

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, February 3.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Various phases of the railroad rate question were thrashed over in the house today in the course of nine speeches which occupied six and a half hours. This concludes the fifth day of the discussion, but the end is not yet. Many members on both sides of the house desire to record their views and general debate will be allowed to continue.

Representative Randall today offered a bill that he will offer as an amendment. It makes stringent provisions against the giving or accepting of railway passes or franks by senators, congressmen and judges. He proposes a fine of not less than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year, or both, and disqualification from ever again holding public office. The agent or official of the company giving the pass or frank, upon conviction, is to be fined not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than one year, or both.

Friday, February 2.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Oratory on the railroad rate bill held the attention of the house for six hours today. The speeches of Burton, Ohio, McCall, Mass., and Russell, Tex., were features, while Thomas, N. C., Burke, S. D., and Goulden, N. Y., took up particular and specific topics.

Before proceeding to consideration of the rate bill the house passed a bill extending the public land laws to a tract of land ten miles square in Wyoming ceded to the government in 1897 by the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians.

Washington, Feb. 2.—There was for a moment today a prospect that the railroad bill would receive its first formal reading in that body, always the initial step in the consideration of any measure reported from a committee.

At the conclusion of this debate a bill authorizing the treasury to investigate certain Missouri state war claims was passed.

Thursday, February 1.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The discussion of the railroad rate bill was taken up and prosecuted with vigor throughout the day. So many speakers have come to the front on this measure that the house agreed to meet at 11 o'clock hereafter until the debate is ended.

The feature of the debate was the lengthy speech of Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who arraigned the legislation with arguments of varied character, all of which tended to give his reasons for being unalterably opposed to the bill.

The resolution of Burton, of Ohio, looking to the preservation of Niagara Falls, was agreed to without discussion. The resolution calls for information from the International commission on that subject.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The senate today passed 39 or 40 miscellaneous bills and gave several hours to the consideration of the shipping bill. Among the bills passed was one providing for a delegate in congress from Alaska and a number providing for light houses, revenue cutters and fish culture stations.

Wednesday, January 31.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Discussion of the railroad rate bill continued in the house today. Incident to it two speeches, the efforts of Campbell, of Kansas, and Martin, of South Dakota, took a wide range and swept the horizon of "trust evils" generally. Bartlett, of Georgia, a minority member of the committee reporting the bill, made a two hours' speech, in which he discussed the legal and constitutional questions involved and advocated the passage of the bill as a proper remedy for an intolerable condition.

Offers to Build Railroads.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Willard Reed Green, of New York, representing a syndicate of capitalists and contractors, has filed a bid with the War department for the construction of the proposed system of railroads in the Philippines. Mr. Green and his associates contend that there has been no competition, and that the matter is still open, although the department has practically accepted a part of one of the bids. The bid presented by Mr. Green proposes the construction of a minimum of 1,000 miles of railroad.

Will Test Dry Farming.

Washington, Jan. 31.—While the department of Agriculture does not deny three is merit in what is known as the Campbell system of dry farming and while it is willing that all credit for that comparatively new system shall go to its instigator, there is a strong belief in the minds of irrigation officials of that department that the system should be carefully studied by the government in order that its limitations as well as its benefits may be discovered.

based his opposition to government control of rates on an inherent aversion to government control of business enterprises. Red tape and fixed conditions, he said were an inseparable part of government action on any matter.

A bill was passed granting a Federal charter to the Carnegie fund for the advancement of teaching. The fund consists of \$10,000,000, the income of which is to furnish pensions to retired educators.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In the senate today Patterson strongly endorsed the position of the president in Santo Domingo and in the matter of the Moroccan conference. He said that he was sorry to differ from his Democratic colleagues, but that he felt it his duty to do so in these matters. He also expressed absolute confidence in the patriotism of the president and in his good faith in announcing his determination not again to be a candidate for the presidency. The remainder of the session was devoted to a debate on the shipping bill.

Tuesday, January 30.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Members of the house evinced a more general interest in the discussion of the railroad rate bill throughout today than in any other topic of legislation for some time. The debate throughout was listened to attentively and many questions were asked of the different speakers to bring out either obscure points in the measure, or evils complained of, which no attempt had been made to include in the bill. The debate was opened by Townsend, of Michigan. Adams, of Georgia, representing the minority, followed in commendation of the measure, and in praise of President Roosevelt's stand on the question. Hinshaw, of Nebraska, depicted the benefit the legislation would do to the great trans-Mississippi country, and Richardson, of Alabama, discussed as a Democrat things done and left undone in the measure.

The senate today passed 40 bills, many of them of considerable importance. The list included a number of measures for light houses, fog signals, revenue cutters and public buildings, and also the bill providing for the reorganization of the consular service.

The shipping bill was under consideration for a time. It was amended so as to relieve it of constitutional objections and Lodge delivered a speech in support of the bill, in which he gave the details of a combination of the owners of foreign sailing vessels for the purpose of controlling the freight rate in grain shipments from the United States. There was also a discussion of the bills making common carriers liable for injuries to employees, which arose over the question of their reference to committees. Patterson gave notice of a speech tomorrow on the Moroccan and Dominican questions.

Monday, January 29.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Chinese boycott and the administration of the forest reserves divided the attention of the senate today. The Chinese question came up in connection with a resolution of Tillman, directing an investigation by the committee on immigration. Tillman modified the resolution by omitting the major portion of the preamble, and, after considerable discussion, it was referred to the committee on contingent expenses.

Heyburn raised the question regarding the reservation of forests. He sharply criticized the methods of the Forestry bureau and charged it with maintaining a press bureau for the purpose of attacking him. He declined, however, to hold the president responsible for this course. He said that the course was calculated to retard the development of the West.

Washington, Jan. 29.—What is considered a strike at the railroads was taken by the house today in the adoption of a resolution calling on the president to furnish information as to the existence of an agreement, in violation of the interstate commerce law, among the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Ohio & Northern Central and Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad companies. Opposition to the resolution did not develop until after it had been declared adopted by the speaker. At this point Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider. This motion was laid on the table.

Light on Boycott.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The senate will begin the week with the consideration of the Chinese boycott. The question will come up in connection with a resolution offered last week by Senator Tillman, directing the committee on immigration to investigate the reports concerning Chinese opposition to American manufactures. When the question was presented Mr. Tillman asked for immediate consideration, but Mr. Aldrich objected. It is understood that he and other Republican senators dislike the preamble to the resolution.

May Compromise on Rates.

Washington, Jan. 31.—There was some talk about the senate today of a railroad rate measure compromise, the suggestion being that either the Elkins or the Foraker bill should be made a part of the Dolliver bill, so that two courses of procedure could be opened to the commission in regard to the complaint regarding rates, one by the commission itself and the other by recourse to the courts. In this way, it is thought a rate bill could be passed.

## CAPTAIN LOSES CONTROL.

When Valencia Struck, There Was a Mad Rush for Boats.

Seattle, Jan. 31.—Little by little the testimony of survivors of the Pacific Coast company's steamer Valencia, before Inspectors Whitney and Turner, is demonstrating that immediately after the boat struck there was a mad rush for the boats, in which the men jostled women aside and fought for places, and in which the crew either was powerless to prevent the overcrowding of the boats, or, losing courage, joined the rush.

There are conspicuous examples of seamen who did not attempt to save themselves, and there stands out occasionally a man who advised caution, but among the majority of the crew there seems to have spread a panic as great as that felt by the passengers themselves. Inspectors Whitney and Turner—the former in particular—show a sympathy for Captain Johnson that is evident in their examination of witnesses. Inspector Whitney today seemed eager to demonstrate that Captain Johnson intended to have held the life boats on the Valencia until the morning after she struck and then send off the passengers. He was just as anxious to bring out proof that the passengers led a rush toward the life boats, and were responsible for their overcrowding and loss.

Strongest of all the testimony that bears upon the crew's responsibility is that of Quartermaster Martin Tarpey, who testified late today that he had helped to lower life boat No. 1, whose fall collapsed and precipitated the passengers into the water. Tarpey says, too, that a watchman begged the men to stand back from the boats and give the women a chance.

## VIEW IRRIGATION WORK.

Henny Coming to Study Yakima and Malheur Projects.

Washington, Jan. 31.—D. C. Henny, in charge of government reclamation work in Oregon and Washington, returned today from Holland, and will spend several days in conference with department officials before going West. While here he will probably take up with Director Walcott the proposition of Senator Fulton that the Malheur project be remodeled to irrigate only those lands not entangled in the wagon road grant or railroad right of way.

When he leaves here, Mr. Henny will go first to the Yakima valley to ascertain what progress has been made since he left, then to Portland.

Senator Gearin today asked the Reclamation service to make an investigation of an irrigation project in Crook county which it is hoped might utilize the water of the Deschutes river to reclaim about 1,000 acres. Mr. Walcott told the senator there is no money available for further work in Oregon at this time, and will not be for several years to come. For that reason he did not deem it advisable to authorize new investigations at this time.

## CAUCASUS GIVING UP.

People in Thousands Submit to Government's Demands.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—Alarmed by the vigorous campaign waged by the troops under General Alikhanoff, the inhabitants of the Caucasus are abandoning the revolutionist cause. They are coming in by thousands to make submission, and are giving the most abject promises of good conduct in the future. In many cases the inhabitants themselves have seized and delivered up the ringleaders of the insurrection.

In a telegram to the emperor, Count von Vorontzoff Daschkoff, viceroy of the Caucasus, says General Alikhanoff received one deputation of 8,000 persons, representing 12 communes, near Kvirili. The deputation, which was headed by nobles and clergymen, promised to stop the disorders, to return all property and arms seized and to pay all arrears of rents and taxes if the general would not punish their people.

Another deputation brought in the participants in the attack on the troops at Tengra bound with ropes. In the district of Osurgeti, however, the viceroy says, the entire population remains obdurate. One half the people have fled to the mountains and others are roaming the country, ravaging it and burning houses.

## Increase Paper Currency.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Representative Fowler, of New Jersey, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, introduced a bill today providing for the increase of the amount of gold certificates by empowering the secretary of the treasury to make deposits of gold coin in sums not less than \$20 and to issue gold coin certificates in denominations of not less than \$5.

This bill is designed to increase the amount of paper money in smaller denominations. The smallest gold certificate now is for \$20.

## Oust Trust from New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 31.—In the state senate today, Mr. Minton introduced a resolution calling for the institution of legal proceedings in the name of the state against the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and its subsidiary corporations in the state for the purpose of annulling and forfeiting the charter of the company on the ground of the alleged violation of the common law relating to monopolies and of the Elkins law.

## Hadley Helps Ohio's Fight.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 31.—Attorney General Hadley today wrote to the New York commissioner who heard the testimony in the Missouri suit against the Standard Oil company, asking him to forward the testimony to the attorney general of Ohio.

## STORIES CONFLICT

All Agree There Was Confusion On Board Valencia.

## NATIONAL INVESTIGATION ASKED

Member of Crew Says Passengers Had As Much Chance at Life Rafts as Crew.

Seattle, Feb. 1.—The positive declaration made by Frank Richley, a fireman aboard the Valencia, that he had refused to risk wearing a life preserver; the statement of T. Brown, a passenger, that the preserver he found ashore immediately sank when thrown into the water, were the sensational features of today's inquiry into the Valencia wreck.

Supplementing these sworn statements, and equally important, is the peremptory demand of the Seattle chamber of commerce that President Roosevelt send from Washington a committee to make a thorough investigation of the wreck.

Fireman Richley's declaration that no officer went off in command of No. 6 lifeboat was the other sensational feature of the day. Richley's statements, though, are not worth much, for he was badly mixed on the stand when examined, and later the sailor Joslyn contradicted him flatly on points where Richley had wavered under cross-examination.

Joslyn testified that after the No. 6 boat had gone he went to No. 5.

Contradicting the testimony of H. A. Hawkins, who yesterday said the forward fall on this boat had broken, Joslyn said it was all right. He stated that the after fall had been cut. When the last boat was lowered from No. 5 falls, he said, it had become necessary to take the fall's from No. 6 over and rig them on the No. 5 davits.

William Dougherty, a fireman, stated the lifeboat's tackle was in bad condition. He said that when the order was given to lower the boat it was difficult to do so, because the ropes holding them to the davits were entangled. He heard some one order the boats lowered, but does not know who gave the order. He helped lower one of the boats.

When asked what chance the passengers had of getting into the life raft he gave the significant answer: "They had as much chance as the crew."

## CORBIN LEAVES ISLANDS.

Transfers Command to Wood with Public Ceremony.

Manila, Feb. 1.—Major General Corbin today relinquished command of the military division of the Philippines to Major General Wood and sailed for Hongkong, accompanied by his personal staff. The transfer of command was made with impressive ceremony at Fort Santiago. Army and navy officers, clergy and business men and others from civil life were present. For the first time in the change of commanders there was no parade of the troops.

In giving over the command to General Wood, General Corbin said: "It has been my aim to make the army here an honor to the country and a credit to the military service. Coming here, I placed myself in touch with Governor General Wright, and he met me in the same spirit in which I approached him. As a result there has been a total disappearance of the last vestige of friction and jealousy between the military and civil government."

Major General Wood and Governor Ide made brief speeches expressing the universal regret over General Corbin's departure. All classes of business men declare that General Corbin has done more to aid commerce than any previous commander. There was a popular demonstration when he embarked. General Wood has announced that he will continue General Corbin's policy.

## Patterson Takes Hand in Smoot Case

Washington, Feb. 1.—Some significance is attached to the change made today in the membership of the senate committee on privileges and elections. Clarke, of Arkansas, has never attended any meetings, nor was it known how he stood in regard to the Smoot case, pending before the committee. It is known, however, that the substitution of Patterson for Clarke is satisfactory to those who have been opposing Smoot. It is also known that Clarke has been dissatisfied with the committee assignments given him.

## Flood Swallows Money.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 1.—Laden with bullion valued at \$100,000, a train of donkeys was on its way to Mazatlan from the Guadalupe de los Reyes mines in Sinaloa, Mexico, when the roadbed, high above the river, caved in as the result of heavy rains. The burros and their precious cargo were swept away in the floodwaters. Several drivers perished with them. Search was immediately begun for the precious metal, which was in bars of gold and silver.

## Revolution in Colombia.

Panama, Feb. 1.—Private advices received here from Cartagena are to the effect that General Gonzales Valencia, ex-president of Colombia, and General Neloepina have started a revolution in the province of Antiquia against President Reyes.

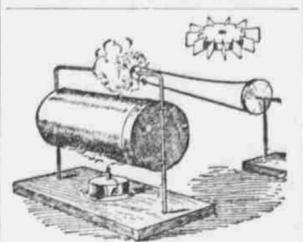


How to Make a Steam Engine.

An easily constructed steam engine may be made by any boy with very simple materials. An old baking-powder box will do for the boiler. Fasten its lid to it with shellac varnish, and punch two holes in the side of the box, one about the size of a pin hole, the other as large as a slate pencil. The larger hole must be fitted with a wooden plug or a cork.

Your boiler is now complete, but it must be fastened at its two ends between two upright posts that are attached to a baseboard, so that the two holes will be a top of the boiler. The side posts should rise at least two inches higher than the top of the boiler, and should be connected at the top by a piece of stout wire, which will serve as an axle to a stiff wheel, like a water-wheel, or the paddle of a steamboat.

This wheel is made by taking a large pill box, making slits in its sides, and slipping in pieces of stiff cardboard, which project at least half an inch on each side of the box. When these



A HOME-MADE ENGINE.

are in place, fill the box with damp sand to steady the slits and keep them from moving, and then put on the lid of the box and fasten it by glue so that it will not open. Arrange this wheel on the wire axle so that one side of it comes directly above the pinhole in the boiler.

Now remove the plug from the large hole, and fill the boiler with water; then close it, and light an alcohol lamp under the boiler. When the water boils, the steam will issue from the pinhole in the boiler, and striking the paddles of the wheel, will cause it to spin very rapidly.

A grooved wooden wheel may be glued to one side of the paddle wheel, and a string run around the groove may be connected with any of the toys that are to be set in motion by miniature steam engines. You may use for the grooved wheel a small spool such as buttonhole silk is wound on.

This engine will serve for your amusement as well as a purchased one, and an ingenious boy can improve on it and elaborate it as much as he likes. —People's Home Journal.

## The Moon's Wives.

In Bulawayo, South Africa, the natives have a curious belief concerning the moon. These children of nature say the man in the moon has two wives, one of whom treats him well and the other badly. During the first quarter he goes over the hills to the Zambezi and lives with his first wife, whom they call Keep the Door Open. She feeds him so well that he gets fat and full and round. But on his way back he stays at the hut of the second wife—Shut the Door Tight—who starves and ill-treats him, so it is a very thin and woe-begone moon that finally returns to start his travels afresh.

## A Snow Map.

Lowell and Caroline live in one house and Elsie and Lloyd in the next, and the four play together in the big backyard that stretches behind both houses. One day, when the snow was soft and sticky, Lowell, who is on Europe and Asia in geography, fancied a spot of untrampled snow looked like the continent of Europe, and he began to shape it more perfectly.

He told Caroline if she wished that she might make an Africa to go with the Europe and Asia he was making. Caroline hurried into the house after her geography, for she did not remember all about Africa.

Elsie chose to make a map of North America, and said she would help Lloyd with South America, for he had just begun geography, and was not yet out of the United States.

The eastern hemisphere is the hardest to do, because it is so irregular; but Lowell and Caroline modeled it in the damp snow, and Lowell helped Elsie and Lloyd.

The next day they added Greenland and Iceland and Australia and Japan, and other islands. Another day they made mountains and mountain ranges, and since Lloyd had learned about volcanoes, he was allowed to make those and to sprinkle ashes on the tops. They began to find geography more interesting than all their other studies.

When a snap of colder weather came, the children filled the rivers and lakes with water which froze; and since they had made the land high, they actually flooded that part of the yard one night, and the next morning the continents stood out of frozen oceans.

Bays and gulfs and straits glistened, peninsulas ran out in the ice ocean, and the islands were real islands.

Although the snow was now too hard to handle and model, the children could mark the boundaries of the countries with twigs, put in capitals with brass buttons, large cities with big buttons

of different kinds, and small cities with shoe buttons.

They learned the school geography lessons on this snow map in half the usual time and with much more pleasure. Whenever one heard a new place mentioned he put it into the country where it belonged, and one morning Lowell hurried out before breakfast to make the Philippine Islands, which had been forgotten.

They sent chip steamers across the ocean, worked on the Panama Canal, explored the frozen north, and wherever, all over the world, a war was going on, they planted a small red flag on that spot on the snow map.—Youth's Companion.

## House Made of Paper.

We have all heard of the ice palaces of Canada, but here is an account of a paper house, built in the town of Savinovoska, in Russia. The structure is made throughout of blocks of papier-mache, even the foundation and roof being of that material. So, too, are the chimneys, although the paper used in their construction was first mingled with a fireproof material. The house, which is of considerable extent, and will, in the opinion of its architect, outlast such as are built of stone and brick, was erected at a cost of more than forty thousand dollars.

## As to "Gallery Gods."

Back in old London the Drury Lane Theater, a venerable playhouse, gave an origin to the phrase. The ceiling or dome was painted in representation of the sky. The artist placed in this celestial setting numerous cupids and clouds. The gallery of the theater was built just below this ceiling, and to persons seated below the occupants of the upper tier looked to be part of the heavenly ornamentation. In time these spectators were referred to as "sitting among the gods," and finally were dubbed "gods."

## ELECTRIC PLANT FOR PEAT.

Product of Bogs Disintegrated, but Retains Heating Power.

An electric process for the treatment of peat has lately been adopted in England at the Johnston & Phillips works. The peat is transformed into a hard combustible, which is well adapted for use under boilers. The operation is said to last two and a half hours, and the material costs less than ordinary coal. The combustible which is thus produced has a high calorific value and gives scarcely any smoke.

A plant on a large scale is to be installed in Ireland and if successful it will be an important move in the direction of utilizing peat as fuel under the best conditions. In the present process the peat as it comes from the bogs is placed in cylinders, which revolve at a high speed, while a set of air fans is used to drive off the water, which forms about 80 per cent of the total.

A set of electrodes is placed in the cylinders and connected with a dynamo. The circuit is completed through the mass of the peat between the electrodes. The resistance which the peat offers to the current causes a considerable heat and the latter breaks up the peat and pulverizes it, but without causing it to lose any of its properties.

In order to increase the conductivity of some kinds of peat they add certain chemical products. After this process the peat is treated by a set of kneading rollers, which give it a plastic consistency so as to enable it to take any desired form. From here it passes to an automatic press which forms it into briquettes. It is then ready for use and is taken to the storeroom.

It is to be remarked that although the passage of the current through the peat gives rise to a heating effect the results obtained in this way are quite different from those which another method of heating would produce. By fire heat the particles of the peat lose their different constituent matters, while the electric heating causes them to disintegrate, thus freeing their cellular material and distributing it throughout the entire mass of the peat. Thus all the particles become adapted for combustion.

To obtain a harder material the disintegrated peat is given a larger treatment with the current. The air is kept out by a tight cover, and the mass is then treated with an adhesive solution so as to unite the particles. The experiments have been made with the process on a large scale and at a great expense, and it is said to have been greatly improved in the details and can now be applied commercially.

## Fair Warning.

Henry had been so continuously and persistently naughty that says the New York World, his aunt, who had charge of him in his mother's absence, did not know what to do with him. In despair she said, wendly:

"If you will not behave, I shall put you in one of grandpa's hen-coops."

"Well," said Henry, sturdily, "before you put me in, I want to tell you that I will not lay any eggs."

## Saw Her and "Ducked."

Tess—Yes, I saw May Gaddle at the reception last night.

Jess—Why, that's strange! She told me to-day that she didn't see you there, although she was looking for you.

Tess—Of course, stupid! Didn't I just tell you I saw her?—Philadelphia Press.

A girl will believe anything a man tells her during courtship, but after marriage—well, that's another story.

If a sick man can't keep anything else on his stomach he should try a porous plaster.

There is often a superior air about an inferior person.