. If it is necessary, however, to work a horse affected with this trouble, he can be relieved greatly by feeding no hay except at night, and then only a small amount of clean and bright hay, entirely free from dust. If there is any danger of dust it is well to dampen it, but only bright hay should be given. Roots will be found helpful; beets, turnips, potatoes or anything of that sort that the horse will eat. The amount of water should be limited as much as possible, and no horse with heaves should be given water for one or two hours previous to going to work. Dr. Law recommends arsenic in five-grain doses daily, and continued from a month to two months, as especially valuable, and says that the bowels must be kept easy, by laxatives if necessary. By treatment of this sort a heavy horse can be greatly relieved. When the disease first comes on it will pay to turn the horse to grass, with the hope of effecting a cure at once and before the disease progresses to the extent where it becomes incurable.—Wallace's Farmer.

Exercise the Stallion.

Stallions should be put to work and kept at work whenever not in active stud service and then they will be surer and have fewer returned mares to look after and can do a bigger business, says a correspondent of National Stockman. No stallion is too good to earn his oats behind a collar, and usually the more he earns the more he is able to earn in the stud. One reason for the vitality and endurance of our trotting horses is that the sires were either raced or trained or driven a good deal of the time. The same is true of some imported draft horses, the French horses especially, which are worked at a year and half or two years old and as long as the farmer has them. The race of horses that is not worked may possess size and weight, but it will not have the power, the nerve and the get there and stay at it ability that it needs to perform hard work.

Openings for Nut Culture.

The United States Consul at Frankfurt, Germany, calls attention to the increasing use of hazel-nuts in hotels and private houses. Owing to the large quantity imported, he suggests that farmers' children in the United States might supply themselves with pin money by growing hazel-nuts for the home and foreign markets. The domestic chestnut is still a favorite, and at the opening of the season sometimes brings as high as \$5 a bushel. There are, too, large quantities of hickory nuts, the boys' favorite; butternuts, which are the favorites of those who grew up in the country, and some other sorts, like black walnuts and bull nuts, which have their adherents, and all are particularly desirable for food.

Fence Rail Philosophy.

Knowledge is valueless if ignored. The man that saves his time saves his money.

A job that's worth doin' is always worth doin' about right. Vim and vigor are the vital forces in achieving success.

The smallest event often becomes the greatest achievement.

If every man saved his time as he saves his money he would have money.

It's generally the afternoon farmer that goes into agony about hard times. To have a show in these days a man must be an accumulator.

Failure establishes one thing—that your determination to succeed was weak.

It's no use denying when you've been outdone—better acknowledge the corn.

Broken Branches.

When from accident, the effect of snow or ice, a large branch of a tree is broken, cut temporarily, leaving a foot or more to be cut again close to the trunk in the month of June, advises a Country Gentleman correspondent.

Hog Notes.

Milk and bran make an excellent slop.

A strong maternal appearance should be the first consideration in a brood sow.

No sow carrying her young should be allowed to become constipated.

The brood sow and the growing pig should not be fed as the fattening animal.

A sow may often be kept as a profitable breeder until she is seven years old.

Too early breeding weakens the maternal forces of the sow, causing small and weak litters.

To obtain the best results a sow should be in good flesh and gaining, not overfed when bred.

Retaining Manure Values.

There is probably no better way of handling manure made in feeding cattle loose in stables than to apply litter daily to absorb the liquids and keep the cattle clean and allow the manure to accumulate under the cattle.

It was once supposed that if manure was kept under cover its fertility would not be appreciably wasted. The Department of Agriculture finds that large losses may occur, though not to such an extent, of course, as from the open yard manure pile.

The best way to keep manure seems to be to pack it into a solid mass, and exclude the air, in a somewhat similar manner to the way silage is put up. The department notes experiments where steer manure was kept in deep stalls under the feet of the animals for months, as against the method of cleaning the stall out daily and storing in a compact heap under cover, enough fine cut litter being used each day to apparently absorb all the liquid manure. The deep stall manure was trampled to a very dark, compact mass and there was very little loss of the valuable fertilizing constituents—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. With the manure kept in heaps one-third of the nitrogen, one-fifth of the potash and one-seventh of the phosphoric acid was lost, the total money value of the losses being equivalent to \$2.50 for each steer stalled for six months. Manure, it is stated, can be kept almost perfectly, so far as the fertilizer constituents are concerned, by use of the "deep stall" system. Experiments show, however, that nitrogen is lost very rapidly by such manure, if it be allowed to lie after the removal of the stock, without such covering as will retain the moisture and exclude the air.

The Modern Farm in Germany.

Electricity for farming purposes has probably been developed more in Germany than in any other country. A large number of German estates are now run almost entirely by it, the smaller ones being equipped usually in groups from a single power plant, as at Chottorf, while many of the large estates have their own private plants. A striking example of this latter class is the farm of Prof. Backhaus, at Quednau, in the eastern part of Prussia, which covers an area of 450 acres and has a dairy producing about 1,000 gallons of milk per day. The buildings are all lighted by incandescent lamps and the grounds, in places, are lit by arc lights. The current is supplied from a small central station containing a 50-horse power engine direct coupled to two generators, and a switchboard for the control of the various circuits, all parts of which are so simple and plainly marked that any farm hand can understand and operate it. In addition to the lighting, power is supplied for the pumping of water and the driving of saws, feed-cutting machines, a threshing and a grist mill, and an electric churn in the dairy. Besides these stationary power appliances there are a number of electrically-driven agricultural machines for use in the fields, including an automobile plow, all of which are run by storage batteries and may be charged at conveniently sub-stations. To round out the completeness of the equipment the barns are heated by electricity and ventilated by motor-driven fans and all parts of the farm have telephonic intercommunication.—Engineering Record.

Hens Eating Eggs.

Egg-eating hens are a nuisance, and after many years of experience in poultry raising the writer feels that when his hens are discovered at the trick the best way of stopping it is to kill the hen. If our birds were not well supplied with limy substances, such as oyster shells and the like and all the grit they desire, we would furnish these before killing the hen. As a rule, the habit is merely a habit, and is not due to any lack of a food element except that of lime.

Usually the egg-eating hen gets into the habit by eating an egg that has become accidentally broken; liking the taste, she acquires the habit, and once acquired it is almost impossible to break it. We have found it the better plan to have both grit and the lime material so placed that the hens may help themselves at will. Some hens require more of these than do other hens, so it is hard to dole it out properly. It is better to let them decide as to their needs whenever possible.

Coal Ashes.

One of the agricultural papers quotes an alleged analysis by the Massachusetts station giving 37 per cent phosphoric acid and 42 per cent potash in soft coal ashes. In order to prevent any misunderstanding, Professor Brooks herewith calls attention to the fact that a decimal point has been