

EXTRA CONGRESS

ROOSEVELT MAY CALL LOWER HOUSE TOGETHER.

THERE IS WORK FOR IT TO DO

President is Determined to Have the Cuban Treaty Effective—Irrigation Works Ordered—Other Matters From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON.—It can be stated by authority that President Roosevelt is considering the advisability of calling an extra session of the Fifty-eighth congress.

When he was informed that it was the intention of the senate to so amend the Cuban reciprocity treaty as to render a decision upon it by the house of representatives necessary to make it effective, he informed some members of the senate that he would hold himself free to call an extraordinary session of congress in order to secure action upon it. No definite time was mentioned by the president for the meeting of the extraordinary session.

It is added, however, that Mr. Roosevelt does not think it at all likely that the senate will continue its present attitude. The belief of the president and of his advisers is that the senate will take definite action upon both the Panama canal and Cuban reciprocity treaties at the present extraordinary session. Assurances to that effect have been received from the leaders of the senate.

The president believes, it also can be said, that this work of the senate will have been accomplished by the next week.

Secretary Hitchcock of the interior department has granted authority for the acquisition of necessary property, rights of way, etc., prior to the construction of irrigation works in five localities.

These projects are: Wyoming, Sweetwater dam; Montana Milk river; Colorado Gunnison tunnel; Nevada, Truckee; Arizona, Salt river reservoir.

The estimated cost is \$7,000,000 and the plan is to irrigate about 700,000 acres of arid land. In addition there to the Gray Bull reservoir project is to be taken up immediately.

The construction remains subject to the feasibility of obtaining the necessary rights and the adjustment of private claims in such manner as to comply with the act approved June 17, 1902.

The authority granted relates to the projects upon which examinations have been made in sufficient detail to justify estimates of cost and results. Several others, in other states, are as well advanced as regards investigation and it is expected that further recommendations can be made after the close of the coming field season.

The secretary has authorized the expenditure, during the present calendar year, of \$450,000 on surveys, and other examinations which will be carried on in all the states and territories included within the provisions of the law.

IMPERIAL TROOPS DEFEATED.

Chinese Rebels Victorious, Killing Some High Officials.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The steamer Tosa Maru, which arrived Friday night, brought news of further engagements between the Chinese government forces and the Wwangsli rebellions, in which the imperial troops were defeated, with loss, some high officials being among the slain.

The governor of Hunan has telegraphed to the Chinese government to the effect that the rebellion has reached a most dangerous state and he requests the government to mobilize troops in other provinces as a precaution against emergencies.

Favored Annexation of Canada.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—A private dispatch from Washington received Friday night says Major Bittinger is recalled as consul general to Montreal, directly due to an interview advocating annexation of Canada to the United States which he recently gave to a Montreal newspaper. The interview was based on utterances in congress of Mr. Dermott, who is strongly in favor of a union. Great Britain, according to this dispatch, entered a protest, and the remarks of the consul general were considered of sufficient importance for his recall.

THE VENEZUELA INCIDENT.

Instructions to Its Washington Minister by Argentine Republic.

WASHINGTON.—The following statement was given out Wednesday night at the Argentine legation:

Recent publications referring to the note of instruction sent by the Argentine government to its minister in Washington, Dr. Garcia Merou, in regard to some of the features of the Venezuela incident, gave the erroneous impression that Argentina asked for an alliance with the United States and that its proposal was rejected by the secretary of state.

In fact the dispatch of Dr. Drago, minister of foreign relations of the Argentine republic, aimed only to explain to his diplomatic agent in Washington the views of his home government relative to the collection of public debts of American states by European nations and instructed him to convey these views to Secretary Hay, expressing the hope that the doctrine of international public law set forth by the Argentine government should prove acceptable to the United States.

Taking into consideration the real character of many of the obligations contracted by the governments of the minor South American republics, the Argentine government has felt that there is great danger to the peace of the continent if the compulsory demand for immediate payment of public debts, or national obligations, is to be accepted in silence, without discrimination, as a right of the stronger powers of Europe to control and dominate the weaker and struggling states of Central and South America.

On this point the Argentine minister of foreign relations in his note remarks that the capitalist who supplies any money to a foreign state always takes into consideration the resources of the country.

The compulsory and immediate demand for payment at a given moment of a public debt by means of force would not produce other than the ruin of the weaker nations and the absorption of their government altogether by the powerful nations of the earth.

We do not pretend, neither can we either pretend, that these nations shall occupy an exceptional position in their relations with European powers, who have the undoubted right to protect their subjects as amply as in any other part of the globe, against any injustice they may have been victims of. The only thing the Argentine republic maintains is the principle, already accepted, that there cannot be European territorial expansion in or oppression of the people of this continent, because their unfortunate financial condition might oblige one of them to put off the fulfillment of its obligations. The principle which we maintain is that a public debt cannot give rise to an armed intervention, and much less to the territorial occupation of the soil of the American nations by any European power.

Complying with his instructions, Minister Merou left a copy of this communication with the secretary of state. In his reply, Mr. Hay did not express assent or dissent to the doctrine of public law set forth in the note of the Argentine minister of foreign relations. He referred the minister to the messages of December 3, 1901, and December 2, 1902.

Progress of the Honduras Scrap.

PANAMA, Colombia.—Cable advices received from Honduras by way of Salvador say that the departments of Copan, Gracias, Intibucot, La-Paz, Comayagua and Paraiso are in the hands of the troops of General Bonilla, the president-elect of Honduras, who is marching on Santa Barbara. The forces of President Sierra of Honduras, it is added, occupy the capitals of the departments of Tegucigalpa, Choluteca and Valle.

Insane Lover Slays Girl.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Miss Julia Toombes, aged 23, was shot by William Stevens Morse Sunday, a rejected lover, who during the past three months has been twice in an insane asylum. Morse fired four shots at her while she was on her way to church and every shot took effect.

Second Trial Frees Boy.

GLASGOW, Mont.—John Hayfield, 16 years old, was acquitted Saturday on his second trial of killing William Palmer. The jury disagreed at the former trial. There had been a difference between Hayfield's father and Palmer, who were neighboring ranchmen. During an altercation between the two young Hayfield, who was hunting, was said to have taken a shot at Palmer, killing him instantly.

FENCES MUST GO

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT WILL TAKE DECISIVE ACTION.

REMOVAL NOTICES EXPECTED

No Further Dilly-Dallying on the Question—Congress Failed to Act and Now the Secretary of the Interior Will Do So.

WASHINGTON.—Notices will go out in a few days to owners of fences unlawfully maintained on the public domain that these must be removed at once and no excuse offered for the purpose of further delay will be accepted by the interior department, under whose direction this order will be made and executed. The order will affect a large number of cattle owners throughout the west and southwest, where millions of acres of public lands have been kept under these prohibited fences for many years.

Mr. Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, is determined that there shall be no further dilly-dallying on this proposition. It is known that the president is in thorough accord with the secretary and sports him in his determination to put an end to the abuse that has grown into a public scandal within the last few years. So long as congress was in session and a show of an effort was being made to have the grazing and leasing law passed the secretary was disposed to be lenient in the matter of enforcing the anti-fence law. Congress failed to take action, through the inability of the cattle owners to agree upon any bill that met the approval of the secretary of the interior, and there is nothing left now but to enforce the law passed in 1885, prohibiting the maintenance of any fence on the public domain.

The order for final removal of the fences was issued in April last year. The cattlemen throughout the country presented protests and appeals for an extension of time in which to comply with the order. The president granted an extension until July 1. The cattlemen represented their willingness to get together on an acceptable leasing bill and action was further deferred until the opening of congress. All during the last session representatives of the cattle owners were in Washington seeking the passage of a bill allowing the leasing and fencing of the public ranges. It was impossible to secure an agreement upon any measure and congress adjourned without action. The officials of the interior department are now convinced that the cattle owners were not anxious to secure the passage of a leasing law, but were sparring for delay, with the hope of bringing pressure sufficient to induce further postponement of the fence removing order.

The orders for removal of fences will be directed to owners of herds that are now maintaining these unlawful enclosures. If the order is not complied with in a reasonable length of time the interior department will take whatever summary action is necessary for the enforcement of the law. There are thousands of acres of public lands enclosed by these fences in Nebraska, Wyoming, Kansas and other western states and territories.

Postal Receipts Increase.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The comparative statement of gross postal receipts for February, compared with February, 1902, for the fifty leading postoffices in the country, show a net increase of over 12 per cent. The largest increase was 34 per cent, at Los Angeles, Cal., and the heaviest decrease, 9 per cent, at Jersey City. The receipts at New York increased 12 per cent and at Chicago 15.

House Must Approve.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senate committee on foreign relations Thursday authorized a favorable report on the Cuban reciprocity treaty with an amendment similar to that recommended in connection with other reciprocity treaties, providing that the treaty shall not take effect until approved by the house of representatives as well as by the senate.

Chicago Brokers Break.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The suspension of William Young & Co., brokers was announced by the posting of a notice on the board of trade to close all trades for their account. The firm was not prominent in the grain trade, to which their transactions were largely directed, although an old concern, the present principal having succeeded his father in the business.

SHEEP MUST BE SHUT OUT.

Buffalo Bill Writes to President Roosevelt from London.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The president has received the following letter from Colonel W. F. Cody, dated at London, March 3.

"For the benefit of future generations the timber, and especially the underbrush must be protected now, before it is too late, from the sheep devastating the mountain water sheds, as they have already done the valleys and table lands. If sheep are allowed to browse on the underbrush of our mountains, in less than five years from now the homeseeker, the man behind the plow, the actual taxpayer, will have to leave the Big Horn Basin for want of water to irrigate his land. No one knows this better than yourself, for you are familiar with all of the west."

HELPS OUT STOCKMEN.

The Question of Stock Raising on Lands Discussed.

WASHINGTON.—Commissioner Richards of the general land office announced that recently President Roosevelt discussed with him the question of stock grazing on lands recently added to western forest reserve and said that it was not his intention, when additional reserve areas were created, that settlers who heretofore have grazed stock thereon should be subjected to hardship. He directed that the general land office permit stockmen who enjoyed grazing privileges prior to the creation of reserve additions to continue during this year to range cattle and sheep on the same lands, with a view to adjusting business so that the stock might be withdrawn the year following. Instructions in line with the president's wishes have been issued by the interior department.

NEW YORK TO BE NEW HOME.

Ex-Speaker Henderson Expected to Remove from Iowa.

WASHINGTON.—Hon. David B. Henderson, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, accompanied by Mrs. Henderson and their daughter, left here for New York City, whence, after a week's stay, they will go to their former home in Iowa. After remaining there a few days the speaker and Mrs. Henderson will visit California. The impression here is that Mr. Henderson eventually will take up his permanent residence in New York City.

REBELS DEFEAT GOVERNMENT.

Bonilla Routs Rival Claimant for Honduras Presidency.

NEW ORLEANS.—The fruit steamer Duncan of the Vaccuro line reached quarantine Thursday night from Ceiba, Honduras, with the most significant war news since the outbreak of the Bonilla rebellion. A battle was fought at Ceiba on March 6, when Bonilla defeated the government army, killing six, wounding fourteen and capturing the fort and town.

Admiral Vice Consul W. C. Wildt sent a telegram by one of the passengers asking that a warship be sent to protect American interests.

Site for New Office Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives Cannon (Ill.), Richardson (Tenn.) and Hepburn (Ia.) the committee which has been considering a location for an office building for the use of members of the house of representatives, Monday decided to ask the secretary of the interior to institute condemnation proceedings to acquire a block south of and across the street from the capitol grounds, bounded on the east by First street, on the south by C street, on the west by New Jersey avenue and on the north by B street.

Castro Re-takes Rebel Town.

CARACAS.—A body of government troops was sent from Margarita island on March 13 to attack the revolutionists at Carupano, which, during the blockade, was taken by them. After three hours' fighting the government forces re-occupied the town, recapturing the guns and Mausers and took sixty-three prisoners, thirty-nine of whom were wounded.

Cash for the first payment due to Germany under the Washington agreement was deposited in a safe at the treasury and will be paid on the order of the German minister, Herr von Peldramm, who is expected here on Tuesday.

SAVE THE CUBANS

AMERICAN LAUNCH BOATS COME TO THE RESCUE.

BRITISH SEAMEN ARE HELPERS

Secretary Moody Will Formally Commend Sailors' Courage at Inspection on Monday Before Visiting President Palma and His Cabinet.

HAVANA.—While Secretary Moody and his party were on shore Sunday afternoon a heavy squall swept over the harbor. It grew dark as night and the wind and rain were terrific. Commander Stoney of Dolphin, realizing the peril to the small boats in the harbor, called for volunteer rescuers. The entire crew of Dolphin responded.

Boats were instantly manned and sent off. The launch returned with four half-drowned Cubans and the captain's gig with another. The courage of the sailors is especially commended, as the British ships did not see the need for action, although one of the capsized boats was much nearer to Ariadne than to Dolphin.

Secretary Moody at inspection Monday will summon Dolphin's crew and commend the men for their pluck and presence of mind.

The arrival of the British squadron, consisting of the warships Ariadne, Indefatigable, Retribution, Tribune, Fantome and Columbine, Sunday morning from Kingston, Jamaica, gives the harbor a naval aspect. The morning was occupied with exchange of salutes and calls. Ariadne, Vice Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas' flagship, on entering the harbor saluted the fort with twenty-one guns. Dolphin saluted Vice Admiral Douglas with fifteen guns.

Vice Admiral Douglas and the commanders of the British warships proceeded to Dolphin and paid their respects to Mr. Moody. The secretary returned the visit at once. Thirteen guns were fired by Dolphin in honor of a call on Mr. Moody by General Rodriguez, the commander of the Cuban army.

Secretary Moody and party dined Sunday with Mr. Squires, and will visit President Palma and the members of his cabinet tomorrow. On Tuesday they will proceed to Bahia Honda and on returning to Havana will go to Santiago by rail and return on Dolphin. They will look over the site for the naval station and general situation at Guantanamo.

INDIANS WANT TO BUY LANDS.

Canadian Senecas Want to Settle in Oklahoma.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—Silas Smith and Henry Capitan, chiefs of the Seneca Indians in the United States, have spent the past week at Pawhuska, Okla., the capitol of the Osage Indian nation, where, in conference with Governor Bighart of the Osages, plans were discussed for the purchase of Osage lands by a tribe of Seneca Indians, 1,500 in number, now residing on a reservation in Canada.

The Indians on the Canadian reservation desire, it is stated, to come to the southwest to be near their brothers in this country. The Senecas here number only 350 as far as known. No definite conclusion was reached.

WRIGHT IS ARRESTED.

New York Detectives Capture Absconding Promoter.

NEW YORK.—J. P. Whittaker Wright, the London company promoter, who is accused of colossal frauds in connection with the organization of various financial corporations, was arrested Sunday on the arrival of the French line steamer La Lorraine from Havre. The arrest was made by two central office detectives at the request of the London police.

Wright was taken to police headquarters and later to the Tombs police court, where he was arraigned before a magistrate and turned over to the United States authorities. He was then taken to the Ludlow street jail.

Traveling with Wright was a tall, good-looking young woman who said she was his niece. Her name appeared on the passenger list as Miss F. Browne.

Prepare for Roosevelt.

SANTA FE, N. M.—Word was received by Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, and it is understood, also by Governor Otero, that President Roosevelt will be in Santa Fe on the morning of May 5 and in Albuquerque in the afternoon, on his way to California.

Extensive preparations are being made to make the president's reception a notable one.

KAISER STUDIES AMERICA.

Sends Young Officers to Land Where They Can Learn Something.

BERLIN.—Count von Bernsdorf, president of the Potsdam police, who recently returned from the United States, has submitted to Emperor William a narrative of his experiences and observations in America.

The count and his five traveling companions, four young guardsmen and a junior attache of the diplomatic service, happened to be sent this wise: The emperor was talking to a group of subalterns at the Casino of Potsdam, early in December, and asked them where they were going for their holidays. One was going to Paris, and another intended to visit Bohemia.

"Why don't you go where you can learn something?" interrupted the emperor. "Go to America; you shall go as my guests and tell me all about it when you come home."

The party, after reaching New York on January 30, went through the West Indies and then spent three weeks in New York.

Count von Bernsdorf, with a detective sergeant detailed by Police Commissioner Greene, studied the police system of New York. The thing which most astonished him was that he was not bothered in the streets by dissolute women. He especially admired the size of New York policemen, their smart uniforms and their courtesy, and referred in his report to the large, well-organized police stations, contrasting them with the Berlin stations.

EXECUTION AT SITKA, ALASKA.

Homer Bird, Who Murdered Companions, Protests His Innocence.

SEATTLE, Wash.—A special to the Times from Sitka says:

Homer Bird was legally executed here Friday. The execution was void of accident. Bird walked from the jail and mounted the scaffold without assistance. On the gallows he made a short speech without visible emotion, in which he protested his innocence. Thirty seconds after the trap was sprung, and the murderer died without a struggle. About twenty witnesses were allowed within the enclosure.

During the great Knodke rush of 1897 and 1898 Bird started up the Yukon river with two companions. One day the two companions were found to be missing. When questioned Bird stoutly maintained that they had gone off on a prospecting expedition. The bodies of the two men were afterwards found, riddle with buckshot. Bird's sentence was affirmed by the United States supreme court and President Roosevelt refused clemency.

PRESIDENT NAMES COMMISSION.

Appoints Five Politicians to Recommend Transfers.

WASHINGTON.—The president appointed a commission to recommend any offices, bureaus, or divisions in the legislative departments, except the department of agriculture, for transfer to the new department of commerce and labor.

The commission comprises Charles D. Walcott, director of the geological survey; Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of the bureau of ordnance of the war department; Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, chief naval constructor; E. G. Pinchot of the agriculture department, and James H. Garfield of the department of commerce and labor.

May Exhibit Pope's Presents.

ROME.—Negotiations have been begun with the vatican with a view to securing and placing an exhibit at St. Louis of Pope Leo's jubilee presents. The American vessel which will transport the jubilee presents of Queen Victoria, which King Edward has promised to exhibit at the exposition, would call at Civita Vecchia, the port of Rome, to embark the pope's jubilee presents if the negotiations are brought to a successful termination.

Had Symptoms of Cholera.

NEW YORK.—Dr. l'Hommedieu of the port health authorities, who is in charge of the Anchor line Karamania, on which a number of mysterious deaths occurred, said that the ship's surgeon and Dr. Ballaylo, a government physician on the ship, had virtually acknowledged a belief that the four seamen and two passengers who died on the voyage had been stricken with cholera. The sick persons betray all the symptoms of cholera.