

## The Week in Congress

After devoting two hours to the rail road bill the Senate Thursday laid aside that measure until Monday. The only amendment adopted was one prohibiting the Interstate Commerce Commission from exercising jurisdiction over routes which are entirely by water. The Senate passed the Warren bill authorizing the government to dispose of surplus irrigation water. The President was requested by the House to send to Congress any facts in his possession which might make inadvisable any investigation of the sugar trust frauds, unless in his judgment such action might be incompatible with the interests of the public service. A speech by Mr. Rainey of Illinois, dealing with the sugar trust and charging that Attorney General Wickensham and Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, had certain legal connections with the trust, attracted considerable attention. Representative Mann concluded his opening speech on the railroad bill and Mr. Adamson, of Georgia, a close minority member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, spoke in opposition to the measure.

The rivers and harbors bill was under consideration in the Senate during the entire session Friday, most of the time being occupied by Mr. Barton in a speech in opposition to the measure. He especially attacked the continuing contract system. By 119 to 69 the House refused to pass a bill giving to Major General Daniel E. Sickles the rank and pay of lieutenant general, United States Army, retired. The House passed a bill declaring that General Fred D. Grant was mustered into the service of the United States April 23, 1863, when at the age of 13 he served as aid to his father, General U. S. Grant at Vicksburg. By this action General Grant was made eligible to membership in the Loyal Legion. Many other bills involving private claims were passed by the House.

Discussion of the rivers and harbors bill occupied the Senate during most of the session Monday. The House considered many measures of local importance in various sections of the country. It also passed the McCall campaign publicity bill and a bill regulating sealing on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

The rivers and harbors bill carrying appropriations of \$52,500,000 was passed by the Senate Tuesday. In the House the entire session was taken up by a discussion of the railroad bill. Toward the close of the session there was so little demand for time to discuss the measure that a plan previously made for a night session was abandoned.

The administration railroad bill and the resolution authorizing the expenditure of \$65,000 for an extension of the Senate's inquiry into the cost of living occupied the attention of the Senate Wednesday, but no action was taken on either measure. Senator Purcell spoke at length in opposition to the railroad bill, declaring that it was the purpose of the administration to so change the personnel of the Supreme Court of the United States as to reverse former decisions on the rights of States to control questions involving railroad legislation. A bill authorizing the President to make withdrawals of public lands for purposes of conservation was passed by the House. The entire session was devoted to the consideration of this measure, which, it was stated, met the approval of the President.

### A SHINE TRUST.

A Big Combine of Bootblacks Is Among the Latest.

The trust craze has evened the bootblacks have been drawn into the net. A combination of the polishing gentry have organized a company capitalized at \$1,500,000. It will drive out of business hundreds of shoe shining places in that city. The company will wage war on the uncleanly, unsanitary places and the shiners whose breath reeks with objectionable odors. Under the new order of things rooms will be opened whose newspapers and magazines can be perused while the patron waits. Parlors will be opened exclusively for women, with women attendants and polishers. A series of places will be opened—perhaps forty or fifty all told. Owners of stands already in business will be bought out, or if not disposed to sell, frozen out by competition. The trust says there are too many shining places in New York and to get rid of the surplus is one of the reasons why the shining company is started.

### CURRENT NEWS NOTES.

Henry Wilson, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1857, committed suicide at the sanitarium of Dr. J. L. Bull at Litchfield, Conn., by shooting himself with a revolver.

Henry Wagner, a Billard table manufacturer, has told the New York police a story of love, to obtain \$10,000, confidence man intrusted him with \$100,000, hired a private car from Baltimore to Jacksonville, Fla., and impersonated successfully a party of millionaires.

A tornado that swept the territory southeast of Youngstown, Ohio, injured George Gallott of Hazelton, who may die; razed or ruined eight houses in Langsville and wrecked a powder plant and a number of other buildings at Hazelton. The loss is over \$100,000.

Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, vetoed a bill abolishing the Oklahoma State dispensary on the ground that it contained a "hooker" that gave a free rein to the liquor dealers.

Dr. George Cummins, director of the Pasteur Institute of the University of Michigan, announced at the annual session of the Michigan Academy of Science in Ann Arbor a new treatment of hydrophobia.

Hugh McFall, the wealthy and eccentric merchant of Mansfield, Ohio, who was found in a dying condition on his back porch, died from primate poisoning, according to a statement made by Coroner Maglott last night.

## HOW TO CUT DOWN THE MEAT BILL



**U**NCLE SAM has had his own way long enough. Miss Columbia has decided that it is time for her to assert her rights and to take a share in promoting the peace and welfare of these United States. Being a woman, Miss Columbia's first official act is in behalf of her sex. When Miss Columbia issues a cook book it's supposed to be the law and the gospel of all good and patriotic cooks. It comes out with all the power and authority of the government of the United States behind it, and it bears upon its cover the great seal of the Department of Agriculture to show that it's the real thing.

This cook book of Miss Columbia's is not a fancy affair. It is a practical publication for a practical purpose. After showing that there is little difference in the nutritive value of the different cuts of butchers' meats, the book takes up, first, the question of economy in buying. The juicy, tender cuts of good flavor sell for the higher prices. When porterhouse steak sells for 25 cents a pound, it may be assumed that in town or village markets round steak would sell for about 15 cents, and chuck ribs, one of the best cuts of the fore-quarter, for 10 cents. This makes it appear that the chuck ribs are less than half as expensive as porterhouse steak and two-thirds as expensive as the round. But apparent economy is not always real economy, and in this case the bones in the three cuts should be taken into account. Of the chuck ribs, more than one-half is bone or other materials usually classed under the head of "waste" or "refuse." Of the round, one-twelfth is waste, and of the porterhouse one-eighth. In buying the chuck, then, the housewife gets, at the price assumed, less than one-half pound of food for 10 cents, making the net price of the edible portion 22 cents a pound; in buying round, she gets eleven-twelfths of a pound for 15 cents, making the net value about 16½ cents; in buying porterhouse she gets seven-eighths of a pound for 25 cents, making the net value about 23½ cents a pound. The relative prices, therefore, of the edible portions are 22, 16½, and 23½ cents, or, to put it in a different way, a dollar at the prices assumed will buy 4½ pounds of solid meat from the cut known as chuck, 6 pounds of such meat from the round, and only 3½ pounds of such meat from the porterhouse.

The choice of cuts should correspond to the needs of the family and the preferences of its members. Careful consideration of market conditions is also useful, not only to make sure that the meat is handled and marketed in a sanitary way, but also to take advantage of any favorable change in price which may be due, for instance, to a large local supply of some particular kind or cut of meat. In towns where there is opportunity for choice, it may sometimes be found more satisfactory not to give all the family trade to one butcher; by going to various markets before buying the housekeeper is in a better position to hear of variations in prices and so be in a position to get the best value.

Almost any meat bones can be used in soup making, and if the meat is not all removed from them the soup is better. But some bones, especially the rib bones, if they have a little meat left on them, can be grilled or roasted into very palatable dishes. The "spareribs" of Southern cooks is made of the rib bones from a roast of pork, and makes a favorite dish when well browned. The braised ribs of beef often served in high-class restaurants are often made from bones cut from rib racks.

Trimnings from meat may be utilized in various "made dishes," or they can always be put to good use in the soup kettle. It is surprising how many economies may be practiced in such ways and also in the table use of leftover portions of cooked meat if attention is given to the matter.

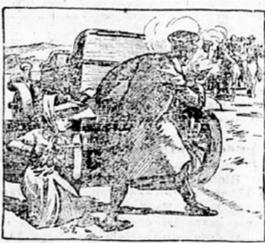
Meat pies represent another method of combining flour with meat. They are ordinarily baked in a fairly deep dish, the sides of which may or may not be lined with dough. The cooked meat, cut into small pieces, is put into the dish, sometimes with small pieces of vegetables, a gravy is poured over the meat, the dish is covered with a layer of dough, and then baked. Most commonly the dough is like that used for soda or cream-of-tartar biscuit, but sometimes shortened pastry dough, such as is made for pies, is used. This is especially the case in the fancy individual dishes usually called patties. Occasionally the pie is covered with a potato crust, in which case the meat is put directly into the dish without lining the latter. Stewed beef, veal and chicken are probably most frequently used in pies, but any kind of meat may be used, or several kinds in combination.

Chopping meat is one of the principal methods of making tough and inexpensive meat tender. In broiling chopped meat the fact should be kept in mind that there is no reason why it should not be cooked like the best and most expensive tenderloin. To begin with, the broiler should be even more carefully greased than for whole steak. This makes it possible to form the balls or cakes of chopped meat with very little pressure without running the risk of having them pulled to pieces by adhering to the broiler. They should be heated on both sides even more quickly than the steak, because the chopping has provided more ways of escape for the juice, and these openings should be sealed as soon as possible.

Chopped raw meat of almost any kind can be very quickly made into a savory dish by cooking it with water or with water and milk for a short time, then thickening with butter and flour, and adding different seasonings as relishes, either pepper and salt alone, or onion juice, celery or tomato. Such a dish may be made to "go further" by serving it on toast or with a border of rice in some similar combination.

### ELOPER BATTLES WITH POSSE.

Near San Diego, Cal., kneeling behind an automobile in which he had eloped with Gertrude Seifert, his 15-year-old sweetheart, Thomas Foreman fought a revolver battle with a posse headed by the girl's father which had been sent out to capture the couple. Although her father and other relatives were in the crowd in front of them, Miss Seifert assisted her sweetheart, and from a protected spot behind the automobile reloaded his revolver and cheered him on. Foreman finally stopped the advance of the posse and endeavored to continue his journey to Des Conas, at the edge of Death Valley, where the battle took place. The elopement of Foreman,



who is 17 years old and the son of a wealthy San Diego merchant, caused great excitement. It is the second time within two months that the young fellow has tried to run away with the girl of his choice, and the sympathy is all in his favor.

### LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Diamonds are almost perfectly transparent to X-rays.

The Laplanders are the shortest people in the world; the Patagonians the tallest.

A Violet Cross league has been formed in Paris with the object of suppressing swearing.

The steamboat inspection service of the United States passed on 7,362 vessels, launches and barges during the year ending June 30 last.

**THE CENTENARY OF SCOTTISH SAVINGS BANKS**

**S**COTLAND is preparing for a unique celebration of the establishment, 100 years ago, of the first savings bank in that country. A savings or "frugality bank" was opened at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1810. The idea was borrowed from England, where Jeremy Bentham had proposed a well-devised system in 1797, based somewhat upon the original scheme of the first savings bank founded in Brunswick, Germany, in 1765, were not under governmental control. It was not until 1817 that the government recognized their growing utility to the public. In that year acts were passed which brought all the banks under a system of government control. The British bank proved popular and profitable, and in 1816 a savings bank following the English plan, was opened in New York City. Just before that a savings bank had been opened at Philadelphia and during the same year the first incorporated savings bank was started at Boston. Postal savings banks were instituted in England in 1861, through the advocacy of the late William E. Gladstone. Many other countries followed the English example and agitation began in the United States more than a quarter of a century ago is likely to result in the establishment of a system of postal savings banks in this country before long.

In the United Kingdom the present aggregate of savings accounts is approximately \$1,125,000,000, of which the post office holds about \$778,650,000. The aggregate number of depositors exceeds 10,000,000. The savings bank depositors do not, however, represent the total small savings accounts in Great Britain, as a large sum is carried in other agencies, such as friendly, co-operative and building societies.

### Foxy Man.

"John, I want you to match this ribbon for me when you are in town to-day."

"All right. I'll take it into Smithkins' when I go to lunch."

"But I trade at Harkey's."

"I know, but there is a little peach of a blonde behind the counter at Smithkins' that it's a plenty to talk to and—"

### ELECTRIC BRIEFS.

Meat is now cured by electricity.

Metal filament incandescent lamps are now being used on ships and railroad cars.

A wireless telegraph instrument is used in Spain to detect the approach of thunder storms.

It is estimated that the new pay-as-you-enter street cars have lessened the number of accidents in getting on and off the cars by 50 per cent.

## Countess Tarnovskij: A VAMPIRE OF REAL LIFE

The trial in Venice of Countess Tarnovskij, known as "the enchantress," on the charge of being a conspirator in the plot that killed Count Karamowski, her second husband, a wealthy Russian nobleman, has monopolized public attention there. Maria is a woman of remarkable beauty, yet she has been compared to "The Vampire" in Kipling's poem of that name. Her past is filled with death, broken hearts, wrecked lives and ruined homes. She has been the direct cause of the murder of two men. Two other men for love of her stand in peril of life imprisonment—in Italy there is no capital punishment. She is beautiful enough to have sat as the model for the vampire in Burroughs' famous painting—she is cold and heartless enough to have inspired Kipling's poem.

Other persons on trial with "the enchantress" were M. Prilukoff, a lawyer; Dr. Naumoff, a Russian student, and Elsie Perries, maid to the countess. Naumoff is the man actually accused of having slain the nobleman. The prosecution asserted that the countess having fascinated Count Karamowski, married him, and persuaded him to insure his life for \$100,000 and will the insurance to her, enticed Naumoff to shoot him. It is alleged that both Naumoff and Prilukoff were among the many lovers of the "enchantress." Prilukoff acted as her lawyer when she was divorced by Count Tarnovskij, and he is said to have fallen under her spell at first sight. He is now 37 and the countess is 31. Naumoff is 21. The court in which the trial was held is in the tribunal of St. Mark, which overlooks the Grand canal, and a police gondola was used daily in conveying the prisoners to and from the courtroom. Through the windows of their cells the prisoners could catch a glimpse of the columns of the piazzetta, the arched facade of the Doges' palace, and the domes of San Marco.

The story of which the trial was the climax is one of the most romantic in the history of crime. It reads like a tale from the days of the Borgias, Poe, Gaboriau or Conan Doyle never wrote a more intricate or fascinating mystery. It was claimed that the Machiavelian plot was conceived in the cunning, murderous brain of the woman. Her subtlety, her consummate art as an actress, her plots within plots, the diplomacy she displayed in playing off one of her lovers against the other, stamp her as one of the world's cleverest criminals. Her game was one of life and death, but she played it with the coolness and calculation of one



Countess Tarnovskij

moving pawns upon a chess board.

"If," said the late Cesare Lombroso, the famous criminologist who studied her, "the Countess actually conceived, planned and carried out the tragedy which resulted in the murder of Count Karamowski, she is the most remarkable criminal of modern times. Her methods show an absolute mastery of masculine sentiment, passion and cunningness. Her presumed idea of having one lover slay her husband, and then having another lover dispatch him so as to prevent him from becoming her accuser is absolutely original. The crimes of the Borgias and of the Strozzis offer no parallels."

Her antecedents must have been very remarkable, for it is unusual for one of criminal proclivities to plan so rational a conspiracy that its execution would have been accepted by the public without question. Had her lawyer, Prilukoff, in the first instance, not so elaborated his defense as to have aroused suspicion, and had the assassin, Naumoff, been killed as planned, or had the confessions of the Countess

and Prilukoff not been shown him, he would undoubtedly have committed suicide, as the Countess had foreseen. On learning that she had betrayed him, the desire, which could only be attained by living, naturally possessed his mind, thus diverting his inborn homicidal tendency from suicide."

Countess Tarnovskij is 30 years old. She had been noted always for the charm of her conversation, her ability as a linguist and her skill as a musician, as well as for her physical allurements. She is rarely beautiful. Five feet nine in height, but of a graceful and supple figure, she is of majestic poise and carriage. Her green-black eyes under their heavy lids are soft and insinuating. Her white, smooth brow is crowned by a mass of brownish black hair which gleams golden-bronze in sunlight. In a word, the Countess is a human hieroglyph, seeming to refute all theories of physiognomy. Her face is not, in any faint suggestion, an index of her character. She might be taken for a madonna, but never for a murderess.

### BLOW TO BAY STATE HOBOES.

Famous "Hoboes Retreat" Given Up by Mr. and Mrs. Pike.

The famous "hoboes retreat" of Salisbury, conducted for many years by Mr. and Mrs. John Pike of this town, is no more, because these benevolent persons have moved from the farm made famous by its mammoth barn, which was given up to the use of the wayfarer.

For many years the Pikes lived near the railroad station in Salisbury, says a New York Herald correspondent, and on their farm was a large barn where hay was stored. Years ago tramps started coming to this barn, and as they were never turned away they kept on coming. Never did a tramp who had stopped in the barn over night go away without a substantial breakfast, and it is estimated that hundreds of tramps have been fed by Mr. and Mrs. Pike.

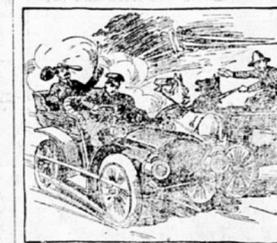
"We did not like to turn them away," said Mrs. Pike, "for they were somebody's sons."

The fame of the barn has traveled far and wide, and tacked to the large door is a card written by some mother in the far West seeking information of her son. She had heard of the famous tramp barn of Massachusetts, and wrote to Mrs. Pike, asking her to put up the sign that her son might see it if he stayed there.

In the large door a hole was sawed out by Mr. Pike, so that tramps who came late at night could reach through and unlock the door without trouble.

### FARMER SLAYS AUTOIST.

Sylvanus Johnson, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Roswell, N. M., is dead from the effects of a blow on the head from a monkey wrench hurled at his chauffeur by an infuriated farmer. While speeding near Roswell, Johnson's automobile frightened a team of horses being driven by a young farmer, and the latter threw



his wrench at the chauffeur. His arm was had and Johnson sank back in his seat unconscious with a crushed skull. The identity of the farmer has not been learned.

### Moving Day.

When the gentleman with decided tendencies toward looking after everybody's business but his own saw a furniture removal van being loaded near his house, he sallied forth into the street on investigation bent.

"I say, carter," he began bluntnessly, "are the people upstairs moving?"

The carter looked at him scornfully. Then he wiped the perspiration from his manly brow.

"No, sir," he retorted grimly. "We're just taking the furniture for a drive!"

### HOOT COTTON KING OFF ENGLISH EXCHANGE.



AMERICAN COTTON KING HUSTLED OUT OF THE MANCHESTER EXCHANGE.

When James A. Patten, well known as a speculator in wheat and cotton, paid a visit to the Manchester Cotton Exchange he met with an unfavorable reception. Hustled by some of those in the exchange, hooted and booed, he was pushed toward the door and found sanctuary in a friend's office, from which he escaped eventually through an emergency fire exit, jumping into a waiting cab and going straight back to Liverpool, where he was staying for a week. At the annual meeting of the exchange the chairman said that everyone must regret that a citizen of a friendly country who was subjected to any annoyance. But it was only fair to say that, hearing there might possibly be something of a hostile demonstration, he communicated with the friends of Mr. Patten who were responsible for his introduction, and suggested that he should not be brought on the boards.—Illustrated London News.

### SCIENCE NOTES.

Siam exports about a million tons of rice a year, breaking the record last year with 1,628,671 tons.

Fifty-ton loads of coke can be dumped from up-to-date steel freight cars in less than two minutes.

A patent on a horseshoe designed to prevent the stumbling of horses was granted in Panama four years ago.

Storage battery street cars weighing but five tons, as compared with the ten tons of the ordinary trolley cars, are being tried out in New York.

Aluminum, combined with other materials, is appearing as a textile, neckties, shawls, hats and lacings for shoes being among the newest productions.

According to insurance statistics, it requires 300,000 new houses a year to accommodate the increase in population of the United States and 80,000 more to replace those destroyed by fire.

The monopoly which Germany has enjoyed for many years as the only country to depositors of potassium salts has been endangered by the discovery of deposits in Hungary, Russia, Holland, Persia and China.

### Not to Be Disturbed.

A Voice Over the Phone—Is this Mrs. Tingle's residence?

The Maid—Yes.

The Voice—Is Mrs. Biddle there—Mrs. Atherton Biddle?

The Maid—Yes, she's playing bridge with her club. I'm sure she can't come to the phone.

The Voice—Well, just say to her right away, please, that her residence is burning.

The Maid—Thank you. I'll let her know as soon as they finish the set. I know she wouldn't want me to disturb her now. Good-by.—St. Paul Dispatch

### Of General Interest.

City Editor—You say in this murder story that one bullet bored through the stomach and lodged in the bedstead.

Reported—Yes, sir.

Editor—Well, rewrite the story and play up the board and lodging feature.—Kansas City Times.

Good and Sufficient Reason.

Editor—But, my good fellow, why do you bring this poem to me?

Impetuous One—Well, sir, because I hadn't a stamp, sir.—The Teller.