N THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, May 4.

hington, May 4.—In accordance the agreement of last Monday, ate today entered upon the con- ion of amendments to the rate der the 15-minute rule, but made rogress. The greater part of the as devoted to Lodge's provision g pipe lines within the terms bill, and it was ultimately unani- agreed to, after being so amend- to make it exclude gas and water from its operation, thus practi- confining it to oil lines. There wo roll-calls, but neither was of nce, as on the one accepting the ment there was no division what- while the action taken on the on the question of confining the on to oil lines, was practically d by the subsequent elimination and water from the amendment.

hington, May 4.—The house spent r day in consideration of the appropriation bill, the speeches measure being in support of the the naval program therein out- Burton, of Ohio, delivered a ly address against what seemed less enlargement of the navy, ing that the American nation well afford to serve notice upon er nations that it stood for in- nal arbitration and the peace of rld.

of Pennsylvania, and Calder of York, supported the bill, both that the measure had less to in it than any bill reported e naval affairs committee of the years.

Thursday, May 3.

hington, May 3.—The naval ap- tion bill, which carries nearly a million dollars for the naval lishment, was taken up by the today. Beyond the explanation bill by Foss of Illinois, chairman committee on naval affairs, and ing fire of questions which his tion called forth, little interest wn in the early part of the de- at ensued. Toward the close of y, however, a lively colloquy oc- among Bates of Pennsylvania, s of Mississippi, Clark of Mis- and Payne of New York, over statements made by Bates in to the price of steel rails. The on took on a wide tariff range, runner of still further tariff dis- as the session nears its close.

hington, May 3.—This was the y for general debate in the Sen- the railroad rate bill, and it was occupied. Following a brief by Nelson, Tillman spoke at in an effort to show by criticism rdial judges that the power of g temporary injunctions by in- United States courts should be from them in Interstate Com- Commission cases, and he was d by Bacon, Bailey, Teller and r in speeches at some length. y opposed Bacon's contention e judiciary should not be criti- the floor of the Senate. Con- of the army appropriation s resumed, and after further nt it was passed.

Wednesday, May 2.

hington, May 2.—Daniel contin- speech on the railroad rate bill senate today, reporting briefly ections to Bailey's proviso for e-suspension by the courts of ers of the interstate commerce sion. In cases where the courts spended the rates of the com- Mr. Daniel suggested that a tial bond be required of the s.

rate bill was then temporarily de, and the army appropriation en up. An important amend- thorizes the establishment of a depot for supplies at Fort San Francisco, and appropriates 00 for the purpose. Of the appropriated, $750,000 is made ately available.

her amendment appropriating 0 for a cable from Key West to via Guantanamo, Cuba, was

deration of the bill was not con- when, at 5:45 p. m., the senate to executive session.

hington, May 2.—The house de- most the entire day to discus- the agricultural appropriation ich is now almost completed.

Tuesday, May 1.

hington, May 1.—By a vote of 58 the House today decided to e the free distribution of garden er seeds. Many of the items in ricultural bill broadening the f the Bureau of Chemistry and lley's department were eliminat- ints of order, particularly those to the adulteration of foods, ts, drugs and beverages. Con- e progress was made on the bill after the free-seed proposition was out of the way, and the bill will be completed tomorrow.

Washington, May 1.—The proceedings in the Senate today included an extended discussion of the railroad rate bill by Daniel, an explanation of the status of the appropriation for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in California by Allison and a controversy among several Senators as to the propriety of adopting without referring to a committee a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General Horace Porter for his services in recovering the body of John Paul Jones from its long lost resting place in Paris. In the last-mentioned proceedings Aldrich opposed action by the Senate in advance of committee consideration, and succeeded in having the measure referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Monday, April 30.

Washington, April 30.—The senate will begin voting on the amendments to the railroad rate bill on Friday, May 4. An agreement to that effect was reported today, but it proved impossible to so extend the understanding as to have it include the fixing of a date for taking a final vote on the bill as a whole. Tillman first proposed a final vote on May 9, and Morgan was the only senator to make objection. His opposition was sufficient, however, to frustrate the design, and the next most feasible course, the disposition of amendments, was decided upon. The general impression among senators is that the final vote will be reported within a week from the time of the beginning of the consideration of amendments. Most of the time of the senate was devoted to listening to a speech by Clarke, of Arkansas, in which he criticised the Hepburn bill as injudicious to remedy existing conditions.

The house bill appropriating $170,000 for the emergency needs of the navy department at Mare Island, and for the postal service at San Francisco, made necessary by the earthquake, was passed by the senate when it convened today.

Washington, April 30.—This was both a field day and a "seed" day in the house, the major portion of the legislative session being given over to the consideration of the agricultural bill and, incident thereto, the free distribution of seeds, for which the bill does not provide, but which it is agreed will be restored to the bill.

Eighteen pages of the agricultural bill were considered and perfected. The debate on the question of free seeds will be resumed tomorrow, when a vote is expected on the amendment to insert an appropriation of $90,000 for the purchase and distribution of "rare and unusual seeds."

The debate on seeds might have continued indefinitely under the "animal industry" item if Wadsworth had not made a motion putting a stop to the debate, which was carried by a vote of 97 to 62. On motion of Wadsworth, the committee arose, the vote being 87 against 78.

Saturday, April 28.

Washington, April 28.—The Indian appropriation bill was passed by the senate late this afternoon, after an all-day discussion as to the best method for providing for Indians in general and those of the Indian Territory in particular. The bone of contention was the attempt to remove the restrictions for the alienation of land by the allottees of the five civilized tribes. Mr. Warner, of Missouri, offered an amendment to this effect, exempting, however, the fullbloods and minors, and it received the support of Mr. Long, of Kansas, who had made a similar attempt but had failed. The amendment was accepted.

Among the changes made in the measure was the striking out of a committee amendment that provided for the turning over to the Indians of all moneys on deposit to their credit from the sale of timber and lands aggregating several millions.

Washington, April 28.—The tariff discussion started in the house on Thursday afternoon occupied practically all the time of the house today. John Sharp Williams concluded the speech he began Thursday, and consumed the first two hours in a collaboration with Towne of New York, in which Towne read the letters and other articles Williams wanted to include, and Williams, standing beside him, kept up a running fire of interjectory comment, explaination and argument.

Cushman spoke for nearly an hour in defense of the protective tariff system.

The agricultural appropriation bill, which is before the house, will come up Monday for amendment and discussion under the five-minute rule.

No Cash to Clear Streets.

Francisco, May 1.—Money for the streets of debris was cut morning, and the work conse- ceased, but a great deal of has been made upon the prin- thoroughfares within the last t. Probably one-tenth of the in the burned district are now . Lack of funds and ignorance amount of the appropriation to by the finance committee have, g to Commissioner Thomas etarded the operations of the f Public Works in clearing the of debris and garbage and re- the sewers.

Vote on Rates Soon.

ington, April 30.—The generally d opinion about the senate to- that an agreement to vote on the rate bill will be secured early eek and by common consent the fixed for some time during the inning May 7. The request for ing of a day will be repeated xt week, and it was said that who had been opposing a vote o longer seek delay. The final the bill itself will be preceded te on the amendments.

Protests Against Barnes.

Washington, May 1.—The nomination of B. F. Barnes, assistant secretary to President Roosevelt, to be postmaster at Washington was before the Senate in executive session today. No action was taken. Senator Culbertson stated that a general protest had been filed by citizens against the confirmation of Mr. Barnes, and the postoffice committee had failed to give the protests the consideration of an investigation. The charges relate to the action of Mr. Barnes in having Mrs. Minor Morris ejected from the White House, and that the office should be given to a citizen.

Hermann Still Fights Delay.

Washington, May 1.—Representative Hermann has about abandoned hope of being brought to trial in this city on the letter-book indictment before Fall. District Attorney Baker insists upon postponement on account of the enforced absence of Special Prosecutor Heney from this city. Tomorrow Judge Gould will give Hermann's attorneys an opportunity to show cause why the trial should not be postponed; but there is little expectation that he will disregard the wishes of the Government prosecutors.

$100,000,000 FOR REBUILDING.

New York Syndicate Offers Capital—Palace Hotel Restored First.

San Francisco, May 2.—According to a telegram received by W. F. Herrin, chief counsel of the Southern Pacific, $100,000,000 for rebuilding San Francisco will be supplied by a syndicate of New York capitalists, who have already been approached on the matter by United States Senator Frank. G. Newlands.

The plan provides for the organization of a syndicate with a capital stock of $100,000,000. Fifty per cent of this will be subscribed in stock, while the remainder will be represented by the realty. With the cash the work will be commenced at once of rebuilding the business section of the city. Among the first edifices to be restored will be the famous Palace Hotel, in which Senator Newlands holds a controlling interest.

The telegram has been read to the members of the finance committee and discussed by it in a tentative way. So far it has met with unqualified approval.

SANTA ROSA NEEDS MONEY.

Pardee Finds Much Distress—Burbank's Garden Is Saved.

Oakland, May 2.—Governor Pardee has returned from Santa Rosa, where he inspected the ruin wrought by the earthquake.

The Governor said that the pressing need of Santa Rosa at present is money. The debris must be cleared away before business can be resumed. It is estimated that $147,000 will be required to do this work. There is call for $25,000 or $30,000 for immediate needs.

Governor Pardee said that the conditions at Santa Rosa were depressing, but the townspeople were brave-hearted and had faced the calamity with sturdy determination to recover.

A remarkable escape from injury was that of Luther Burbank, the world-famous horticulturist. His home and experimental gardens were undisturbed.

Mr. Burbank saved his valuable collection of photographic negatives. These were unbroken, though the other half of the gallery in which they were stored was smashed to splinters.

PREPARE TO START MINES.

Operators Will Operate, Strike or No Strike.

Scranton, Pa., May 2.—Notwithstanding that many of the leading operators in this part of the anthracite field are of the opinion that a strike will not be declared, every company is making preparations to resume work in case a strike should be declared at the convention, which will be opened in this city on Thursday.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company is laying plans for the operation of all its collieries and washeries as soon as a strike is declared. This company produced about 180,000 tons during the past month, which is probably as much as the combined output of all the other companies.

Many other companies have, it is said, a large force of men engaged waiting for the result of the convention.

NEED OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

Citizens Will Confer and Bring Pressure on Governor.

San Francisco, May 2.—The urgent importance of calling an immediate session of the legislature was the principal matter of discussion at this morning's meeting of the general committee. After hearing the views of several members, the Mayor announced he would appoint a special committee of forty to confer with the other bodies recently formed, and that a full report would be presented to the Governor at once, setting forth the need of an early legislative session. One of the most important things that will be asked of the legislature will be the extension of leases from fifty to ninety-nine years. It is expected that this will give the smaller landowners a chance to recoup their lost fortunes.

Wants to Save Her Face.

London, May 2.—The correspondent at Pekin of the Times telegraphs as follows: China opposes the opening of the Manchurian ports of Antung and Tatungkau, as provided by the American and Japanese treaties, on the ground that the war prevented the settling of the localities for residences and the drafting of regulations. When this is done she desires herself to give notice of the opening of the ports, and thus "save her face" with the people. There will be similar delay on China's part in the opening of Mukden, which Japan consents to open June 1.

May Be Another Smith.

Oregon City, May 2.—Two residents of Linn County, who are acquainted with the Smith family of that section, called at the Coroner's office yesterday and positively declared that the remains of the dead outlaw are not those of Frank Smith, of the Upper Willamette Valley, as was suspected. Members of the Smith family residing in Linn County have been notified of the killing of a supposed relative here, and they will arrive today to identify the remains if possible.

WILL NOT UNSEAT SMOOT.

Washington, May 2.—Senator Smoot will not be unseated. According to the action of the committee today, it will require a two-thirds vote to unseat Smoot, and two-thirds of the Senate is not opposed to him. His case may not be brought out of committee.

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 Heyburn's illness has become more serious.

The Czar is in a panic over what parliament may do.

The Southern Pacific has hauled 1,056 cars of supplies to San Francisco.

General Greely says there is sure to be more suffering in San Francisco.

The house committee has killed the bill abolishing land office receivers.

San Francisco has plenty of food on hand for ten days, with more on the way.

The management of San Francisco has been restored to the municipal officials.

The new Russian cabinet claims to be Liberal, and denounces Witte as an oppressor.

Great Britain has sent an ultimatum and a fleet to Turkey. She is supported by the other powers.

Two passenger trains of the Pennsylvania road collided near Altoona, Pa. Twenty-five people are dead or injured.

Geologists investigating the cause of the San Francisco earthquake have found an immense crevice in the mountain range near Redwood City.

The new Russian cabinet is composed of reactionaries.

San Francisco's water supply is now safe, but short.

Idle men in San Francisco are refused food and made to go to work.

San Francisco banks have reopened and are doing a good business.

A new copyright law has been completed, but its passage by congress is doubtful.

Military forces are after another bandit band in the province of Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Attorney-General Moody is preparing to prosecute the Standard Oil and railroads for rebating.

People of Zion City fight shy of meetings held by Dowie, at which he attempts to explain recent events.

The United States has been accused of buying the plans of the British battleship Dreadnaught from a naval officer who stole them.

James D. Phelan says the condition of thousands in California is pitiful, and it may be necessary to issue another appeal for public aid.

Dowie is fatally ill with dropsy.

Hermann's trial has been set for the first week in June.

China opposes the immediate opening of Manchurian ports.

Father Gapon has been executed by rebels for betraying them.

The Senate committee has disagreed on procedure in the Smoot case.

Democrats elected their mayor and ten councilmen in the Omaha city elections.

The California earthquake formed an island in Bolinas Bay, 30 miles from San Francisco.

San Francisco banks are paying depositors through the mint, and the money stringency has been lessened.

The labor situation in France is growing worse. Cavalry has been called to the scene of the rioting, and many workmen have been trampled under foot by troopers' horses.

The California earthquake revealed a big graft in the erection of Stanford University buildings. Structures for which $6,000,000 were paid cost the contractor but $3,000,000.

Senator Heyburn is seriously ill.

Witte's resignation as premier of Russia has been accepted by the czar.

Hearst has asked congress to appropriate another $2,500,000 for California.

Three men were fatally injured in a riot between striking miners and Pennsylvania constabulary.

Each side claims a majority of the senators in the question of court review on the railroad rate bill.

Senator Morgan has a plan for the construction of the Panama canal which he has brought before the senate.

The French government has arrested many labor leaders, imperialists and anarchists and is preparing for an outbreak.

Millions of Chinese are learning English and are translating foreign scientific books. The Chinese Reform Association has worked wonders among the natives.

The supply of food at San Francisco is running low. Mayor Schmitz has issued a statement saying anything in the way of funds, clothing and provisions, can be used.

Prince von Radolin will likely be named as the successor of Chancellor von Buelow.

It is believed the senate will vote on the railroad rate bill this week.

Great Britain may force Turkey to give up Tabah.

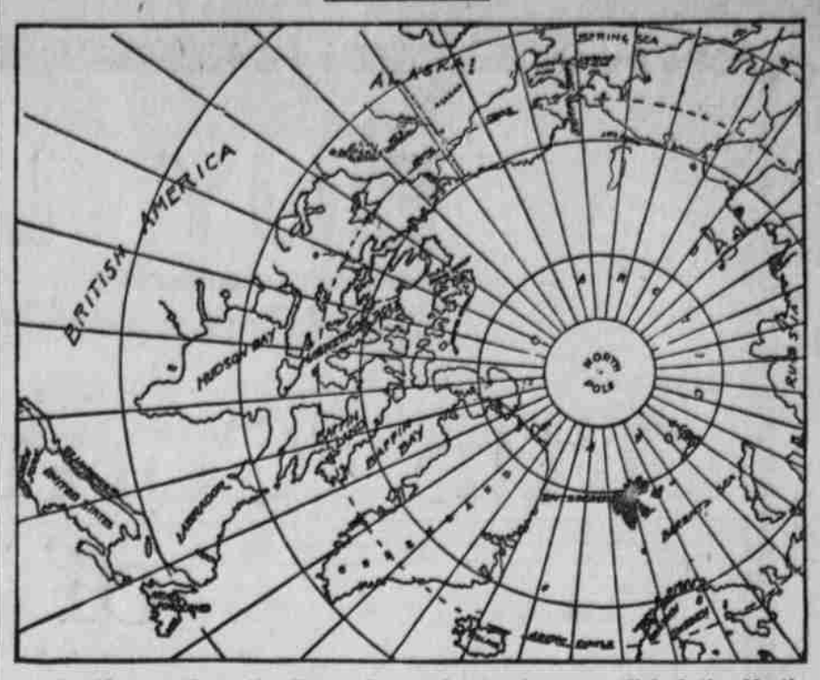
Every library in San Francisco, except one, was destroyed.

Peddlers have been captured in San Francisco selling relief supplies.

Suit has been begun to oust the Standard Oil and its allies from Ohio.

Dowie has returned to Zion City. He was welcomed by a small crowd.

MAP OF ARCTIC REGIONS SHOWING LOCATION OF THE POLE.



Raold Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who accomplished the Northwest Passage last year, is credited with the further achievement of having located the north magnetic pole. (See black star on left of the map.) He has definitely fixed the position of this pole in King William Land, not far from the position ascribed to it by Sir John Ross in 1831. In commenting on Amundsen's achievement the National Geographic Magazine said: "The new knowledge which his observations will give us of the character and influence of the magnetic pole will prove of immense value in the study of magnetic variations. Magnetic deviation of the needle is one of the principal uncertainties with which mariners have to contend. Terrestrial magnetism is a mysterious force. Nearly every year we have a magnetic storm, which interrupts our telegraph wires several hours. Whence it comes or what it is we know not. The eruption of Mont Pelee was accompanied by magnetic waves, which were simultaneously recorded in Hawaii, Alaska, the United States and Europe. All this makes the magnetic work of Amundsen particularly valuable, and we must remember that was the main object of his expedition.

Popular Science.

The banana and potato are almost identical in chemical composition.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies his nearest relatives put him into a coffin and bury him. The mourning does not begin until after burial.

India rubber trees which are tapped every other day continue to yield sap for more than twenty years; and it is a curious fact that the oldest and most frequently tapped trees produce the richest sap.

The most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as the piano leather. The secret of preparing this is only known to one family of tanners in Germany, though the skins from which it is tanned come almost entirely from America.

Poisoning from gas inhalation is now added to the recognized dangers of ballooning. The hydrogen—itself non-poisonous—is often contaminated with arsenic, selenium, and antimony, and fourteen cases of ill effects have been reported to the French Academy of Medicine. In one of the two forms of poisoning death results in two or three days.

New wonders may be expected in a little known field of exploration since the invention of a young naval engineer by the name of De Plury, of a kind of metal armor with a special chemical combination for providing respiration automatically. By means of this dress he has succeeded in sinking 336 feet, a much greater depth than has ever before been reached by any diver.

To tell the points of the compass by a watch, point the hour hand at the sun; then south is halfway between the hour hand and the figure 12 of the dial. To measure an angle by a watch lay two straight-edged pieces of paper on the angle, crossing at the apex. Holding them where they overlap, lay them on the face of the watch, with the apex at the center. Read the angle by the minutes of the dial, each minute being 6 degrees of arc. It is easy to measure within 2 or 3 degrees in this way.

An indication of the rapidly growing interest in underground water supplies, even in States where the rainfall is abundant and the soil naturally fertile, is given by the program just prepared for the work of the coming season by the Geological Survey of Illinois. A special department of the work will be devoted to the study of the underground water of that State, in order to determine the limits of what are called the "Artesian basins," and the various depths to which it may be necessary to penetrate in different localities to obtain good water for municipal and agricultural purposes. All the waters will be carefully analyzed and subjected to laboratory tests, and thus it is hoped that the work of developing new water supplies will be put upon a thoroughly scientific footing.

A recent English traveler in China describes some remarkable examples of sounding stones, or "stone gongs," which he saw at Chufu, the birthplace and burial place of Confucius. One of the stones, which are composed of a grayish oolitic limestone, has been shaped into a cover for an incense dish placed in front of the tomb of the grandson of Confucius. When struck with a stick, or with the knuckles, it rings like bronze, and the sound is so distinct that it is difficult to believe, without inspection, that the object is not really composed of metal. Sounding stones are known in other countries. A correspondent of Nature describes a bridge at Corick, in County Mayo, Ireland, which is locally known as the "musical bridge," because the stones forming the coping give out a musical note when struck.

MILEAGE OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

One Little Red Corpuscle May Travel 168 Miles in a Single Day.

The speed at which the blood circulates in the veins and arteries of a healthy man is something surprising. All day long, year in and year out, the round trips continue from the heart to the extremities and back again. The red blood corpuscles travel like boats in a stream, going to this or that station for such service as they have to perform; and the white corpuscles, the phagocytes, dart hither and thither like patrol boats, ready to arrest any contraband cargo of disease germs.

The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astounding facts in our personal history. Thus it has been calculated that, assuming the heart to beat sixty-nine times a minute at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of two hundred and seven yards in the minute, or seven miles per hour, one hundred and sixty-eight miles per day and six thousand three hundred and twenty miles per year. If a man of 84 years of age could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life it would have traveled in that same time five million one hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and eight miles.

Funny He Didn't Remember.

One day last week Mayor Fitzgerald, as busy as the three bees that he is trying to make Boston, came tripping into the city hall from the School street entrance. In the corridor he was met by a seedy-looking individual who held up his honor, put out a grimy paw with the salutation: "How are you today, Mr. Mayor?" "Very well, sir," was the response, as he grasped the hand of the unknown.

"You don't seem to know me, do you, Mr. Mayor?"

"Well, to be candid with you, I cannot say that I do, but I am glad to meet you."

"Don't you remember the day you were elected?"

"Well, I ought to," said the mayor.

"Just think a bit what you did that night. Don't you remember that you went down to the Quincy House to meet your friends?"

"I certainly do," said the mayor, "it will always remain with me one of the pleasantest memories of my life."

"Don't you remember coming out on the balcony and addressing a crowd of 5,000 or more persons in front of the hotel?"

"Yes, sir, I do, very distinctly," said his honor.

"Well, I was the follow that wore the brown hat," concluded the unknown.—Boston Post.

Sketches Nova Zembla.

Alexander Alexewitsch Borissoff has started from St. Petersburg on a tour abroad with twenty-six oil paintings and sketches which represent the outcome of a voyage to Nova Zembla undertaken toward the end of the nineties at the expense of the Czar. In 1896 he made a trip to Nova Zembla, bringing back with him a series of remarkable sketches. In 1899 he built the yacht Meczta (The Dream), in Archangel and sailed in her to Nova Zembla, where he erected a shelter with wood he had brought, and finished many sketches of Matotschi Sebar (the straits dividing Nova Zembla) and also of the Carle Sea. During the winter pastel drawings or charcoal sketches only were possible; in spring brush and palete could again be used. —London Sphere.

Did Not Need to Propose.

"He's so bashful that he never could propose to a woman."

"Oh, I guess not. He's married, you know."

"Yes, but he married a widow, didn't he?"—Cleveland Leader.

"Everything," says every woman complainingly when getting a meal ready for company, "has to be done at the last moment."