

The Proposed Treaty

With
Great Britain.

The American people are familiar with the fact that there is now before the United States, for ratification, a treaty of peace with England. Few, however, have read the articles of the proposed treaty. In England and other countries this treaty is being widely discussed. Why should not Americans, who are supposed to govern themselves, read and discuss the matter and then write to their senators at Washington telling them what they think about it? For that reason we publish the entire proposition. It is as follows:

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily exist between them, and of consecrating by treaty the principle of international arbitration, have appointed for that purpose as their respective plenipotentiaries the President of the United States of America, the Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath and of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Article I.

The high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration, in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of this treaty, all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiation.

Article II.

All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which do not in the aggregate exceed \$100,000 in amount, and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal constituted as provided in the next following article. In this article and in Article IV the words "groups of pecuniary claims" means pecuniary claims by one or more persons arising out of the same transactions or involving the same issues of law and of fact.

Article III.

Each of the high contracting parties shall nominate one arbitrator, who shall be a jurist of repute, and the two arbitrators so nominated shall, within two months of the date of their nomination, select an umpire. In case they shall fail to do so within the limit of time above-mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the members for the time being of the Supreme Court of the United States and the members for the time being of the judicial committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain, each nominating a body acting by a majority. In case they shall fail to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties or either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X.

The person so selected shall be president of the tribunal, and the award of the majority of the members thereof shall be final.

Article IV.

All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which shall exceed \$100,000 in amount, and all other matters in difference, in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under treaty or otherwise, provided that such matters in difference do not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal constituted as provided in the next following article.

Article V.

Any subject of arbitration described in Article IV shall be submitted to the tribunal provided by Article III, the award of which tribunal, if unanimous, shall be final. If not unanimous, either of the contracting parties may, within six months from date of the award, demand a review thereof. In such case the matter in controversy shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal consisting of three members, one of whom shall have been a member of the tribunal whose award is to be reviewed, and who shall be elected as follows: viz., two by each of the high contracting parties, and one, to act as umpire, by the four thus nominated, and to be chosen within three months after the date of their nomination. In case they shall fail to choose an umpire within the limit of time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the nominating bodies designated in Article III, acting in the manner therein provided. In case they fail to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties or either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X.

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RICHARD OLNEY, THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE.

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Article VI.

Any controversy which shall involve the determination of territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal composed of six members, three of whom (subject to the provisions of Article VIII) shall be judges of the Supreme Court of the United States or justices of the circuit courts to be nominated by the President of the United States, and the other three of whom (subject to the provisions of Article VIII) shall be judges of the British Supreme Court of Judicature or members of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, to be nominated by her Britannic Majesty, whose award by a majority of not less than five to one shall be final. In case of an award made by less than the prescribed majority, the award shall also be final, unless either power shall, within three months after the award has been reported, protest that the same is erroneous, in which case the award shall be of no validity. In the event of an award made by less than the prescribed majority and protested as above provided, or if the members of the arbitral tribunal shall be equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties.

Article VII.

Objections to the jurisdiction of an arbitral tribunal constituted under this treaty shall not be taken except as provided in this article.

If before the close of the hearing upon a claim submitted to an arbitral tribunal constituted under article III, or article V, either of the high contracting parties shall move such tribunal to decide, and thereupon it shall decide that the determination of such claim necessarily involves the decision of a disputed question of principle of grave general importance affecting the national rights of such party as distinguished from the private rights whereof it is merely the international representative, the jurisdiction of such arbitral tribunal over such claim shall cease, and the same shall be dealt with by arbitration under article VI.

Article VIII.

In cases where the question involved is one which concerns a particular state or territory of the United States, it shall be open to the President of the

United States to appoint a judicial officer of such state or territory to be one of the arbitrators under article III, or article V, or article VI. In like manner in cases where the question involved is one which concerns a British colony or possession, it shall be open to her Britannic Majesty to appoint a judicial officer of such colony or possession to be one of the arbitrators under article III, or article V, or article VI.

Article IX.

Territorial claims in this treaty shall include all claims to territory and all other claims involving questions of servitudes, rights of navigation and of access, fisheries and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed by either of the high contracting parties.

Article X.

If in any case the nominating bodies designated in articles three and five shall fail to agree upon an umpire in accordance with the provisions of said articles, the umpire shall be appointed by his Majesty the King of Sweden and

by him under this treaty, either for all cases to arise thereunder or for any particular specified case already arisen.

Article XI.

In case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of any arbitrator or umpire, or in the event of any arbitrator or umpire omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, another arbitrator or umpire shall be forthwith appointed in his place and stand in the manner provided for with regard to the original appointment.

Article XII.

Each government shall pay its own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it and of the arbitrators appointed by it and for the expense of preparing and submitting the case to the arbitral tribunal. All other expenses connected with any arbitration shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties. Provided, however, that if in any case the essential matter of difference submitted to arbitration is the right of one of the high contracting parties to receive disavowals or apologies for acts or defaults of the other, not resulting in substantial pecuniary injury, the arbitral tribunal finally disposing of the said matter shall direct whether any of the expenses of the successful party shall be borne by the unsuccessful party, and if so, to what extent.

Article XIII.

The time and place of meeting of an arbitral tribunal and all arrangements for hearing and all questions of procedure shall be decided by the tribunal staff. Each arbitral tribunal shall keep a correct record of its proceedings, and may appoint and employ all necessary officers and agents. The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the arguments on both sides. It shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it. The decision shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to each of the high contracting parties through their respective agents.

Article XIV.

This treaty shall remain in force for five years from the date at which it shall come into operation, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same.

Article XV.

The present treaty shall be duly 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 mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place at Washington or in London within six months of the date hereof or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

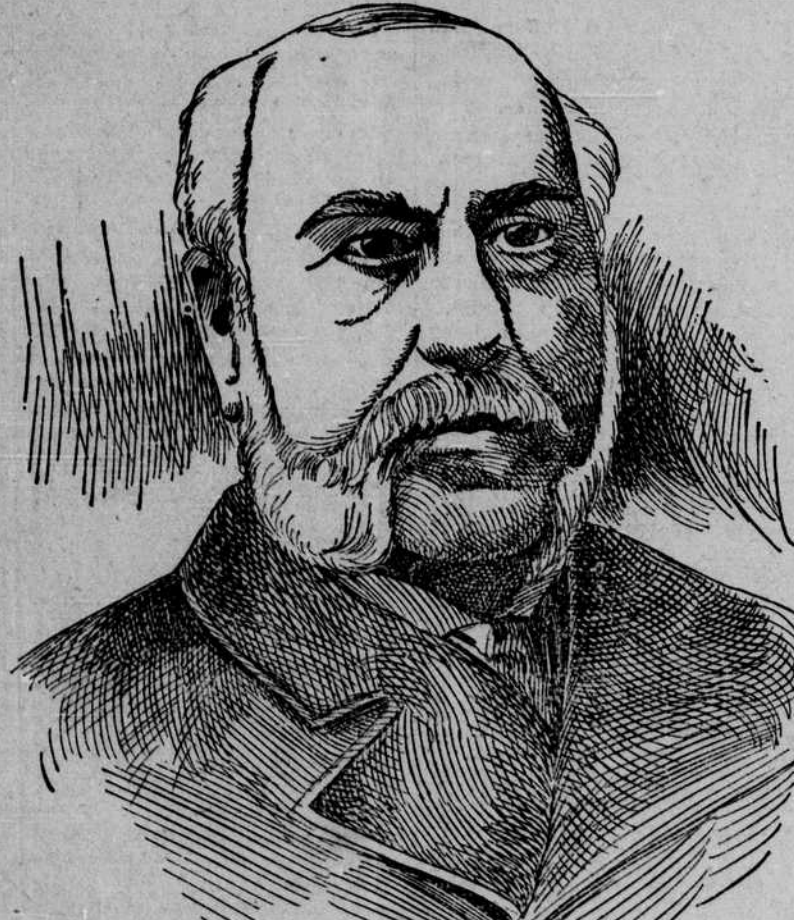
Done in duplicate, at Washington, the 11th day of January, 1897.

RICHARD OLNEY,
JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

WRITE TO YOUR SENATOR.

It will take a two-thirds vote of the senate to ratify the treaty, which really means an offensive and defensive alliance. The senators will take great heed of expressions from the people on the advisability of entering into an alliance of this kind. Action will probably be taken in a few days. Those desirous of protesting or endorsing the proposition should lose no time in writing to their senators.

Norway. Either of the high contracting parties, however, may at any time give notice to the other that, by reason of material changes in conditions as existing at the date of this treaty, it is opinion that a substitute for his Majesty should be chosen either for all cases to arise under the treaty or for a particular specified case already arisen, and thereupon the high contracting parties shall at once proceed to agree upon such substitute to act either in all cases to arise under the treaty or in the particular case specified, as may be indicated in said notice; provided, however, that such notice shall have no effect upon an arbitration already begun by the constitution of an arbitral tribunal under article III. The high contracting parties shall at once proceed to nominate a substitute for his Majesty in the event that his Majesty shall at any time notify them of his desire to be relieved from the functions graciously accepted



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

ASTROLOGICAL LORE.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS AT TIMES OF BIRTH.

They Do Not Exert an Influence Over Life, but Indicate Events Likely to Occur—Comes from the Egyptians.



THE planets do not exert an influence over life. Their position at the time of a person's birth only indicate what that life is likely to be. The science has come down to us from the earliest ages of man, and was one of the foremost arts in the days of the supremacy of Egypt. Two thousand years ago its revival began. Its progress has been steady, especially in England and the United States. The most enlightened minds of the century are giving it special study, and its popularity is again in the ascendant.

The free readings in these columns should not be confounded with fortune-telling. The most cultured in the land study astrology. No sensible person takes notice of fortune-tellers or fortune-telling. The popularity of our free readings attest the esteem in which the science is held. Letters come from physicians, lawyers, bankers and merchants. Applicants for readings are again reminded that full name and address of sender must accompany every letter. Also date, hour and place of birth. If the applicant does not know the hour of birth he or she should send for special instruction by mail.

Persons not wishing their readings published in regular order can have them forwarded by mail. Mail readings are sent on receipt of twelve two-cent postage stamps. Address Prof. G. W. Cunningham, Dept. 4, 194 South Clinton street, Chicago. Following are the readings for this week:

W. S., Marionville, Mo.

According to data furnished you are a mixture of indications of both Leo, which the Sun rules, and Virgo, which Mercury rules, therefore the Sun and Mercury are your ruling planets or signifiers. You are medium height or above; medium to dark complexion, hair and eyes; there is a notch formed in the hair above the temples. You are ambitious, industrious and energetic, rather reserved in manners, and when a boy quite bashful; you take great interest in animals, especially a fine horse; you are quite studious and like to read up on scientific subjects. Your house of money is afflicted by Mars; this is warning that you should at all times be extra careful of finances and avoid hazardous speculation. Marriage more fortunate than average, and your wife was from an excellent family, yet in some way not so fortunate correspondingly as her ancestors.

Hazel S., Mechanicsville, Iowa.

According to the data the zodiacal sign Leo, which the Sun rules, was rising at your birth, therefore the Sun is your ruling planet or signifier. You are above medium height, with a slender, wiry figure, and wide shoulders in proportion to the rest of the body; you are medium to light complexion, hair and eyes; the eyes are quite large and expressive. You have a sunny, cheerful disposition, and are recognized as a leader; you will always hold a good position in life and can make money in that way if no other, but you will, with ordinary care of finances, always have money, even if you do generously give lots of it away. You are proud and ambitious, and no small kind of business will gratify your ambition. You have splendid command of language and would make a good orator. You are gifted in one or more of the fine arts, and in this you would be quite original. You are very fond of the occult and mysterious.

C. A. E., Panama, Iowa.

According to the data furnished the Zodiacal sign Sagittarius, which Jupiter rules was rising at your birth, therefore Jupiter is your ruling planet or signifier, the moon is on the ascendant and is cosmificator.

You are above medium height; slender, but well formed, and you will become stouter from this time on; you have dark complexion, hair and eyes; the eyes are very expressive and have a peculiar sparkle and sharp sight. You are cheerful, happy, jovial, kind and obliging; you are very humane, and considerably inclined towards the scientific; you are kind to animals, scientific; you are kind to animals, and very fond of horses, you have an intellect that denotes a special ability in the management of subordinates. Your house of money is afflicted, denoting that your money gets away very easily, and you have little left to show for it.

Note.—Those who have sent in their stamps (26 cents) for readings by mail, will usually be promptly answered. In cases where there is an apparent delay the astrologer should be notified at once and the mistake will be rectified.

Rushing.

Hobbs (to friend in restaurant)—I say, Nobbs, how's business. Nobbs—Great; never saw such a rush. No time to sleep and even behind in meals. That was day before yesterday's lunch I just finished.—Tit-Bits.

Weyler's Warfare.

"Give me my writing material," said Weyler to his secretary.
"Red or black ink, sir?"
"Red, you fool! I'm going to fight a battle!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Names for Aggregate Names.

There are comparatively few names for other aggregations of abstract numbers beside the dozen and the score. Two things make a brace, a couple, a duo or duet; three things make a trio, trinity, eight, according to St. Paul, are a few; thirteen make a baker's dozen. But take concrete numbers, we find plenty of such names. Fourteen pounds make a stone, twenty-eight pounds a quarter; a clove of wood is seven pounds; a tod is twenty-eight pounds; a wad is six and a half tods; a sack is two weys and a last is six sacks.

The editor of this paper advises his readers that a package of Peruvian, the best kidney cure on earth, will be delivered FREE to any sufferer, if written for promptly. PERUVIAN HERBAL REMEDY CO., 250 E. 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. (This offer appears but once).

Useful Weight.

It seems that abnormally stout people have their uses in the world as well as other things. The other day, as an exceedingly corpulent old gentleman was leisurely proceeding along a crowded street, a detected pickpocket, who was fleeing at the top of his speed from two myrmidons of the law, came into violent collision with him, and the pair rolled over in the gutter together, the stout gentleman on the top. The pickpocket made strenuous but unavailing efforts to extricate himself from under the mountain of flesh, but the corpulent gentleman remained a fixture until the pursuers came up and handcuffed the thief.

New Line to Washington.

The popular Monon Route has established a new Sleeping Car line to Washington, D. C., via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, by the C. H. & D. R. & O. S. W. and B. & O. Railways. The sleeper is ready for occupancy in Dearborn station any time after 9 p. m., and leaves at 2:45 a. m. daily, arriving at Washington at 6:47 the following morning. This schedule will be in effect on January 24 and thereafter. As the sleeper goes through without change, and the hours of leaving and arriving are most convenient, this will prove altogether the most comfortable, as well as the most picturesque route to the national capital. City ticket office, 232 Clark street. Depot, Dearborn Station.

An Indignant Baggage-Master.

"Do you know what I'd do with that if I was rich?" the baggage-master said with a snort, as he grabbed a trunk that had just been thrown in at the door of the baggage car. "I'd go somewhere and buy a cave and fill it full of dynamite, and put the trunk right in the center of it." And all this agitation was caused by the sight of an inoffensive-looking trunk with a rope around it, and bearing a label upon which was marked in rather timid characters: "Glass. Fragile. Put no weight on this. Handle with care. This side up. Keep dry. Use no hooks."

My doctor said I would die, but Pisco's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Keener, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, 1895.

Many children become discouraged because their best efforts meet with no approval.

PISCO stopped free and permanently cured. No other first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle and treatise. Send to DR. KLINE, 381 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford because it is fashionable.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

When a man is young he can feel rich on very little capital.

An enraged girl is as worthless as a man with the thiache.

The private estates of the czar cover 1,000,000 square miles.

Love is a disease and marriage is generally its best anti-toxin.

Comfort to California.

Every Thursday afternoon a tourist sleeping car for Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Los Angeles leaves Omaha and Lincoln via the Burlington Route.

It is carpeted, upholstered in rattan, has spring seats and backs, and is provided with curtains, bedding, towels, soap, etc. An experienced excursion conductor and a uniformed, well-trained porter accompany it through to the Pacific Coast.

While neither as expensively finished nor so fine to look at as a Palace sleeper, it is just as good to ride in. Second class tickets are honored and the price of a berth, wide enough and big enough for two, is only \$3.

For a folder giving full particulars write to

J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Omaha, Neb.

FOR 14 CENTS.
We wish to gain 100,000 pleased customers in 1897 and hence offer
1 Pig Brand Cucumber 10c
1 Pig Brand Globe Beet 10c
1 " " Earliest Carrot 10c
1 " " Kaiser Wilhelm Lettuce 10c
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Worth \$1.00, for 14 cents.
Above 10 pigs, worth \$1.00 we will mail you free together with our great plant and seed catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 10c postage. How can we do it? Because we want new customers and know if you order by Salter's seed, you'll never get another like them! Catalogue alone 5c, postage, N. W. JOHN A. SALTER, Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.

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DR. JAY'S MANILLA ROEBAND
CHEAP WATERPROOF. Not affected by gases.
No RUST nor BATTLE. Outlasts tin or iron.
A Durable Substitute for Plaster on walls.
Water Proof. Best in the market. Write for samples, etc.
THE JAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., CARBON, ILL.

LADIES We send free—"Womanhood," a booklet treating of Female Uterine Trouble. Excellent opportunity. Dr. R. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

PISCO'S CURE FOR
CURES WITH ALL THE PAIN.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time.
CONSUMPTION

FACTS ABOUT MILK.

It is the solid matter in the milk that gives it its value.
There is more sugar in milk than any other solid component.
In well-regulated dairies each cow is milked about ten months a year; the remainder of the year she is said to be "dry."
Holstein cows are noted for producing enormous quantities of milk, though not generally of the highest quality.

It Was a Desert.

A mother was assisting her little boy with his geography when they came to the word "desert," which he could not understand. His mother explained it was a barren place—a place where nothing would grow. The boy's face brightened up at her words, and, feeling sure that he had solved the difficulty, she asked him to explain the meaning, and the prompt answer came: "Ma' father's bald head!"—Scottish Night.

Geology.

The scientific beginnings of geology are said to have been treated of in Chinese works long before the Christian era. Some degree of geological information is displayed in the book of Job, several passages of which have been held to indicate an exact knowledge of the different strata of the earth. The science is treated of by Aristotle, Pliny and Theophrastus. Geology did not become what may be called an exact science until the present century.

BLASTS FROM THE RAM'S HORN

Determine every day to do your prayerful best and leave the result with God.
Give until you feel it, and you will feel more like living than you did before.
When we get to the end of life we shall find that nothing good has been lost.
The world is full of blind Sampsons, who smooch their lives grinding in a mill.