

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

**Tuesday, February 6.**  
Washington, Feb. 6.—The senate did not have an opportunity today to hear a discussion of Patterson's resolution of the Democratic caucus, which was partially promised, but was the entire day to a review of the negotiations of the senate in the matter of framing treaties. The question was raised by Bacon in a speech on his resolution requesting information concerning the Algerias conference. Lodge gave notice of a speech Monday on the railroad rate bill.

**Washington, Feb. 6.**—Having fixed the end of the general debate on the bill at 4:30 o'clock tomorrow, the question of the chair was passed and at a lively rate in the house today. Seventeen speeches were made, of them for the measure. The railroads came in for an unusual amount of criticism.

**Monday, February 5.**  
Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate was slated to a session today by Patterson, Dem., Colo., who followed up his movement of last Thursday from the Democratic caucus by introducing a resolution in effect declaring the action he desires to have been contrary to the constitution of the United States. Hallinger succeeded during the day in securing the fixing of a date for voting on the shipping bill, the hour being Wednesday at 3 p. m. Several bills were passed during the day and Teller made a speech in opposition to the shipping bill.

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**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.

**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. The first speech in opposition to the bill, which concluded the day's discussion, was made by Perkins, of New York. He 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.

**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, Ill., and Resell, Tex., were features. Thomas, N. C., Burke, S. D., Scoulen, N. Y., took up particular specific topics.

A vote proceeding to consideration of the bill the house passed a bill extending the public land laws to a tract of ten miles square in Wyoming and to the government in 1897 by the home and Arapahoe Indians.

**Washington, Feb. 2.**—There was for the first time today a prospect that the bill would receive its first reading in the consideration of any other matter reported from a committee. The senate took up the calendar immediately after disposing of the routine business.

**Wallace Before Committee.**  
Washington, Feb. 6.—John F. Wallace was before the senate inter-oceanic committee today and made a statement regarding the severance of relations with the Canal commission. It is the opinion of the committee that the only basis of which was, he said, a difference of opinion between himself and Taft and Cromwell as to what to do when he thought the welfare of the enterprise and his justified his resignation. He was to be dismissed at any time.

**Business Wants Experimental Farms.**  
Washington, Feb. 6.—Representative Jones introduced a bill appropriating \$120,000 to establish and maintain experimental farms in Washington to determine the kind of crops best adapted to various parts of the state. Jones also secured an order from the Agricultural department for the leasing of 30,000 acres of swamp land Stevens county. The land, when needed, will be valuable agricultural

### TEMPEST OF FLAME.

#### Great Fire Devours Elevator, Wheat and Horses in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—Fires, which originated in the Union Grain elevator in East St. Louis, Ill., last night, after completely destroying that structure, spread to surrounding buildings and freight cars in the yards of the Terminal association, and caused damage estimated at \$1,250,000 before its progress was checked. At an early hour this morning the flames were still casting a ruddy glare, but it is believed that the fire is well under control, and there is little further danger of its spreading. A detailed estimate of the losses follows:

Union elevator, \$300,000; grain in elevator, \$950,000; St. Louis Car company, barn, \$15,000, horses, \$16,500, feed, \$3,000; Waters-Pierce Oil company, 55,000; seven dwellings, \$7,000; 20 box cars, \$20,000; total, \$1,316,500.

The fire originated in a brick engine house, 30 feet away from the elevator proper, and was discovered by the night watchman. Before the arrival of the fire department, the flames had spread to the elevator. Assistance was sent from St. Louis, and the efforts of the firemen were principally directed toward preventing the fire from spreading to adjoining elevators and warehouses, the Union elevator having been converted into a furnace within a few minutes after it caught fire.

The heavens were brightly illuminated and it is estimated that 50,000 persons viewed the fire from both banks of the Mississippi river and the bridge. Seven dwellings were covered by burning oil by the explosion of four tank cars and entirely destroyed. The occupants, however, were either outside viewing the conflagration, or were able to escape before the flames consumed their homes.

### PICKING UP THE VICTIMS.

#### United States Revenue Cutters Are Cruising Off the Straits.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 5.—A special dispatch to the Associated Press from Bamfield tonight says the United States cutter Perry landed a party at Darling creek today and succeeded in getting nine bodies from the beach, and also took off Lieutenant Grovieve and six men left there the previous night. The Perry also picked up one male body at sea, badly decomposed.

The United States steamer Grant also found a male body badly decomposed and unrecognizable. This is the 30th body recovered. The 11 bodies have been landed at Bamfield and will be shipped to Victoria by a tug leaving tomorrow morning. All the bodies have now been taken from the shore at Darling creek, but the searchers will remain in the hope that some others may come ashore. It is feared, however, that those now coming ashore will be in such bad condition that they will be unrecognizable.

The tug Wyadga brought eight bodies, five that were picked up by the Perry on Friday and three taken from the beach at Darling creek, a landing having been effected from the Wyadga this morning in a dory. The majority are in a badly decomposed condition, some with parts of the head and skull missing. Both the revenue cutters Perry and Grant will remain cruising near the wreck in search of other bodies that may be found floating.

### BLIZZARD SWEEPS DAKOTAS.

#### Mercury Falls 65 Degrees in 24 Hours—Railroads Blocked.

Grand Forks, N. D., Feb. 5.—One of the most severe blizzards of the winter is raging in this state. While there has been only a slight snowfall here, the western part of the state has had a general and heavy snowfall. The wind has blown a gale all day and night, and no trains have arrived from the west since morning. At midnight the storm was unabated, and it promises to tie up railroad traffic badly.

Deadwood, S. D., Feb. 5.—A high wind and driving snow all day has broken the summer weather here, the mercury falling 65 degrees in the last 24 hours. Tonight the thermometer registers 10 below zero.

### Many Burned in Mine.

Genesee, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Fifty men were burned, many of them seriously, in a fire at the Sterling company's mine, near Schuyler today. The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas in the sandstone near the surface. The men were coming up the shaft at the close of today's work when the gas was ignited by one of their lamps. A blinding explosion followed. The men were all brought to the surface by rescue parties. The most seriously injured include Manager John B. Knox, Jr.

### Will Not Sell Telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The secretary of war has turned down a proposal made by the local telephone company of Nome to take over the entire government telegraph system of Alaska on condition that it shall operate the same and transmit government business free of cost for the next 25 years. The department is not ready to dispose of the government telegraph system, but when it decides to take this step, will not sell it for less than its actual value.

### Many New Rural Routes.

Washington, Feb. 5.—According to the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General De Graw, 271 rural delivery routes were established during January. Of the 3,468 applications for routes now pending, 22 have been assigned for establishment.

## TO FLEECE INDIANS

### Lawyers Lobby to Get Big Fee for Sale of Land.

### HITCHCOCK STANDS IN THE WAY

#### Opening of South Half of Colville Reservation May Be Defeated by Crooked Scheme.

Washington, Feb. 3.—An attempt of certain lawyers to hold up the Colville Indians for \$150,000 cash is apt to defeat the bill now pending in congress to open the south half of their reservation and pay the Colville Indians \$1,500,000 for the land which they relinquished in the north half of the reservation ten years ago. These lawyers have been itching for many years to get a large slice of money which they believed the government would pay the Indians, but so far have not succeeded, because congress has never made an appropriation to pay for the Colville land.

Back in 1894, Acting Secretary of the Interior Simms approved a contract between the Indians and Marsh & Gordon, under which the latter were to secure the passage of a bill through congress paying the Indians \$1,500,000, the lawyers, in turn, to receive a fee amounting to 10 per cent, but this contract expired in ten years, and when the lawyers sought to have it renewed, Secretary Hitchcock put his foot down and refused to permit the Indians to become involved in any such deal.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, and Hugh Gordon, of the old law firm, are now lobbying before congress in behalf of securing an appropriation of \$1,500,000, and then pulling down a fat fee of 10 per cent of that amount. Mr. Butler became an attorney in the case by assignment, and has been busy on the Colville bill for a year or two, though not invited to take a hand by any member of the Washington congressional delegation.

Only last year Mr. Butler appeared before the senate committee in advocacy of this bill, and, when questioned, as to his rights in the premises, declared that he and other lawyers were acting under an approved contract with the Indians. Yet at the same time he made that statement, the contract had been void for more than a year.

Mr. Butler, it is learned, takes the position that the old contracts are still in force, notwithstanding that they have not been renewed by Mr. Hitchcock.

### SOON TO TRY FRAUDS.

#### Honey Says He Will Prosecute Hermann Among the First.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—Francis J. Honey is engaged in mapping out plans for the continuation of the land fraud prosecutions in Portland. For three days he has denied himself to callers at his office, but today stated that he had not completed his arrangements. He is confident, however, that he will be able to reach all the offenders who have not yet been brought to justice. The disappearance of S. A. D. Pater, Horace McKinley, Marie Ware McKinley, and Emma L. Watson does not worry him greatly.

"I can get along without the four people mentioned in probably every pending case except one," remarked Mr. Honey today, "but I believe we will locate most of them. I know where Marie Ware McKinley is. She is in San Francisco, and I have every reason to believe does not intend to refuse to be a witness again. I understand Horace G. McKinley has gone to the Orient, deserting his wife, Marie Ware McKinley."

Mr. Honey added that he will, in a day or two, be able to announce his plans. It is known that, while in Washington, he promised President Roosevelt that the case against Congressman Binger Hermann would be one of the first taken up.

### Deficit Nearly Wiped Out.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures issued today shows a condition of the treasury which is eminently satisfactory to the authorities. One year ago today there was a deficit of over \$28,500,000, which has now been reduced to less than \$3,400,000, with the prospect that this amount will be entirely wiped out within the next 30 days. This improved condition is due almost entirely to a large increase in customs and internal revenue receipts.

Imports Double in Seven Years.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The imports into the United States have practically doubled in value in the last seven years, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of Statistics in the department of Commerce and Labor. In the calendar year 1905 the imports aggregated in value \$1,179,000,000, as against \$635,000,000 in the calendar year 1898. The increase in importations is distributed through all classes and all articles of merchandise.

### Military Reserves in Hawaii.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The president by proclamation has set aside certain lands at or near Diamond Head and at Kupikupiko and at Punchbowl Hill, in the territory of Hawaii, for military purposes, until it can be determined by actual survey what portions of the land described will be required for permanent military reservations.

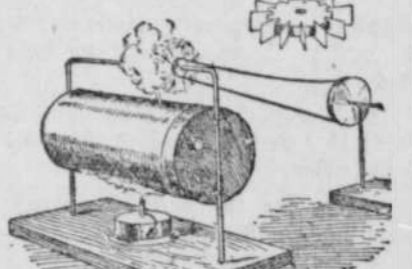


### How to Make a Steam Engine.

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 the 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 slips 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 larger 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 Zambesi 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 wee-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 Lowell 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 Savinoroska, in Russia. The structure is made throughout of blocks of paper-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 the 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 aggregated 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, weakly:

"If you will not behave, I shall put you in one of grandpapa'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 Gaddie 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.