

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

Sympathy of Some Washington People and Congressmen for the Boers.

Agricultural Department Experiments with Molasses as a Ration for Stock—Against the Pensioning of Ex-Slaves, of Course—General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The largest theatre in Washington was packed to the doors on Sunday night last, by an immense crowd, which enthusiastically expressed its sympathy with the Boers in their fight against Great Britain.

for reasons of its own, it has greater interest. Another ruling is that when carrier makes rates to two competing markets which give the one practically a monopoly over the other because it can secure re-shipments from the favored locality and none from the other, it goes beyond serving its fair interest, and disregards the statutory requirements of relative equality as between persons, localities and particular descriptions of traffic.

The shortest period in which a patent can be secured is seven weeks," said Patent Commissioner Duell, recently, "and it can be done in that time only by the attorney for the claimant conceding practically all the objections of this office.

The senate committee on pensions has reported adversely a bill to pension ex-slaves. It has done this, instead of simply pigeonholing the bill and allowing it to sleep, because dishonest men are using the fact that it has been introduced as a means of obtaining money from the poverty stricken Southern negroes.

CLAYTON - BULWER TREATY

A DISCUSSION OF ITS HISTORY BY THE NEW YORK SUN.

Held by the Best of Authority That It Is of No Effect Now—So the Senate Thinks.

(N. Y. Sun Editorial.) The opponents of the Nicaragua canal bill, which has been reported to the senate of the United States, allege that it involves a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

British subjects against the states of Honduras and Salvador, but in reality, as Americans believed, to compel this country to enter into an agreement for a joint construction and operation of the proposed canal.

protect its national interests and maintain the rights of those whose private capital is embarked in the work. Such a canal would, virtually, be a part of the coast line of the United States; and its relations to this country are matters of paramount concern to the people of the United States.

These views were reiterated in the inaugural address delivered by President Garfield on March 4, 1881. "We shall urge," said the president, "no narrow policy, nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route; but, in the language of my professor, I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests."

Why? Because it is incumbent upon Great Britain, with its extended colonial possessions, to maintain a much larger naval establishment than we require. Hence, if the United States bind themselves not to fortify a Nicaragua canal on land, Great Britain, then, would have an advantage which would prove decisive in the possible case of a struggle for the control of the interoceanic waterway.

Attention was also directed by Mr. Blaine to the fact that, by the supervision of the United States alone, could a trans-isthmian canal be secured against the obstructions incident to war. Our government is, of all governments, the least likely to be engaged in war, so that, while, for self-protection, she asserts her right to control the Nicaragua canal, she also offers the practical neutralization of it as respects European powers.

For the reasons just indicated, Mr. Blaine proposed certain modifications of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He would cancel every part thereof which forbids the United States to fortify the canal or to hold the political control of it in conjunction with the country in which it is situated.

any weight in the arguments above adduced, or to accept the conclusions drawn from them.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, who succeeded Mr. Blaine in the office of secretary of state, transmitted to Mr. Lowell a view of the canal question somewhat different from Mr. Blaine's. He maintained that a protectorate of the territory, through which the trans-isthmian canal may run, ought to be exercised jointly by the United States and the Central American republic concerned, and by no other power.

That is precisely the position taken by the committee (of which Senator McBride of Oregon was a member), which has unanimously reported the Nicaragua canal bill to the senate. The position is that Great Britain having failed to conform to the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, that treaty is voidable at our option, and the congress of the United States will proceed to exercise the option.

WOMEN NOT FITTED FOR BUSINESS.

Such is the Opinion of Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago Millionaire.

New York, Jan. 24.—Now comes Charles T. Yerkes, who has made a good many millions in business, declaring that so far as knowledge of business is concerned, woman is pretty much of a failure. This appears right upon the heels of Mrs. Henrietta's strictures upon women in society in Chicago.

"The ignorance of women in regard to business affairs is proverbial; in fact it is stupendous. As a class they do not seem to have the most remote idea of what business means. Of course, there are exceptions, but we speak of the majority. Few women know, except by name, what a bank check is, or, if they do, would not know how to draw one in case of necessity.

TRAINING GIRL JOURNALISTS.

The class in journalism in Mount Holyoke College is something of a departure. Courses supposed to fit for newspaper work have languished in many educational institutions for men, but the present seems to be the first experiment along this line among women students.

DEATH REVEALED IN DREAM.

St. Joseph, Mich., Jan. 21.—John Morrison, No. 912 Front street, dreamed last night that C. A. Reeves, a neighbor, had died suddenly. At breakfast this morning he told the dream to his parents. Soon afterward a messenger called at the Morrison residence and informed the family that Mr. Reeves was dead. He had been a sufferer from cancer for the last six months.

THEY WERE HEARD

APPEAL CASES ARGUED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Polk County Sawmill People Dispute over the Use of LaCreole Creek—A Lottery Ticket Case.

(From Daily, Jan. 31st.)

In the supreme court, yesterday, three cases were argued and submitted, upon appeals from the state circuit courts, as follows:

Mary E. Hallock, appellant, vs. R. Sutor, respondent, appeal from Polk county. A brief statement of the case is as follows: The LaCreole creek rises near the summit of the coast range of mountains, in Polk county, Oregon, and runs in an easterly direction, emptying into the Willamette river.

The LaCreole creek is a navigable stream for floating logs during what is known as the rainy or winter season and during each season will carry large quantities of logs from the mountains to the valley to be manufactured into lumber for commercial purposes, but during the highest stages of the creek it carries such a large volume of water and its flow is so rapid that there is danger in losing a large percentage on account of not being able to control the logs coming in a large body, and running rapidly when they reach the main channel of the creek into a race which floats the logs to the mill pond, but by the use of dams in said creek logs can be floated at periods when there is no danger of loss and without injury to any of her property or rights belonging or appertaining thereto; and the dams are of as much value to appellant, in proportion to the capacity of her mill, as they are to respondent.

The respondent, at a cost of about \$20,000, constructed a steam sawmill plant of from 25,000 to 35,000 feet capacity per day, within the limits of the town of Dallas, in Polk county, on the LaCreole creek. The appellant's mill is situated three or three and a half miles further up the creek, in the mountains, and has a capacity of 100,000 feet per day. The dams are known as Dam No. 1, Dam No. 2, Dam No. 3 in the order in which they were built.

"The rudiments of business education should be given to girls. The proportion of women who marry and have homes of their own and natural protectors is greater than those who have not, but it is necessary that the former class have something of a business knowledge, and the latter as much as they can obtain."

M. K. Kameta, respondent, vs. D. M. McLaughlin, chief of police of the city of Portland, appellant, appeal from Multnomah county. A statement of the case follows:

The respondent was arrested in Portland and brought to trial for violating an ordinance—No. 1029—prohibiting the sale of, or having in possession, lottery tickets or tools or instruments used or intended to be used in making lottery tickets, and was brought to trial in the municipal court upon a complaint which charged that said respondent on the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1899, in the city aforesaid, did wilfully and unlawfully have in his possession for an unlawful purpose a lottery ticket and tickets, tools, instruments, stamps and devices used and intended to be used in contriving, preparing for sale and distribution of said lottery tickets within the corporate limits of the city of Portland, Oregon, etc.

the municipal court after trial and conviction of respondent upon said complaint. Respondent demurred to the return, the case was argued before the court and taken under advisement by the court and the court sustained the demurrer and dismissed respondent from custody.

Appellant appealed to the supreme court, and the question to be decided upon this appeal is whether or not the demurrer should have been sustained.

REFORM SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Thrown Open to the Boys Last Evening—A Valuable Addition to that Institution.

The boys at the reform school were made glad, last evening, by the opening of the reading room and library of that institution for the boys in training there. The room is a commodious and extremely pleasant one, furnished with six large library tables, and provided with a large number of comfortable chairs. The material contributed for the library, consists of reading matter of the best character, including magazines, papers and choice books, and, although the supply is, as yet, limited, it is hoped that from some source further additions may be secured for this most important feature of the school.

SOUZA NOT DISCOURAGED.

Says That the Americans Are the Most Musical People on Earth.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

John Philip Sousa said in a recent interview: "I believe the Americans are the most musical people in the world. It's a bold statement, but I base it on the very democratic fact that one hears more music whistled in the streets of our cities than in any other country in the world. There is more of the mass love of music. The critics say that our popular music is banal from a symphonic standpoint, but at least it teaches interval and rhythm, and those are the basis for a future better knowledge."

"I will venture to prophesy that in from twenty-five to fifty years from now America will be pre-eminently the musical nation of the world. The inclination of the human family is to pass through successive periods of commercial activity, art, and luxury. We are in our commercial period now, and when the brains from which have sprung the telegraph and telephone turn to art there will be an American age to succeed the Renaissance, the Elizabethan, and the Victorian eras."

PRINCE OF WALES.

Here are some interesting facts about the Prince of Wales, which are condensed from his biography as written by his private secretary:

He is colonel eight times over. He has one private secretary, two assistant secretaries, and a staff of clerks to assist them. He receives 200 letters a day, and answers most of them. Every minute of his time in London is spent according to schedule. He has every order of knighthood in Europe. His uniforms are worth \$75,000. He is the chief horse-owner, dog-owner and yachtsman in Europe. He goes to church every Sunday morning. He started life with an income of \$55,000 a year. He says he has no debts. He loves to travel incognito in Paris. His favorite vehicle in London is a handsome cab, yet his stables cost \$75,000 a year. He thinks his nephew, the German emperor, is too sensational. He has friends in every nation, and speaks German, French, Italian, and Russian. He is 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighs 180 pounds. He is 57 years old, and has four grandchildren. When he was young he was very tenderhearted, and cried for days when a tit for him. He is said to be one of the best shots in England. He sets the fashion in clothes for the whole world. He popularized the Alpine hat. He has thirteen university degrees. He has made more speeches than any man in the world, but mostly short ones. He owns the deepest mine in England. He was the first Christian to dine with the Sultan of Turkey.—Buffalo Times.

RATS DISSEMINATE PLAGUE.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 21.—Experiments with dead rats at Kobe, Japan, show plainly that they are the main factor in the dissemination of plague germs in Oriental cities. According to advices received here more than 3,000 rodents were handled during the Kobe experiments. The health department of Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai have hundreds of thousands of rat traps, which are being distributed among the natives with strict orders to kill and burn all the rats possible. It is hoped thus to check the plague.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT.

Wm. A. England, son of a former democratic vice presidential candidate from Indiana, and captain of volunteers in the war with Spain, has returned to the treasury a check for \$1172 sent him for his services, with the statement that he would not accept pay for services to his country in time of danger. It is the only case of the kind in the Spanish war.