

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, April 6.

Washington, April 6.—In making an effort today to get the senate to agree upon a date for taking a vote on the railroad rate bill, Tillman made the important statement that one week more probably would exhaust the general debate. He failed, however, to secure the consent of Aldrich, who said that he would not be willing to agree to vote on the bill until it was more nearly perfected than it now is.

During the day there were three speeches on the rate bill. The first of these was made by Elkins, who, while expressing the opinion that the situation demands legislation, indicated many defects in the pending bill. Gamble followed in support of the bill, and Kean closed in opposition. Elkins was frequently interrupted, and several spirited colloquies marked the progress of his remarks. No senator being prepared to speak tomorrow, the senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, April 6.—Tariff railway mail subsidies, denaturalized alcohol and enlarged postal facilities for Western cities were the features of the debate in the house today. What were alleged to be the inequities of the Dingley law, so far as the manufacture of watches is concerned, were discussed by Rainey, of Illinois, whose tariff revision speech was listened to with much interest. The "stand-patters" made copious notes for the discussions on protection which are foreshadowed.

Without touching the merits of the postoffice appropriation bill, which nominally was under discussion, the house at 5:15 adjourned until noon tomorrow.

Thursday, April 5.

Washington, April 5.—The postoffice appropriation bill, following an immemorial custom, was made the vehicle for a number of speeches today having no bearing on the subject under discussion, but of general interest to the country. The rights of labor were discussed by Towne, of New York; goods road, by Lee, of Georgia; railway mail pay by Steenerson, of Minnesota, and protective tariff by Rainey, of Illinois. Incident to his speech on labor, Towne spoke of the increased power given the speaker of the house by the rules now in force. He said that, if the house ever has its ancient dignity and power restored, it will be after it has vindicated the right of discussion of all public questions.

Washington, April 5.—In the senate today there was a re-echo of the White house conference of last Saturday relative to the pending railroad legislation, and, while the discussion ended in good nature, there was a time when the feeling was quite intense. The incident occurred at the close of a speech by Stone, which was devoted largely to a discussion of that conference.

Elkins has given notice of a speech on the rate bill for tomorrow and Bailey for a speech on that subject Tuesday. The Texas senator will reply especially to the criticisms made by Spooner and Knox, of his plan for a limitation of the powers of inferior courts in granting injunctions in rate litigation.

Newlands continued his argument in support of his proposition for the national incorporation of railroad companies.

A supplemental extradition treaty between Japan and the United States has been signed.

Wednesday, April 4.

Washington, April 4.—In the senate today Newlands discussed the railroad rate bill and Daniel the question of the lack of representation by the Southern states in the public service. Newlands advocated amendments to the rate bill providing for the national incorporation of railroads, and announced himself as favorable to the governmental ownership of these utilities. Daniel's speech was based on a provision in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for the representation of the United States at the next Pan-American congress, to be held in Rio de Janeiro next July. The deficiency bill was amended so as to provide for more delegates, and as amended was passed.

Washington, April 4.—The house during its session today listened to a criticism of the president on the part of Fitzgerald, New York, for the failure of the chief executive properly to advise the house as to the objections he had to the bill opening 505,000 acres of land for grazing purposes in Oklahoma territory, instead of advising the members of the Indian Affairs committee as to the weakness of the measure, so that it might be amended to meet the wishes of the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Pay for Conference at Rio.

Washington, April 3.—The senate committee on appropriations today reported the urgent deficiency bill with a number of amendments. The proviso is added to the appropriation for delegates to the International Conference of American States at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, that the delegates shall be appointed so that as far as practicable they shall represent the different sections of the country. An appropriation of \$50,000 is made to enable the government to participate in the second international peace conference at The Hague.

The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, but beyond an explanation by the chairman of the postoffice committee, Overstreet, no headway was made.

Tuesday, April 3.

Washington, April 3.—Senators Long and Allison were under cross examination by their brother senators today on the White house conference on the former's court review amendment to the rate bill. After Long had spoken at length in support of his amendment, both the railroad senators on the Republican side and the Democratic senators wanted to know more about its paternity. They scented in its being discussed with the president and his advisers by a few of the friends of the bill before its introduction in the senate an invasion of the sacred prerogatives of the upper house. Long and Allison successfully fenced with the questions and refused to divulge what transpired at the conference.

Washington, April 3.—By a vote of 202 to 26 the house today passed the national quarantine bill. The bill places the control of all quarantine stations, grounds and anchorages under the secretary of the treasury and directs that as soon as practicable after the approval of the act he shall select and designate such suitable places for them and establish the same at such points on or near the seacoast of the United States or the Mexican border as in his judgment are best suited for the same, in order to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the United States.

The bill further gives the secretary of the treasury the right to establish a quarantine station at the Dry Tortugas islands and at such other points at or near seacoasts, not to exceed four in the aggregate, as he deems necessary. The bill carries an appropriation of \$500,000.

Monday, April 2.

Washington, April 2.—The amendment to the house railroad rate bill agreed to at the White house Saturday by friends of the bill, providing for a limited review of orders of the Interstate Commerce commission, was offered in the senate today by Long, of Kansas, but he was not able to get the floor to make his speech. The principal speech was made by Fulton, of Oregon, who spoke for the bill. It was a legal argument bearing upon the constitutional questions involved, and interruptions were so frequent that the speech amounted to a debate on law points, where the speaker divided time with the majority of the lawyers of the senate. Nelson, of Minnesota, and Heyburn, of Idaho, made brief speeches on the bill.

Washington, April 2.—Chief among the measures passed by the house today was the so-called "personal liability" bill, which has been favored by the army of railway employes throughout the country, and which practically had a unanimous report from the committee. Members of the house showed great interest in the measure, and, had a division been called for, the bill would have had an almost unanimous vote. Another measure changing existing law which excited a filibustering opposition, was the bill permitting the fortification of sweet wine and levying a tax of 3 cents a gallon on all wines thus fortified. A number of bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

The personal liability bill makes each party responsible for its own negligence. It also renders void any contract intended to restrict the liability of the employer for the negligence of employees.

Saturday, March 31.

Washington, March 31.—This being war claim day in the house, only those directly interested in the legislation in the private calendar were in attendance. The house during the four hours it was in session considered and passed 179 bills, many, however, sending the particular claim to the court of claims for adjudication.

Previous to taking up the calendar a bill was passed granting to the Capital City Improvement company, of Helena, Montana, the right to construct a dam across the Missouri river in Montana.

Square Deal in Alaska.

Washington, April 2.—The secretary of the interior today sent to congress a draft of a bill which he recommends to be passed providing that, whenever mineral entries are made in Alaska, six months' notice shall be given instead of 60 days, as at present. Under existing laws it has become a common practice, particularly in remote mining districts, for entrymen to hold off until the mails are virtually closed by bad weather and then forward their notices to Juneau. In this manner persons wishing to institute a contest are precluded.

DRIVE OUT CASTRO.

Venezuela Is To Be Opened to American Capital and Enterprise.

New York, April 3.—The World today says: One of the largest merchants in New York said last night that arrangements are being perfected here and in Paris for an invasion of Venezuela, which will annihilate Castro and open up the country to American capital and enterprise.

A number of rich New York merchants are said to be interested in the movement, which, the promoters declare, will involve the employment of 15,000 soldiers and the expenditure of \$5,000,000 in the campaign under which President Castro is to be either expelled or destroyed and a native Venezuelan statesman is to be installed as his successor.

In this connection it is said that Castro, anticipating a successful revolution against him sooner or later, has converted some of his alleged \$4,000,000 into cash and has sent it to America and France.

Carlos B. Fuquero, Venezuelan consul in New York, said last night at his home that he had heard such an expedition was being organized or being promoted, but had been unable to learn anything definite about it. He said he had understood shares in the scheme were being sold.

"I would like to get hold of some of those shares," he said. "I will buy all that are offered."

The consul inquired eagerly as to the point the expedition was to sail from. The expedition is to set out soon from Europe in three large steamships, which are already under contract. They are to carry about 5,000 volunteers, with the following quantities of arms and ammunition: Eight thousand Mauser rifles of the latest pattern, 24,000 rounds of cartridges, 500 shells, 8 rapid fire guns, 8,000 army belts, 1,000 officers' swords, 5,000 officers' revolvers, 3,000 machetes and swords, together with other supplies.

GREAT TRADE WITH MEXICO.

Relations With Republic on the South Are Very Close.

Washington, April 3.—A bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor shows that the trade of the United States with Mexico in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated in value \$92,000,000, as compared with \$31,000,000 in 1895, and \$18,000,000 in 1885. Of Mexico's total imports of merchandise, 53 per cent is drawn from the United States, and of her total exports 71 per cent is sent to the United States.

No other country except Canada draws so large a percentage of its imports from the United States as does Mexico, and no other country except Cuba sends so large a percentage of its exports to the United States as does Mexico.

Estimates made by American consular representatives and others and by persons in the United States familiar with the subject, the bulletin says, indicates that fully \$1,000,000,000 of capital from this country is now invested in Mexico, Canada and Cuba, of which about one-half is in Mexico.

THREE TRAINS IN A WRECK.

Passenger Train Comes Last on Top of High Embankment.

Delta, O., April 3.—Piled in a wreck on top of an embankment 30 feet high, 100 persons escaped from injury in a miraculous manner in a collision on the Lake Shore railroad near here tonight.

Two freights, east bound, were tied up in a rear end collision, with the caboose of the train in front, which had stopped to take water, thrown squarely across the track of train No. 3, a west bound passenger. The mix-up between the freights had scarcely occurred when the passenger bowled along, striking the overturned caboose.

The brakes were set, but, going at almost a mile a minute, the headway was so great that, with a crash, the passenger locomotive jumped the track, plunging along the ties, driving the caboose ahead. Two Pullmans were telescoped, but, after the train had stopped, the passengers dashed wildly out of the various coaches and slid 30 feet to the bottom of the embankment to a place of safety. The wreck took fire and caused a damage of \$100,000.

Coal for Missouri Institutions.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 3.—Governor Folk, through Warden Matt Hall, of the state penitentiary here, has leased a mine near Waverly, from which coal will be mined during the present strike in sufficient quantities to supply the 15 state institutions with fuel. The miners at Waverly are paid 10 per cent more than the regular scale and do not want to strike. If they should be forced to go out Warden Hall said there would be no difficulty in operating the mine if the state is forced to resort to that extremity.

Elect Viquez President.

San Jose, Costa Rica, April 3.—Licenciado Cleto Gonzales Viquez, ex-minister of finance, was today elected president of the republic of Costa Rica.

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.

Senator Alger, of Michigan, is not a candidate for re-election.

Dowie promises to perform a miracle when he reaches Zion City.

Returning merchants say Chinese are now buying American goods.

Vesuvius is in violent eruption and thousands of people are fleeing in terror.

More rioting has taken place at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on account of the street car strike.

The soft coal mine operators of the East have offered to arbitrate their differences with the miners.

All the independent coal operators of the Pittsburgh district have signed the scale. This will insure work for about 20,000 men.

The United States Circuit court of appeals of New York says the patent for daylight loading film cartridges for photographic cameras is void.

A steamer has arrived at Philadelphia from Bombay, India, with what is believed to be bubonic plague among the crew.

One hundred printers have been discharged from the government printing office as the first step toward economy in that department. The mechanical department will be completely reorganized.

Many lives were lost by the collapse of a hotel in Germany.

Speaker Cannon admits the present tariff laws should be revised.

The kaiser abandoned his trip to the Mediterranean for fear of assassination.

The New York chamber of commerce urges congress to pass the Philippine tariff bill.

Prince von Buelow, chancellor of Germany, fell in a faint while addressing the reichstag.

The senate plans to do away with the office of superintendent of Indian affairs in Alaska and turn the work over to the governor.

The Illinois primary law has been declared invalid by the state Supreme court and a special session of the legislature called to enact a new one.

The Republic Oil company, a dummy of the Standard, has withdrawn from Nebraska, Iowa and Indiana. Its business will be continued by the Standard.

Those in control at Zion City claim that Dowie intended to start a barefoot with seven wives whom he had selected. The prophet denies all charges and has started home from Mexico City.

A new medical corps is to be organized for the army.

Japan will soon open Manchuria to the trade of the world.

China has sent a demand to Russia that she evacuate Manchuria at once.

The United States cruiser Baltimore will visit the principal ports of Australia.

Russia has asked the United States to fix the date for The Hague peace conference.

Dowie says he will return to Zion City and oust his enemies from control of the colony.

Kansas City, Mo., has elected a Republican mayor on a municipal ownership platform.

Colonel Gilberto Escobo, governor of Jonotega, a province in Nicaragua, has been assassinated.

Chicago has voted for municipal ownership and against municipal operation of traction lines.

The French chamber of deputies severely scores the management of the mine in which the recent disaster occurred. It was declared the horror was due entirely to negligence.

The house river and harbor committee has deferred action on the Fulton bill appropriating \$400,000 for the mouth of the Columbia. The committee will meet again in a few days.

Troops will protect the Russian Jews during Easter tide.

The New York legislature is rushing bills for the control of insurance.

All Zion City has revolted against Dowie, taking away his power and property.

Municipal ownership is the principal campaign topic in many eastern city elections.

\$50 A TON GOLD IN GOTHAM.

Quartz Lode Uncovered by Excavators at Depth of 175 Feet.

Immigrants' dreams nearly came true yesterday—gold was discovered beside and below instead of on Broadway, says the New York Herald.

Only in heaven, according to the mythology of John Milton, are there any pavements of this metal. So it is regarded as in no great degree derogatory to this city that the Thompson-Starrett Company, boring an elevator shaft for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, at 140 Broadway, two or three blocks from Wall street, had to go only 175 feet to strike it.

This impressed Samuel C. Pyle, foreman on the work, especially when afterward he assayed the dust on the top of neighboring buildings.

"On the roofs next door to this," he declared, "I scraped up dust and put it through a crucible, with the result that it produced a good-sized button of gold."

Mr. Pyle has a laboratory at home in Wilmington, Del., and is an amateur mineralogist. When in sinking the shaft his men broke quartz he examined it under a microscope. It seemed to contain gold and he crushed and smelted it and out of about 100 pounds of rock obtained gold to the value of \$2.50.

This is \$50 to the ton and it made the promoters of far-off, unheard-of mines with offices near by suddenly sit up. Actual product was displayed in glass on the desk of Mr. Kelsey, president of the Title Guarantee Company. One bottle has a lump as big as a piece of chalk that has been well worn down.

Silver and lead were also found. There is \$1 worth of silver on Mr. Kelsey's desk to show along with the gold on what adaptable foundation his building stands.

Municipal ownership advocates and reformers immediately seized upon the discovery as a portent, because, as they said, the "age of gold" in Rome was the age of the most paternal and patriarchal government. Discovery of silver, unfortunately, by the same token, indicated an age of voluptuousness, but, anyway, according to assay results, it was 2 1/2 to 1 on paternalism.

It was apparent before evening that real estate operators were trying to "throw the story down." Mr. Pyle, at all events, was soon "admitting that all the quartz will not yield such rich percentages" and that it would not pay to tear away Manhattan buildings to start blasting for gold and silver.

WOLVES FOUND IN KANSAS.

They Look Much Like the Scotch Collie Dog.

The wolves now found in Kansas are in size between the coyote of the Western plains and the big wolves found in the Ozark region. In general appearance they bear a resemblance to the Scotch collie dog, says the Detroit News-Tribune. They live in unfrequented places, generally in the timber or along the streams, and a favorite abode is in caves or under overhanging ledges of stones.

Scratching out a hollow hole in the ground they line it with small sticks and dry leaves. Here the mother wolf takes care of her young while the father is scouring the country for miles around in search of food. He is rarely seen by day, and then only for an instant, for he seems to melt away like a mist into the weeds or brush, his tawny hide making it easy for him to disappear from sight.

It is said that he has an especial liking for mutton, especially young lambs, which fall an easy prey to him, and that he is most frequently found where sheep are numerous. But he will not turn his nose up at tender little pigs, and when he cannot find other things more to his liking he will not scruple to become a common chicken thief.

But his skill in eluding his enemies, especially human, is remarkable, and this is one of the most aggravating things about him. If a hunter succeeds in getting within gunshot of him the chances are 10 to 1 that no damage will be inflicted. His hide is so thick and tough and is covered with such a heavy coat of fur that an ordinary discharge from a shotgun has little or no effect. With an ease that is exasperating he simply lopes out of danger and is soon lost in the brush.

Really a Human Being.

The story is told in China that years ago a missionary made his appearance upon a platform there and that the native orator who introduced him closed with these words:

"When I have finished a gentleman from the West is going to address you. He is not a foreign demon. His appearance and his clothing may seem strange to you, but look carefully at him. He has two arms and two legs, two ears and two eyes, a nose (though a long one), and a mouth; and I assure you his teeth are made of bone, just like yours. He is really a human being, and I hope you will regard him as such."

When a man fails in business his wife tells the neighbors that he was too honest to succeed, but what she tells him in private is another story.



Boiled Frosting. Three cups of granulated sugar two cups of cold water, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Boil these ingredients together until stiff enough to make a ball of the consistency of putty when dropped into cold water. Turn out upon a dish and stir to a cream with a spoon or wooden spatula. Have ready the beaten white of an egg and two teaspoonfuls of powdered gum arabic dissolved in a very little water, and very thick. When the beating of the sugar makes it begin to turn white, add the eggs and gum arabic, and stir until cool. This can be used at once, or will keep for a month. When wanted, set the vessel containing it in an outer pan of hot water, and beat until soft enough to spread on the cake.

To Save Meat. Chop fine any bits of meat, chicken, pork, veal, beef or what not, add and chop into any cold fried or boiled eggs which have been left over. When the whole is chopped fine and thoroughly mixed add one or two beaten eggs. The beaten eggs can be dispensed with if necessary. Add a little sweet milk for moisture and enough cracker crumbs to make the mixture easily handled. Season with salt and pepper. Roll into croquettes and fry in hot lard. If desirable the croquettes can be made into balls and fried to a crisp in half butter and half lard.

Boston Baked Beans. Soak a quart of beans in cold water overnight. In the morning soak for two hours in warm water. Drain, put into a pot with water enough to cover them and bring slowly to a boil. When tender pour off the surplus water and put the beans into a deep bake dish, place a piece of deeply-scored salt pork in the center, pour in a pint of water in which the beans were boiled, stirring into this a half-cup of molasses and a quarter teaspoonful of French mustard. Cover and bake for at least six hours.

Broiled Squabs. Pick and draw the squabs and remove their heads and feet. Split them down the backs, wipe out the bodies with a damp cloth and lay them open on a grilliron. Broil over a clear fire, turning when necessary, and watching carefully that they do not burn. Lay on slices of buttered toast, put a lump of butter on each bird, sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve.

Chili Con Carne. Seed six red chilies and cover with boiling water. When tender scrape the pulp into water. Cut two pounds of steak into small pieces and fry brown in butter or dripping, add flour and brown it. Then pour over it the chili water, season with garlic and thyme and simmer until the meat is tender and the gravy thick.

Whole Wheat Muffins. Into a quart of whole wheat flour stir a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Into a pint and a half of rich milk stir three beaten eggs. Add this mixture to the flour, stir in a tablespoonful of melted shortening and beat very hard for some minutes. Turn into greased muffin tins and bake in a hot oven.

Ways to Keep Bread. Bread can always be kept well in a closed tin box. Another good way to keep it is to sprinkle each loaf with flour, and then tie them up in paper bags, which are hung on hooks in the pantry. When ready to use, brush off the flour and rub with a soft cloth wet in cold water, then place in the oven for five minutes.

Avoid Breakage. Thin glass is less likely to be broken by boiling water than glass which is thicker, since it allows the heat to pass through it more quickly. A teaspoon put into a tumbler before pouring in boiling water will often prevent the glass from cracking, especially if you pour the water in very slowly.

Clean Lemons Before Using. Before grating lemons, it is well to wash them in a basin of lukewarm water, for on examination it will be found that the outside of a lemon is anything but clean, and if put under a microscope, it will be discovered to have tiny black specks on it, which are the minute eggs of an insect.

Molasses Candy. Boil together a cupful each of molasses and brown sugar and a tablespoonful each of vinegar and butter. When a drop hardens in cold water beat in a scant teaspoonful of baking powder, stir hard and turn into buttered pans to harden. As it hardens cut or break into pieces.