

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, April 6.—In making an attempt today to get the senate to agree on a date for taking a vote on the rate bill, Tillman made the statement that one week probably would exhaust the general session. He failed, however, to get the consent of Aldrich, who said he would not be willing to agree on the bill until it was more perfectly than it now is.

The day there were three bills on the rate bill. The first was made by Elkins, who, while expressing the opinion that the situation demands legislation, indicated defects in the pending bill, which followed in support of the bill. Elkins closed in opposition. Elkins' speech was interrupted, and several colloquies marked the progress of the day. No senator being present to speak tomorrow, the senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, April 6.—Tariff railway subsidies, denaturalized alcohol and postal facilities for Western states were the features of the debate in the house today. What were all the iniquities of the Dingeldien, so far as the manufacture of alcohol is concerned, were discussed by Elkins, whose tariff revision speech was listened to with much interest. The "stand-patters" made notes for the discussions on which are foreshadowed.

Without touching the merits of the tariff appropriation bill, which was under discussion, the senate adjourned until noon tomorrow.

Thursday, April 5.—The postoffice appropriation bill, following an immediate vote, was made the vehicle of a number of speeches today having bearing on the subject under discussion, but of general interest to the country. The rights of labor were discussed by Towne, of New York; goods by Lee, of Georgia; railway mail by Stearnson, of Minnesota, and a tariff by Rainey, of Illinois. Towne's speech on labor, Towne's increased power given the tariff of the house by the rules now in effect. He said that, if the house has its ancient dignity and power restored, it will be after it has vindicated the right of discussion of all public questions.

Washington, April 5.—In the senate there was a re-echo of the White House conference of last Saturday relating to the pending railroad legislation, while the discussion ended in good words, there was a time when the argument was quite intense. The incident occurred at the close of a speech by Elkins, which was devoted largely to a criticism of that conference.

Elkins has given notice of a speech on the rate bill for tomorrow and for a speech on that subject Friday. The Texas senator will reply to the criticisms made by Elkins and Knox, of his plan for a limitation of the powers of inferior courts in granting injunctions in rate cases.

Newlands continued his argument in support of his proposition for the incorporation of railroad companies. Supplemental extradition treaty between Japan and the United States has been signed.

Wednesday, April 4.—In the senate Newlands discussed the railroad bill and Daniel the question of the representation by the Southern states in the public service. Newlands advocated amendments to the bill providing for the national incorporation of railroads, and announced that he was favorable to the government ownership of these utilities. His speech was based on a provision for the deficiency appropriation bill for the representation of the states at the next Pan-American congress, to be held in Rio de Janeiro next July. The deficiency bill was amended so as to provide for more money, and as amended was passed.

Washington, April 4.—The house adjourned today listening to a message of the president on the part of Fitzgerald, New York, for the failure of the chief executive properly to represent the house as to the objections he made to the bill opening 505,000 acres for grazing purposes in Oklahoma.

Pay for Conference at Rio.—Washington, April 3.—The senate adjourned on appropriations today reading the urgent deficiency bill with a number of amendments. The provision for the appropriation for delegates to the International Conference of American States at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, that the delegates shall be appointed as far as practicable they represent the different sections of the country. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made to enable the government to participate in the second international conference at The Hague.

Circulation of National Banks.—Washington, April 3.—The monthly statement shows that at the end of business March 31, 1906, the circulation of National banks was \$78,718,022, an increase for the month of \$1,000,000. The circulation based on the United States bonds amounted to \$21,551,000, an increase for the year of \$1,500,000, and for the month of \$1,000,000. Amount of circulation set aside for the month was \$42,445,416.

homa territory, instead of advising the members of the Indian Affairs committee as to the weakness of the measure, so that it might be amended to meet the wishes of the commissioner of Indian affairs.

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, but beyond an explanation by the chairman of the postoffice committee, Overstreet, no headway was made.

Tuesday, April 3.—Washington, April 3.—Senators Long and Allison were under cross examination by their brother senators today on the White house conference on the former's court review amendment to the rate bill. After Long had spoken at length in support of his amendment, both the railroad senators on the Republican side and the Democratic senators wanted to know more about its paternity. They scented in its being discussed with the president and his advisers by a few of the friends of the bill before its introduction in the senate an invasion of the sacred prerogatives of the upper house. Long and Allison successfully fenced with the questions and refused to divulge what transpired at the conference.

Washington, April 3.—By a vote of 202 to 26 the house today passed the national quarantine bill. The bill places the control of all quarantine stations, grounds and anchorages under the secretary of the treasury and directs that as soon as practicable after the approval of the act he shall select and designate such suitable places for them and establish the same at such points on or near the seacoast of the United States or the Mexican border as in his judgment are best suited for the same, in order to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the United States.

The bill further gives the secretary of the treasury the right to establish a quarantine station at the Dry Tortugas islands and at such other points at or near seacoasts, not to exceed four in the aggregate, as he deems necessary.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$500,000.

Monday, April 2.—Washington, April 2.—The amendment to the house railroad rate bill agreed to at the White house Saturday by friends of the bill, providing for a limited review of orders of the Interstate Commerce commission, was offered in the senate today by Long, of Kansas, but he was not able to get the floor to make his speech. The principal speech was made by Fulton, of Oregon, who spoke for the bill. It was a legal argument bearing upon the constitutional questions involved, and interruptions were so frequent that the speech amounted to a debate on law points, where the speaker divided time with the majority of the lawyers of the senate. Nelson, of Minnesota, and Hayburn, of Idaho, made brief speeches on the bill.

Washington, April 2.—Chief among the measures passed by the house today was the so-called "personal liability" bill, which has been favored by the army of railway employes throughout the country, and which practically had a unanimous report from the committee. Members of the house showed great interest in the measure, and had a division been called for, the bill would have had an almost unanimous vote. Another measure changing existing law which excited a filibustering opposition, was the bill permitting the fortification of sweet wines and levying a tax of 3 cents a gallon on all wines thus fortified. A number of bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

The personal liability bill makes each party responsible for its own negligence. It also renders void any contract intended to restrict the liability of the employer for the negligence of employes.

Saturday, March 31.—Washington, March 31.—This being war claim day in the house, only those directly interested in the legislation in the private calendar were in attendance. The house during the four hours it was in session considered and passed 179 bills, many, however, sending the particular claim to the court of claims for adjudication.

Previous to taking up the calendar a bill was passed granting to the Capital City Improvement company, of Helena, Montana, the right to construct a dam across the Missouri river in Montana.

Squares Deal in Alaska.—Washington, April 2.—The secretary of the interior today sent to congress a draft of a bill which he recommends to be passed providing that, whenever mineral entries are made in Alaska, six months' notice shall be given instead of 90 days, as at present. Under existing laws it has become a common practice, particularly in remote mining districts, for entrymen to hold off until the mails are virtually closed by bad weather and then forward their notices to Juneau. In this manner persons wishing to institute a contest are precluded.

Money for Klamath Tribe.—Washington, April 2.—The Indian committee of the senate has attached to the Indian appropriation bill all the amendments offered by Senator Fulton. One appropriates \$537,000 to pay the Klamath Indians for lands relinquished to the government; another permits the sheepmen of Umatilla county to cross the Umatilla reservation with their flocks in going to and from the summer range in the Wanaha forest reserve.

DRIVE OUT CASTRO.

Venezuela is To Be Opened to American Capital and Enterprise.

New York, April 3.—The World today says: One of the largest merchants in New York said last night that arrangements are being perfected here and in Paris for an invasion of Venezuela, which will annihilate Castro and open up the country to American capital and enterprise.

A number of rich New York merchants are said to be interested in the movement, which, the promoters declare, will involve the employment of 15,000 soldiers and the expenditure of \$5,000,000 in the campaign under which President Castro is to be either expelled or destroyed and a native Venezuelan statesman is to be installed as his successor.

In this connection it is said that Castro, anticipating a successful revolution against him sooner or later, has converted some of his alleged \$4,000,000 into cash and has sent it to America and France.

Carlos B. Fuergero, Venezuelan consul in New York, said last night at his home that he had heard such an expedition was being organized or being promoted, but had been unable to learn anything definite about it. He said he had understood shares in the scheme were being sold.

"I would like to get hold of some of those shares," he said. "I will buy all that are offered."

The consul inquired eagerly as to the point the expedition was to sail from. The expedition is to set out soon from Europe in three large steamships, which are already under contract. They are to carry about 5,000 volunteers, with the following quantities of arms and ammunition: Eight thousand Mauser rifles of the latest pattern, 24,000 rounds of cartridges, 500 shells, 8 rapid fire guns, 8,000 army belts, 1,000 officers' swords, 5,000 officers' revolvers, 3,000 machetes and swords, together with other supplies.

GREAT TRADE WITH MEXICO.

Relations With Republic on the South Are Very Close.

Washington, April 3.—A bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor shows that the trade of the United States with Mexico in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated in value \$92,000,000, as compared with \$31,000,000 in 1895, and \$18,000,000 in 1885. Of Mexico's total imports of merchandise, 53 per cent is drawn from the United States, and of her total exports 71 per cent is sent to the United States.

No other country except Canada draws so large a percentage of its imports from the United States as does Mexico, and no other country except Cuba sends so large a percentage of its exports to the United States as does Mexico.

Estimates made by American consular representatives and others and by persons in the United States familiar with the subject, the bulletin says, indicates that fully \$1,000,000,000 of capital from this country is now invested in Mexico, Canada and Cuba, of which about one-half is in Mexico.

THREE TRAINS IN A WRECK.

Passenger Train Comes Last on Top of High Embankment.

Delta, O., April 3.—Piled in a wreck on top of an embankment 30 feet high, 100 persons escaped from injury in a miraculous manner in a collision on the Lake Shore railroad near here tonight.

Two freights, east bound, were tied up in a rear end collision, with the caboose of the train in front, which had stopped to take water, thrown squarely across the track of train No. 3, a west bound passenger. The mix-up between the freights had scarcely occurred when the passenger bowled along, striking the overturned caboose.

The brakes were set, but, going at almost a mile a minute, the headway was so great that, with a crash, the passenger locomotive jumped the track, plunging along the ties, driving the caboose ahead. Two Pullmans were telescoped, but, after the train had stopped, the passengers dashed wildly out of the various coaches and slid 30 feet to the bottom of the embankment to a place of safety. The wreck took fire and caused a damage of \$100,000.

Coal for Missouri Institutions.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 3.—Governor Folk, through Warden Matt Hall, of the state penitentiary here, has leased a mine near Waverly, from which coal will be mined during the present strike in sufficient quantities to supply the 15 state institutions with fuel. The miners at Waverly are paid 10 per cent more than the regular scale and do not want to strike. If they should be forced to go out Warden Hall said there would be no difficulty in operating the mine if the state is forced to resort to that extremity.

Miners Not Long Dead.

Leas, France, April 3.—The inhabitants have again been thrown into a state of excitement, owing to the discovery of eight additional bodies in the mine where the explosion recently occurred. An examination showed that the miners had not been dead very long. Deputy Bastly, of the house of deputies, made a sensational statement, in which he accuses the company of paying more attention to saving of its property than to rescuing miners.

Elect Viquez President.

San Jose, Costa Rica, April 3.—Licenciado Cleto Gonzales Viquez, minister of finance, was today elected president of the republic of Costa Rica.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Senator Alger, of Michigan, is not a candidate for re-election.

Dowie promises to perform a miracle when he reaches Zion City.

Returning merchants say Chinese are now buying American goods.

Vesuvius is in violent eruption and thousands of people are fleeing in terror.

More rioting has taken place at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on account of the street car strike.

The soft coal mine operators of the East have offered to arbitrate their differences with the miners.

All the independent coal operators of the Pittsburg district have signed the scale. This will insure work for about 20,000 men.

The United States Circuit court of appeals of New York says the patent for daylight loading film cartridges for photographic cameras is void.

A steamer has arrived at Philadelphia from Bombay, India, with what is believed to be bubonic plague among the crew.

One hundred printers have been discharged from the government printing office as the first step toward economy in that department. The mechanical department will be completely reorganized.

Many lives were lost by the collapse of a hotel in Germany.

Speaker Cannon admits the present tariff laws should be revised.

The Kaiser abandoned his trip to the Mediterranean for fear of assassination.

The New York chamber of commerce urges congress to pass the Philippine tariff bill.

Prince von Buelow, chancellor of Germany, fell in a faint while addressing the reichstag.

The senate plans to do away with the office of superintendent of Indian affairs in Alaska and turn the work over to the governor.

The Illinois primary law has been declared invalid by the state Supreme court and a special session of the legislature called to enact a new one.

The Republic Oil company, a dummy of the Standard, has withdrawn from Nebraska, Iowa and Indiana. Its business will be continued by the Standard.

Those in control at Zion City claim that Dowie intended to start a harem with seven wives whom he had selected. The prophet denies all charges and has started home from Mexico City.

A new medical corps is to be organized for the army.

Japan will soon open Manchuria to the trade of the world.

China has sent a demand to Russia that she evacuate Manchuria at once.

The United States cruiser Baltimore will visit the principal ports of Australia.

Russia has asked the United States to fix the date for The Hague peace conference.

Dowie says he will return to Zion City and oust his enemies from control of the colony.

Kansas City, Mo., has elected a Republican mayor on a municipal ownership platform.

Colonel Gilberto Escobo, governor of Jonoteiga, a province in Nicaragua, has been assassinated.

Chicago has voted for municipal ownership and against municipal operation of traction lines.

The French chamber of deputies severely scores the management of the mine in which the recent disaster occurred. It was declared the horror was due entirely to negligence.

The house river and harbor committee has deferred action on the Fulton bill appropriating \$400,000 for the mouth of the Columbia. The committee will meet again in a few days.

Troops will protect the Russian Jews during Eastertide.

The New York legislature is rushing bills for the control of insurance.

All Zion City has revolted against Dowie, taking away his power and property.

Municipal ownership is the principal campaign topic in many eastern city elections.

Floods in Alabama have stopped steamboat navigation for 150 miles about Mobile.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill admitting Porto Ricans to full United States citizenship.

Commissioner Garfield finds the Standard Oil company has violated the anti-trust law many times. Prosecution of the company will commence soon.

HOMELESS—HOW THE CZAR SUPPRESSES REBELLION IN RUSSIA.



This picture illustrates one of the many terrible scenes that are now taking place in the Baltic provinces, where troops are suppressing the rebellion and crushing out the very suspicion of it by wholesale farm-burning. This particular farm, which is not far from Riga, was visited by troops, who found bullets and rifles there. They burned the rifles and then set fire to the farm; they also arrested the occupants, leaving the mother of the family to weep over the destruction.

Popular Science.

St. Petersburg is now considered to be the unhealthiest capital in Europe.

Disappearing paper is a French novelty. Ordinary paper is first steeped in sulphuric acid, diluted according to the intended durability, and is then dried and glazed, the acid being partially neutralized by ammonia vapor. The material is adapted for temporary use. Sooner or later it falls to pieces, however, and it is recommended to those whose correspondents forget to burn their letters.

Medical thermometers are expected to be accurate, as much depends upon them. Since the beginning of verification recently at a French laboratory, 440 of these instruments have been tested, and 69 per cent have failed to satisfy the required conditions of accuracy, their errors exceeding the admissible 0.15 degree. French patients, therefore, appear to have been mostly watched with faulty thermometers.

Growing in the spray of the great Victoria Falls in South Africa, a new gladiolus has been discovered, and named the "Maid of the Mist." Four bulbs of this plant, sent to England, have been induced to sprout and bloom by virtue of constant spraying in a hot-house. There the interesting discovery was made that the petals of the flower are so arranged as to form a pent-house to protect the stamens and pistils from the unceasing downpour to which they would otherwise be subjected in the native haunts of the plant.

In strong contrast with the uncertainty about the population of China is the exactness of the figures given for the population of Japan in the Japanese Blue Book for 1905, which has been printed in English by the Japanese government. The population of the islands constituting Japan proper is 47,812,702, and that of the island of Formosa 3,059,235. Japan comprises 100 main islands and nearly 500 small islands, making the name "Island Empire" peculiarly appropriate. The total area of these islands is about 161,000 square miles. It is noted that there is a close approximation to equality in the division of the population between the two sexes.

Dr. C. A. White of the Smithsonian Institution points out that the theory of Doctor de Vries of Amsterdam, according to which new species of plants come into existence, not by a long process of natural selection, as Darwin supposed, but through sudden mutations, the cause of which remains unknown, applies equally well to new species of animals. The giant dinosaurs, for instance, whose remains, as found in our Western "bad lands," excite so much amazement, appear by paleontological evidence to have sprung suddenly into being and as suddenly to have disappeared. All the other animal types also seem to have been well characterized when they first made their appearance. The theory of the origin of species by mutation, when applied either to the plant or animal kingdom, does away with the demand made by the natural selection theory for inordinately long periods of time, during which existing races were brought gradually to their present condition.

MAKES \$400 PER DAY.

George Ade, Former Reporter, Now Money King of Literature.

George Ade's income from his plays and books is now \$150,000 a year. This is the annual interest at 6 per cent on \$2,500,000. George Ade is all probability will be the first literary man in the history of the world to earn \$1,000,000 from his writings; that is, the first man to receive this amount during his life time.

The royalties of Dickens, Thackeray and Scott have amounted to vast fortunes, but their earning capacity greatly outlasted their terms of life.

When Kipling's income in the height of his popularity reached the sum of \$50,000 a year, the world was astounded. He was the first of the prodigious literary earners, and he made a dent on the pages of books that will last as long as the English language. It is safe to say that Kipling's income is not one-fourth that of Ade's to-day. Kipling's splendid novel, the greatest novel of the 19th century, *The Light That Failed*, was practically a failure as a play, though it was very shabbily dramatized. It is doubtful if altogether the earnings of this book will amount to that of *The College Widow* when the latter's career as a play alone is done.

Roughly speaking, 15 years ago, Ade was working for \$5 a week. To-day he



GEORGE ADE.

is earning over \$400 a day. There is only one other man in this country who could rival Ade as a literary financial success. This man refuses to compete. He is Finley Peter Dunne, who created Dooley, and, although his copy is worth a dollar a word he makes no attempt to produce it. Humor pays. Both of these men evolved in Chicago newspaper offices.

Mrs. Wharton, whose human insight and literary workmanship is incomparable, William Dean Howells, Gilbert Parker, Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mark Twain are all large earners in the world of books, but their combined annual income does not largely exceed that of Ade's alone. Robert Louis Stevenson, who, like Kipling, has not yet come into his own, did not receive \$150,000 in all his writing days. The united earnings of Copernicus, who discovered the shape of the earth and the movements of the stars; Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, and Darwin, one of the pioneers of evolution, did not amount to Ade's annual income.

The Approved Type.

We were about to engage a new chauffeur.

"Two hundred a month, the salary you demand, is reasonable enough," we said; "but can you furnish a reference from your last employer?"

"Ouf, monsieur; in one month," the applicant replied.

"In one month?" we objected. "But why not now?"

The fellow's explanation was voluble and ready.

"Helas, monsieur," he said, "my former employer is in the hospital, and it will be quite a month before he will be able to write again."

The Poor Bard.
She looked a little sadly around the poet's bleak, bare attic.
"A nice enough room," she said, "but how do you heat it?"
"Well, when it gets too cold," said he, "I light a match."