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.

largest theatre in Washington was interest. Another ruling is that when packed to the doors on Sunday night a carrier makes rates to two competing last, by an immense crowd, which en- a monopoly over the other becasue it thusiastically expressed its sympathy can secure re-shipments from the fawith the Boers in their fight against vored locality and none from the oth-Great Britain. The meeting was called er, it goes beyond serving its fair inunder the auspices of the United Irish terest, and disregards the statutory re-Societies in combination with a large quirements of relative equality as benumber of German citizens of the city, tween persons, localities and particu-It was planned as a means of showing lar descriptions of traffic. public sympathy, and as such was a! The agricultural department wishes great success, the speakers including! farmers in sugar growing regions to many members of congress and other make tests as to the value of feeding speeches was that the Boers were fight-, being studied at several of the expering for their independence against tre- imental stations, but the results of a mendous odds, as our own forefathers wider trial is desired. The molasses did more than a century ago. Among should be mixed with some other ma-

Meyer of Louisiana, Sulzer of New a ration consisting largely of silage. York, and Lentz of Ohio, and others. hind on amended applications are re-This is proper, of course, because the sion.

the patent may be of little value when From a report by the consul at Ba-

signs of becoming extinct. The invention of a good substitute for bamboo would, it is thought by the consul, make a fortune in Java alone.

other southern roads to so manipulate the subject. The committee has in its rates as to injure the cotton trade of possession certificates showing the tresion lays down the general principle amount of money already taken by the that a carrier cannot lawfully establish promoters of the scheme. It is a safe and maintain an adjustment of rates presumption that an amount aggregatits line from availing themselves of a poor and deluded victims. The probeen using, and confer a substantial well, says the committee, that such a

A DISCUSSION OF ITS HISTORY BY

THE NEW YORK SUN.

Held ty the Best of Authority That

It Is of No Effect Now-So

the Senate Thinks.

(N. Y. Sun Editorial.)

review the treaty's history.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The for reasons of its own, it has greater markets which give the one practically

men. The keynote of the molasses to stock. The question is those who occupied seats on the stage terial which absorbs it so that it may were Senators Mason of Illinois, Allen be readily handled. At the Texas staof Nebraska, and Tillman of South tion, molasses was advantageously in-Carolina, Representatives Clark, De- troduced into a ration of cotton-seed Armond and Cochran of Missouri, meal and cotton-seed hulls for cattle. Bailey of Texas, Carmack and Cox of The use of half a pint of molasses for Tennessee, Rhea of Kentucky, Jones each daily ration resulted in the profitand Lamb of Virginia, Shafroth of able consumption of a larger amount Colorado, Dovener of West Virginia, of food by cattle. It did not improve

There is not the slightest doubt that Redhot resolutions were adopted de- the Nicaragua canal bill will soon pass nouncing the British ministry and call- both houses of congress. A reliable ing on the president to offer mediation. poll shows that there are sixty-two "The shortest period in which a senators and 254 representatives in patent can be secured is seven weeks," favor of action at this session; and one said Patent Commissioner Duell, re-senator and twenty-nine representatives cently, "and it can be done in that time in favor of delay. This is a declared only by the attorney for the claim- majority of more than two-thirds in ant conceding practically all the ob- the senate, and of nearly three-fourths jections of this office. The work of in the house. Even this does not this bureau is far closer up than ever measure the strength of the movement before, but it is still about one month of the canal, as many members who rebehind on original, and two weeks be- fuse to state their position at present will undoubtedly vote for action when turned to the attorneys to be amended, the time comes. Probably four-fifths because they make too broad claims. of each house favors action at this ses-

value of a patent lies in its breadth, The senate committee on pensions and it is an attorney's duty to his cli- has reported adversely a bill to pension ent to fight off this. If he does not, 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 introtavia Java, to the state department, the duced as a means of obtaining money sugar packers there are looking for a from the poverty stricken Southern new packing case for shipping sugar, negroes. An association has been the supply of bamboo heretofore used formed under the name of The exfor making the shipping cases, showing Slave Bounty and Pension Association of the United States of America, with local associations in various parts of the country, and constitutions and bylaws have been adopted and member-The interstate commerce commission ship certificates issued upon the hyhas decided that the attempt of the pothesis and promise that congress Louisville and Nashville railroad, and would certainly favorably legislate on Savannah, is unlawful, and has ordered mendous growth in membership, and it to desist therefrom. The commis- enabling it to estimate the probable which in practice prevents shippers on ing \$100,000 has been taken from the principal market, which they have long moters of the scheme know perfectly monopoly upon a new market in which, bill will never be passed.

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. At all events, it was evident that delay might augment the misunderstanding and precipitate a conflict. Accordingly, Mr. Clayton, the secretary of state, and Sir Henry Bulwer, representing Great Britain, framed the treaty of April 19, 1850, the first article of which provides that neither government "will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic The opponents of the Nicaragua ca- and the Pacific oceans by the way of nal bill, which has been reported to the river San Juan de Nicaragua, or the senate of the United States, allege either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua that it involves a violation of the Clay- or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific ocean; or erect or maintain ton-Bulwer treaty. As this objection constitutes the principal objection to any fortifications, "or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or

the bill, it may be timely and useful to In order to comprehend the motive any part of Central America; or make which impelled our government to enter into the convention named, and use of any protection which either power may afford, or any alliance which the consideration for the compact which we supposed ourselves to have either power has, or may have to or with any state or people," for any of acquired, it is indispensable to recall the circumstances under which the transaction occurred. We should be-

the above purposes.

America. Soon after this agent's ar- enterprise must look for protection to

After the treaty was signed, Sir gin by mentioning that, in the course Henry Bulwer filed in the state departof the year 1847, differences had arisen ment a memorandum to the effect that between the Republic of Nicaragua and nothing in the treaty should be held to abrogate the right of British suba tribe of Indians called Mosquitos, who dwell upon the Atlantic coast of jects to maintain their woodcutting the Nicaragua isthmus, and over whom ["settlement" in the coast district known Britain claimed to exercise some kind as the Belize, and Mr. Clayton stated of protection. On January 9, 1848, the that such was his understanding. Our Nicaraguans hoisted their flag in San government is in nowise bound by Mr. Juan del Norte, otherwise known as Clayton's statement. But, even if it Grey Town, which was generally re- were, the "settlement" of which Sir garded as the inevitable terminus of Henry Bulwer spoke, which merely any railway or canal crossing the isth- gave the British subjects the right of mus within the territory of Nicaragua. denizenship and woodcutting under On the following 2d of February was the sovereignty of the Republic of signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidal- Honduras, was, after the beginning of go between this country and Mexico our civil war, transformed by Great whereby we acquired California, and, Britain in to a crown colony, which, of course, involved the assumption of immediately afterward, Great Britain espoused the cause of the Mosquitos British sovereignty. For this reason, and forced the Nicaraguans to terms. and because of the disappointment of This act was construed by our gov-ernment as indicative of an intention of the framing of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, an expectation constituting anto prevent the construction of a canal other reason for our assent to that across the American isthmus with American money and under American treaty, that, namely, that Briesh capprotection and control. The relations ital would be forthcoming for the conbetween Great Britain and the United struction of a Nicaragua canal, a mes-States soon assumed a threatening as- sage sent from the White House to pect, and one of the first administrative the senate on March 9, 1880, expressed measures of President Taylor, after he the following view: "The policy of took office on March 4, 1849, was to this country is a canal under American send a diplomatic agent to Central control. The capital invested in the

protect its national interests and maintain the rights of those whose private capital is embarked in the work." Such drawn from them. 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. No other great power would, under similar eircumstances, fail to assert a rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and wel-

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 predecessor, 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." The first communication relating to this subject sent by Mr. Blaine, secretary of state, to Mr. Lowell, then our minister to Great Britain, was dated June 24, 1881. Mr. Blaine said that the United States would not interfere with the projected Panama canal considered as a commercial enterprise; "but its political control must be in the hands of this country," such control being provided for by the treaty of 1846 between the United States and the Republic of New Granada. Mr. Blaine added that an agreement between the powers of Europe to guarantee jointly the neutrality, and, in effect, control the political character of the Panama canal, and, inferentially, any trans-isthmian canal would be viewed by this government with the gravest concern." Earl Granille, the British secretary for foreign affairs, did not reply to this despatch till November 10, 1881, and he then, substantially, confined himself to say ing that the position of Great Britain was determined by the provisions of the Clayton-Buwer treaty. To this as-sertion, Mr. Blaine replied in a letter to Mr. Lowell, dated November 19. 1881. The views set forth in his letter are those held by a great majority of well-informed Americans today. They may be condensed as follows: Clayton-Bulwer convention was made forty years ago under conditions which were temporary in their nature, and can never be reproduced." The re-markable development of the United States on the Pacific coast since that time has created duties for the federal government, the discharge of which requires modifications of the Clayton-Buwer treaty. Mr. Blaine proceeded to point out that "the operation of the treaty practically concedes to Great Britain the control of any canal that may be constructed.

on Great Britain, with its extended colonial possessions, to maintain a much require. Hence, if the United States bind themselves not to fortify a Nicainteroceanie waterway The treaty. moreover, binds the United States not to use its military force in any precautionary measure, while it leaves the naval power of Great Britain perfectly free and unrestrained. If no American soldier is to be quartered on the isthmus, no war vessel of Great Britain should be allowed in the waters commanding either entrance to the canal." Mr. Blaine proceeded: "This government with respect to European states will not consent to perpetuate any treaty which impeaches our rightfull and long-established claims to priority on the American continent. would be, he said, as reasonable for the United States to demand a share

Why? Because it is incumbent up-

in the fortifications by which Great Britain excludes all other powers from the waters of the Red Sea, and thus tion should be given to girls. virtually controls the Suez canal, or to demand their neutralization, as for England to make the same demand in perpetuity from the United States with respect to the transit across the Amer-

ican continent.

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 selfprotection, she asserts her right to control the Nicaragua canal, she also tional institutions for men, but the offers the practical neutralization of it present seems to be the first experiment as respects European powers. We ob- along this line among women students. serve, finally, that the letter to Mr. Lowell did not fail to lay stress upon to reporting real events, but it was the truth above mentioned that one soon found that the "new stories" con-of the motive induced our gov- nected with the life of a woman's colwer treaty, a motive plainly interable from every line of the convention, was the expected aid of British capital. That expectation has not been realized. The changed condition of the United States since 1850 has diminished, if not extinguished, any advantage to be derived from that source. The resources of the American government and of the American people are amply sufficient to construct an interoceanic canal. Foreign capital can no longer enter as an essential factor into the determination of the prob-

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. He would also treat as obsolete the clause of the convention to the effect that treaty stipulations should be made for a joint protectorate of any trans-isthmian railway or canal. Mr. Blaine would retain in full force, he said, every part of the treaty whereby Great Britain and the United States had agreed to make no acquisition of territory in Central America. On the other hand, he had no objection to maintaining the clause rival, the British took forcible possession of certain islands in the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific side of the Nicaraguan isthmus, ostensibly to cn. The United States "must exercise such force claims for the indemnification of control as will enable this country to the long of the canal where, in from either end of the canal where, in time of war, captures might be made, should be as liberal as possible." In his answer to Mr. Blaine's despatch, Earl Granville refused to recognize

any weight in the arguments above adduced or to accept the conclusions THEY WERE HEARD duced, or to accept the conclusions

Mr. Frelinghuysen, who succeeded

Mr. Blaine in the office of secretary of state, transmitted to Mr. Lowell view of the canal question somewhat different from Mr. Blaine's. He maintained that a protectorate of the terri-tory, 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. A protectorate in which one or more European nations should participate, would be, he said, in conflict with the Monroe doctrine, which "is cherished by the American people, and has been ap-Britain." Mr. Frelinghuysen went on Mary E. Hallock to say that Great Britain now exercises absolute sovereignty over Belize, or British Honduras, and that, since 1850, the boundaries of the Belize set-Bulwer treaty, neither the United to exercise sovereignty over, or to colonize, one square foot of Central that provision, Mr. Frelinghuysen concluded that the Ciayton-Bulwer treaty is avoidable at the pleasure of the United States.

That is precisely the position taken by the committee (of which Senator the timber thereon; and the only means McBride of Oregon is a member), which has unanimously reported the Nicaragua canal bill to the senate. The position is that Great Britain having stream for floating logs during what is 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 BUS-INESS

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

Charles T. Yerkes, who has made a the boom where they are turned from 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 creek logs can be floated at periods upon the heels of Mrs. Henrotin's when there is no danger of loss and strictures upon women in society in Chicago.

Mr. Yerkes has a beautiful home in New York, but spends most of his time in Chicago, where his interests taining thereto; and the dams are of are, and he really belongs to that city. It is not an off-hand opinion, but a carefully prepared article published in the current number of the Weekly Democratic Magazine of Chicago.

"It is no doubt true," he writes, 'that women should be the bright ornament of society and the tender comlarger naval establishment than we panion of man, and it his province to protect her and work for her; yet there are naturally many women who ragua canal on land, Great Britain, cannot be so protected, women who then, would have an advantage which are compelled to take care of themwould prove decisive in the possible selves, that we should provide, as far case of a struggle for the control of the as we can, with the means of self-pro- on respondent's own land, about ten

"The ignorance of women in regard to business affairs is proverbial: in 1897, and was operated several times fact it is stupendous. As a class they do not seem to have the most remote idea of what business means. Of course, month of April, 1897, and both dams 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. As for girls about leaving school, I may say June, 1897, with the knowledge and there are practically none understand consent of appellant, respondent coming such a proceeding. Their educa-menced the construction of Dam No. tion is almost for the social, or what is termed the society world. To be a large amount of labor done and able to take care of themselves is not money expended thereon, was notified even a secondary thought, for it is not a thought at all.

"The rudiments of business educaproportion 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."-S. F. Bulletin.

TRAINING GIRL JOURNALISTS.

ciass in journalism College Mount Holyoke something of a departure. Courses supposed to fit for newspaper work have languished in many educa-The pupils at Holyoke were at first set Professor Stevens then set her pupils to describe in two columns an imaginary fire. According to the New York World nine out of the sixteen embryo reporters assigned to the story talked about the "devouring element." Others told of loss of life, but failed to give the names and addresses of the victims. Suppositious murder is the next step. Thereafter comes practice in editorial writing, with special attention to withering comment on "esteemed contemporaries." Says the World: "No girl s allowed in the journalism course unless she signs a paper stating that she really desires to become a newspaper woman. After a girl is graduated from the class she is allowed to be- trial in the municipal court upon a come local correspondent at Mount | complaint which charged that said re-Holyoke for a New England newspaper. The girls do not like writing ony descriptions of the town pump or the dog pond, and manage to drag in plenty of editorial stuff about expan-purpose a lottery ticket and tickets, sion and the tariff."-Boston Journal.

DEATH REVEALED IN DREAM.

St. Joseph, Mich., Jan. 21.-John Morrison, No. 913 Front street, Portland, Oregon, etc. The respond-dreamed last night that C. A. Reeves, ent was duly tried and found guilty and and he thought that "the distance residence and informed the family that of Multnomah county for a writ of turned to the treasury a check months.

Fine Printing, Statesman Job Office, spondent by reason of commitment in the kind in the Spanish war.

APPEAL CASES ABGUED-BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

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

(From Daily, Jan. 31st.)

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

Mary E. Hallock, appellant, vs. R Suitor, respondent, appeal from Polk county. A brief statement of the case

is as follows:

The LaCreole creek rises near the tlement, now transformed into a crown summit of the coast range of mouncolony, had been greatly extended at tains, in Polk county, Oregon, and the cost of the neighboring American runs in an easterly direction, emptying republics. Yet, under the Clayton- into the Willamette river. Its channel is deep and the banks thereof are high States nor Great Britain has the right and rocky. The appellant owns lands zines, papers and choice books, and, upon both sides of the creek. The respondent owns lands adjacent to the America. Inasmuch as Great Britain creek, above the lands of appellant; has violated, and continues to violate, and all the lands of appellant, except a most important feature of the school. small number of acres around and near said creek, are vacant, unfenced timber of conveying the logs to the valley for commercial purposes is by floating or driving them down said creek.

The LaCreole creek is a navigable

known as the rainy or winter season and during seach 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, New York, Jan. 24.-Now comes 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 without in any way interfering with the appellant's mill or water power and without damage or injury to any of her property or rights belonging or apperas much value to appellant, in proportion to the capacity of her mill, as they are to respondent. The respondent, at a cost of about \$10,000, constructed a steam sawmill plant of from 25,000 to 35,000 feet canacity 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 ca-The dams are known as Dam No. 1, Dam No. 2, Dam No. 3 in the order in which they were built. Dam No. 1 is bove appellant's mill, and constructed during the month of March prior to the building of Dam No. 2. Dam No. 2 was constructed during the were operated several times prior to the building of Dam No. 3. No. 2 is situated on the land of another party, who consented to the building thereof. On about the twenty-eighth day of 3, and when about half completed and by appellant's attorney to proceed no further in building said dam, when respondent and appellant's attorney, by mutual consent, met in Dallas to adjust the differences between the parties, and after meeting and consulting together, appellant's attorney, who is her son-in-law, told respondent to go ahead and finish his dam and use it. Respondent finished the dam at a cost of about \$750. All three dams had been fully completed. The bed of the creek had been improved and all three dams operated once before the commencement of this suit. amount of expense in constructing the three dams and improving the channel

of the creek is about \$3500. Appellant brought this suit for an injunction to enjoin the use of the dam upon her property, also to enjoin defendant from trespassing upon her property along said creek, also from interfering with her water power. Appellant alleges that these acts are of irreparable damage to her as they stop ernment to assent to the Clayton-Bul- lege were rather meager compared her sawmill business, destroy her wawith those of the metropolitan world. ter power, and are trespasses upon her property without her consent. Upon the issues being made up a trial was had resulting in a decree in favor of the defendant, and plaintiff appealed.

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

The respondent was arrested in Port-

land and brought to trial for violating

an ordinance-No. 10259-prohibiting the sale of, or having in possession, lottery tickets or tools or instruments used or intended to be used in making spondent 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 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

a return on said writ, that he held re-

the municipal court after trial and conviction of respondent upon said com-Respondent demurred to the plaint. 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 sestained.

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 magaalthough the supply is, as yet, limited, it is hoped that from some source further additions may be secured for this

The eagerness with which the boys her mill and residence, running west embraced the opportunity to read is into the mountains and adjacent to manifest appreciation of the labors of Supt. and Mrs. H. E. Bickers and lands, the chief value of which is for their associates, in their efforts to supply this need in the institution, and it is believed the library will be a valuable addition to the educational department of the school. It is certainly a move in the right direction, and, if the attention of the legislature is called to this department, there is no doubt, but a substantial appropriation will be made for the benefit of this library.

SOUSA 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 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 ove 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 cras.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Here are some interesting facts about he 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 s 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-

wner and yatchsman in Europe. He goes to church every Sundey 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 favorité véhicle in London is a

handsome cab, yet his stables cost \$75,-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

So pounds. He is 57 years old, and has four grandchildren.

When he was young he was very tenderhearted, and cried for days when a

tutor left 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 Alphine hat. He has thirteen university degrees,

He has made more speeches than any man in the world, but mostly short He owns the deepest mine in Eng-

He was the first Christian to dine with the Sultan of Turkey .- Buffalo Times.

RATS DISSEMNIATE PLAGUE.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 21.-Experiments with dead rats at Kobe, Japan. show plainly tha they are the main factor in the dissemination of plague lottery tickets, and was brought to 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.

a neighbor, had died suddenly. At fined by the municipal court \$75, and breakfast this morning he told the in default of payment of the fine was democratic vice presidential candidate looking to the establishment of a free dream to his parents. Soon afterward committed to the city jail, when the from Indiana, and captain of volunport at each end of the proposed canal, a messenger called at the Morrison respondent petitioned the circu t court teers in the war with Spain, has re-Mr. Reeves was dead. He had been habeas corous, which writ was allow- \$1172 sent him for his services, with time of war, captures might be made, a sufferer from cancer for the last six ed by said court and the appellant pro- the statement that he would not acduced respondent in court and made cept pay for services to his country in time of danger. It is the only case of