

# THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, March 30.—The house passed the legislative, executive and judicial bill, carrying over \$100,000, after considering the bill for two weeks. The feature of the bill is the elimination of clerks, a provision which created much discussion and which the fight against the bill, which carried nearly \$700,000, was the last appropriation for similar purposes.

Thursday, March 29.—The senate passed the bill for the reorganization of the military department of the army by authorizing the appointment of officers to the place of contract surgeons. The bill was passed by a vote of 58 to 22, expanding the military medical department to include the army, which was not desirable in the opinion of the committee.

Wednesday, March 28.—Knox made his first speech in the senate today, dealing with the railroad rate question, almost exclusively with the features of the problem. When the senate entered upon consideration of the conference report on the bill regarding the final disposition of the five civil-claims of Indians and much objection was expressed to many of the provisions. Several senators, including Clark, of Wyoming, and others, expressed disapproval of the provision authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease land.

Tuesday, March 27.—Tillman divided the time of the day, the North Dakota senator devoting himself to the railroad question exclusively and the South Carolina senator discussing various matters. Tillman made a special statement concerning the status of his resolution relative to the use of national money in politics, and incidentally of District Attorney Jerome's statements and of Judge Humphreys' decision in the beef trust cases, in the latter matter that the bill against the attorney general was not what he had sworn to do as secretary of the interior.

Monday, March 26.—Following the president's suggestion, the house today passed resolutions to correct the useless printing of documents and to empower the printing committees of the two executive bodies to fix the number of documents to be printed, and, should the demand arise for additional copies of a publication, then to have authority to order another edition. It was claimed this action would result in saving the government upward of \$1,000,000 annually. Nearly the entire day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

Saturday, March 24.—Hazing at the Annapolis Naval academy was dealt with by the house today in the passage of a senate bill with a house substitute. The action was taken after a protracted debate, which placed on record the impressions of the special committee which investigated the subject recently and a severe criticism by Hepburn of efforts to condone hazing. Several amendments were proposed, but all were rejected save one, it being the duty of cadet officers, as well as other academy authorities, to report infractions of the rules. The bill repeals that portion of existing laws which makes it compulsory to dismiss midshipmen guilty of hazing in any degree, and substitutes punishment according to the nature of the offense. Cruel and brutal hazing may be punished by dismissal. Previous to consideration of the hazing bill, 265 pension bills were discussed and passed.

Friday, March 30.—General Luke E. Wright today took the oath of office as ambassador to Japan. He was appointed by the president of the Philippines today. Henry C. Ide, of the Philippines commission, the present acting governor, will continue until April 2, when the will be inaugurated governor general.

Thursday, March 29.—The legislation prompted by the recent wreck of the steamer Valencia off the Straits of Fuca was authorized to be reported favorably by the house committee on commerce today. It appropriates \$200,000 for an ocean-going life-saving tug and for the establishment of a life-saving station at Neah bay.

Wednesday, March 28.—The house today passed a bill authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the losses sustained by various persons who were robbed by the steamer *Adams* off the coast of the Pacific. The bill shall make a sufficient appropriation to pay the losses, in the event that the property falls.

Foraker defended Judge Humphrey and Tillman declared that he had not meant to attack the judge, but the law. McCumber picked innumerable flaws in the rate bill, predicting that, if enacted into a law, it would fail entirely to meet the demands of the public. He said, however, he would vote for the bill if properly amended.

Washington, March 27.—The house today witnessed a most unusual scene, the speaker rising on the floor in the midst of a spirited discussion on reciprocity and tariff revision and disclaiming responsibility for differences between minority members. It was toward the close of the debate on the urgent deficiency bill, which appropriated, among other things, for the forthcoming conference at Rio de Janeiro. The bill was passed.

On motion of Tawney, the legislative and judicial bill was taken up, when Prince, of Illinois, and Hardwick, of Georgia, resumed the tactics inaugurated last week by raising a point of order against every paragraph in which there was a departure from existing law. A half dozen points of order were made and sustained affecting the officers of the treasuries at New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and St. Louis.

Washington, March 26.—Following the president's suggestion, the house today passed resolutions to correct the useless printing of documents and to empower the printing committees of the two executive bodies to fix the number of documents to be printed, and, should the demand arise for additional copies of a publication, then to have authority to order another edition. It was claimed this action would result in saving the government upward of \$1,000,000 annually. Nearly the entire day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

Washington, March 26.—There was a hint in the senate today at an effort to fix a time for a final vote on the railroad bill, but it was surrounded by so much circumspection and doubt that no prediction as to the time would be justified. Tillman stated that he would bring the matter up tomorrow and, unless objection was made, he may ask to have a day specified.

The suggestion as to a time arose in connection with the more or less serious effort on the part of a number of senators to secure immediate consideration of amendments offered by themselves.

Washington, March 30.—General Luke E. Wright today took the oath of office as ambassador to Japan. He was appointed by the president of the Philippines today. Henry C. Ide, of the Philippines commission, the present acting governor, will continue until April 2, when the will be inaugurated governor general.

Washington, March 30.—The legislation prompted by the recent wreck of the steamer Valencia off the Straits of Fuca was authorized to be reported favorably by the house committee on commerce today. It appropriates \$200,000 for an ocean-going life-saving tug and for the establishment of a life-saving station at Neah bay.

Washington, March 27.—The house today passed a bill authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the losses sustained by various persons who were robbed by the steamer *Adams* off the coast of the Pacific. The bill shall make a sufficient appropriation to pay the losses, in the event that the property falls.

Washington, March 27.—The senate public lands committee favorably reported the bill to repeal the timber and stone act and to provide for the sale of timber on public land at not less than its appraised value. Senator Fulton had an amendment inserted providing that 10 per cent of the proceeds of sales of timber shall be expended for public roads and schools in the counties in which the timber is sold, the balance to go to the reclamation fund.

## OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

Growth Has Been Enormous, Despite Attempted Reduction.

Washington, March 27.—Trade of the United States with Canada in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated \$202,949,213, against \$89,429,096 in 1895, according to a bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. It shows that in the years from 1875 to 1895 our trade with Canada increased \$67,000,000, and from 1895 to 1905 it increased \$114,000,000.

The larger portion of this growth has been on the export side. The imports increased from \$27,867,615 in 1875 to \$62,469,432 in 1905, and exports advanced from \$34,547,219 in 1875 to \$140,529,581 in 1905.

"This rapid growth in trade relations with Canada," says the bulletin, "is especially interesting in view of the varying conditions to which commerce with Canada has been subjected. During the period from 1855 to 1866 a reciprocity treaty was in force between Canada and the United States, but in the latter year it was determined, so that commerce between the two countries was unaffected by special trade arrangements until April, 1898, when the United States was placed at a slight disadvantage as compared with the United Kingdom, products from that country entering the Dominion of Canada being admitted, by special arrangement, at a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent of the tariff levied on imports from other countries.

"August 1, 1898, the reduction of British products was increased to 25 per cent, and on July 1, 1900, was still further increased to 33 1/2 per cent. Despite these advantages in favor of goods entering Canada from the United Kingdom, exports to Canada from that country grew from \$29,743,712 in 1875 to \$59,603,556 in 1904, while exports from the United States grew from \$64,928,825 in 1897 to \$140,529,581 in 1905."

The percentage of imports to Canada from the United States in 1905 was 60.6 and from the United Kingdom 24 per cent.

## MISERY OF STARVING.

Japanese Live on Flour Mixed With Straw and Weeds.

Tokio, March 27.—The misery and suffering in the famine district has been slightly relieved by the prompt and liberal aid from foreign sources and the abatement of the rigors of winter. The local authorities are trying to provide work for the able-bodied, but the extent of the work is inadequate, and tens of thousands are still on the verge of starvation.

Many parents are parting with their children, sending them to the already crowded Okayama orphanage. Several children are quartered at the Ueyno railway station in this city. Among them was a girl 6 years old, who was found treasuring a package of dirty old newspapers. On examination the package was found to contain a postal card, with the address of the parents of the child, who had been told to mail the card upon her arrival at her destination. The severity of the suffering undergone by the children is clearly depicted in the faces of those who are compelled to part from their homes, where the food consists of flour mixed with straw and weeds. The mixture is beaten fine, forming a paste, which contains only 25 per cent actual food value.

The government has remitted the lowest tax in the famine district, but this will not afford immediate relief. The liberal contributions from Americans are already effective, and the relief in the form of food and clothing is commanding the heartiest appreciation.

Another appeal for aid is presented by the sufferers from the earthquake in Formosa, hundreds of whom are homeless. The local government is busy providing food, caring for the injured, and recovering and removing corpses, several hundred of which are buried under the debris.

## San Jacinto in Danger.

Los Angeles, March 27.—A dispatch to the Times from San Jacinto, Cal., says: Raging down its course in the maddest fury known in 25 years, the San Jacinto river threatens great damage to the town of San Jacinto, to the extensive ranching regions near by and to many other places down the valley. Bridges have been washed away, lands have been flooded, and it has been only with the greatest difficulty that the waters have been prevented from sweeping through the main street of San Jacinto and entailing heavy loss.

## Ship Afire Hits Rocks.

St. Johns, N. F., March 27.—After being in peril from fire at sea and managing by desperate efforts to reach this port in the midst of a gale and a blinding snow storm, the British freight steamer *Titania* struck a submerged rock in entering the harbor late last night, had a hole torn in her hull, and today lies on the beach, where she was put to prevent sinking. The fire in the cargo of the midship hold is still burning fiercely.

## Fire Destroyed Eleven Buildings.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 27.—A fire which started in the Frank Thornton Dry Goods company's store last night, in the center of the city, destroyed 11 buildings. Loss, \$800,000. No one was killed, but several persons were injured.

## 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.

The Chinese boycott is believed to be dying out.

Storer is still recognized as ambassador at Vienna.

Troops have been called out to suppress riots at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Iowa legislature has passed a bill which will not allow any state officer to use a railroad pass.

The miners convention has decided to accept the advance wherever granted by the coal operators and work will continue in those mines.

Representative Lacey, of Iowa, wants all agricultural lands now embraced in forest reserves thrown open to entry under the homestead laws.

Thirteen miners who were entombed in the French coal mine have just been found alive. They were in the mine 20 days and lived on horse feed.

Another \$25,000 has been sent to Japanese famine sufferers through the National Red Cross. This makes \$125,000 sent through this source.

Announcement is made at Cleveland, Ohio, of an advance of from 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents per gallon by the Standard Oil in the price of gasoline and naphtha.

Governor Pattison, of Ohio, is growing worse.

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme court, may resign.

The Chicago beef trust trial has been set for the second Monday in December.

The Ohio legislature has provided for a commission to revise the insurance laws of the state.

The president fears congress will take no action on the Panama canal at the present session.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, is in the hands of a mob. A street car strike is the cause of the trouble.

President Roosevelt has again sent Bristol's name to the senate for confirmation as district attorney for Oregon.

The Mississippi river is rapidly rising and the danger line has been reached at several points near St. Louis.

Great Britain has asked China for 5,000 taels for the recent Nanchang murder and the opening of the port of Wucheng Chi.

The Iowa legislature has passed a resolution providing for an insurance investigation similar to that had in New York last fall.

The fire in the big natural gas well near Caney, Kansas, has again been extinguished by means of a huge iron cap dropped over the opening.

The Iowa legislature has killed the direct primary bill.

Revolutionists of China are planning to depose the dowager empress.

Germany is planning a navy equal to that of both France and England.

Charles S. Francis has been appointed United States ambassador to Austria.

A wealthy New York merchant has left \$665,000 to the colored school at Tuskegee, Alabama.

American delegates have solved the problem of the Moroccan conference and an agreement is assured.

Steamship companies expect a weekly average of 2,000 Russian emigrants to the United States during this summer.

Fire at Johnstown, Pa., destroyed nearly \$1,000,000 worth of property. One fireman was killed and several seriously injured.

Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, has completed the taking of evidence in New York regarding Standard Oil operations in his state.

The first of 18 bridge agents and corporations to be tried at Sandusky, Ohio, on a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade has been found guilty.

Attorney General Moody believes a new man should be selected as district attorney for Oregon, but United States Attorney Heney says Bristol is all right.

The Moroccan conference is rapidly approaching an agreement.

New York Republicans will ask Charles E. Hughes to run for governor.

The senate committee on public lands has had a new timber law referred to them.

Taft says the government paid the cost of General Wood's trip around the world.

Standard Oil officials are giving Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, all the evidence he asks.

Four New York firemen lost their lives while attempting to save lives from a burning factory.

Commissioner of Corporations Garfield has agents at work in Kansas securing information relative to the working of the oil trust.



"It's funny about a person's teeth," remarked the man who had ordered soup and chicken hash for his lunch. "At least it isn't so blamed funny as it's curious. You take the teeth and the finger nails, for instance."

"Well," said the man opposite.

"A man's finger nails grow, don't they?"

"Certainly. So does his hair."

"Well, what's the use? We don't need our hair or our finger nails—not more than a certain length anyway—but they keep sprouting right along, just as if we did, and just as long as we live."

"Oh, I don't know," said the other man, passing his hand over the top of his head.

"Well, your finger nails do, anyway. But you just get your one crop of teeth and they've got to go you. There's nothing more coming to you."

"I always understood there were two crops."

"Yes, the baby teeth. That's so. But that's only another instance of the foolishness of the whole arrangement. How do we start in? Without any teeth at all. Then we begin cutting 'em. They worry us night and day, and make us drool all over our bibs, so that we must have our white dresses changed every few hours, and they wake us up at night so that our parents have to carry us around and sing to us, and give us soothing slrup that makes morphine fiends of us in after life; and not only that, they disorder our little stomachs and send us into convulsions, from which we frequently die. Why?"

"Ask me something easy."

"That keeps up for about two years and, having gone through with all that, you'd suppose a kid might be pro-

vided with teeth for life. But no. The last stomach tooth is hardly in before the front tooth begins working loose. And then there's toothache. The first toothache. My land! Then your mouth gets filled with salt—or the tooth does—and cloves are wedged in there, and cotton batting soaked with creosote that takes the skin off the inside of your mouth—and camphorated chloroform and all manner of stuff. You go through the mental anguish of having a string tied to some cuspid or incisor and to the handle of a door. You are taken to the dentist and obliged to use a tooth brush.

"Then the new teeth come and they have to be straightened. Then it is noticed that one has begun to decay, and it is scooped out and inlaid with precious metals. Others follow. Then come the drilling and filling of the back teeth, ulceration, desperation, distraction and extraction. One by one they are crowned, bridged, buttressed and otherwise repaired until at the age of 40, perhaps, perhaps 50 or 60—anyway with twenty or thirty good years of life before him—a man is practically toothless, after having been troubled more or less all his days. Now, I claim nature is dead wrong there. Teeth ought to grow like hair, as fast as they are worn off—well, finger nails, then. I keep forgetting you are bald. Teeth are to the majority simply a nuisance and an expense."

"Why don't you have the snags out and an artificial set put in, and have done with it? Haven't you got the nerve?"

"Snags? Me? Why man! I could bite off the end of a ten-penny nail and chew it like gum. I never had a toothache or lost a tooth in my life. I'm speaking generally."—Chicago Daily News.



The lady of the house bit off a thread of the floss silk and readjusted her embroidery frame. "I might say something, but I won't," she observed.

"About Susie?" asked the visitor, with interest.

"Well, never mind. It wouldn't do any good to tell it even if I could, and I promised not to."

"If you promised, of course you can't. Has Mr. Paxton been to the house lately, do you know?"

"There it is. If I told you about that you might guess the rest of it, and I'm just not going to do it. Susie's one of the dearest girls I know, and I wouldn't do or say anything that she wouldn't like for the world—even if I hadn't promised her—or as good as promised her. I think it's perfectly scandalous the way that man behaves, though."

"Oh, I don't know," said the visitor. "I don't suppose he's any better or any worse than the rest of them. Susie has her faults, too, you know, though you never will admit it."

"Yes, I do. I know she isn't perfect; none of us is. I very often talk to her quite frankly of the indiscreet way she has of speaking, for instance. She says things that nobody who really knows her and understands her would mind, of course, but it's different with strangers and mere acquaintances; they're apt to put a wrong construction on it. Yes, I lecture her, I can tell you. Dear girl! She never minds and she always comes to me with her troubles and I sympathize with her and scold her and pet her. She's rather reserved with most people, even her own relatives, so that's rather strange, and of course I've always been very careful not to betray her confidences."

"Naturally."

"But it must seem a little strange about that to any one who doesn't really know the circumstances. Mind you, I didn't ask her to tell me about it. It was entirely voluntary on her part."

"Of course, I know you wouldn't, dear. I know you too well for that. But not even to Jim. I believe in a husband and wife not having any secrets from each other—that is, no secrets of their own—but it's different with other people's. A man sometimes gets careless and tells some other man and he tells his wife and presently it's all over town."

"I won't even tell Jim, I promise."

"Very well, then." The lady of the house laid her embroidery frame on her sewing table, bent over and whispered.—Chicago Daily News.

## USED AX ON BEAR STEAK.

Cold Weather Yara Is Followed by a Hot One.

"I see," said Captain Hopkinson of the artillery, "that they have a market up in Alaska, at a place named Fairbanks, where they cut your steaks with an ax from frozen bears and deer frozen stiff in a temperature some twenty-seven degrees below zero and which stand about the market as if they were alive."

"That is a peculiar sort of market, I will admit, but it is no stranger than one I ran across once in Cartagena, Colombia. It was awfully hot instead of awfully cold down there and things were melting instead of freezing, as you can imagine. And what do you think the stock of that market consisted of? Well, there were dogs and cats and some lard and some rice. You see they happened to have a revolution on and the city had been besieged for some time, when I got through the lines and then wished myself out again. The cats and dogs for sale were dressed and skinned, and unless some one told you

what they were you would hardly guess.

"I remember they charged \$3 each for the cats, and when made into a stew you could not tell them from rabbit. The dogs, on the other hand, were pretty poor eating, being very tough and stringy. As to the other delicacy, lard and rice, a combination of these two ingredients fried together does not go bad when you are hungry."

"In Corsica once I saw a market established on the sidewalk—it was in Ajaccio—at which nothing was for sale except goats. They were the black, mountain goats of the island and mighty good eating."—New York Press.

Dangerous.

"I hope they will never put that old Dryadust on the naval committee."

"Why not?"

"Because he has an inveterate habit of always trying to get at the bottom of things."—Baltimore American.

When a man's conscience begins to approve of his evil deeds he has reached the bottom.