

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Witte is preparing a plan to sell land to peasant.

Roosevelt denies that he is acting as dictator to congress.

The pope has advised French Catholics to give in to the state.

Colonel Colton reports that peace has been restored in Santo Domingo.

Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Valencia.

Seattle people are indignant over the Valencia investigation and demand a more rigid inquiry.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, is seriously ill and an operation for appendicitis cannot long be delayed.

A cold wave has struck the eastern portion of the United States. In places the temperature dropped 40 degrees in 24 hours.

The American Smelting trust is buying control in the large copper companies and it is believed a huge trust is being formed.

The United Mineworkers of America have decided to call a strike in every state April 1. The order is expected to affect 600,000 men and cut off the fuel supply of the nation.

Hermann has offered a bill to the house providing for \$200,000 for the construction and maintenance for the first year of a sea-going dredge for Oregon harbors.

Great Britain may institute radical reforms in her army to please Japan.

Vladivostok rebels have driven out the Cossacks and enforced an armed truce.

The annual report of the Philippine commission shows the island to be in good condition.

General Chaffee has retired as chief of staff of the army. He is succeeded by John C. Bates.

Many bodies are being recovered from the wreck of the Valencia which are not being identified.

Fire destroyed an entire block in the city of Panama. The loss will reach \$500,000, with very little insurance.

Cossacks in Siberia after an armed conflict with rebels threw over 1,300 into Lake Baikal through holes in the ice.

Fire broke out in the transport Meade at San Francisco. Three lives were lost. The property damage will not be great.

The First United States infantry has sailed from New York for the Philippines. The troops will go by way of the Suez canal.

It has just been given out that for the past four years the Equitable Life Insurance society has insured free the lives of its 900 employees for \$1,000 each.

A suit has been started in Nebraska to break up a combine of fire insurance men.

King Frederick, of Denmark, will work for an alliance with Norway and Sweden.

A high official in Tiflis, Russia, has been blown to pieces by a revolutionary bomb.

The net earnings of the United States Steel corporation in 1905 total nearly \$120,000,000.

Shonts says he canceled the Market contract for hotels on the canal zone because there was too great a graft.

In an address to the New York Medical association-Grover Cleveland appealed to the doctors to cast off mystery and talk in plain English.

The Postal Progress league at its annual meeting in Boston, declared in favor of consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter at the third class rate, 1 cent for two ounces. This would reduce general merchandise rates 50 per cent.

Frederick has been proclaimed king of Denmark.

The National Livestock association and the American Stockgrowers' association have been consolidated. The new organization will be known as the National Livestock association.

Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Forestry bureau, after a conference with leading cattle and horse growers of Colorado, has devised a plan which he hopes will end range wars in that state.

The health of Governor Pattison, of Ohio, is failing.

The Boston & Maine railroad has increased the wages of its employees 7 per cent.

John D. Rockefeller is in hiding to avoid giving testimony at the Missouri hearing.

The house committee on mines and mining favors giving each state a government geologist.

General Wheeler was buried with full military honors in the Arlington national cemetery.

LOSS TO TRAINING STATION.

Apprentices in Irons Have a Narrow Escape from Death.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 30.—Seven buildings, connected with the United States naval training station at Conaners' Harbor island in this city were destroyed by fire tonight, causing an estimated loss of \$100,000. The buildings destroyed were the detention building, machine shop, paint shop, paymaster's storehouse, carpenter shop and two small storehouses.

One of the burned buildings contained all of the small boats and cutters used for practice purposes. All were destroyed. Several apprentices in single irons were confined in the detention building at the time the fire broke out. Physical instructor Joseph Kirby liberated them by a heroic effort. When he reached the detention building he could not see the young prisoners on account of the smoke, but they answered his call. Supported by a line of men Kirby made his way to the spot where the boys were in confinement and passed them back one by one to the men behind him, and so out to the sea wall. In passing over the sea wall two of the manacled boys fell overboard, but were rescued.

For a time the famous old frigate Constellation, which is used as a practice ship at the station, was in danger of destruction, but prompt work on the part of the firemen saved the ship.

FRUIT RATE REDUCED.

Refrigerator Car Agents Reach Agreement on Reduction.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—As a result of a conference between J. S. Leeds, representing the refrigerator car service of the Santa Fe road, and Robert Graham, Pacific coast representative of the Armour refrigerating service, reduction of rates on deciduous fruits from California to the Eastern markets is agreed upon. The reduction will take effect at the beginning of the coming season of the deciduous fruit shipping.

From Sacramento and Antioch to Chicago a reduction of \$10 per car is made, and from the same California points to New York a cut of \$17.50 is made. From San Joaquin valley points, such as Stockton, Fresno, Sanford and Bakersfield, the rate to Chicago is reduced to \$70, and to New York from the same points to \$82.50, thus practically effecting an equalization of rates from points in the Sacramento and the San Joaquin valleys to Eastern points.

One of the most important features of this new compact is a clause providing that no rebates or other special concessions shall be granted to any fruit shipper in California, and that the reduced rates shall be strictly maintained.

RIOTING IN VLADIVOSTOK.

Loyal Troops Reported Far Outnumbered by Revolutionaries.

Shanghai, Jan. 30.—Desperate rioting is going on in Vladivostok, where the troops have again defied their officers, and such regiments as remain loyal are trying to capture the city. Meager details have sifted through, but these indicate that the present riots far exceed in the number of men engaged those of two months ago, when more than 2,000 were killed and wounded. All the hospitals are filled with wounded men, while many others are lying uncare for in the snow covered streets. The rioters far outnumber the loyal soldiers, and are well supplied with arms and ammunition, but apparently lack competent leadership, and the latter are still in possession of the fortresses. The last report from the city places the number of killed and wounded at 3,000, but these figures are being added to momentarily as there is no cessation of hostilities.

Five armored trains which were sent, manned with troops, to take part in an expedition to attack the mutineers in the rear, were detailed by powerful explosives and many of the soldiers killed and wounded.

Invitations Limited.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Washington society and visitors to Washington this season value nothing so highly as an invitation to the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding, and nothing is harder to obtain. There is a limited circle, the friends and relatives of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth and the recognized leaders of Washington society, who are certain to receive invitations, but beyond this circle there is doubt. The list of invited guests is not yet completed, and it is not known who has been chosen.

Nineteen Bodies Found.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 30.—Organized searchers are making every effort to secure all the bodies of the victims of the Valencia disaster that can be found. Nineteen were recovered up to this evening, and with a calmer sea attempts will be made to land near the scene of the wreck and take the bodies on tugs, it being impossible to take the bodies over the difficult trails. The tug Lorne left tonight, taking a party to assist in the search.

Finde Ancient City.

Mexico, City, Jan. 30.—Count Maurice de Peregny, an old French archaeologist, has discovered in the Peten district of Guatemala an immense ancient city of the Mayas, which will take months to investigate properly. The explorer will return to this continent next year to complete investigations of the ancient city, whose ruins are of the utmost archaeological interest.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

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 statehood bill would receive its first formal reading in that body, always the initial step in the consideration of any measure reported from a committee. The senate took up the calendar immediately after disposing of the routine business and, as the statehood bill occupied the first place, the secretary had begun to read it before any of its opponents realized the situation. He had covered but a few pages when Teller put a stop to the proceedings for the time.

The shipping bill was made the basis of a running debate between Patterson in opposition and Gallinger and Perkins in support.

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 30 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. The greater part of the time devoted to the shipping bill was consumed by Penrose in a speech in support of the measure.

Other bills passed provide for a fog signal station at Edly's Hook light station, Washington; construction of one more fish culture station on Puget sound, and for a tender for the light house service in Hawaii.

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.

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 president.

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 railways 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.

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 Dooliver 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.

trition 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 committee. 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 Daisel, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider. This motion was laid on the table with the aid 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 the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$15,216,103, incorporated in which is a provision that the eight-hour law shall not apply to alien laborers on the Panama canal. In addition it passed 262 private pension bills and read the Mann general bridge bill, making it the unfinished business for Monday.

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.

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 there 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.

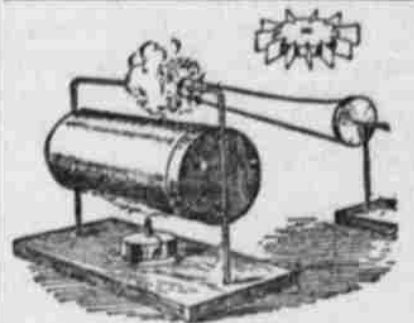


How to Make a Steam Engine.

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 at 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 drop 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—Shat 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 Savinrooka, 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 storehouse.

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, 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.