N THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, January 19.

ashington, Jan. 19. — Reform in atter of making deficiency appro- ions agitated the house today, the entire time was devoted to its ension, with the exception of a sort h for free hides by Perkins, of York. The urgency deficiency was being considered under general e order, and Littauer, of New , in charge of the bill, set the pace inting out the failure of the legis- of last year to curb the heads of rtments in their demands for defi- y supplies.

Thursday, January 18.

ashington, Jan 18.—There was an of yesterday's stormy session in the today, when Tillman presented ution directing a senatorial in- ation into the removal of Mrs. Morris from the white house. resolution provoked no debate, and contented himself with a brief ment, in which he said that he d not have introduced the resolu- but for the taunt of Hale. When cluded, Daniel moved that the tion be laid on the table, and disposition was made of it by a of 54 to 8. The remainder of the was devoted to speeches on the food and merchant marine bills, mber advocating the food measure Mallory opposing the shipping bill.

ashington, Jan. 18.—After paying ute to the frigate Constitution and ordering an investigation in to ascertain the annual amount ry to preserve the ship, the devoted the day until 5:45 to perfection and passage of a bill ding for the final disposition of affairs of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory. With one or minor amendments, the bill was ed subsequently substantially as it from the committee. The bill ides for concluding the enrollment Indians of the tribes and the allot- of land to them. The enrollment allotment is made the subject of y restrictions and provisions.

Wednesday, January 17.

ashington, Jan. 17. — The recent ible removal from the white house Mrs. Minor Morris was made the ct of emphatic denunciation by an in the senate today. His re- s called out remonstrances from , Hopkins and Daniel, and led to very abrupt closing of the doors the sudden adjournment of the te in the middle of the afternoon. speech abounded in Tillman's pe- r expressions, and was character- by many severe and exceptionally onally thrusts at the president. At he wept over what he regarded the indignities to the lady, and his and eyes were full of tears when clared, in the face of protests from fellow senators, that he would de- d an investigation of the white se incident.

ashington, Jan. 17. — In response the Sulzer resolution passed by the Secretary Metcalf, of the de- ment of Commerce and Labor, to- sent to the house the report of cial Immigrant Inspector Marcus n, which deals at great length the character of the immigrants ing to this country and the attitude the European governments upon the ter. Mr. Braun declares that he incontrovertible evidence that, the number of aliens shipped to country who are legally inadmissi- due to disease is diminishing, im- grants inadmissible for other reasons stantly brought into the coun- in large numbers "by the concerted on of some European governments steamship agencies, by bankers and ners of all sorts."

Tuesday, January 16.

ashington, Jan. 16. — The Phil p tariff bill was passed by the house substantially the same as it came the ways and means committee. vote was 258 to 71. Rice was subject to the same tariff as sugar tobacco — 25 per cent of the Ding- rates — and one or two changes made as to the language. This result was attained after decid- the most strenuous day of the ent congress.

ashington, Jan. 16.—Unexpectedly senate today found itself consider- the railroad rate question, which precipitated by Fulton's taking the to make a brief speech in explan- of an amendment offered by him o the Dolliver bill, giving to courts of justice authority to modify orders of the Interstate Commerce commission imposing an unreasonable rate. He had not proceeded far when he was switched from a general explanation of the terms of the provision to a defense of the principle which it seeks to establish, and a general debate of the bill followed.

The merchant marine bill was then laid before the senate and Gallinger urged early attention to this subject. Scott spoke in support of the bill.

The pure food bill was then taken up and a number of committee amendments were agreed to. Hepburn gave notice that after the conclusion of the routine morning business tomorrow he would ask the senate to fix a day for taking a vote on the bill.

Monday, Jan. 15.

Washington, Jan. 15. — Senator Bacon today succeeded in securing an open discussion of the Moroccan question by the senate. This result was accomplished by the introduction of a resolution making a declaration against interference on the part of the United States in any controversy among European nations concerning their internal affairs. The broad scope of the resolution relieved it from the point of order made on the Moroccan resolution, and, notwithstanding that Bacon referred freely to the Moroccan conference, no effort was made to put him off. He spoke at length in opposition to the policy of interference in European internal complications, pointing out the possibility of disastrous consequences, and his address brought out a number of questions and interruptions to relieve the proceedings of the characterization of a set speech.

A number of senators made short speeches against the resolution and in the end it was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the merchant marine bill was laid before the senate. Gallinger offered a number of amendments to the bill, which were agreed to. The amendments related principally to the naval militia proposed by the bill.

A bill introduced by Smoot, giving to homesteaders on the recently opened Uintah reservation an extension until May, 15, 1906, to establish residences was passed.

Washington, Jan. 15.—General debate on the Philippine tariff bill was concluded in the house today, having been continued daily since January 4. The bill will be taken up for amendment under the five minute rule tomorrow, and put on its passage either tomorrow or the next day.

Preceding the debate today, the statehood fight made its appearance on the floor for the first time, in the form of a personal explanation by Babcock, of Wisconsin, credited with being the leader of the opponents of the joint statehood forces. Babcock denied that his course in opposition to the bill was dictated by any feeling of revenge because he had not been made chairman of the appropriation committee. He also took occasion to state his position in favor of tariff revision.

Saturday, Jan. 13.

Washington, Jan. 13. — There were nine speeches in the house today on the Philippine tariff bill, consuming nearly six and one-half hours. Three of the speakers opposed the bill and six favored it. Those who argued for the measure were Gaines, of Tennessee, Thomas, of North Carolina, who included a plea for the Southern farmer and demanded reciprocity to benefit the cotton-seed oil industry; Needham, of California, Garrett, of Tennessee, Gardner of Massachusetts and Scott, of Kansas. The opponents of the measure were Young, of Michigan, Loud, of Minnesota, and Morris, of Nebraska. The debate is to close Monday at 5 o'clock, the session to begin at 11 in the morning.

Life Saving Station at Flattery.

Washington, Jan. 18. — A favorable report was made today on Senator Piles' bills authorizing the establishment of a life-saving station at Cape Flattery and appropriating $1,010 for the establishment of a fog signal at Ediz Hook

Continue Black Sand Experiments

Washington, Jan. 18.— The reported urgent deficiency appropriation bill today carries $80,000 to continue the investigation of mineral lands in Alaska; also $25,000 to continue the investigation of black sands at Portland.

Patents on Oregon Claims.

Washington, Jan. 15.— On behalf of miners and homesteaders of Ore- Senator Gearin has requested the erior department to withdraw its der of last March suspending patents mineral and homestead entries in t state. The senator is especially erested in having patents issued on neral entries where proof is com- ete. Assurance is given that Secre- ry Hitchcock will direct that patents on perfected mineral claims, and is quite probable that the restric- ns on homesteads will be removed.

Newlands Airs His Scheme.

Washington, Jan. 15. — The senate committee on interstate commerce met day, but there was not a quorum sent, and, after an informal discus- n, adjournment was taken until nday. Senator Newlands, occupied st of the time discussing his plan incorporation of railroads under a tional law instead of the conflicting s of 45 states. He said capitaliza- n would be limited to honest valua- n and actual investment.

Billion Pieces of Mail.

Washington, Jan. 15. — A statement prepared by P. V. Degraw, fourth assistant postmaster general, regarding the operations of the rural free delivery servce since its establishmedt up to January 1, 1906, shows that the total number of petitions received and refered was 51,690, of which 13,152 were acted upon adversely. More than 1,000,000 000 pieces of mail were handled rural by carriers during the fiscal year 9015. The approximate net cost of the 32,055 carriers in the service for the fiscal year was $1,687,7133.

Proposes Assay Office.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator Fulton today introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of an assay office at Portland. The bill provides for an assayer and melter at $2,350; chief clerk at $1,400, and authorizes an annual expenditure of $15,000 in payment of salaries to assay employes, including the officials named. No specific appropriation is made for the office, as it is customary to make these appropriations in regular appropriation bills.

TRANSPORT SERVICE WEAK.

Fleets on Both Coasts Must Be Prepared in Peace for War.

Washington, Jan. 16.—A remarkable exposition of the fatal weakness of the army transport resources in case of war is contained in a paper prepared by the general staff, transmitted by Secretary Taft to Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Merchant Marine commission, in charge of the shipping bill now pending before the senate.

In the course of its work in preparing in time of peace for war, the general staff has discovered that even the present limited military force could not be transported over the sea, in case of a war with a foreign country, or to defend our insular possessions, unless there should be an immediate and great increase in the number of American steamships suitable for transport service.

It is pointed out that foreign shipping could not be drawn upon in time of war because of the neutrality laws, so that under present conditions "the quick first blow, so very and increasingly important, cannot be struck at all." Incidentally, the staff criticises with the greatest freedom the conditions under which the first little American army was transported to Santiago to begin the Spanish-American war.

This report will be presented to the senate tomorrow by Senator Gallinger, who will inform the War department that ships of the size and speed described as most desirable for transports are also ships of the size and speed equipped for several of the most important mail lines provided for in the bill of the Merchant Marine commission, which stipulates that ships receiving subvention from the government shall be held at the disposal of the government in time of war.

PANACEA FOR INSURANCE.

Senator Dryden Has Bill That Would Cure All Ills.

Washington, Jan. 16.— Senator Dryden has revised his bill contemplating government control of insurance, and will reintroduce it in the senate today. He had followed very closely the investigation being conducted by the New York legislative committee, and this has aided him in perfecting his measure until now he expresses the belief that it will correct practically all insurance evils exposed by the New York inquiry.

Publicity is the keynote of the bill, and coupled with this are safeguards for the detection of wrongdoing and the punishment of those offending. It defines policies or insurance contracts as instrumentalities of commerce, and provides for the regulation of the business through the medium of a controller of insurance and along the lines similar to the control exercised over national banks. The author says he believes this will go far towards meeting the objection of those who have questioned the constitutional possibilities of federal regulation of insurance.

The senator says the bill has the indorsement of the president, administration officials, eminent constitutional lawyers, in and out of congress, and others, who are familiar with its general features, as coming nearer to meeting the demands of the situation than any of the other numerous pending measures. Senator Dryden has long been a champion of federal regulation.

OUR COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

Balance of Trade Against the United States by Several Million.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The total commerce between the United States and France, as shown by figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, amounted in the fiscal year 1905 to about $166,000,000, of which $76,000,000 was the amount of the exports to France, and $90,000,000 was the value of the imports from that country. France gets most of its provisions and breadstuffs from her colonies, and exports mainly high grade manufactures and wine.

The United States exported to France nearly all the copper and the cotton used by that country, the total amount of these two articles being about $48,000,000. Agricultural implements exported from the United States this year were approximately $3,000,000, against $500,000 a decade ago.

Jews Have Been Duped.

Moscow, Russia, Jan. 16.—Wholesale arrests are being made throughout Russia for the sole purpose of preventing the victims registering in time to participate in the coming election for members of the new legislative assembly. Officials of the government are resorting to tactics of intimidation to compel the people to vote for "selected" candidates who will perpetuate the old regime of absolutism. The Socialists and labor leaders are being offered enormous bribes to use their influence in favor of certain candidates.

Harper Left Little Behind.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—It was announced today that the estate left by the late President Harper, of Chicago university, is small, and consists almost entirely of life insurance policies. It is estimated that Dr. Harper during his life gave between $35,000 and $50,000 to the American Institute of Sacred Literature, a publishing concern in the work of which he was grealy interested. He also gave much money to needy students.

American To Be Retained.

Seoul, Corea, Jan. 16.—The government has decided to retain the services of Durham White Stephens, the American diplomatic adviser to the emperor of Corea.

SENDS GREAT ARMY

Russia Will Have Hard Task to Subdue the Caucasus.

REBELS ARE IN FULL CONTROL

Manchurian Veterans With Heavy Artillery Sent to Capture Well Armed Strongholds.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—Though the government is reasserting a precarious authority in the cities along the railroads in the Caucasus, official advices received today show that the mountaineers are under arms in large sections of the viceroyalty. The government of Kutais is entirely in the hands of the insurgents, who have interdicted taxes and are levying their own import duties.

The reduction of the inaccessible districts of Gori and Osurgeti, whose mountain strongholds, with their fierce warriors, have been the despair of all conquerors, will involve a campaign of weeks and even months, with the cooperation of mountain artillery, in comparison with which the operations in the Baltic provinces are child's play.

The troops in the Caucasus being inadequate, the government has decided to send there a large force composed of the veterans returning from Manchuria, perhaps seven army corps. No figures regarding the force now in Manchuria have been given out, but the inclusion in the budget of an estimate of $20,000,000 for the construction of barracks for these troops gives some indication of their strength.

Though the progress of the revolutionary propaganda among the troops has been largely nullified by the events of December, the "red" leaders are renewing their campaign, and are disseminating thousands of copies of the appeals of the Saratoff Peasant league, the Union of Liberal leagues, and other organizations, declaring that the government has perished by its own hand, and that the loyalty of the soldiers is due to the champions of the people.

MADE SPURIOUS GOLD COIN.

Gang of Japanese Counterfeiters Is Captured at Seattle.

Seattle, Jan. 16. — Three Japanese counterfeiters have been placed under arrest by a secret service officer, and hundreds of dollars' worth of spurious $5 and $10 gold pieces, with paraphernalia used in their apartments captured. Captain Bell, head of the Northwest division of the secret service, has handled the case, and with the arrest of Knichi Fugimodo, in Port Richmond, Cal., he stated that the last of the gang had been rounded up.

According to Captain Bell, the case is unique in the annals of the Pacific coast, not only from the wide field of their operations, but from the fact that the batteries and some of the molds used by the coiners were made in Japan and shipped to this country.

Since last June more or less spurious gold coin has been in circulation, and the secret service men have been working on the case. Although they have several clews to the identity of the men passing the coins, direct evidence was unobtainable until December 30, when Officer Pitkins, in Tacoma, arrested S. Sunado for passing a counterfeit $5 gold coin in the Marconi saloon.

Worked Soldiers to Get Land.

Omaha, Jan. 16. — The trial of Rev. George G. Ware, president of the U. B. I. Cattle company, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of public lands, was resumed here today. Frank Lambert, one of Ware's alleged co-conspirators, confirmed previous testimony to the effect that he induced about 20 inmates of the Soldiers' Home to file on homesteads and give 99-year leases to the U. B. I. company. Lambert said he paid them $150 each and received from Mr. Ware $50 for each lease secured.

Will Confer With Miners.

New York, Jan. 16.—The coal operators, including the big railroad operators as well as individual mineowners, will meet the miners' representatives in about two weeks, it was said yesterday by the president of a coal railroad. The exact date of the conference has not been fixed. Probably it will be held in this city early in February, after the national convention of the United Mineworkers. The object of the conference will be to establish a wage scale for the next three years.

Yaqui Stories Bring Retaliation.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 16. — Because of the slander of foreigners who alleged they had not been given proper protection from alleged Indian outrages in Sonora and Lower California, and, owing to the circulation of such stories, the Mexican government has issued an order forbidding mining agents in those states to allow foreigners to file mining claims. This is the outgrowth of the circulation of alleged Yaqui stories in the United States by prospectors.

No Longer Head of Army.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Lieutenant General Chaffee today tendered his resignation as chief of staff, United States army, to take effect today, and it was accepted by the president. General Chaffee does not go on the retired list until February 1, but he desired a few days' leave of absence before retiring.

BOXER COIN FOR COLLEGES.

Senator Piles, of Washington, Will Introduce Such a Bill.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 15.—United States Senator S. H. Piles will introduce in congress a bill appropriating the $20,000,000 paid this country by China as damages in the Boxer uprising to defray the expenses of Chinese students to be educated in American colleges. A part of this sum, it is proposed, shall be expended in schools conducted by Americans in China.

A bill prepared under the direction of the faculty of the University of Washington has been forwarded to Senator Piles, and the co-operation of coast educational institutions has been asked in the campaign. Out of this movement, it is believed, will grow something satisfactory to China, and resulting in abandoning the boycott against American goods.

The measure was agreed uopn at a meeting of the faculty of the University of Washington, with A. W. Bash, promoter of the Canton-Hankow and other Chinese railroads, and an intimate friend of many high Chinese officials, and Dr. W. A. P. Martin, an educator long employed in Chinese schools, who came West to welcome the high commission just landed at San Francisco. Mr. Bash has been officially designated by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root. Mr. Bash started the movement on the coast because he has been a resident here, and because he believes the Pacific Coast states originating the movement would strengthen the fight. For that reason the co-operation of Oregon and California educators was asked.

Under the plan adopted here, the indemnity money would be spent: First, to invite Chinese students to the United States and provide for their education in this country; second, to aid worthy American colleges already established in China; third, to provide for helping Chinese students at the American consulates in China.

COMBINE FOR COLONIZING.

Western Railroads Establish Bureau for Handling Business.

Chicago, Jan 15.—General passenger agents of Western lines, after three days of almost continuous discussion, have agreed upon a plan for the organization of a general colonization bureau to handle the details of the issuance of certificates and tickets for land and immigration business.

Reports from those who attended the Western Passenger Association meetings during the debates on this proposition indicate that there were some representatives of railroads in the conference who were in favor of abolishing the privileges the colonization departments have found so valuable in building up communities along the railroads.

"We were fearful," said a passenger agent of one Western road, "that the issuance of certificates would be abrogated and that every Western state's development would be materially affected by the shutting off of the homeseekers' colonization certificate provisions."

According to one of the passenger agents, the bureau will handle the colonization business for all the roads in the Western Passenger association, and there will be no diminuation in the volume of business.

Shaw to Stay Another Year.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Washington says: At the meeting of the cabinet President Roosevelt asked Secretary Shaw to remain at the head of the Treasury department until March 4, 1907, and Mr. Shaw agreed to do so. More than a year ago Mr. Shaw let it be known that he expected to retire from the cabinet in February of this year. The president did not understand that this was the secretary's determination until some unusual reference was made to it a few weeks ago, and then he lost no time in urging the secretary to remain in the cabinet for another year.

Russia Gets Help in Paris.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—Confirmation has been received of the report that ex-Minister Kokovsoff has been partially successful in his mission to Paris. A credit of $50,000,000 has been obtained from the French bankers, with the assurance of an increase in the amount, should it prove necessary to maintain the stability of the rouble. It is explained, however, that the credit is not in the nature of a loan to the Russian government, but is strictly an operation between the State bank of Russia and the French banks.

Calhoun Will Make Report.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Mr. Calhoun, the president's special minister to Venezuela, has telegraphed Mr. Root from Chicago that he will submit early this week the report on the asphalt controversy called for in the department as a basis for the resumption of active negotiations with Venezuela looking to a settlement of the claims. The cable company has reported to the secretary that its lines connecting with Venezuela are interrupted.

Needs of Railway Mail Clerks.

Washington, Jan. 15. — The annual report of the general superintendent of railway mail service for the fiscal year 1905 shows the total number of miles of service by railroad, electric, cable and steamboat lines to have been 376,584,037. An urgent plea is made for a retirement and superannuation fund for the benefit of clerks disabled in line of duty or worn out through long and faithful service.

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 Depew's health has broken down.

Heyburn's pure food bill is likely to be come a law.

It is said the United States will offer to sell the Philippine islands to Japan.

Berlin fears further Socialist riots and troops are being held in readiness.

Secretary Taft is investigating affairs in the Philippines for a possible graft by officials thers.

Chief Engineer Stevens, of the canal, has been elected vice president of the Panama railroad.

Luke Wright has been appointed ambassador to Japan. General Smith will succeed him as Philippine governor.

Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, wants a new dry dock at the Puget Sound navy yard.

Porto Ricans are making a strong plea for home government. They claim the American officials ignore their wishes.

Brown University, New York, will build a $400,000 library in memory of John Hay. Carnegie has given $150,000 toward the fund.

Jacob Riis, a close friend of the president, predicts a long war of the people against special privileges, with Roosevelt as the people's champion.

Taft wants the government to lay a cable to Panama.

Roosevelt has been asked to bring about peace in Turkey.

France has expelled the Venezuelan envoy and will make a naval attack on Castro.

Hamburg Socialists and police clashed and a number of the latter are wounded.

An American has been arrested in Russia for aiding the revolutionary movement.

Eighteen men were killed by an explosion in a coal mine 25 miles from Charleston, W. Va.

A scandal has broken out in England over the recent election. A number of prominent persons are involved.

The house will pass a bill suspending the eight-hour law on the isthmus during construction of the canal.

The signatures of American women who desire to see Smoot ousted from the senate fill 80 volumes and will be distributed among the senators.

An attempt has been made to kill ex-Governor Peabody, of Colorado, by placing poison in his food. His daughter is seriously ill, but will recover.

The price of glass will be increased 10 per cent by the trust within the next two weeks, and another advance of 5 per cent will be made a week later.

Fire almost destroyed Convoy, a small Ohio town.

Another American miner has been killed by Indians in Mexico.

All revolutionary leaders to be found are being arrested in Russia.

Jaspar Jennings, the Grants Pass boy on trial for killing his father, has been found guilty.

A new gas company has been formed in Portland and will ask the city council for a franchise.

Russellville, a small Arkansas town, has had its entire business section wiped out by fire. The loss will reach $300,000.

Secretary Root declares that the policy of America in the Moroccan conference will be to see that there is a square deal.

Chief Engineer Stevens says the eight-hour law greatly hampers work on the isthmus. He also opposes the application of the Chinese exclusion law to the canal zone.

A great blizzard has swept Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Idaho

Great Britain and Russia have agreed on a common course of action at the Moroccan conference.

An examination of the books of the state treasurer of Kansas shows a shortage of $78,000. Former Treasurer Grimes is willing to make good any shortage that occurred during his term.

France is preparing to whip Castro.

The Morocco conference is in session.

Election returns in Great Britain indicate a Liberal landslide.

J. C. Napier, a negro, has declined to become United States consul to Bahia, Brazil.

The pretender to the Morocco throne is again active. He has 6,000 well armed troops.

The Dunlop Milling company's plant at Clarksville, Tenn., has been damaged by fire to the extent of $250,000.

Henry Pratt Judson, dean of the Chicago universit, will succeed the late President Harper.