

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Thursday, December 21.

The senate was in session but a little more than an hour today. Of this time only about a half hour was legislative in character.

The credentials of Gearin, of Oregon, were presented and the senator sworn in.

The bill extending for one year the time allowed for building the Council City & Solomon River railroad in Alaska was passed.

Adjournment was taken until January 4.

There was but a ten-minute session of the house today, when the holiday adjournment until January 4 was taken. Two speeches, one attacking and the other defending the cotton crop estimates of the government, were to have been made, but permission was granted to print these speeches in the Record.

Wednesday, December 20.

The senate adopted a motion recalling its confirmation of canal commissioners. It is understood that the object of the move is to permit a protest against Chairman Shonts holding a position on the commission and the presidency of the Clover Leaf railroad at the same time.

The only notable feature of the open session today was a brief discussion on the question of railroad legislation by Foraker and Culberson.

The house continued to "shoot clay pigeons" today, as one member remarked, and debate on several topics continued for five hours. The general debate which has been in progress for several days ended with today's session, and tomorrow the session will be brief.

The house agreed on the conference report on the Panama canal appropriation bill.

Just before adjournment a bill was passed extending until 1909 the time in which the 50 miles of railroad from Council City to Solomon, Alaska, may be completed.

Payne gave notice that the Philippine tariff bill will be called up for consideration January 4.

Needham, of California, introduced a bill providing for the repeal of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. He said the treaty had resulted in serious loss of revenue, as the Cubans buy extensively in the United States, and does not give Americans an opportunity to get anything in return for the reductions in tariff on Cuban products.

Tuesday, December 19.

The senate today accepted the Panama canal emergency appropriation bill as originally passed by the house.

Heyburn made a new move in his fight on forest reserves by introducing a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture for a statement of receipts and expenditures made by the forest service, also the amount of school land included in forest reservations.

Fulton introduced a bill to relieve bona fide settlers on Northern Pacific lands where such settlements were made subsequent to January 1, 1898.

A large list of appointments were confirmed.

Senator Dilliver introduced his rate bill today. It authorizes the commission to fix and enforce a maximum and reasonable rate, to go into effect 30 days after notice. The commission also provides for seven members.

The house continued debating the insurance question today. The day was passed without legislation and ended with an amusing debate on the question of the appointment of a janitor at \$50 per month to the reception room on the minority side of the chamber. In the end the janitor was not appointed.

The house committee on ways and means favorably reported Payne's bill admitting all Philippine products into the United States free, excepting sugar and tobacco, which are to pay 25 per cent of the Dingley rate until 1909, when they are also to go on the free list.

Monday, December 18.

The canal emergency appropriation bill was received in the house from the senate. Discussion of this was followed by another debate on insurance matters. The house disagreed to the amendments to the canal bill and sent it to conference.

Hale and Teller were named as the senate conferees on the canal bill. The senate in the afternoon took up

Preachers on Canal Payroll.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Senator Lodge today presented to the senate, in amplification of his denial made on Friday of the charge that women had been taken to the Isthmus of Panama under the authority of the canal commission and distributed among laborers for immoral purposes, a letter from Secretary Taft and all of the correspondence that has been had on this subject. The secretary denies this and says that already there are several preachers of different creeds on the isthmus in the pay of the commission.

May Compensate Idaho.

Washington, Dec. 20.—As a result of a conference with Governor Gooding, the president and Gifford Pinchot will probably advocate the passage of a bill permitting Idaho to relinquish to the government all school sections embraced in forest reserves and select in lieu a compact tract of equal area. In case the state wishes for timber land, Mr. Gooding asks that it may take a slice of the best timber out of some forest reserve.

the house ship subsidy bill, which makes it the unfinished business before that body.

A joint resolution was adopted providing for adjournment from December 21 to January 4.

Holliver has a new rate bill which he will introduce soon as a substitute for all measures now pending.

Saturday, December 16

The senate today passed the Panama emergency appropriation bill. The only change in the measure as it passed the house is a provision which requires that congress shall be supplied with regular estimates of all salaries except those paid to laborers.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, will retain all his present committee places and secure membership on the irrigation committee.

The house indulged itself again today to the extent of four hours of what was many times termed academic discussion of Federal control of insurance. The holiday recess was fixed from next Thursday to January 4.

Committee Places Filled.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Northwestern senators were assigned committees today. Files, in addition to the chairmanship of coast and insular survey, goes on interoceanic canals, pensions, territories, Canadian relations and examination of the civil service. Heyburn, in addition to his old committees, goes on immigration and public buildings. There are several minority places vacant, from which assignments will be made for Gearin. They are forest reservations, pensions, industrial expositions, national banks and claims.

Oppose the Joint Bill.

Frederick, Ariz., Dec. 20.—At the close of the annual banquet of the Northern Arizona Bar association, a strong resolution was unanimously adopted declaring its unalterable opposition to the joint statehood bill and instructing the secretary to forward a copy, with the signature of each member attached, to Speaker Cannon, Delegate Mark Smith and Congressmen Hamilton, Tawney, and Adams, and Senators Foraker, Flint and Perkins. Strong speeches denouncing the bill were made.

Charter for Alaska Cable.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Senator Fulton today introduced a bill authorizing the North American Telegraph & Cable company, incorporated in the state of Washington, to construct telegraphic cables from the coast of Washington to Alaska, the Alutian island, Siberia, Manchuria, China, Japan and the Philippines and requiring the operation of the cable within five years. Among the directors of the company are prominent Northwestern men.

Abandon Malheur Project.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Secretary Hitchcock today called on the Reclamation service to show why the Malheur irrigation project should not be abandoned. It is believed that this is a preliminary step to be followed by the withdrawal of engineers from that country, leaving Malheur county to private enterprise.

No Interest in Black Sand

Washington, Dec. 20.—The house today refused to consider a resolution to ask the secretary of the interior the results of experiments in ascertaining the mineral value of black sand.

NEW BUILDINGS IN RUINS.

Two Great Railway Terminals on the Hudson River Burned.

New York, Dec. 22.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, which a few months ago suffered the loss of its Hoboken terminal buildings by fire, sustained a still heavier loss today, when the new ferry terminals of steel frame and supposedly fireproof construction, at the foot of West Twenty-third street, Manhattan, were burned to the ground. Workmen were putting the finishing touches on the building when the fire started, shortly before the noon hour.

The flames quickly communicated to the new ferry house of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which, with the Lackawanna terminals, was considered the finest ferry building in the East, and this structure also was almost totally destroyed.

Warships Prevent Riots.

London, Dec. 22.—According to official advices received here today from Shanghai, it is believed that the situation, while most unsatisfactory, can be controlled by the warships already there. The only danger is that disaffection may spread to the interior. It is thought that it will not be necessary to send troops, as the Chinese government is taking precautions to prevent an uprising. The foreign office has disapproved the action of the British assessor in confining Chinese women prisoners in a foreign jail.

Million Dollars for Dowry.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—A granddaughter of Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, was born this morning at San Mateo, the parents being Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clark, the mother having been Miss Cella Tobin, of this city. When informed of the birth of the baby, Senator Clark announced that he would immediately give the little girl a dowry of \$1,000,000, following the example set by himself at the birth of his first grandchild.

## INSURGENTS RULE ON BALTIC.

Gunners Refuse to Fire and Ships Cannot Be Trusted.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—The Daily News correspondent sends the following from St. Petersburg:

Expectation of the downfall of the government continues to grow in this city. Insurgents still hold Riga, Reval and other Baltic towns. The garrisons in these provinces are insufficient to put down the armed rebels and the artillerymen refuse to fire on them. Strikers of railroad workers and crews of steamships prevent the forwarding of troops and ammunition to the revolted provinces.

Though the government has been urged to dispatch a fleet to the Baltic ports Admiral Birleff hesitates to make any move, fearing that his sailors will join the rebellion.

Dispatches received from Manchuria today report the situation of the army as desperate. Many officers are in hiding from their own troops, fearing for their lives. The men are burning and pillaging everything within their reach, while the civil population has fled. Revolutionary proclamations have been posted about in the barracks and in the streets. Dissensions among the chief officers seriously complicate matters. The soldiers accuse the commissaries of stealing large quantities of supplies and have burned their houses.

## WORK DONE ON IRRIGATION.

Great Amount of Construction Done by Reclamation Service.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A resume of the work performed by the Reclamation service to date shows that 77 miles of main canal, 54 miles of distributing system and 186 miles of ditches have been constructed, including dams, headworks, etc. Tunnels having a total length of three and one-half miles have been driven, including more than a mile of the great Gunnison tunnel. More than 250 miles of telephone lines have been installed and are in operation; 126 miles of wagon road, many miles of which were cut out of solid rock in almost inaccessible canyons, 147 bridges and 50 office and other buildings have been constructed.

The works above mentioned have cost the government 9,350,000 cubic yards of rock and earth, the laying of 79,000 cubic yards of concrete, 12,000 cubic yards of riprap, 150,000 linear feet of sheet piling and 10,000 feet of bearing piles have been driven. There have been purchased 130,000 pounds of structural steel, 600,000 pounds of cast iron, 1,750,000 feet of lumber, and 78,000 barrels of cement. The government has erected a cement mill at a cost of more than \$100,000, which has already turned out 15,000 barrels of cement, and is now furnishing about 300 barrels a day. The sawmills operated by Uncle Sam have cut 2,880,000 feet of lumber from the government reserves.

## HOLD UP TRAIN.

Safes of North Coast Limited Rifed Near North Yakima.

North Yakima, Dec. 18.—Overland limited No. 1, due here at 2:50 o'clock p. m., but running almost five hours late, was held up at Hillside, in the Yakima canyon, 11 miles north of this place, at 7:15 Saturday evening. The express car was dynamited, two safes blown open and all contents of value taken.

From a good source it is learned that there was little currency in the safes on the limited at the time of the holdup. The main contents consisted of drafts, etc.

City Marshal Carren has ordered the arrest of every stranger seen in North Yakima who comes anywhere near answering the description given of the holdup men. Up to midnight last night there have been four arrests. One man was arrested by Officer Lane who answered the description perfectly. He was taken off a passenger coach on a train coming from the scene of the holdup, and was wet to the skin. It is thought he may be one of the men.

It is thought possible the bandits may have crossed the Columbia and be headed for British Columbia.

## High Price for Portrait

London, Dec. 18.—The famous Whistler portrait of the late Sir Henry Irving as King Philip II of Spain, was sold at auction today among the remainder of the actor's effects for \$25,200. Sargent's portrait of Ellen Terry in the character of Lady Macbeth realized \$6,300. The Whistler picture goes to America. The name of the purchaser of "The Whistler" was carefully withheld by the representative of a firm of bookellers of London, who bid it in. It is rumored, however, that J. Pierpont Morgan was the actual purchaser.

## Friends Will Give Aid

Havana, Dec. 18.—That the Americans in the Isle of Pines have been willing to aid them in every way possible in their efforts to have the island added to the Union is manifest here in letters recently received from prominent residents of the Isle of Pines. These letters say that friends in the States have offered hundreds of thousands of dollars to aid in establishing a territory of the United States.

## Finds Millions in Ground.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 18.—Anthony Blum, of Boston, principal owner of the Laurentine mine in the Manitoba district, 200 miles east of here, has unearthed walls of gold that assay \$400,000 to the ton. There are millions in sight. It is the richest discovery ever made in gold mining. He spent ten years off and on in the district and has made much money.

## DEFEND THEIR LIVES

Russian Troops Fight Insurgents in Many Provinces.

## SMALL DETACHMENTS DEFEATED

Rebels Have Military Organization and Are Well Armed—Barbarities Inflicted on the Dead.

Mitau, Province of Courland, Dec. 19.—The troops, in order to avoid annihilation at the hands of the insurgents, have been forced to abandon the country districts and to concentrate at Riga, Mitau and Libau, where they actually are standing on the defensive, unable to make head against the insurgents. Several detachments have been defeated.

The garrison of Tarum (Unbucknig), consisting of a squadron of dragoons and a company of infantry, not being able to depart in time, was set upon at night and lost its commander, Lieutenant Colonel John Mueller, and 30 men. The insurgents, evading the sentinels, penetrated the town and laid wire entanglements in front of the houses in which the wounded soldiers were quartered. They then set fire to the houses and the troops rushed out and were shot down from the roofs or cut up in the narrow streets.

The soldiers retreated in confusion, leaving their dead. The latter were horribly mutilated by the insurgents, who gouged out their eyes and cut off their ears and hands.

The insurgents, who are formed in bands, have a regular military organization and are well armed with military rifles and bayonets.

## DEATH BLOW TO SEATTLE DITCH

Second Adverse Report by Board of Army Engineers.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Lake Union and Washington canal, better known as the "Seattle ditch," is dead, so far as this and several subsequent congresses are concerned. Chairman Burton, of the house committee on rivers and harbors, today received the report of a special board of army engineers, which examined this project last summer, and the report is decidedly adverse, and carries such weight that congress will not think of building this famous artificial waterway. Several years ago another board turned down this same project as too expensive.

The new report, coupled with the report of the previous boards, places the "Seattle ditch" on the congressional blacklist, and means that, when another river and harbor bill is passed, there will be no provision for it. In fact, the only way an appropriation can be secured will be to first secure a report of some board of army engineers favoring the project, but such report is not likely to ever be secured.

## TWO NEW IRRIGATION WORKS.

Projects Under Way Will Water 1,303,000 Acres of Land.

Washington, Dec. 19.—A bulletin issued by the geological survey says the approval of the secretary of the Interior of the Rio Grande reclamation project in Texas and New Mexico and the Carlsbad project in New Mexico will bring the number of reclamation projects up to 24. Of these 11 are under way. They provide for the reclamation of 1,303,000 acres of arid lands, at a cost of \$37,028,571.

On June 30, 1905, the total cost of construction and engineering work performed by the reclamation service, together with the administration expenses, amounted to \$5,462,169. On that date the reclamation fund had reached a total of \$28,028,571. It was estimated at that time that the receipts for the fiscal years 1906-1908 would amount to \$9,000,000, and that the sum of money available for reclamation purposes up to the end of 1908 will be \$37,028,571.

## Insurgents Hold Ground.

Dorpat, Dec. 19.—The southern part of Livonia and the greater part of Courland are completely in possession of the insurgents. The military is still much too feeble to cope with the situation. The region between Riga and Wenden is a wilderness. The buildings on all estates have been plundered and burned. The heavens to the south of Dorpat tonight reflect the glare of fire. A number of German barons and their families are held prisoners by the insurgents and their safety is feared for by friends.

## Cossacks Wreck Station.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19.—A dispatch received from the station master at Archredy states that the Cossacks are not willing to return to St. Petersburg. They smashed all the windows in the station and wrecked the contents. The station master urged the Cossacks to leave in peace, stating that otherwise a wholesale destruction of the town will probably occur. Reports from Tashkent and Astrakhan state that mutinies are in progress there.

## Great Importation of Gems.

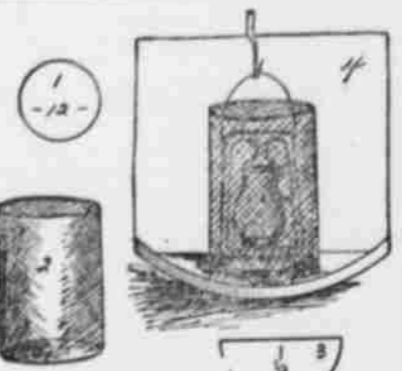
New York, Dec. 19.—Imports of diamonds and other precious stones have reached the remarkable total of \$77,000,000 at this port for the present year. Not only has the annual increase of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 been kept up, but the banner year of 1904, with \$66,092,275 worth of gems, has been beaten by nearly \$11,000,000.



The Barn Lantern.

Lanterns are undoubtedly the safest things to use in the barn, and if they are hung properly and protected as indicated here there will be little or no danger from fire. Take a piece of inch board and from it cut a circle twelve inches in diameter; then buy a piece of galvanized wire netting fifteen inches wide and four feet long then a piece of bright new tin eighteen inches square, a hook with a flat end, so it can be screwed to the wall. Then build a shelf fifteen inches wide and twenty inches long. Nail the shelf in a convenient location in the barn, then on the wall back of the shelf nail the piece of tin which acts as a reflector as well as protects the wall.

Fasten the hook on the wall above the tin. Then make a cylinder by nailing the wire to the edge of the circular



GOOD BARN LANTERNS.

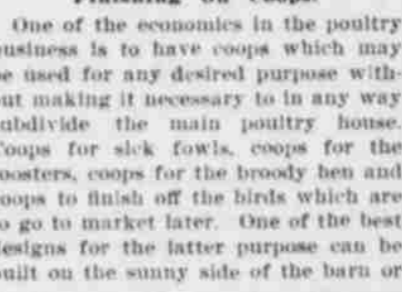
piece of board, lacing the ends of the wire together with stout twine. Set this on the shelf and slip the lantern inside of it, hanging the bale of the lantern on the hook. The wire cylinder protects the lantern yet does not shut off much light, and by having the hook curved there will be little danger of the lantern falling, even under quite a hard blow. The illustration shows all of the details for constructing this arrangement.—Indianapolis News.

## Buying Mixed Feeds.

Why any feeder of farm stock should buy mixed grains is more than one can understand, unless he is too lazy to do the mixing himself. Time was when screenings were just what was claimed for them, the smaller grains which dropped through the sieves when screening was done for the first grade of grains. Now screenings are quite likely to be the sweepings from the mill floors and contain anything from nails to tobacco quids. Any of the grains used for feeding stock of any kind can be bought without mixture and one can tell by examination if they are reasonably pure. They cost some more than the mixed feeds, to be sure, but they are cheaper in the end, for less has to be fed. Of all the bad mixed feeds the ground feeds are the worst, for it is practically impossible to know what is in the mixture, that is, for the ordinary observer to ascertain. In feeding poultry it has been demonstrated time and again that it pays to pay 25 per cent more for the grains by themselves than to feed the mixtures bought in that form.

## Finishing Off Coops.

One of the economies in the poultry business is to have coops which may be used for any desired purpose without making it necessary to in any way subdivide the main poultry house. Coops for sick fowls, coops for the roosters, coops for the broody hen and coops to finish off the birds which are to go to market later. One of the best designs for the latter purpose can be built on the sunny side of the barn or



A COOP ANNEX.

the poultry house proper, thus saving the expense for lumber. This coop is three feet in width, and any length desired, but figured so that the lumber will not cut to waste.

Make the frame of rough lumber, using any odds and ends one may have around the place; cover roof and sides and ends with tarred paper. For ventilation, a six-inch space is left the entire length of the house at the lower end and this is covered with wire netting. For further ventilation holes are bored in one end at the high side near the top. At the lower part of the house under the ventilating space the boards are arranged so that the one nearest the ground is hinged to the one above it for ease in cleaning the coop. The door in one end is made of any size desired, although the smaller the better, twenty inches square being a good size.—Exchange.

## Poultry Notes.

It is pretty hard to feed the hen too much if the food is of the right sort. Improper feeding does more harm than excessive feeding.

Have you tried the dry feeding system, now practiced by most of the well known poultrymen of the country?

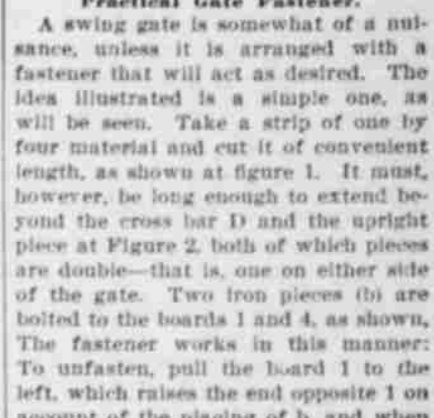
Eggs are the basis of the poultry industry. Egg farming is the most profitable branch of poultry culture. But in order to get eggs we have to keep hens as a sort of necessary incubator.

## For Barb Wire Cuts.

When a horse has been injured on wire the first thing to do is stop the flow of blood; this may be done by bandaging it up tight. It may also frequently be best to apply powdered alum or common saleratus, both of which will generally be found effective. In a few hours, considerable swelling will set in; this should be reduced either by applying cold water frequently, or, what is really better, applying pure kerosene oil, not only to the wound, but also to the swollen parts. No bandage should be kept on where kerosene is used, as it will then cause the hair to fall off temporarily, and as soon as it is safe to do so, the sore should be carefully washed with soft water and castile soap. This ought to be repeated daily until the sore heals. One of the best healing medicines for horseflesh that I have ever used can be put up at any drug store, as follows: One-half pint of alcohol; one-half pint of spirits of turpentine; 1 ounce of pure glycerine; mix all together in a large bottle and shake well before using. Apply only with a feather at morning and night. The sore should never be bandaged. By daily washing it will in this way heal up very rapidly. I can personally testify to the effectiveness of this simple remedy, as we have made use of it in numerous cases, with the best results, where every other remedy we tried failed to heal up the sore on the horse.—Agricultural Epitomist.

## Practical Gate Fastener.

A swing gate is somewhat of a nuisance, unless it is arranged with a fastener that will act as desired. The idea illustrated is a simple one, as will be seen. Take a strip of one by four material and cut it of convenient length, as shown at figure 1. It must, however, be long enough to extend beyond the cross bar D and the upright piece at Figure 2, both of which pieces are double—that is, one on either side of the gate. Two iron pieces (b) are bolted to the boards 1 and 4, as shown. The fastener works in this manner: To unfasten, pull the board 1 to the left, which raises the end opposite 1 on account of the pinging of b, and when



SWING GATE FASTENER.

released drops toward 1 and finally rests on the board marked 3. A close study of the illustration will show how simple the plan is, and how readily it may be put in operation on any swinging gate, provided always the gate is properly hung and works smoothly.—Indianapolis News.

## Cut Bone and Animal Food.

Just the day the fowls are brought into the house and confined to the run of a small yard they begin to pine for animal food which they had in abundance on the range. It is this lack that is at the bottom of the egg falling off rather than any other cause, as will be discovered, if one will take the trouble to look into the matter. It must be understood, however, that animal food does not mean anything in the shape of meat one can get. There are plenty of meat scrapes on the market that are good enough for fertilizer, but decidedly not of value for feeding poultry. If one can arrange with the local butcher to supply what meat is wanted for the fowls he will have no trouble provided he buys meat that is not tainted and does not lay in a supply too large. Green bone answers the same purpose to some extent, but it is hard to grind and must be ground fresh to be of value. With a small supply of animal food, green bone and green food of some kind one ought to have a good production of eggs throughout the winter, following any plan of feeding that has a reasonable amount of variety.

## Seed Potatoes.

Every one knows that when seed potatoes are allowed to sprout and the sprouts are broken off, as they often are when the potatoes are kept in a dark cellar, the tuber is perceptibly weakened, the yield lessened and the ripening retarded. The best way to keep seed potatoes is in cold storage. It is important that the temperature should never fall below 35 degrees, nor should it rise much above 40 degrees. In a press circular sent out by the Ohio station it is advised that the seed potatoes should be shoveled over frequently, as this prevents sprouting to a certain extent where cold storage is not available. Planters are reminded, however, that under certain conditions this sprouting process may be used to advance the early ripening of the crop. If the tubers are placed stem end down in single layers in shallow trays in a slight and moderately warm room, they will send out short, stubby green sprouts, which will remain in that condition for weeks, and if the potatoes are then planted without breaking the sprouts, they will start immediately.