

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 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:

ing 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. The person so selected shall be the president of the tribunal, and the award

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 possessor, it shall be open to her Britannic majesty to appoint a judicial officer of such colony or possessor 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 stead 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 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.

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 fall 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 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 contract-



RICHARD OLNEY, THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE.

of the majority of the members thereof shall be final.

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

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.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A FARMER'S ADVICE LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Following Text: "Seek Him That Maketh the Seven Stars and Orion"—Book of Amos, Chapter 5, Verse 8.

A COUNTRY farmer wrote this text—Amos of Tekoa. He plowed the earth and threshed the grain by a new threshing machine just invented, as formerly the cattle trod out the grain. He gathered the fruit of the sycamore tree, and scarified it with an iron comb just before it was getting ripe, as it was necessary and customary in that way to take from it the bitterness. He was the son of a poor shepherd, and stammered; but before the stammering rustic the Philistines, and Syrians, and Phoenicians, and Moabites, and Ammonites, and Edomites, and Israelites trembled.

Moses was a law-giver, Daniel was a prince, Isaiah a courtier, and David a king; but Amos, the author of my text, was a peasant, and, as might be supposed, nearly all his parallels are pastoral. His prophecy full of the odor of new mown hay, and the rattle of locusts, and the rumble of carts with sheaves, and the roar of wild beasts devouring the flock while the shepherd came out in their defense. He watched the herds by day, and by night inhabited a booth made out of bushes so that through these branches he could see the stars all night long, and was more familiar with them than we who have tight roofs to our houses, and hardly ever see the stars except among the tall brick chimneys of the great towns. But at seasons of the year when the herds were in special danger, he would stay out in the open field all through the darkness, his only shelter the curtain of the night-heaven, with the stellar embroideries and silvered tassels of lunar light.

What a life of solitude, all alone with his herds! Poor Amos! And at twelve o'clock at night, hark to the wolf's bark, and the lion's roar, and the bear's growl, and the owl's te-whit te-who, and the serpent's hiss, as he unwittingly steps too near while moving through the thickets! So Amos, like other herdsmen, got the habit of studying the map of the heavens, because it was so much of the time spread out before him. He noticed some stars advancing and others receding. He associated their dawn and setting with certain seasons of the year. He had a poetic nature, and he read night by night, and month by month, and year by year, the poem of the constellations, divinely rhythmic. But two constellations of stars especially attracted his attention while seated on the ground, or lying on his back under the open scroll of the midnight heavens—the Pleiades, or Seven Stars, and Orion.

The former group this rustic prophet associated with the spring, as it rises about the first of May. The latter he associated with the water, as it comes to the meridian in January. The Pleiades, or Seven Stars, connected with all sweetness and joy; Orion, the herald of the tempest. The ancients were the more apt to study the physiognomy and juxtaposition of the heavenly bodies, because they thought they had a special influence upon the earth; and perhaps they were right. If the moon every few hours lifts and lets down the tides of the Atlantic ocean, and the electric storms in the sun, by all scientific admission, affected the earth, why not the stars have proportionate effect?

And there are some things which make me think that it may not have been all superstition which connected the movements and appearance of the heavenly bodies with great moral events on earth. Did not a meteor run on evangelistic errand on the first Christmas night, and designate the rough cradle of our Lord? Did not the stars in their course fight against Sisera? Was it merely coincidental that before the destruction of Jerusalem the moon was hidden for twelve consecutive nights? Did it merely happen so that a new star appeared in constellation Cassiopeia, and then disappear just before Charles IX. of France, who was responsible for St. Bartholomew massacre, died? Was it without significance that in the days of the Roman Emperor Justinian war and famine were preceded by the dimness of the sun, which for nearly a year gave no more light than the moon, although there were no clouds to obscure it?

Astrology, after all, may have been something more than a brilliant heathenism. No wonder that Amos of the text, having heard these stout anthems of the stars, put down the stout rough staff of the herdsman and took into his brown hand and cut and knotted fingers the pen of the prophet, and advised the recreant people of his time to return to God, saying: "Seek him that maketh the Seven Stars and Orion." This command, which Amos

Atlas" and Virgil wrote in his Aeneid of "Stormy Orion" until now, they have observed the order established for their coming and going; order written not in manuscript that may be pigeon-holed, but with the hand of the Almighty on the dome of the sky, so that all nations may read it. Order. Persistent order. Sublime order. Omnipotent order.

What a sedative to you and to me, to whom communities and nations sometimes seem going pell-mell, and the world ruled by some fiend at haphazard, and in all directions maladministration! The God who keeps seven worlds in right circuit for six thousand years can certainly keep all the affairs of individuals and nations and continents in adjustment. We had not better fret much, for the peasant's argument of the text was right. If God can take care of the seven worlds of the Pleiades and the four chief worlds of Orion, he can probably take care of the one world we inhabit.

So I feel very much as my father felt one day when we were going to the country mill to get a grist ground, and I, a boy of seven years, sat in the back part of the wagon, and our yoke of oxen ran away with us and along a labyrinthine road through the woods, so that I thought every moment we would be dashed to pieces, and I made a terrible outcry of fright, and my father turned to me with a face perfectly calm, and said: "De Witt, what are you crying about? I guess we can ride as fast as the oxen can run." And, my hearers, why should we be frightened and lose our equilibrium in the swift movements of worldly events, especially when we are assured that it is not a yoke of unbroken steers that are drawing us on, but that order and wise government are in the yoke?

Again, Amos saw, as we must see, that the God who made these two archipelagos of stars must be an unchanging God. There had been no change in the stellar appearance in this herdsman's life-time, and his father, a shepherd, reported to him that there had been no change in his life-time. And these two clusters hang over the celestial arbor now just as they were the first night that they shone on the Edenic bowers, the same as when the Egyptians built the Pyramids from the top of which to watch them, the same as when the Chaldeans calculated the eclipses, the same as when Elihu, according to the Book of Job, went out to study the aurora borealis, the same under Ptolemaic system and Copernican system, the same from Callisthenes to Pythagoras, and from Pythagoras to Herschel. Surely, a changeless God must have fashioned the Pleiades and Orion! Oh, what an anodyne amid the ups and downs of life, and the flux and reflux of the tides of prosperity, to know that we have a changeless God, "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever."

Xerxes garlanded and knighted the steersman of his boat in the morning and hanged him in the evening of the same day. Fifty thousand people stood around the columns of the national capital, shouting themselves hoarse at the presidential inaugural, and in four months so great were the antipathies that a ruffian's pistol in Washington depot expressed the sentiment of many a disappointed office-seeker. The world sits in its chariot and drives tandem, and the horse ahead is Huzza, and the horse behind is Anathema. Lord Cobham, in King James' time was applauded, and had thirty-five thousand dollars a year, but was afterward execrated, and lived on scraps stolen from the royal kitchen. Alexander the Great after death remained unburied for thirty days because no one would do the honor of shoveling him under. The Duke of Wellington refused to have his iron fence mended because it had been broken by an infuriated populace in some hour of political excitement, and he left it in ruins that men might learn what a fleckle thing is human favor. "But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting to them that fear him, and his righteousness unto the children's children of such as keep his covenant, and to those who remember his commandments to do them." This moment "seek him that maketh the Seven Stars and Orion."

And I am glad that so many texts call us to look off to other worlds, many of them larger and grander and more resplendent. "Look there," says Job, "at Mazaroth and Arcturus and his sons!" "Look there," says St. John, "at the moon under Christ's feet!" "Look there," says Joshua, "at the sun standing still above Gibeon!" "Look there," says Moses, "at the sparkling firmament!" "Look there," says Amos, the herdsman, "at the Seven Stars and Orion!" Do not let us be so sad about those who shove off from this world under Christly pilotage. Do not let us be so agitated about our own going off this little barge or sloop or scull-boat of a world to get on some "Great Eastern" of the heavens. Do not let us persist in wanting to stay in this barn, this shed, this out-house of a world, when all the king's palaces already occupied by many of our best friends are swinging wide open their gates to let us in.

From Jersey.
The good bird, delicate and delicious lay upon on a bit of toast, when Uncle Caleb of New Jersey sat down. "Are you fond of the little fowl?" asked the hostess. "Well," he replied, "as far as taste, they're fine. But as for 'pearance, I must say they remind me of a mosquito grown up."
Macaulay's memory was so retentive that, after reading a book once, he could give all the salient points of it, and recite many long passages of it verbatim.

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 foyther's bald head!"—Scottish Nights

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 stampoons, who spend their lives grinding in a mill.