

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, May 25.  
 Washington, May 25.—The senate today passed the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$1,000,000, and, without a word of objection from any source, passed it as an amendment of fresh appropriations for an inspection of fresh produce intended for domestic consumption.

Washington, May 25.—In the house today the question of the Panama canal bill was the unfinished business. The speaker, declining the message of the house, declining the senate amendments to the canal rate bill was received, but the senate conference were not named. The senate adjourned until Monday.

Thursday, May 24.  
 Washington, May 24.—The senate today upon the consideration of agricultural appropriation bill. The secretary of agriculture to extend to 30 days the fortnight's leave allowed to employes outside the city of Washington, expressing the opinion that the practice is growing rapidly, and that it will soon extend to the postoffices of the country if not checked. He spoke of the general demand for government employment, saying that such employes became "a permanent band of mendicants," that congress is dragged, impeded and browbeaten by the demands of this organized band of subordinates. He referred to the possibility of pensioning government employes.

Washington, May 24.—Speaker Cannon, with the memory of yesterday's proceedings in his mind, took a new line today when the house of representatives met, by sending word to Curtis, Kansas, to raise the point of "no quorum" when a division was demanded by Williams, of Mississippi, on the bill to resume consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. Mr. Cannon made the point of "no quorum," and the wind out of Williams' sails, "call of the house" proceeding under Republican demand instead of on demand of the leader of the minority. A quorum was present, the vote being, ayes 222, noes 21, present 19.

Washington, May 23.—In addition to passing a half dozen bills to which objection was made, the senate devoted its entire session today to the immigration bill, which was passed just before the hour of adjournment. The major portion of the discussion was devoted to the provision for supplying immigration concerning the different sections of the country to newly arrived immigrants. The bill consists of a series of amendments to the existing law, all of them intended to permit stricter regulations in keeping out the defective classes of immigrants. The head tax is increased from \$5 to \$10. An amendment requiring an educational test for immigrants and also requiring that no immigrant carrying less than \$25 should be admitted was proposed by Simmons, who spoke in support of it. Lodge offered a substitute requiring the test to be an educational requirement and providing that no alien more than 18 years of age who cannot read in some language shall be admitted except members of the families of those who are now residing in the United States. Simmons accepted the substitute and it was adopted.

Washington, May 23.—When the house met today an unusual scene occurred. Williams, the minority leader, demanded the ayes and noes on a motion of Adams, of Pennsylvania, to go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. This was refused, the speaker holding that one-fifth of the members present had not risen to demand the ayes and noes. "I demand that the other side be taken," called out Williams. The speaker refused to take the negative on a rising vote, stating that but a short time before it had been demonstrated that a quorum was present, 195.

Washington, May 21.—Speaker Cannon today had a conference with the members of the house yesterday. He announced that the bill to pay \$100,000 for expenses incurred by the members of the house in the seventh congress, stated that he had heard the name of a member called the clerk had recorded him as a matter of fact the member was not in the city.

Washington, May 25.—The senate today devoted the greater part of the session to consideration of the immigration bill, but before it was taken up McCumber made a personal statement, contradicting an article printed in the New York Tribune that the railroad rate bill had been so amended at his instance as to render it ineffective. Previous to that time also the senate adopted a resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to consider the course to be pursued in the case of Burton.

Washington, May 22.—For an hour or more today the house of representatives could not decide whether to go into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular bill, or to follow the lead of Gardner of Massachusetts to take up consideration of the immigration bill. Assisted by Williams, the minority leader, Gardner led a mild filibuster against taking up the diplomatic bill, and endeavored to delay matters by raising a number of parliamentary points. The Republicans, however, had a quorum present, and eventually the diplomatic bill was taken up and general debate began and continued till 5 o'clock.

Washington, May 21.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed by the senate today within three hours from its reading. It carries appropriations aggregating \$29,815,259, an increase of \$59,345 over the amount reported to the senate. A number of unimportant measures were passed and at 3:30 o'clock consideration was given to pension bills.

Washington, May 21.—Decided opposition developed today in the house of representatives against the passage of the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Alaskan Central railway. Williams, of Mississippi, insisted that the bill was obnoxious because it exempted the property from license tax and tax on its railway during the period of construction and for five years thereafter. He believed that every individual as well as every corporation should pay his proportionate share of the tax burden.

Washington, May 19.—The house arose today in its wrath and put to eternal sleep a measure that it had previously passed, making it a penitentiary offense for any official or employe of the government, including senators and congressmen, to make public any secret information that would have an effect upon the market value of any American products. The bill originally passed the house some weeks ago without discussion, and was intended to remedy a defect in the law as exposed by the recent cotton scandal in the department of agriculture. It was amended by the senate, and the report of the conferees brought the matter to the attention of the house today. After a heated debate in which the measure was attacked as vicious legislation by McCall of Massachusetts, Grosvener, of Ohio, and Crumpacker, of Indiana, Republicans, and defended by Burleson, Democrat, of Texas, its author, and Chairman Jenkins, of the judiciary committee, the house, by a record vote of 107 to 66, tabled the bill, having refused in the first instance to agree to the report of the conferees.

Washington, May 22.—The railroad rate bill was considered for three hours tonight by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce and the decision reached to recommend disagreement to all of the senate amendments and to send the bill to conference. The committee will not ask that instructions of any character be given to the house conferees. There was no disposition to criticize the amendment conferring jurisdiction on the courts to review orders made by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Washington, May 22.—There has been a revival of the question as to whether the bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as it passed the senate will be made a rider on an appropriation bill. This talk has been going on for some time, but was given more attention today because the proposition was broached by one of the close friends of the president. But no suggestion of this kind was made by the president, so it was stated.

## WILL ADJOURN EARLY.

Congress Not Likely to Continue in Session After June 15.

Washington, May 22.—Present indications point to an adjournment of congress about the 15th of June. The great debate of the session has been brought to a close, the railroad rate bill has been passed by the senate, and the way is now clear for the regular appropriation bills and other important legislation that demands consideration. In the house of representatives the work is up to date. All of the big appropriation bills, except the sundry civil bill, have been passed by that body, and this last bill will be reported to the house just as soon as the house is ready to receive it. At the outside two weeks is ample to pass this bill and two unimportant appropriation bills yet to be considered, the general deficiency and the diplomatic.

In the senate appropriation bills have lagged behind on account of the debate on the rate bill, yet in spite of this protracted discussion the senate has found opportunity to pass the urgency deficiency, pension, fortifications, army and Indian appropriation bills, and will make short work of those now awaiting consideration, namely, the postoffice, agricultural, legislative, District of Columbia and military academy bills. The senate, in spite of its reputation for long debates, can dispose of appropriation bills in remarkably short periods when the time for adjournment approaches. It always does. So the legislative program, so far as the appropriation bills is concerned, may be considered in such shape as to permit adjournment by the middle of June. It is the appropriation bills that determine the length of the session after all, for when the last of these bills is agreed to congress always adjourns, unless it happens to be in extra session, called for some special purpose.

The conference committee having the rate bill in charge is not likely to report inside of two weeks, but in the end the house will probably accept the essential senate amendments, including that offered by Senator Allison. The fact that the president approves this amendment will be ample justification for the house to give its assent, and the other amendments meet with the approval of the president will insure their final adoption.

## EXPENSES CUT IN ZION.

Salaries of Overseers Reduced From \$300 to \$60 Per Month.

Chicago, May 22.—W. G. Voliva, the present head of the Christian Catholic Church, announced to his followers in Zion City Sunday that between January 15 and May 10 he had reduced the expenses in the financial department of the church from \$9,800 per month to \$3,832 per month. This saving, he said, had been brought about by a reduction of the working force and a cut in the salaries of those retained.

In the same manner, said Voliva, a saving had been made in the ecclesiastical department that would amount to \$70,000 annually. Overseers who had been receiving \$300 per month were reduced to \$60. The pay of others was cut in proportion. His own compensation under the new adjustment, Voliva said, was \$100 per month. These facts, he said, were some of the details of a report which he made Saturday to a committee appointed by Federal Judge Landis to investigate the condition of the industries in Zion City.

Voliva announced the resignation of John G. Excell, from the office of general ecclesiastical secretary, owing to lack of sympathy with some of the doctrines of the church. The condition of John Alexander Dowie today was said to be practically unchanged.

## Mission Kept a Secret.

Washington, May 22.—The cruiser Columbia, which is expected to leave Philadelphia tomorrow for West Indian waters with a detachment of marines, will make her first stop at the naval station at Guantanamo. On arriving there further orders will be given to her commander. The officials of the navigation bureau of the Navy department declined tonight to indicate the purpose for which the marines are being sent to the West Indies, saying, however, that it has no bearing on the San Domingo situation.

## New Signatories To Be Bound.

The Hague, May 22.—The government has submitted a bill asking the second chamber of parliament to approve a protocol which it wishes the signatories of the convention of 1899 to sign on assembling for the second peace conference, which declares that the powers not represented at the first conference, but which have been invited to attend the second, shall, by acceptance of the invitation, become adherents to that convention.

## Turks Killing and Plundering.

Vienna, May 22.—Trouble in the Balkans between the Turks and Bulgarians is again very serious, and the latest reports from Baritz and Prochterje districts are to the effect that continual fighting is in progress. Turks are present in force, and are burning and pillaging villages, ravishing women and murdering men and boys.

# 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.

A general strike threatens Russia. Graft exposures are injuring American trade abroad.

The Russian premier will refuse the demands of parliament.

A number of aged Chinese made destitute by the San Francisco fire will be sent home by their countrymen.

A severe wind and rain storm which has swept Texas resulted in seven deaths and great loss to wheat, oats, corn and other crops.

The Standard Oil investigation at Cleveland, Ohio, shows that independent oil companies were driven to the wall with the help of railroads.

Cold rain at San Francisco has made camp life disagreeable. It is feared throat and lung trouble may develop among the less robust as a result.

Two men have been convicted in Kansas City of giving freight rebates. George H. Crosby, traffic manager of the Burlington, tried at the same time, was acquitted.

The Interstate Commerce commission investigation at Philadelphia into alleged discriminations by railroads shows that those companies refusing to give stock to the railway officials had been practically ruined.

Rival factions in Russia are brewing a revolution.

Many Chinese are being smuggled onto the canal zone.

Russia is sending hundreds of political prisoners to Siberia.

An American woman will climb the highest peak in the Andes.

The Denver city election contest may be carried to the federal courts.

Opponents of Smoot are seeking to drag Roosevelt into this quarrel.

The union of the Cumberland and Presbyterian churches has been completed.

Many gala day festivities have been arranged in Spain in connection with the wedding of King Alfonso.

Great Britain denies that an agreement exists with Russia affecting Persia, Tibet and Afghanistan.

Two young natives of India have entered the Oregon Agricultural college to study American scientific farming.

Chairman Tawney of the house appropriation committee, believes a large majority of the house favors a lock canal.

There is a rumored alliance of Russia, Austria and Germany.

Forest reserve states are to get a share of the timber revenue.

The movement to expel Smoot from the senate has been abandoned for this session.

The pope is greatly improved. He laughs at the idea of his life being endangered.

More bodies are being found by laborers clearing away the debris in San Francisco.

Three Turks have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Consul Stuart in Russia.

San Francisco banks have opened for business and are receiving more money than they pay out.

The injunction against the union of the Cumberland with the old Presbyterian church has been denied.

Louisiana doctors claim to have found a cure for leprosy, having cured three sufferers from the dread disease.

George F. Baer, president of the Reading road, says there is no grafting among the officials of his line, as they are above such things.

Miss Nance O'Neill, the actress, has become bankrupt through the San Francisco disaster. She lost all her scenery, costumes and stage effects.

Torrents of mud from Vesuvius are causing death and panic.

Marines are being rushed to Panama to avert a revolution at the time of the general election, June 20.

Estimates have been made for continuing work on the Panama canal to June 30, 1907. The total amount is \$26,348,231.

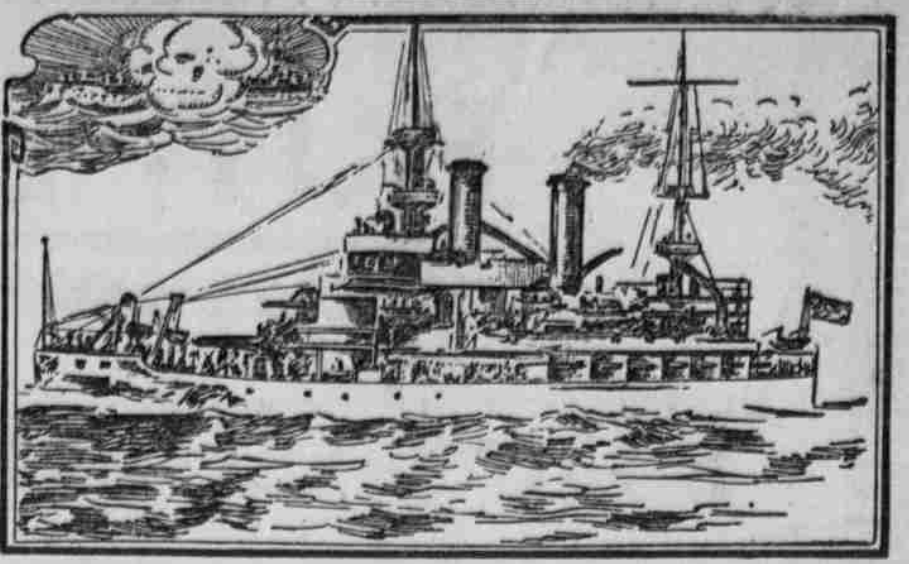
S. A. D. Puter, wanted in Portland in connection with the Oregon land fraud cases, has been captured in Alameda, a suburb of San Francisco.

The senate bill incorporating the Archaeological Institute of America has been passed by the house.

Four more bodies have been found in the debris at San Francisco by workmen clearing away the ruins. The coroner places the total number of dead at 395.

W. H. Stuart, United States vice-consul at Batoum, Trans Caucasia, has been killed by unknown assassins. The case is being investigated by Ambassador Meyer.

## BATTLESHIP KEARSARGE.



The battleship Kearsarge on which seven men met death through the accidental discharge of a quantity of powder in one of the gun turrets during target practice off the coast of Cuba, is one of the most powerful fighting craft of the United States navy. When she went into commission six years ago she attracted much attention among the naval experts because of a peculiarity in her construction, the placing of the turrets for the eight-inch guns directly on top of the turrets carrying the thirteen-inch rifles, a plan which aroused considerable controversy. The Kearsarge was launched at Newport News, Va., March 24, 1898. She measures 368 feet on the water line, 72 feet beam and her draught is 23 feet 6 inches, with a displacement of 11,527 tons. She has a speed of sixteen knots an hour, the indicated horse power being 10,000. Her battery consists of four thirteen-inch guns, four of the eight-inch type and twelve of the five-inch in the main battery, with twenty six-pounders, six one-pounders and four machine guns in the secondary battery. By a judicious arrangement of the guns, much weight was saved, which was devoted to unusually heavy armor. With this extra protection the Kearsarge is unusually light draught for a battleship and can go in shoal water where many another lighter craft would be unable to follow her.

## Science AND Invention

This quaint prescription was printed in "An Old Lady's Pharmacopoeia," published by Mrs. Delany in 1758: "Does Mary cough at night? Two or three snails boiled in her barley water or tea water or whatever she drinks might be of great service to her. Taken in time, they have done wonderful cures. But Mary must know nothing of it!"

Gentian root, often used as a tonic, is considered in many malarial countries a remedy against intermittent fever. Especially is this the case in Corsica in that section of the island near the town of Aleria, which is infested with malaria. The inhabitants recently protested violently against the introduction of quinine on the part of the medical authorities, declaring that they would not abandon the remedy which had been used among them for centuries, the gentian root either powdered or simply masticated.

Of the modern tendency to flock to the cities a writer says: "In 1801 not more than 36 per cent of the entire population of England lived in towns and embarked in urban industries; to-day they who dwell in cities form more than 66 per cent of the whole. On the other hand, in 1801 the percentage of the nation who lived in strictly rural districts and were occupied in agricultural and rural pursuits amounted to 52 per cent of the whole population; to-day it has descended to the alarming level of not more than 18 per cent."

Some years ago the addition of moisture to furnace-heated air was found by Dr. H. J. Barnes of Boston to make a room comfortable at a temperature several degrees lower. In his recent investigation in Southeastern Nebraska, G. A. Loveland has shown that the air of a house of fourteen thousand cubic feet should receive from twenty to forty quarts of water daily, and that this evaporation does not increase the relative humidity by more than ten per cent. The humidity indoors should not exceed about forty per cent, otherwise there will be troublesome condensation on the windows.

The degree to which solids slowly intermix is one of the recent surprising discoveries. A New Zealand teacher mentions the dark patches which appear opposite the steel-winding-stem on the inside of silver watch cases forty or fifty years old, tests showing that these patches are iron, which has vaporized, dissolved in the silver, and diffused into the solid metal. Still more remarkable is an instance of the penetration of carbon into porcelain. Fresh pencil marks are easily removed from an old porcelain writing tablet, but some notes written forty years ago have sunk into the tablet to considerable depth and cannot be erased.

The electron, as defined by Professor Soddy, is an electrical conception that has been applied to matter. It is a definite "charge"—the smallest possible—of negative electricity, and its properties, unlike those of the atom, are always the same. It is a particle, smaller than the atom, which was long regarded as the smallest division of an element. Each atom of matter must normally contain at least one electron, and it may lose this or take on at least one more without great change. With one or more electrons less than the normal, the atom becomes positively charged, or a positive ion; while an atom with one or more electrons in excess is a negative ion.

While the transmutation of elements at will is still a dream, the alkali metals have given J. J. Thomson a suggestion of control of the change. Emission from these metals in light has been long known, and he has now proven that they give off slow electrons, or Beta rays, even in darkness, and that the process is greatly influenced by light, heat and chemical forces. These act as detonators, splitting up atoms which have become unstable. This

atomic breaking up is thought to be going on in all matter, with the setting free of enormous energy, and it is calculated that if the action extends throughout the earth, the emission by every atom of an electron once in a thousand million years would account for the earth's internal heat. The atomic modification may explain the "fatigue" of platinum and other substances after long incandescence.

## MADE \$6,000 ON HIS FARM.

How a Retired Lawyer Profited in New Venture.

"I am no longer a practicing attorney, but a plain farmer, as you may judge from my uniform. I concluded that if your advice was good for a few acres it ought to be better for the 400," says a writer in Farming.

"The cleaning, plowing and sowing cost me \$2 per acre; the seed cost \$1 per acre. I cannot yet give you the figures for the cutting, curing and baling, but they won't amount to more than the expenses of putting the crop in. Now, judging from what we already have baled, and making a careful and conservative estimate, I have 700 tons of first-class pea-vine hay which is contracted for at \$12 per ton. The roots and stubble have improved the soil to a very great degree."

In conclusion, it may be said that cow-peas are adapted to any rotation scheme, any style of farming, to renovation of worn-out land, to the upbuilding of any soil, for stock food, for market, for profit. The agitation for increased acreage has been going on for some years, but the spread of this invaluable crop has been slow indeed when its many advantages are considered. With the growing scarcity of labor and the necessity of obtaining larger yields and more profit from a smaller acreage, cow-peas are bound to take a place as a leading crop in any rotation or diversification scheme in the Southern States.

## A Pointed Reminder.

There is an old story of the man who "knew every rock in the channel," and when a fearful far came, said, "There's one of them now!" His system was not wholly unlike that pursued by Miss Abigail Spears for the purpose of strengthening her brother's memory.

"When you've kept house for the minister as long as I have for Brother James, my dear, you'll know all men have to be reminded of things day after day," said Miss Abigail to the minister's bride.

"Now there was the table in Brother James' room. He was always knocking it over when he went into his room in the dark, till I devised a means to remind him of it."

"How did you do it?" asked the bride, with gratifying eagerness.

Miss Abigail beamed with the pride of a successful inventor.

"Why, it was simple enough," she said. "I used to keep it parallel with the shape of the room—the walls, I mean,—till one day I bethought me how I could set it cornerwise, and the corners are remarkably sharp. And do you know, my dear, James has grown so careful that there isn't more than one night in four now that he has to call on me to help him."

"To help him!" echoed the bride, "How, Miss Spears?"

"To bring him the liniment, my dear," said Miss Abigail, impatiently. "Don't you understand? He not only tipped it over, but he—the contact was really quite painful. There's always some such easy way to help a man remember, but it requires a little thought."

## This Never Happened.

"I suppose you are enjoying your vacation," said the friend.

"Yes," answered the member of Congress. "I am happy in seeing others enjoy themselves. It gives me pleasure to think of the relief experienced by people who do not have to listen to my speeches."—Washington Star.

What has become of the old-fashioned motto that used to hang over the dining room door?