

**NATIONAL CONGRESS.**

**PRESENTS A BIMETALLISM PLAN.**

**WITH OTHER NATIONS**

International Conference in Washington, Feb. 25.—The bill for the pooling of the gold and silver in the hands of the government and the iron heel of...

Feb. 25.—A memorial to the legislature was presented today, protesting against the pooling bill as a plan for the iron heel of...

Chairman of the committee presented a resolution for an investigation of the effect and internal revenue...

of Colorado then presented to the assembly on the calendar a bill providing that if the invitation of Germany...

ing," said Mr. Wolcott, to vote for bimetalism, to be satisfactory to those who talk for bimetalism and it is who await eyes to see what Eng...

asked that the amendment committee and the bill was so soon to be here should be no delay in the amendment from the committee and the appropriation...

of the Indian approval was resumed, and Mr. an amendment that the bill should include not full blood, but those of whatever degree, relations are maintained.

AY FOR CLERKS. Representatives Vote to Give a Salary to the Employees. Feb. 25.—After some morning business the committee of the whole, reiteration of the deficiency series of amendments compensation to various the house was being Dingley of Maine pro...

of Georgia offered to give an extra to the individual clerks Mr. Sayers, chairman of appropriations, the Livingston amendment, 105 to 70. Mr. never gave notice that a year and may vote...

NE PACIFIC ROADS. Committee May Spend Its Upon an Investigation. Feb. 25.—Senator proceeded today a resolution the senate committee railroads to sit during the purpose of the investigation of those roads to the govern- committee is authorized other properties of the Pacific railway companies, and the country they pass or which is tributary to their in- view of ascertaining status and their ability indebtedness to the...

GOES TO MEXICO. Carolina Senator Selected to Vacant Position. Feb. 25.—Soon after the president sent in Senator Matt W. Ransom as minister to Mexico, Ransom's term as senator Monday week. The nomination of Senator Blackburn executive session, and the was forthwith taken up by the unanimous vote...

OLING BILL KILLED. Refuses by a Decisive Vote to Up the Measure. Feb. 25.—At 3 o'clock Mr. Butler moved to pooling bill. A vote was taken. This resulted 24 the bill was thus virtually a Sunday session pre...

Extenuating the Seals. Feb. 25.—James governor of the territory who is now in the city. The business is practicing in a few years there will be the poachers have extenuated them.

**WOMEN ON LIVE TOPICS.**

Art Training, Vivisection, Business Training and Immigration Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Woman's work in the field of education and organized work in patriotism and politics occupied today's session of the National Council of Women. Many of the papers embodied suggestions for improving the methods for teaching the young and the various phases of female education.

The opening address was by Dr. Julia Holmes-Smith of Pennsylvania, whose paper was read by Miss Clara Bewick Colby of Washington. It gave an analysis of humanity so far as regarded personal beauty. Following this review came a statement of the necessity for the cultivation of higher ideals in children and a protest against the commonplace in education.

Virginia Graff of Pennsylvania pointed out that the children, irrespective of outside conditions, were responsive to kindergarten teaching, while Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington protested against the restriction of art instruction to the higher arts.

The perils of immigration were commented on by Mrs. L. C. Manchester of Rhode Island of the National association of local women of American liberty. She protested against indiscriminate immigration and declared that the great middle class was becoming alarmed at the serious aspect of the situation, since the foreign vote had become so important a factor in the demoralization of politics and labor interests. Special legislation compelling all immigrants to bear carefully granted certificates, extending the time of naturalization and basing citizenship on educational requirements, was advocated.

**DOUGLASS' LAST LETTER.**

The Colored Leader Discussed Politics the Day Before His Death.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 25.—The following letter, written by Frederick Douglass the day before his death, has just been received by Ellis P. Passmore of this city, dated Cedar Hill, Anacosta, D. C., Feb. 17, 1895: "I cannot say that I am much elated by the victory of the Republican party, though I am glad the Democratic party has met with defeat. I have many fears that the victory of the Republicans may make them even a little more indifferent about protecting human rights under the constitution than when they were in power before. It is to the shame of the Republican party that it could protect the rights of American citizens everywhere but at home. It made no earnest effort to see that the constitution was obeyed in the Southern states and the ballot box protected. The fourteenth amendment declares that when any state shall deprive any of its citizens of the elective franchise representation shall be reduced. No attempt has been made to enforce this provision by the Republican party or any other. Yet all swore to support the constitution. I have not declared for any particular candidate for the Republican nomination in 1896, nor do I see any need of such declaration at this distance of time. The man likely to get it will be from a state which the Republicans may think it difficult but important to carry. Old 'Mr. Availability' will as usual decide the question as to who the man shall be. Still, we have a chance of getting a better man from the Republicans than from Democrats or Populists."

**EXCURSIONISTS IN A WRECK.**

A Mardi Gras Train Derailed and Burned—A Northern Man Killed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 25.—On the Louisville & Nashville railroad about forty miles south of here a Mardi Gras train of eight coaches was wrecked and at once caught fire. A special train left here at once for the scene of the wreck with all of the available physicians in the city. One report is that seven passengers were killed, but Superintendent McKinney of the Southern division of the Louisville & Nashville road, who went to the scene of the wreck, telegraphed that one man was killed outright and one woman probably fatally injured. Both were passengers from the North and their names are not known. Many others were more or less injured. All the eight coaches were totally destroyed by the fire.

**VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT.**

The Kansas City, Oklahoma & Pacific Railroad Bill Refused Approval.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—President Cleveland has vetoed the bill authorizing the Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific railway company to construct and operate a railway through Indian reservations in the Indian territory and the territories of Oklahoma and New Mexico.

**A Railroad Conductor a Maniac.**

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 25.—John Enos, a conductor on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad, told his physicians and neighbors that he had been seized several times during recent nights with an almost uncontrollable impulse to kill his wife and three children. He had realized before that his mind was not right, and fought the murderous desire with all the power he could control. His neighbors searched the house and found a knife hidden in his slipper. He was at once placed in the asylum here. He had been in poor health during the past two years.

**Greenhut to Fight the Trust.**

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 25.—A company is being organized here for the purpose of erecting two distilleries with a capacity of 15,000 barrels each. J. B. Greenhut is said to be at the head of the move.

**Two More House Bills Vetoed.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The president sent to the house today his veto of the two bills, one to incorporate the Society of American Florists and one for the relief of John L. Rhea.

**Jefferies in Missouri's House.**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 25.—The house had no quorum this afternoon, but it worked away engrossing a few of the hundreds of bills not yet acted on.

**HOT IN HOT SPRINGS.**

FOUR BLOCKS GO UP IN SMOKE AND FLAME.

Three Persons Perish in the Conflagration—People Caught Without Warning—The Fire Starts in the Early Morning and Sweeps Away Many Cottages and Other Structures—A Number Have Narrow Escapes From Death—Something About the Losses.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 23.—Three lives were lost and \$75,000 worth of property destroyed by a fire which broke out here at 4 o'clock this morning and swept over four blocks of buildings.

The dead are: Mrs. Clara Sammons, boarding house keeper, Hot Springs. D. W. Wing, Glenn Falls, N. Y. Mrs. Maggie Hexco, boarding house keeper. Mr. and Mrs. Bronson of Macon Mo., were slightly injured in jumping from the burning buildings.

The fire originated in a bakery on Ouachita avenue, over which were furnished rooms. Here Mrs. Sammon, who kept the rooms, was burned. The other buildings burned were the La Clede, loss \$6,000; the Ouachita, loss \$5,000; the Illinois, \$4,000; the Missouri, \$3,000; the Oak Lawn, \$5,000; the Bloomington, \$6,000; H. M. Hudgins' residence, \$12,000; R. L. Williams' three story brick, \$12,000; Joplin's grocery, \$8,000; E. Randolph's residence, \$6,000; Leggerwood's bakery, the Tennessee stables, the West house, fifteen cottages of a total value of \$15,000. There is very little insurance, the loss being practically total.

The fire was at the south end of the gulch in which Hot Springs is located, and the wind was from the north. As a result none of the large hotels were at any time in direct danger. The fire burned both sides of Ouachita avenue to Hawthorne, one side of Hawthorne to Woodbine, and both sides of Orange to Ouapaw street.

How the flames started is a mystery, but when the fire was discovered it was under strong headway and made such rapid progress that the inadequate department could do little toward stopping it. In one of the burned structures people were caught without warning, but all escaped in their night clothes, being unable to save any of their property.

**HIS HEART WAS BROKEN.**

And So He Ended His Life With Carbolic Acid.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—B. J. Millhouse, employed in Fowler's packing house committed suicide this morning by swallowing carbolic acid on the street. He died in Officer O'Grady's arms. He had followed his wife and Cash Geers, a young clerk, all over the country and finally located them in this city where he had them arrested. She refused to leave Geers, and this preyed on his mind that he took his own life. Clutched in his hand was a six ounce bottle of carbolic acid, with about an ounce of the deadly stuff remaining in it and the following letter, written on a small piece of paper in pencil: "KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22, 1895.—I have freed her with my life. I don't want to punish her. She don't love me, but will live with me to keep out of the pen. Goodbye all friends—I used to have them by the score. I have a sister living at Fowler's Row, Kansas City, Kan.; have sister at Thirteenth and Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kan.; brother at Wallula, Kan.; and a brother at Salem, Neb. I would love to be buried at Oak Grove cemetery, Kansas City, Kan., if this dose is successful. Let my lawful wife, living at 1410 Askew avenue, know of this. Goodbye, Sarah, this is a broken heart. B. J. MILLHOUSE."

**SILVER MEN IN CONFERENCE.**

Leaders in the Bimetallic League Hold a Strictly Secret Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A number of members of the American bi-metallic league met today at the league headquarters. Among them were General A. J. Warner, president of the league; Representative Newlands of Nevada and Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania. The greatest secrecy was maintained as to the conference. Warner, however, said that they had come together to talk over the situation and nothing more. For the last few days, however, a rumor had been in circulation here to the effect that certain silver men were formulating a plan which, if carried out, would result in placing a national silver ticket in the field for the next national campaign. It is not believed, however, that the plan has as yet taken any definite shape. Senators Teller and Wolcott and a number of other active in the cause of silver in congress were not present at today's meeting.

**SHOT DEAD BY A WOMAN.**

An Oklahoma Dressmaker Kills a Man for Shadowing Her.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 23.—Mrs. M. C. Taylor, a dressmaker, today blew off the head of William H. Harrison with a shot gun. She had applied for a divorce and the case was set for tomorrow. She claims that her husband hired Harrison to shadow her and get evidence against her. Harrison, she says, has dogged her for weeks and this morning entered her house. When she ordered him out and he refused to go, she killed him.

**INCREASE OF THE NAVY FAVORED.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the senate naval affairs committee a resolution was adopted unanimously recommending the increase of the navy as provided in the naval appropriation bill passed by the house.

**THREE HUNDRED SOLDIERS KILLED BY BRAVE NATIVES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.**

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Quotien reports that the French expedition which left Marseilles some months ago under the command of Commandant Montell for service in the interior of Africa was surprised and 300 men, comprising half the force of the expedition, were killed, while the remainder were driven from the line of march and their retreat cut off. The minister of colonies has received an urgent appeal from the commander of the expedition for reinforcements.

**INDIAN BILL PROVISIONS.**

The Senate Acts on Several Clauses of Interest to the West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—After ineffectively debating for nearly two hours the question of the government's relation to the education of Indians, in the Indian appropriation bill, the senate, in committee of the whole, adopted these provisions of interest to the Southwest: For the support of 350 Indian pupils at \$167 per year each, at the Indian school at Chilocco, Indian territory, \$61,450, of which \$1,500 goes to the superintendent and \$1,500 for general repairs; for the support and education of 500 Indian pupils at Haskell institute, Lawrence, Kan., at \$167 each per year, \$86,500, of which \$2,000, being an increase of \$500 over the house bill, goes to the superintendent and \$1,000 for general repairs; to purchase lands in the Indian territory for the absentee Wyandotte Indians, \$6,000, the secretary of the interior being authorized to employ R. B. Armstrong of Kansas City, Kan., to make the purchase at a fee of \$600; authorizing the sale of the remnant of the Pottawatomie reservation in Jackson county, Kan., and the Kickapoo reservation in Brown county, Kan., at not less than the appraised value, and not less than \$6 per acre, at the Popoka land office, at public sale to the highest bidder, the terms to be one-fourth of the purchase price at the time of sale, and one-fourth at intervals of a year, with interest at 6 per cent; every Kickapoo child who has not heretofore been allotted lands to be allotted eighty acres. At 1:50 o'clock the senate took up the provisions authorizing a suit to be instituted to determine the claims of Choctaws and Chickasaws to payment for the Wichita lands. Mr. Call offered an amendment providing that the adjudication of the claims should not be of binding force on congress, but merely advisory and of "persuasive force." Mr. Chandler supported Mr. Call's proposition and declared the committee's provisions to be a direct violation of the agreement, instituted for no other apparent purpose than enriching the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The proposition was defeated. At 3 o'clock Mr. Morgan presented his amendment to establish a judiciary system in the Indian Territory.

**REFORM EDITORS.**

Annual Meeting of the Association in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—The fourth annual meeting of the Reform Press association began this afternoon in the parlors of the Centropolis hotel. The association is formed of the editors of Populist papers in the United States. Representatives of 150 papers are at the meeting. A dozen of them are women. Nearly the whole forenoon was spent in arguing on the advisability of establishing a Populist news bureau or a Populist daily newspaper in Kansas City. An hour was spent in deciding whether or not to accept an invitation from the county court to attend a flag raising at 2 o'clock. This brought out a hot Catholic-A. P. A. debate, which was finally settled by a committee of three being appointed to represent the association at the flag raising.

**W. J. COSTIGAN OF THE OTTAWA, KAN., JOURNAL, AN IRISH CATHOLIC, JUMPED TO HIS FEET AND SAID EXCITEDLY: "WHAT'S THIS?" JOHN B. STONE CLAIMING TO BE A POPULIST? DIDN'T THE A. P. A. QUESTION ENTER INTO THE ELECTION OF THIS JUDGE? I'VE BEEN INFORMED THAT THIS JUDGE WAS ELECTED BY THE A. P. A. I DON'T PROPOSE TO LET THIS JUDGE OR ANY ONE ELSE OF HIS STRIPE DRAG ME INTO A THING OF THIS KIND."**

While Costigan was speaking several editors were grasping the backs of chairs in front of them ready to jump to their feet when he set down. There was a buzz of excitement, and when he finished several editors began to talk at once. Harry Tracy of Dallas, Texas, moved that at 2 o'clock the editors go in executive session and the motion carried. At the session an ultimatum from Chairman Taubeneck was read, in which he defined his position on the silver question and agreed to resign the chairmanship if his views were not adopted by the association.

**FLAVOR OF RIPE CREAM.**

At the Kansas Dairy meeting Mr. A. W. Orner read a paper on "Ripening Cream." We give a portion of it and a portion of the discussion, as reported by the National Dairyman: Three reasons are given for ripening cream. First, to get flavor in butter; second, to secure thorough churning; third, to improve the keeping quality. The first reason is sound. It is impossible to get the fine, nutty flavor except from ripened cream. Second reason is also sound, and third reason is in some doubt. Some experiments seem to show that sweet cream butter keeps best, while others indicate that ripened cream butter keeps best; there is probably not much difference. The ripened cream butter seems to keep best at a temperature of 32 degrees or less, but when the butter is kept at a temperature of 45 or 50 degrees, then the sweet cream butter seems to keep better. The cream should be stirred often while ripening—for two reasons. First, to keep an even temperature; second, to prevent the surface from thickening. If the temperature is not uniform the warmer parts ripen faster, and the result will be an extra loss of fat in the butter milk. This loss occurs because the best temperature for churning ripe cream is not best for cream not ripe, and if cream is unevenly ripened it is impossible to secure temperature that is best for all of it. If the cream is allowed to stand without stirring, the richer parts rise to the surface, and the upper inch or two becomes thick, being exposed to air and moisture, evaporates, and clots of cream form. If it takes several days to get cream enough to churn, it should be kept sweet. Sometimes cream will not ripen of itself in time for next day's churning. Then it becomes necessary to use a starter. The starter is simply ripened milk of some kind. When it is added to cream and well stirred in, the ripening germs begin to grow rapidly, and in this way begins to ripen. The starter most often used is butter milk. This will do if butter of that churning was of good flavor. If the butter was off in flavor, butter milk should not be used. A better method is to take skim milk as soon as it is separated, set it in a can in a heating vat and raise temperature to 150 degrees. Hold it at this for ten or fifteen minutes, then cool down and add to it 10 or 15 per cent of butter milk; keep in clean can, well covered, at a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees. This is used for next day's cream. The amount of starter depends upon condition of cream, temperature of cream and length of time cream has to stand. Generally from eighteen to twenty hours is required for cream to ripen. Ripened cream has a very fine, granular appearance and a slightly acid taste. Mr. Hoffman—I understand from the paper that the most important object in ripening cream was to obtain flavor. Do we understand that the flavor is put into the butter by ripening the cream properly and if so why do we often lack high flavored butter in Kansas? Mr. Orner—Both the flavor and process of churning depends on ripening the cream at the same time. If the cream was not ripe you would not have the fine flavor. Mr. Hoffman—I am aware that you can spoil the flavor, but can you put a flavor in it, that otherwise would not be in it, by a certain process in ripening? I made butter some years ago, and really about the time Mr. Monrad began talking about ripening cream it seemed very strange to attempt it. I believe that most of the writers claim that the flavor is fed into the cow. Mr. Nissley—Don't you notice the flavor in butter if you churn ripened cream? Mr. Hoffman—I can not tell when the cream is just ripened enough. I can tell the acidity of the cream, but can not tell just immediately when the point is ripened. How can you tell when it is just ripened? Mr. Lewellen—I will tell you that cream has a granular appearance and a slightly acid taste. Mr. Orner—Ripened cream can be ripened, and, at the same time, not be soured. Appearances and slightly acid taste show about 38 degrees acidity, by Mann's acid test. See Iowa bulletin 21. Mr. Lewellen—If a man tries to today, he must try it to-morrow in order to know about it? Can he tell by looking at it, or must he test each time? Mr. Orner—Take your test of the cream in the afternoon and you can find out about how it is and after doing it a few days you will know just about how to cool or warm it. Mr. Monrad—If you will allow me to go back eighteen years ago when I first learned to make butter, the Danes ripened their cream but did not know anything about bacteriology or Mann's acid test. The very last thing before going to bed was to go down and see how the cream was getting along, stir it up, smell and taste it. Look at the thermometer. It is pretty cool and hardly acid enough to be ripe for churning at 5 a. m., then heat it up a little. While I recommend every creamery to have an acid test—it is only a guide. If you have a cold and can not smell or taste, the test is a great help to you. The experienced butter maker has no use for the acid test every day and will know by smell, taste and the look of the cream. But it is a great help to beginners—to secure uniform work—and it is invaluable for experimental purposes. CLOVES come to us from the Indies and take their name from the Latin clavis, meaning a nail, to which they have a resemblance. THE onion was almost an object of worship with the Egyptians 2,000 years before the Christian era. It first came from India.

**DAIRY AND POULTRY.**

**INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.**

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead—Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

**CHEESE FROM A WISCONSIN STANDPOINT.**

Recently I went to Chicago to learn what I could about Wisconsin cheese from the Chicago buyers' standpoint. I soon formulated a list of questions that I put to the different men independently, and I was surprised to find such a uniformity in their answers, writes J. W. Decker in Hoard's Dairyman. The filled cheese business naturally came into the discussion. The leading firms said, "We handle filled goods, not because we want to, but because we are forced to. We kept out of it as long as we could, but we have been obliged to handle the stuff or go out of the cheese business altogether, for other firms quote cheese at a lower price than we can sell full cream goods for, and we have to meet their prices, or not sell any cheese. One firm, however, has gone into the manufacture of filled cheese and is operating some thirty factories, eight at least of which are in Wisconsin." (I hope the farmers will instruct their legislators to shut them up without delay.) When asked what was going to be the result if the filled business was not stopped, the unanimous reply was: "The ruination of the cheese business." Are the farmers of Wisconsin going to stand by and allow this? We need national as well as state legislation on the subject. We have ten men in congress who can and will make things pretty hot on the subject at Washington, if the farmers of the state will only insist on it. One Chicago dealer said: "I have spent about \$2,000 in the last few years to fight the oleo business and I am getting tired of giving money for that purpose, when the farmers who take their milk to the factories take home butterine instead of butter." (He mentioned a certain district where that was quite generally done. If we are going to down this filled business, the farmers must unite in the effort to do it, and as soon as they are united to a man, the legislators will not dare go against the will of the farmers, for they would rather be sure of their positions than the oleo men's money. So much for the "filled" business. The replies to my questions showed that there has been a decrease in the make of cheese in Wisconsin in the last decade. One buyer said that eight or nine years ago the offerings on the Fond du Lac board would be 5,000 boxes and if he wanted 2,000 boxes he could get them, but now when the offerings are seldom over 3,000 and usually 1,500 to 2,000, he can not get what he wants. I asked him if the cause of smaller offerings was not in the greater number of boards of trade; he said no, that he could not get the cheese. I know that quite often a buyer has orders to buy as many or more cheese than are offered on a board, and if he goes in to "scoop the board," the other buyers will run the price up on him. Our home consumption has been decreasing. We ought to make cheese enough to supply not only our home trade, but the foreign as well. Why should our Wisconsin farmers not share the English cheese money that Canada gets? A dealer told me that he shipped 4,700 boxes to England and canceled orders for 4,000 more because he could not get the cheese. One trouble the buyers meet is that our factories are small and they can not get large even lots. To make a bad matter worse, a factory will make half flats and half cheddars, or half flats and half Young Americas. In order to get the cheddars the buyer has to take the flats, which he does not want, and he probably cuts on the price to come out even. When the cheese are sent to England, the dealer over there writes back, "You sent us a lot of culls that you had on hand. We want even lots. Don't send us any more culls, for we can get even lots from Canada." The buyers were unanimous in saying that the best nutty flavored cheese come from northeastern and northern Wisconsin. Southwestern Wisconsin has better equipped factories and more skillful makers, but the more northern district seems to be endowed with the naturally fine, nutty flavors which can not be surpassed anywhere in the world. Creameries have been crowding the cheese factories out of this district. I asked the buyers if any finer flavored butter could be made there than elsewhere, and they said no. I then asked where the finest butter came from, and they were unanimous in saying, and that without hesitation, from the Elgin district. When asked what the cause of the better flavored butter was, they were not so sure, but thought it was in the better feeding and care of the cows. Northeastern Wisconsin is, then, pre-eminent in the cheese belt, and we need have no fear of the business being overdone. The butter business can be, but not so with the cheese business. In the fall of '85, at the close of the first season in a factory for myself, in the "ledge" region, near Fond du Lac, I sent cheese to the American Fat Stock and Dairy show and won over \$900 in premiums, but I believe now I did it through the fine flavored milk I was getting, rather than in my skill as a maker. I have been surprised since to find out how little I knew about cheesemaking. Northern New York, Canada, and northern Wisconsin are in the cheese belt. We should not only drive out fraud goods, but foster the business as Canada has done. I hope, our farmers will realize that they have been killing the goose that lays the golden egg by making filled stuff.