Cloud Chief.

BUBLISHED WEEKLY.

· NEBRASKA D CLOUD.

The oldest duly qualified physician in the world resides at Carlabad, in the person of Gallus Ritter von Hochberger, M. D. He is 97 years old. He has been in practice 71 years, and still gives medical advice, but only visits poor people who live in the remote corners of the town and on the hills. The veteran doctor is a daily visitor to the Carlsbad theatre.

A man in Philadelphia takes five daily papers, just to read the patent medi-'ne advertisements. He imagines, .cading the symptoms of any ase, that that malady is growing seen within his body, and he skips off to the drug store and buys a remedy. During the past two years he has taken 772 bottles of various proprietary preparations.

A society is being organized by Dr. A. J. Austen Kelly, of Brooklyn, for the purpose of establishing colonies for consumptives in Northern New York. Something like 5,000 acres of land have been bought in the foot bills of the Adirondacks. The purpose is to establish a number of small farms, each with its own house, and the patients will be given light work out of doors when the weather is favorable.

A Minneapolis widow fitted up a room in her house, where for months she nightly communed-or thought she did-with the spirit of her dead husband. Then a dashing young physician laid seige to her heart. Among other good advice he said to her: "It is your duty, Emma, to turn your attention from the dead and seek happiness with the living." The spirit chamber has been dismantled, and the widow will soon be cheered by a living husband.

The Maori party in the New Zealand house of representatives contains but four native members, but it has great power in the Moari interests. Tho maoris have been agitating lately for a certain measure of home rule, and it is another example of the practical spirit which obtains in New Zealand that they are to be given what they seek. A measure has now been introduced to parliament at Wellington embodying the modest claims of the natives in regard to the Maori lands, and no doubt it will, after sympathetic discussion, be placed upon the statute book of the great progressive colony.

The practice of commemorating the one-hundredth anniversaries of important events operates to keep fresh in recollection the historical occurrences of just a century back. A few years ago we had a long series of Revolutionary celebrations, beginning with Concord and ending with Yorktown. The centenary of the Louisiana purchase is now in preparation. Many of the states will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of their admis sion to the Union; Tennessee has already done so, and Ohio will soon follow. In this way the world is steadily living over again the great events of the past. The time will doubtless come when Honoiulu, decked in gay colors, will celebrate the centennial of its annexation to the United States.

Congress usually passes a general "River and Harbor" bill every other year, and such a bill is due this winter. In the appropriations of this sort the people of scaports and river towns are naturally more interested than are those of inland regions. A seaport representative in personal conversation the other day put the case thus, in order to persuade his inland assoclates that they had as much to gain by a certain harbor improvement as "It is not the mouth that profits by the food that goes into it, but the whole body. The harbor of my city is but a mouth of the nation; by making access to it easier, goods going and coming have less to pay for transportation. This leaves more remaining as your share on what you have to sell abroad, and also makes what you have to buy cost less."

At the recent meeting of the American Ornithologists' union, the committee on bird protection submitted an encouraging report of work done during the past year. With the co-operation of lighthouse keepers, captains of life-saving stations and owners of islands on which gulls and terns breed, the plum hunters were kept away from fields which have heretofore yielded their largest returns. Under the Lacey III. passed at the last session of coness, the society was able to seize bodies of 2,600 birds from a Harydealer, and to bring suit against The good effect of this action felt at once. All the wholesa'e ers in Baltimore asked to have stock inspected, and offered to w whatever was held illegally. forth noting that among the n, not one wore a hat trimmed ds or feathers. The members ly practice what they preach.

> ind, the submarine boat man, to cross the Atlantic in a which will live under wafer like an ordinary, respectable just as the owner desires. anned the itinerary and deno more to be feared adv. It we in the original Holew invention will go thence to the will be made under

JOINING THE BOERS CAVING IN OF A BIG MINE NATIONAL SENATE

Cape Colony Dutch Practically in Open Revolt.

ACTIVE REBELLION IN WHOLE REGION

General Kitchener in the Thick of it-Reinforcements Needed and Can Arrive None Too Soon Demand Made for Martial Law.

A London, Dec. 26 dispatch says: The position of Cape Colony is hanging in the balance. According to the Morning Post's Capetown correspondent everything depends upon the quantity of ammunition in possession of the disloyal Dutch, 100 of whom have joined the Boers in the Philliptown districts alone. Energetic measures have been taken to stem the invasion, but there is unquestionably danger that parties of Boers will get through into parts of the colony and gradually raise the whole cape in rebellion.

Most of the dispatches from Cape town says the raiders are doing little barm and are being rapidly enclosed by Lord Kitchener's command. Lord Kitchener is in the heart of the disaffected districts. He has the advantage of being acquainted with local conditions. Last March he supervised the suppression of the rising which occurred then. He is bringing down thousands of troops from the north.

The Standard's Capetown correspondent says the loyalists demand that marshal law shall be proclaimed throughout Cape Colony, but adds:

"Such a step is now impossible, owing to the lack of sufficient troops to enfore it." The correspondent of the Daily Mail

at Capetown says: "The pro-Boer press is singularly quiet. They have been made uneary by the promptness and thoroughness of the military action, but reports from the various parts of the western provinces foreshadow perilous possibilities. A responsible colonist who recently made a tour of the colony. declares that 90 per cent of the Dutch

of a resourceful leader to rebel." Civil railway traffic has been suspended largely in all parts of the colony, and the movements of both the Boers and the British are almost unknown in Capetown. It appears that one Boer column attacked Stevnsberg but was repulsed and fled, entrenching itself in the mountains. Another Boer commando captured a party of police at Venterstad.

are simply waiting for the appearance

STRIKE ON TROLLEY LINES

Big System Tied Up in Pennsylvania Mining District.

Every one of the 300 car and barn employes of the Scranton, Pa., Railway company obeyed the strike order | the Black Eagle. which went into effect at 5 o'clock De cember 23, and as a consequence only two ears were run in all the Lackawana valley. These two cars were manned by Superintendent Patterson and dispatchers, foremen and clerks. No attempt was made to molest them, and although rain fell the greater part of the day the two ears seldom had passengers.

The tied up region extends from Pittsburg to Forest City, a distance of thirty miles and includes sixty-five miles of track on which are run ordinarily eighty ears.

KILLS A NEBRASKA MAN.

Fatal Collision With a Texas City Marshul.

Marshal Morrison, of Mansfield, Texas, shot and killed Dick House and badly wounded his father. O. P. House. farmers from Mansfield, Neb. The cause of the tragedy is not known here, but it is said it grew out of a grudge of long standing. Marshal Morrison was not injured. He has been an officer in Mansfield for fifteen years.

Disease Among Range Cattle.

Word has been received at Lead. S D., from the ranges west of the Black Hills, in Wyoming, of the deadly disease that has broken out among range cattle. In many respects it resembles human diphtheria and it is nearly always fatal. The throat swells up and a mocus forms in the mouth which usually results in strangulation. It is believed by the state veterinarian that the disease was started by the warm days and cold nights. The disease is being watched earefully by the veterinarian, but it is believed that it will be difficult to stop. It is hoped that cold weather will stop its spreading.

Downger Lady Churchill Dead.

The Dowager Lady Churchill, senior lady of the bedchamber and an intidead in bed at Osborn palace December On retiring she complained of cold. but no alarming symptoms manifested themselves and her indisposition was

Fear Fate of Fishermen.

A dispatch from Aberdeen, Scotland says that five Shetland fishing boats have been missing sice the storm that raged last week, and it is feared that twenty-seven fishermen have been drowned.

Boy Protects His Mother.

To shield his mother from abuse and save himself from a beating with a poker. Albert Albertsen shot and killed his father at their home on Wentworth avenue, Chicago. Albert, who is seventeen years old, was arrested.

Principal Street of Pittston, Pa., Sinks Out

The cave-in at the Ravine mine of the Pennsylvania Coal company, at Pittston, Pa., has caused the principal street of the city for a distance of thirty-five feet to fall into the mines.

The cave-in is the most serious in the history of the anthracite region. It is feared other sections will also sink. Water and gas mains were broken by today's cave-in and water is flooding the mines. Seven houses have been badly damaged. It is stated the collapse was caused by the robbing of the mine pillars.

Charged With Stealing Hogs.

Charles Spicce, Robert Lovelace and Will Hale of Battle Creek are confined in the county jail, charged with stealing a wagon load of hogs from F. J. Hale. The hogs were located in Madison. Mr. Fraser, who transacted the deal went to Battle Creek and says be identified Spiece. Later Lovelace was pushed and it is alleged he confessed. One of the trio. Hale, is only a boy.

Sudden Death at Ogalalla.

W. A. Forsyth, head of the firm of W. A. Forsyth & Son, grocers of Ogalalla, was found dead in his bed Sun day morning. He left his place of business early in the evening, feeling as well as usual. Mr. Forsyth went to Ogalalla in the palmy days and was one of its leading business men. He was seventy-six years old. Heart failure was the cause of death.

Sent to the Reformatory.

Albert the ten-year-old son of John P. Sattler, of Plattsmouth, Neb., has been sentenced by Judge Douglass to a term in the state reformatory at Kearney. The boy was one of those who burglarized the safe in the store of the Sattler Furniture company and also the safe in the City steam laundry. The complaint was sworn out by W W. Coates.

Boy Fatally Wounded.

At Great Falls, Mont., on December 5. Jacob Werten shot and fatally wounded his son John. Werten had treated his wife badly and the son interfered to protect the mother. The father drew a revolver and fired a ball into the boy's neck. The son is paralyzed and will die. Jacob Werten sur rendered to the authorities.

Wealthy Man Murdered.

Frank Richardson, a wealthy business man of St. Joseph, Mo., and Savannah, was murdered at his home in Savannah. It was found that a stranger with whom he had quarreled, followed him from town and shot him in the back of the head. Richardson was a brother of John D. Richardson, the general manager of the biscuit trust.

Kaiser Decorates Chancellor

Sunday, Dec. 23, Emperor William visited the imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, and personally conferred upon him the insignia of the order of

Three Boys Burned.

At Little Rock, Ark, three of Dick Lamberson's esons burned to death. They played with matches, the house caught fire and they could not escape.

Oil Struck.

A Muskegon, Mich., dispatch says the oil well being developed there was shot and after the explosion the pumps were set and a good flow resulted.

Car Works Barn.

Fire at Joliet, Ill., destroyed the plant of the Fox pressed steel car works, one of the big institutions of the city. Total loss \$100,000.

Murdered for Mency.

At Gober, Tex., J. J. Johnson a promnent farmer was found dead in his card. He was evidently murdered for his money.

THE NEWS SHORTENED.

Boers threaten Kimberley, Lord Kitchener has completely shot off

The storm of the first part of the week was quite general. Stock in many states suffered considerably.

Nick Gentleman, who killed Soren Oleson at Platte Center, Neb., has been held to answer to the charge of mur-

The Missouri River commission, now considered to be useless, will, it is said, be abolished in the river and har-

Forbes Robertson, a London actormanager, and Miss Gertrude Elliott, sister of Maxine Elliott, were married

Christmas trade in Lincoln and Omaha, as well as in many other of Nebraska's larger towns, was exceptionally heavy.

At Cleveland, O., Judge Neff sentenced Edward Ruthven, colored, to mate friend of the queen, was found be electrocuted April 12, 1901, for the murder of Patrolman Shipp. At Hastings, Iowa, Inez Gibson,

aged 12 years, committed suicide because she was below her usual average not thought to be of a serious nature. at the monthly school examination. The libel suit of Baron von Schroeder against John D. Spreckles, proprietor of the San Francisco Call for

> \$200,000 was decided in favor of Spreck H. D. Porter, editor of the Geneseo, Ill., Republic, died suddenly at Emporia. Kansas, whitner he and his wife had gone to spend the holidays with

> relatives. John. T. McCutcheon, the Chicago Record's artist and newspaper correspondent is critically ill at his home in Chicago. He was stricken with oneumonia a few days ago.

Thursday, December 20.

esterday's executive session of the senate demonstrated that the discussion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by that body is practically ended, and that the senate is ready for the vote, which it has fixed for temorrow. When, upon Mr. Lodge's motion, the doors were closed and he called up the treaty no senator evinced a desire to speak upon it.

Congress has authorized the president to appoint Representative Charles A. Boutelle of Maine to be captain of the United States navy on the retired Without a word of opposition or even comment, the senate passed the house resolution authorizing Mr. Boutelle's retirement. It is expected that the president will approve the resolution, and in accordance with the authorization nominate him as a captain on the retired list of the navy. Mr. Boutelle is a member of the present house and a member elect of the next house. It is assured that he will resign his membership in the house and thus open the way for his retirement n accordance with the provisions of

the resolution. On motion of Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts the house amendments to the bill relating to taxes in Greer county, Texas, were agreed to, thus passing the

The army reorganization bill passed by the house was before the senate committee on military affairs. canteen paragraph was amended to

read as follows:
"The sale of or dealing in wine or any distifled spirits by any person in any post exchange or canteen or army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited. The secretary of war is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this action into full force and effect."

Senator Harris made an effort to have the canteen extended to the city of Manila so as to prohibit the sale of

liquors in that city, but failed. Without making any special request for speakers Mr. Lodge asked the senate to take up the treaty with Spain providing for the cession to the United States of the Philippine islands of Sibutu and Cagayan. Sulu and their de-pendencies in consideration of the payment to Spain of \$100,000. Objection to this request was made by several senators including Messrs, Hoar, Wellington and Bacon, and Senator Lodge. with the hope of removing the objections made, went into a brief explanation of the terms of the treaty.
Senators Hoar and Bacon said they

should like to have more time to consider the question, and Senator Weltington made unqualified objection. Accordingly the treaty was laid aside

for the time being. Seventy-one private pension bills were passed, including two giving pensions of \$50 a month to the widows of of Gen. John A. McClenard and Gen. John M. Palmer. A bill giving a pension of \$40 a month to the widow of Col. James Mercur, late professor of civil and military engineering at West

Point, also was passed. The urgent deficiency bill was passed without debate. The senate then, at 1:30, on motion of Mr. Lodge, went into executive session to resume consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and at 2:10 p. m. adjourned.

Friday, December 21.

the past fortnight in considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the modifi eation of the Bulwer-Clayton convention of 1850, the senate yesterday consumed only one hour and ten minutes in amending it and ratifying it as amended. All the amendments, except those offered by Senator Foraker eign relations, were voted down by majorities averaging about nineteen. The ratification resolution was adopted by a vote of fifty-five to eighteen.

The senate was in executive session for about an hour before the time for voting arrived, listening to speeches by Senators Thurston, Gallinger, Walcost and Bard, explanatory of their actitude. Senator Bard contended for the adoption of his amendment giving preference to American ships passing through the proposed Nicaraugan ca nal. Senator Gallinger spoke in de fense of the treaty as it originally came from the executive. Senator Wolcott said that the original treaty would have been satisfactory to him, but added that he considered the agreement as it had been, and was about to be amended, preferable to no treaty at

Senator Thurston strongly advocated the treaty, saying that as Great Britain owns and governs a very large por tion of the territory of North America it was perfectly right and proper that that country should be consulted in the matter of the construction of the isthmian canal.

One after another amendments were voted down and the treaty was finally ratified. The vote was:

Yeas-Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Bev. eridge, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clay, Cullom, Deboe, Dillingham, Elkins, Fairbanks, Forakea, Foster. Fryb. Gallinger. Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Jones, of Nevada, Kean, Kenny, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McCumber, McErney, McLaurin, McMillian, Mallory, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Per-kins, Pettus, Platte of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Sullivan Taliaferro, Thurston, Turner, Warren Wetmore, Wolcott-

Nays-Allen, Bard, Bate, Berry, But ler, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Heit-feld, Martin, Mason, Money, Petti-grew, Teller, Tillman, Turley, Vest, Wellington-1s.

Mrs. Andrew Petersen of Lindsay committed suicide by hanging herself.

Welfare of Arkansas Cities. The mayors in Arkansas met in convention in Little Rock on Wednesday, Nov. 28, to further legislation looking to the welfare of their cities. Boards of trades, business men's leagues and commercial organizations sent delegates.

Rothschild a Turtle Collector. Walter Rothschild of London has a collection of eighty-four turtles from all parts of the world. Some, weighing over 400 pounds, are believed to be about 250 years old.

CONGRESSIONAL CHAT.

Thursday, December 20.

The house yesterday, at the end of a spirited contest extending over two days, passed bills to compel the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads to abolish grade crossings to alter their routes into Washington, and to change their terminal facilities. An amendment was piaced upon the Pennsylvania bill to require the road to build a new station to cost not less than \$1,500,000. The bills were vigorously antagonized by a portion of minority under the leadership of Mr. Cowherd of Missouri, on the ground that they were too liberal.

Friday, December 21.

The house yesterday passed dian and the military academy app priatiation bills. The former carried 0.036,526, and the latter \$700,151. Neither provoked much discussion. few minor amendments were passed

upon the former.
Mr. Sherman, New York, who was in chrage of the Indian bill, explained the measure, which carries \$839,286 mere than the law for the current year. The main items of increase are those appropriating \$1,500,000 for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches; \$30,-000 for the Chippewas of Minnesota and \$4.25,000 for the Fort Hall Indians. The principal decrease is \$474,000 for fine civilized tribes commission.

The amendment of Mr. Little, Arkansas, striking out the appropriation for the Hampton, Va., Indian school, was disagreed to 14 to 33. A vigorous discussion of the sectarian question developed in connection with the amendment.

Mr. Cannon called attention to the growing cost of education among the Indians. In 1877 it was about \$1,000,-000 and now about \$3,000,000. Last year it cost \$1.381,000 to educate the 15,000 children of the District of Columbia, and over \$3,000,000 to educate 1.500 Indian children.

Mr. Curtis. Kansas, explained that the Indian children were not only educated, but boarded and clothed.

An amendment was agreed to relative to the fee of clerks in courts in the Indian territory requiring fees to be accounted for and allowing \$500 per year in addition to salary for certain

extra work. The military academy appropriation bill was then taken up. It carried \$700,151, \$25,845 more than the current law. Mr. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the military committee, explained that the principal item of increase was \$10,-600 for the centennial celebration to be held at the academy July 1, 1901,

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, asked if the practice of hazing at the academy had been broken up.

"The academy management," replied Mr. Hull, "is doing all it can do to break it up. Two cadets have been expelled during the past year for in-

dulging in the practice. "I notice from the testimony now being taken at West Point," said Mr. Bailey, "that the cadets admit the hazing continues. I do not believe it is necessary to make a brute of a man in order to make a soldier of him. I believe the practice should cease. If it cannot be stopped, the academy should

(Applause.) be abolished. "And the naval academy as well." cried Mr. Hill, Conneticut, amid re-

newed applause. "I agree with all the gentleman has said regarding the brutality of baz-ing," observed Mr. Hull, "and I think the officers of the academy will soon stamp out the practice.

The bill was then passed. Morocco Consents to Settle.

A message from United States Consul Gummery at Tangiers informes the state department that the Moorish government had settled the claim of and reported by the committee on for- | the United States for \$5,000 incemnity on account of the murder of Essagui, a naturalized American citizen, in Moracco last spring. Essagui was of French birth, but the fact that he was naturalized as an American citizen relieved the French government from the necessity of joining in the demand

Convict Labor Commission. A Joliet, Ill., dispatch of December 18, says: The convict labor commission, appointed under the authority of the last legislature, is in session here at the penitentiary, endeavoring to formulate a report to the next legislature. The sessions are secret. The commission just returned from a tour of the eastern prisons Senator Chapman of Vienna, Ill., is chairman of the commission.

Must Pay Their Own Bills.

The secretary of the interior has called the attention of congress to a ruling by the comptroller that the governors of states and territories who took part in the recent celebration in Washington cannot be paid their expenses, owing to the technical features of the law limiting the expenditures to committee purposes. It is suggested that the law be broadened so the governors' expenses can be paid.

Wants Missouri Improved, Representative D. H. Mercer appeared before the river and harbor committee December 13 and presented argument for his bill for the improvement of the Missouri river in the vicinity of Omaha. The other towns interested are South Omaha, Florence and Couneil Bluffs. Mr. Mercer's bill carries an appropriation of \$75,000.

Fort Scott has blossomed out as a place where gambling devices are made and sold Catalogues and price lists are sent out, and the trade of sporting men is solicited in a degnified and business-like style.

Latin in a Public School.

A pupil at the public school in Armstrong, Mo., refused to study Latin and was expelled. His father, a Methodist preacher, took the matter before the board, with the result that Latin is now an optional study.

Schools for Learned Professions. There are 141 theological schools in

the United States, fifty-two law schools, ninety-two regular medical schools, nine eclectic medical schools and fourteen homeopathic.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Text of the Treaty as Amended and

and passed is Dec. 20, as follows:

Passed by the Scoute. The text of the treaty as amended

"The United States of America and her majesty the queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States, without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in article VIII, of that convention, having for the purpose appointed for their envoys the president of the United States, John Hay secretary of state and her masesty the queen of Great Britain and Ireland, empress of India, the Rt. Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., her majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1. It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Rules for Future Guidance. "Article 2. The high contracting parties, desiring to maintain the general principle of neutralization established in article VIII of the Clayton-Bulwer

convention, which convention is hereby superseded, adopt as the basis of \$ such neutralization the following rules. substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople October 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez maratime

canal, that is to say: "1. The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or other-

"2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised, nor any act of hostility be

committed within it. Nessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service P be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belliger-

ents. 4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dis-

"5. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in cases of distress, and in such cases shall depart as soon as possible, but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other bellig-

erent. The Principal Amendment.

"It is agreed, however, that none of the immediate foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered one, two, three, four and five of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order. "7. The plants, establishments, buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance aed operation of the canal shall be deemed

in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal. "No fortification shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as

to be part thereof for the purpose of

construction, and in times of war, as

may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder. "Article 3. The present convention shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by her Britannic majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier

if possible. In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate at Washington, the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. (Signed)

"JOHN HAY. "PAUNCEFOTE."

A Paris dispatch says: The chamber of deputies, adopted the amnesty bill by a vote of 156 to 2. The benefits of the measure extend to offenses connected with strikes, public meetings of associations and the troubles in Algeria in 1882 in addition to causes arising out of the Dreyfus agita-