

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, January 30.
Washington, Jan. 30.—Members of the house evinced a more general interest in the discussion of the railroad bill throughout today than in any other topic of legislation for some time. The debate throughout was listened to actively and many questions were asked of the different speakers to bring out the obscure points in the measure. The debate was opened by Mr. Adams, of Michigan, representing the minority, followed in commendation of the measure, a praise of President Roosevelt's on the question. Hinshaw, of Alaska, depicted the benefit the legislation would do to the great trans-Mississippi country, and Richardson, of Alabama, discussed as a Democrat the done and left undone in the measure.

The senate today passed 40 bills, of them of considerable importance. The list included a number of bills for light houses, fog signals, cutters and public buildings, also the bill providing for the reorganization of the consular service. A shipping bill was under consideration for a time. It was amended so as to relieve it of constitutional objections. Lodge delivered a speech in support of the bill, in which he gave details of a combination of the rate of foreign sailing vessels for the purpose of controlling the freight rate on shipments from the United States. There was also a discussion of the bill making common carriers liable for injuries to employees, which over the question of their reference to committees. Patterson gave a speech tomorrow on the Dominican and Dominican questions.

Monday, January 29.
Washington, Jan. 29.—The Chinese question and the administration of the 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 bill, and, after considerable discussion, it was referred to the committee on contingent expenses. Mr. Burnham raised the question regarding the reservation of forests. He 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 bill was calculated to retard the development of the West.

Washington, Jan. 29.—What is considered a strike at the railroads was a by the house today in the adoption of a resolution calling on the president to furnish information as to the extent of an agreement, in violation of interstate commerce law, among Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Western Chesapeake & Ohio & Northern Central and Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington and companies. Opposition to the bill did not develop until after it had been declared adopted by the speaker. At this point Daisell, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider. Motion was laid on the table with a vote of 37 Republican votes united with the Democrats, under a rule which makes it impossible to reconsider the resolution without a two-thirds vote of the house.

Saturday, January 27.
Washington, Jan. 27.—In a session of two hours today the house passed a bill for the purpose of appropriating \$15,216,103, incorporated in a provision that the eight-year law shall not apply to alien laborers on the Panama canal. In addition passed 262 private pension bills and the Mann general bridge bill, making it the unfinished business for the day.

Chairman Hepburn today reported to the house his railroad rate bill with the favorable recommendation of the entire committee. The bill will come up next week.

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 proposition of the urgent deficiency bill.

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

May Compromise on Rates.
Washington, Jan. 31.—There was a talk about the senate today of a broad rate measure compromise, the suggestion being that either the Elkins or the Foraker bill should be made a part of the Doolittle bill, so that two courses of procedure could be opened to the commission in regard to the rate of freight 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.

waiving the eight-hour law for foreign laborers on the Panama canal. The amendment was placed in the bill in 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 \$15,000 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 150. 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.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The foreign affairs of the United States continued to hold the attention of the senate today, the Moroccan and Dominican matters being immediately at issue. Money was the principal speaker and he talked for over two hours in opposition to the course of the administration with reference to both Santo Domingo and Morocco. He contended that there was danger of becoming involved unnecessarily in the affairs of other countries by participation in the Algerias conference and that this country was not sufficiently concerned with the conduct of affairs in Santo Domingo to justify our course in that island. He also took the position that the president had transcended his authority there. Heyburn spoke in support of the annexation of Santo Domingo.

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 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 Algerias 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 course 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.

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.

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.

SEARCH FOR LIFE.

Steamers Patrol Scene of Disaster to Valencia.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 25.—The wrecked steamer Valencia now lies submerged and broken, but a portion of a mast stands above water and the fleet of steamers and tugs have today been turning their attention to patrolling the vicinity with the hope of finding boats, rafts or wreckage still afloat with survivors, though the chances are small.

Ashore, several parties have been toiling over most arduous trails, some carrying succor to those who were washed ashore, others scouring the rugged rocks of the shore line seeking for any survivors that may have reached shore and be lying hungry and helpless, and others are engaged in the melancholy duty of recovering bodies.

Of the total company of 154, but 33 have been definitely accounted for, and three men, believed to be other survivors, were seen on shore from the whaling vessel Orion, near the wreck, huddled about a fire. Six survivors have been taken up on the Salvor; nine, most of them so badly cut up and bruised, without food, and so overcome that they could not stand, much less walk, are still camped at Darling Creek, a telegraph hut, and 18 others were picked up by the City of Topeka.

With the three seen from the Orion, a mile and a half from the wreck, added, the survivors total 36, leaving a death list of 119 persons. Not a woman or child is among the saved.

Scant hope is entertained by those on board the patrolling steamers that any others will be recovered, for the doctors on rescuing tugs say the limit of human endurance will have been passed before that time.

WRECKAGE COMING ASHORE.

Undertow Snatches Nude Body From Party of Searchers.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Cape Beale says that Lightkeeper Paterson has returned from the wreck over the trail and reports that the steamer Valencia is no more. Pieces of the steamer and her cargo were scattered along the beach when he left. The first thing seen by the party from Cape Beale was a trunk, evidently that of a foreigner named Frank Novak, and papers and clothing were found with that name.

A nude body was seen in the surf, but before it could be reached the undertow took it out and it sank in deep water. Two bodies were recovered from the wreck, but neither could be identified.

The beaches near where the ship went ashore are covered with broken cases of canned fruit, butter, lemons, oranges and pineapples.

HEYBURN STRIKES SNAGS.

Arouses Antagonism That May Kill Pure Food Bill.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The pure food bill, that had a fair prospect of passing the senate a week or ten days ago, may find rough sledding before it gets through. Senator Heyburn, who has the bill in charge, made an able presentation of his case when first he called it up for consideration; he met all objections and did it in a friendly way. But several times since, when the senator has brought the bill before the senate, he has made unfortunate replies to criticisms, and has aroused antagonism. The senate cannot be driven; no senator can compel the senate to act in accordance with his wishes. It is a case where more votes are caught by sugar than by vinegar. This fact has apparently escaped the attention of Mr. Heyburn.

Indeed, the junior Idaho senator, in talking with his colleagues, has stated boastfully that he does not propose to bend to the managers of the Republican party in the senate; he will not obliterate his individuality, but will assert himself, and by sheer force put his pure food bill through. This is an unfortunate attitude, for once the senate becomes satisfied that Mr. Heyburn proposes to ride over it rough-shod, and drive his colleagues into line, just that soon the senate will demonstrate that the power of a single senator in legislation is very small, particularly if he be a comparatively new senator. Unless Mr. Heyburn changes his attitude and "stands in" with the leaders he will not get his bill through.

McCall Sells Palace.
New York, Jan. 26.—John A. McCall, ex-president of the New York Life Insurance company, has parted with what he had often spoken of as his most prized possession, the summer palace he erected and furnished at Long Branch at an expense of \$500,000. The purchase price was about \$350,000. Of this amount Mr. McCall receives only about \$100,000, as the property is mortgaged for \$250,000. The principal encumbrance is a mortgage for \$150,000, given to the New York Life Insurance company.

Battle in New York Streets.
New York, Jan. 26.—A score of Chinese engaged in a revolver battle in the streets of Chinatown today, which resulted in the death of two Chinese, Ching Yong and Lee Soon; the mortal wounding of a third, and the serious injury of a fourth combatant. The battle was between members of the two rival societies, the Hip Sing and the On Leongs. Chinatown was full of visitors at the time, witnessing the celebration of the Chinese New Year.

Give Isle of Pines to Cuba.
Washington, Jan. 26.—The senate committee on foreign relations today voted to report the treaty with Cuba ceding the Isle of Pines to that republic. The treaty was not amended.

TROOPS IN MUTINY

Seize Heavy Guns and Capture Fortress at Vladivostok.

WORSE THAN FORMER TROUBLE

Desperate Battle Between Loyal and Rebellious Troops—Machine Guns Turned on Latter.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—That there has been a renewal of the mutiny at Vladivostok was confirmed by a dispatch from that city filed Thursday and received here late tonight. The dispatch indicates that the mutiny, which began last Monday, had not been subdued, and that the situation was far more serious than was the outbreak in November, as the mutineers include both sailors and artillerymen, who are in possession of the battery and are well armed with rifles and machine guns, as well as having heavy fortress guns.

General Mitschenko, who has been sent to deal with the mutineers, the dispatch adds, has no easy task, as the Cossacks given him are ill suited for capturing a fortified position. He declares that the promises of immediate transportation home for the men, with which the government ended the former revolt, are now scarcely effective.

The mutiny is due to the reserve men, who are thoroughly undisciplined and are clamoring for their immediate transportation home.

ALL SIBERIA IN REVOLT.

Arsenal Sacked and Pitched Battle Fought in Fortress.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—Reports from Trans-Baikal districts say that the Cossacks have joined the peasantry and expelled officials from office, forming a revolutionary government of their own. Estates are being ransacked everywhere in the district.

General Linievitch has telegraphed the Czar that sailors in Vladivostok have broken into mutiny and attacked and wounded the commander of the fortress. The outbreak was caused by the countermanding of an order to send them back to Europe.

Sailors invaded the armory, seized a quantity of rifles, occupied the battery and demanded the release of prisoners, when Commander Selivalov remonstrated. The mutineers opened fire on the commander and his loyal guards and a general fight ensued, in which the commander and others were wounded. A determined effort was made to suppress the mutineers, in which there was more firing and a determined battle was soon raging.

In the fighting it is said there were 200 killed and many others wounded. Cossacks have been sent to restore order.

IMPROVE TAX SYSTEM.

Moroccan Conference to Draw Up Rules—Harmony Apparent.

Algiers, Jan. 27.—Spain at today's session of the Moroccan conference presented the draft of a convention providing for a better return of taxation in Morocco, and also for the creation of new revenues. The conference after some discussion expressed the opinion that nothing should be proposed for Morocco which may modify the basis of the present organization of the country or be in contradiction of the habits of the Moroccan people regarding land taxation.

The conference decided that the work of drawing up the new rules shall be entrusted to the same committee which examined the question of the control of the trade in contraband arms, with the addition of Belgian, Russian and Moroccan members.

Herr von Radowicz, head of the German mission, and M. Revoil, chief of the French delegation, had a long private meeting today. Although the results were not disclosed, the meeting produced a distinct feeling of optimism among the delegates.

Germany Fears Socialists.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Several members of the Prussian house of lords today interpellated Chancellor von Buelow regarding the government's proposed line of action against the Socialists. They asked whether the government thought the existing legislation adequate for opposing the Social Democratic plans which are hostile to the Fatherland. Count Eulenbergh, in supporting the interpellation, predicted an open struggle with the Socialists. If the Socialists were left alone, he said, the downfall of the empire must follow.

Earling On Tour of Inspection.

St. Paul, Jan. 27.—President A. J. Earling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, arrived in St. Paul this afternoon at 3 o'clock on his special train, and departed for the West at 3:30. Mr. Earling said his mission was to look into the matter of terminals for the Milwaukee road's Pacific Coast extension, and that he would inspect three routes which he had in view for crossing the mountains. He declined to say where these routes were located.

Investigate Abuse of Chinese.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Tillman has introduced a resolution directing the committee on immigration to investigate charges of ill treatment of Chinese aliens traveling in the United States by officers of the immigration service.

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 ached 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 barricade 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, Yorkers, who became the wife of Colonel Roger Morris. This lady was Washington's first sweetheart and when the Continental forces confiscated 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 Frelove 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 imported 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 Caryl, of Washington Heights, the grand-niece 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 bandaged 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 walls in the most approved fashion.

In the great banquet 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-oversleep 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 lovely, 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 was 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 of it but the Lord?

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