

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, January 27.
Washington, Jan. 27.—In a session of two hours today the house passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$15,210,103, incorporated in which is a provision that the eight-hour law shall not apply to alien laborers on the Panama canal. In addition it passed 262 private pension bills and read the Mann general bridge bill, making it the unfinished business for Monday.

Friday, Jan. 26.
Washington, Jan. 26.—The first attempt at filibustering during this session occurred in the house today on a Democratic endeavor to defeat the provision of the urgent deficiency bill waiving the eight-hour law for foreign laborers on the Panama canal. The amendment was placed in the bill in the committee of the whole after the house had divided many times on every pretext which Williams could make the cause for a vote. When the bill was finally finished, late in the day, a demand for a separate vote and roll-call on that amendment was made and ordered, at which time the house adjourned. The vote will occur tomorrow. The amendment was ruled out of the bill on a point of order on Tuesday, and its insertion today was effected under the provisions of a special rule brought in from the rules committee for the purpose.

The only other controversy of the day resulted from an attempt to increase by \$115,000 the amount for meat inspection by the department of Agriculture. This increase was refused after an animated debate.

Thursday, January 25
Washington, Jan. 25.—The house passed the statehood bill according to schedule today. The Republican opposition spent its entire force yesterday and no effort was made to defeat the bill on its final passage, only 33 of the "insurgents" voting against it. The bill passed by the vote of 194 to 159. The debate which preceded this vote began at 11 o'clock and was practically featureless so far as any hope was entertained of changing the measure in the slightest degree.

The bill as passed provides that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory shall constitute one state under the name of Oklahoma, and that Arizona and New Mexico shall constitute a state under the name Arizona. Should the terms of admission be ratified by the residents of the two former territories, their respective state constitutions must contain clauses prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and plural marriages. The constitution of Arizona must prohibit the sale of liquor to Indians forever and that of Oklahoma for 21 years. There are many other stipulations concerning schools, courts and political subdivisions of the proposed new states.

Wednesday, January 24.
Washington, Jan. 24.—When the smoke of the liveliest legislative battle of the session had cleared up in the house today, Speaker Cannon and his organization were in complete control and the joint statehood program of the administration had been adopted.

Previous to the vote the debate on the rule had proceeded under high tension. The speeches were short but the word uttered were hot and full of sting.

The rule adopted provides that the bill granting statehood to Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as "Oklahoma and the Indian Territory" shall be reported to the house by the committee on the subject.

Hague Delegates Chosen.
Washington, Jan. 22.—Secretary Root today announced that the American representatives to the approaching conference to be held at The Hague will be Joseph H. Choate, formerly ambassador to England; Horace Porter, former ambassador to France, and Judge Rose of Little Rock, Ark., ex-president of the American Bar association. Besides these delegates there may be others, the number being conditional upon the Russian representation, and there will also be a number of secretaries, stenographers and interpreters.

Irrigation Engineers Confer.
Washington, Jan. 22.—Irrigation engineers of the department of Agriculture, under the direction of Elwood Mead, are in conference in Washington to outline the work for the coming season. A. P. Stover, of Oregon, and H. O. Raschbacher, of Idaho, are attending the meeting. These engineers are not connected with the Reclamation service, but make a special study of water resources, the use of water and drainage problems.

and Arizona and New Mexico as "Arizona," should be debated until 3 o'clock tomorrow and then voted on without opportunity for debate. The house adjourned at 5:30 o'clock, after agreeing to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Mr. Lodge today presented in the senate the policy of the administration in the matter of the Algeiras conference over the Morocco and also with reference to Santo Domingo. He defended the course of the president in both instances, contending that our representation at the Moroccan conference was essential to the protection of American commercial interests and that only by the force pursued in Santo Domingo could foreign nations be prevented from seizing the custom houses of that country and securing a position there which might threaten the approaches to the Panama canal.

Tuesday, January 23.
Washington, Jan. 23.—For more than three hours today Spooner occupied the time of the senate in explanation and defense of the course of the administration relative to the Moroccan conference at Algeiras, Spain, and in connection with Santo Domingo. The speech was delivered to crowded galleries and to a well filled senate, and received careful attention throughout.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The eight-hour law cannot be abrogated for work on the Panama canal and canal commissioners cannot receive additional compensation beside their salaries as commissioners. These two changes in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill now under consideration by the house was the net result of today's session. Unnumbered amendments seeking to perfect the bill as to canal ground purchases, purchases of coal for the navy, etc., consumed time in discussion, but met defeat when a vote was taken. When the session ended, about half of the bill had been considered. It will be laid aside tomorrow, when the statehood bill is to be brought in and to have the right of way until disposed of.

Monday, January 22.
Washington, Jan. 22.—The question of regulating railroad rates took practically all of the time of the senate today, notwithstanding that no bill with that end in view has been reported from the interstate commerce committee. The discussion of the subject was in connection with Clary's speech, Aldrich, Foraker, Bailey and Newlands being the principal participants in addition to Clay himself.

Clay advocated the passage of a bill which would give the Interstate Commerce commission power to regulate rates, when complained of, and said that, if there was no legislation along that line, the country might count upon agitation of the question of government ownership. In that connection, he referred to the large vote given Mr. Hearst in the late New York municipal election as an indication of the popularity of municipal ownership of public utilities.

Washington, Jan. 22.—With a point of order pending, the eight-hour clause of the Panama canal item in the urgent deficiency bill was buffeted about in debate during the greater part of today's session of the house. The debate was general and the point of order which will be made by Hogg of Colorado, or by Williams, the minority leader, can only be made when the section is considered for amendment.

While the eight-hour provision of the Panama part of the bill is what is objected to most strenuously, speeches were made for and against the administration's canal policy. Williams, the minority leader, declared by contract, De Armond, of Missouri, immediately contended that this could not be done successfully, and Burton, of Ohio, urged that congress should scrutinize appropriations. Hepburn, of Iowa, urged the necessity of centralization in responsibility, and wanted the president held responsible for the work.

Unite on Rate Bill.
Washington, Jan. 23.—After a conference lasting all the afternoon, the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today agreed upon a rate bill to be known as the Hepburn bill, and to be reported to the house with the unanimous recommendation of the 18 members of the committee.

Wants Philippine Secretary.
Manila, Jan. 23.—T. H. Pardo de Tavera has resigned his position as a member of the United States Philippine commission, assigning as a reason his belief that the Filipinos should have a portfolio. His resignation has offered an opportunity for one of his colleagues to express a desire that in the future there be a Filipino delegate in congress. Commissioner Ide is receiving thousands of congratulations on his appointment as governor, which is universally approved, though many regret the transfer of ex-Governor Wright.

Newlands' Plea Against Bill.
Washington, Jan. 23.—Senator Newlands today concluded his statement in opposition to the Philippine tariff bill, in the hearings now proceeding before the senate committee having in charge this measure. He took the position that it would be cruel to the Filipinos to accustom them to a subsidized price for their sugar and return them to the world's price, about \$35 a ton less, when the Philippines are separated from this government.

STEAMER VALENCIA WRECKED.

Strikes Rocks in Fog Off the Straits of Fuca.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 23.—The steamer Valencia, which was en route to Victoria from San Francisco with 94 passengers and a crew of 60, went ashore at midnight last night during a thick fog, at Cloo Ose, near Carmanah point, and a large number were drowned when attempting to leave the ship. The steamer is on the rocks against a high cliff, and is likely to go to pieces at any time.

One boat's crew reached Cape Beale at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and nine men got ashore near the telegraph huts, about 15 miles from the light-house.

When the boats were lowered, soon after the vessel was driven into the shore after she began to sink, there was a great loss of life. The boats filled with women and children were smashed against the side of the steamer and all in them were lost.

The lights had gone out by this time, and the crew could not see to work. Seven boats and three life rafts were lowered. Only two of them have been heard from.

There were thought to be about 100 persons still on the wreck, and the survivors who reached Cape Beale say at least 50 were drowned alongside the steamer before they left.

The boatwain and five seamen were sent to secure assistance, and are the only ones that reached Cape Beale, arriving there about 3 o'clock.

HUNDRED REPORTED LOST.

Lighthouse Keeper at Carmanah Files First Telegram.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Cape Beale says the steamer lost is the Valencia of San Francisco, which went ashore on the Vancouver island coast near Cloo Ose. The lighthouse keeper says between 50 and 60 were drowned.

The news of the disaster on Vancouver island coast is meager, being confined to the message received by Captain Gaudin, agent of marine, from Lighthouse Keeper Peterson at Carmanah, saying as follows:

"Steamer wrecked between here and Cloo Ose. About 100 drowned. Nine reached telegraph hut. Will wire more particulars as soon as possible."

Cloo Ose is about five or six miles from Carmanah point, and 65 miles from Victoria. Cape Beale is 125 miles from Victoria, at the easterly entrance to Barkley sound.

SEEKER FOR PEACE.

Ambassador White Tries to Reconcile German and France.

Algeiras, Jan. 24.—Henry White, the American ambassador to Italy and head of the American delegation to the Moroccan conference, is making the weight of the United States felt in quiet endeavors to bring France and Germany nearer together before the disputed questions arise in the convention. The questions cannot be long delayed.

It has been impossible for the United States to take the lead in seeking a way toward an agreement that shall guarantee to all the countries an equal footing in Morocco and yet recognize in some respects the special position of France. It is a difficult task, but all the governments, except those directly concerned, are assisting in it, because of the danger of the situation, should the conference fail in settlement.

TREATS AFFAIR AS A JOKE.

Venezuelan Minister Refuses Explanation of Taigny Incident.

Willemstad, Jan. 23.—Advices received here today say that the dean of the diplomatic corps at Caracas, the Belgian charge d'affaires, has conferred with Senor Ybarra, the Venezuelan Foreign minister, on the incident attending the embarkation of the ex-French charge d'affaires, M. Taigny, on board the French steamer Martinique off La Guayra, January 14.

Senor Ybarra evaded the request and treated the Taigny incident lightly, remarking that M. Taigny had "allowed himself to be caught like a rat in a trap."

King Peter's Throne Shaky.

London, Jan. 24.—Special dispatches from Vienna to the London papers are inclined to attribute the strained relations between Austria-Hungary and Serbia partly to the waning influence of King Peter. The king is reported as being powerless to control the policy of his cabinet owing to the growth of Radical and Republican influences. The correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is believed in Austria that the days of the Karageorgevitch dynasty are numbered and that King Peter and his family will be expelled."

Are Shut Up in Kansas.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Chanute, Kan., says: "The independent oil refiners of Kansas have mailed to James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, an appeal for justice against the alleged conspiracy between the Standard Oil company and the railroads to shut Kansas oil out of the market. The refiners who signed the appeal have invested more than \$1,000,000 in refineries, tank cars, storage tanks, wagons and barrels."

Asks \$2,000,000 for Militia.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The National Guard association today reaffirmed its approval of the bill pending in the senate and house, carrying an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 to increase the efficiency of the militia and to promote rifle practice.

A LIFE RAFT FOUND

Eighteen, Half Dead, Survivors of Valencia, Picked Up.

ANOTHER RAFT IS OUT AT SEA

Rescued Say Ninety People Were Still Clinging to Rigging, But Cannot Long Survive.

Seattle, Jan. 25.—A special representative of the Post-Intelligencer wires from Port Angeles at 3:30 a. m. that the rescue ship City of Tokepa picked up a life raft at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon six miles off Cape Beale with 18 survivors of the Valencia on board. The men were in a pitiable condition and almost dead from exposure. The work of rescuing them was dangerous. The men were too exhausted to even tie a rope around themselves.

The raft put out from the wreck when the Queen was sighted and attempted to reach her, but before it could get within sighting distance that vessel put about and headed to the straits, where she spoke the Tokepa and told of seeing the Valencia. When the Tokepa hove in sight the raft was once more manned and put forth, with the result that it was rescued.

The survivors told terrible tales of the wreck of the vessel. They said that she will break up before morning and every soul on board will be lost. When they left the ship, there were about 90 people still on board, most of them clinging to the rigging.

After picking up the raft, the steamer went in search of another raft which the rescued men said had left the ship earlier in the day. The vessel ran fully 20 miles to the other side of the wreck looking for the craft, but no sign of it was to be seen. It is the general impression that the raft foundered. It was utterly unable for human beings to live long on a raft in the terrible sea during the rain and bitter cold wind.

Vessel Reported Broken Up.

Victoria, Jan. 24.—A dispatch received by W. F. Bullen, of Esquimalt, one of the owners of the steamer Salvador, from his brother, H. F. Bullen, on board at Bamfield, says the Valencia broke up this afternoon. Since about noon yesterday assistance was impossible because of the heavy seas.

BURTON GOT MILEAGE.

Senators Stand in with Evasion of Rules to Help Him.

Washington, Jan. 23.—One of the most remarkable precedents in the history of the senate occurred today in order to avoid a technicality which prevented Senator Burton, of Kansas, from drawing his mileage for the present session. In order to have his requisition honored, it is necessary for some official of the senate to take oath that he had seen the senator in the chamber, but since the indictment and conviction of the Kansas senator, he has not appeared in the chamber.

There is no disposition on the part of any one to withhold the mileage, and the senator, therefore, was asked to step from the cloakroom into the chamber for a moment in order that he might be seen by some official. He declined, but an employe engaged him in conversation in the cloakroom near the entrance to the chamber. The employe suddenly turned the senator so that he faced the chamber and, the attention of the officials previously having been directed toward this door, he was seen from the chamber. It was then testified that Senator Burton was in attendance and his mileage was paid him.

Flood Sweeps Valleys.

Weston, W. Va., Jan. 25.—A heavy rain storm resembling a cloudburst passed over the southeastern portion of this state yesterday, flooding Cherry, Holly, and Elk rivers and carrying away bridges, houses and many million feet of valuable timber. In Richmond the water rose five feet in the houses. The water came up so suddenly that men, women and children had to wade waist-deep out of their homes to the mountains. Over 12 miles of the Holly river and Addison railroad was washed away near Hurley Junction.

Amend Exclusion Law.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Representative Foster, of Vermont, introduced a bill today modifying the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act so that merchants, students and other classes entitled to enter the United States may do so without being subjected to the alleged indignities complained of by the Chinese government. The bill provides that after Chinese have been admitted to the United States they are entitled to trial before they can be expelled.

General Wheeler Ill.

New York, Jan. 23.—Brigadier General Joseph Wheeler, United States army, retired, is seriously ill at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, in Brooklyn. He has been confined to his bed for three days with a bronchial affection. There is fear that his illness may develop into pneumonia.

Entombed in Coal Mine.

Poteau, I. T., Jan. 25.—News has been received here of an explosion in mine No. 6 at Witteville, a mining village three miles from here, and it is said that 36 miners are entombed.

THE JUMEL MANSION.

ONCE THE SCENE OF REVELRY AND MERRYMAKING.

Where Scores of Celebrities Were Entertained, Dined and Wined by One of the Most Fascinating Beauties of Her Time.

To the people who believe with Shakespeare that "all the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players" there is nothing of greater fascination than an old house. Here have been enacted the most charming comedies and the most pitiful tragedies, and oftentimes, as in the case of real actors, breaking hearts have been covered by smiles and mirth while bright, laughing eyes have shed with unshed tears.

One of the most interesting of the many historical mansions in this country is the brave old Jumel house which stands on Washington Heights, in New York, and is known as one of the few remaining vestiges of the old-time architectural splendor of that city. It stands well back from the street and commands a lofty and extensive view, its sole barrerade now from an Inquisitive public being a high, luxuriant box-hedge. The mansion was built in 1758, as a wedding present for Mary Phillips, of Phillipsburg Manor, Yonkers, who became the wife of Colonel Roger Morris. This lady was Washington's first sweetheart and when the Continental forces evacuated the mansion from Mary Phillips' Tory husband a feeling of sentiment stirred the mighty American's heart and he took the house as his headquarters, to prevent its destruction.

When M. Stephen Jumel, a dashing Frenchman, who kept a sailors' findings store on South street and fitted



FAMOUS JUMEL MANSION.

out privateers for the war in Jamaica and San Domingo, married the adventurous Betty Bowen, he bought and fitted up the mansion with a magnificent expenditure, calculated to make the eyes of the plain old Dutch burghers start from their heads. Mistress Betty had lived, to put it mildly, before she met and married the young merchant prince. As Betty Bowen, the rustic beauty had broken the heart and stamped on the pride of many an impressionable Massachusetts beau. To her was born a child which so closely resembled George Washington that for many years was supposed to be his son. In reality, Major Reuben Ballou was the father of Betty Bowen's child. When the baby was 5 weeks old the future haughty Mme. Jumel ran away and left him. She came back several times afterward to claim her little one, but Freelove Ballou, wife of the major, although well aware of the paternity of the child, kept it and would not let the mother so much as see it.

Betty was gloriously lovely, with all the capricious, puzzling waywardness of a little child—a fascinating riddle who charmed Stephen Jumel and for years after they were wed kept him wondering what she would do next. To make his wife happy the wealthy Frenchman bought hangings, furniture and wonderful plate from France. The Jumels entertained lavishly and the household affairs were conducted on a great scale. Once, upon returning from a European trip, the madam brought with her quantities of Napoleonic relics—the dispatch box of the little corporal, the trunk he carried on his campaigns, Josephine's jewels and embroideries and bric-a-brac which had been the property of Marie Antoinette.

Many of these valuable souvenirs are to-day in the drawing room of Mrs. Julius Grand, of Washington Heights, the care-nee of Mme. Jumel. There is in this same room a full-length life-size portrait of Mme. Betty, which was painted in France in the hey-day of her charms. She sits in a great carved chair, dressed in a robe of embossed blue velvet. There are showers of costly lace about the shoulders, and lappets of lace fall from the chestnut hair, carefully banded and curled in the fashion of those days. The face of Mme. Betty is full of fire and fascination. The eyes are lustrous and of sapphire hue, the expression one of winsome pride and complacent disdain.

The Jumel mansion is packed with history, romance and thrilling mystery. There are dark and blood-curdling secret passages and cupboards and of course there is a ghost chamber and a ghost who walks and wails in the most approved fashion.

In the great banquetting hall every nook and corner tells a tale. In this sumptuous room stood the table which madam never permitted to be disturbed after one of those famous midnight New Year's feasts. After the eating and drinking, the songs and toasts and banter were done the table stood with its empty bottles and crushed flowers just as it was left when the last gay reveler with a toast

to the fair hostess on his lips reeled from its side. The doors were closed until the dawning of the next New Year's feast when the debris was removed and the table freshly spread. Near the narrow door stood a huge carved buffet. It is said that when Jerome Bonaparte, that interesting royal lover and husband of Elizabeth Patterson, dined with Mme. Betty they came arm in arm to this corner and paused. The gallant brother of the mighty Napoleon bowed and motioned madam to lead the way. That lady, ever mindful of what was fit and proper, would not take precedence of a prince and so both, handsome Frenchman and blushing American, stood bowing and curtsying over and over. It is not known how the matter was settled, but next day Mme. Betty ordered a second and larger door cut through the passageway to avoid further like embarrassing situations.

From the cavernous fireplace in the banquet chamber starts a secret passage large enough to hide a grown person. It leads up over a china cupboard and penetrates the ghost chamber overhead, the room in which madam died and in which now on certain nights, it is said, her ghost walks.

In this wonderful old house may be seen the secret passage running parallel to the upper hall, through which when the American forces retreated to Kingsbridge the last man rushed within arm's reach of the British soldiers in the hall, and, climbing out upon the balcony, dropped over the railing and made good his escape.

During the lifetime of Mme. Jumel Prince de Joinville slept in this house, his hostess not knowing him until the next morning as other than a night-ovetaken hunter. Then the maid, who had served the prince with as much courtesy as she could have shown had she known his rank, gave the prince's card to her mistress.

At the age of 60, widowed, but still remarkably lively, Mme. Jumel married Aaron Burr, then a ruined old man of 78. In the great hall in the mansion is pointed out the exact spot where the fiery Betty caught her aged spouse kissing a pretty maid and, boxing his ears soundly, turned him out of doors.

The Jumel house is now the property of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is conducted as a free historical museum.

Wandering through the old rooms the visitor sees in imagination the forms of departed heroes and beautiful women, smells the faint odor of June roses and, listening, hears sweet, low laughter, the clank of sword and the whisper of silk.

OLD FLAME OF HOSTESS.

But He Didn't Know It Until a Bad Break Brought It Out.

The sect of the Schwenkfelders, at their annual reunion in Allentown, Pa., were eating their famous feast of bread and apple butter, says the Washington Post. The long table was covered with great plates of fine white bread, great dishes of golden butter, and great bowls of rich brown apple butter.

"No, you are mistaken," said the Rev. A. R. Schorman, of Pandora, O., to a reporter, "if you think this is our idea of a fine banquet. This meal celebrates a historical event—the landing of the Schwenkfelders, and their first meal in the new world. It was a meal composed only of bread and apple butter, for the good reason that there was nothing else to have just then."

Mr. Schorman, as he helped himself to the excellent apple butter, smiled. "When you accuse us Schwenkfelders of regarding this as a great banquet," he said, "you mistake us and humiliate us. You are like the stranger who visited the home of his boyhood friend. He and his boyhood friend had not seen one another for more than thirty years. Then they met by accident in New York, and the resident took the stranger home to dinner. In the host's handsome house, as they sat in the parlor, the guest said:

"So you are married, John?" "Dear, dear, yes," John answered. "I am married and have three children. They will be down to welcome you in a few minutes."

"Well, well," said the guest. "It seems strange to think of you as a father." And he sighed.

"By the way," the host began, "didn't you live in Cambridge after you left Chicago?" "Oh, yes," said the guest. "I lived there for some years."

"Then perhaps you met Miss McWade?" "The guest gave a loud laugh. "Met her?" he cried. "Man alive, that's a good one. Met her? I was engaged to her. But so were all the other fellows at one time or another. College boys and clerks. But what's the matter, John?" he broke off, anxiously.

"Miss McWade is my wife," said the host, in a strange, dead voice.

Hedging.
"You claim that you will make any sacrifice for my sake, Henry?" "Yes, of course."

"Then invite mother to come and live with us."

"Well, of course, I meant any reasonable sacrifice."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The baby is sick, mother is up all night; children get sick, mother is up all night; father gets sick, mother is up all night; but who is up when mother gets sick? Does anyone know it but the Lord?

It is funny: Girls talk of buttoning up their dresses, when they really buy ton them down.