

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, June 8.—The senate to-day listened to two speeches, one in support of his resolution on an investigation of the Isle Pines, and the other by Hopkins in support of the sea level canal bill. Other measures were acted on. Some time was spent in considering the bill of Columbia appropriation.

Washington, June 8.—With the extension of an hour spent on pension legislation, in which time 327 bills for relief of Civil and Spanish American war veterans were passed, the day labored much headway. Under the lead of Kaifer, of Ohio, the house refused to transport silver and other money by registered mail, insisting that their transportation should be handled by the express companies. During the arguments it was contended that the West and South silver dollars for circulation.

Thursday, June 7.—The senate to-day sent the rate bill back to conference after a debate on several topics, which ended in the rejection of the conference report. Objection was made by Tillman to an effort to instruct the conferees, as proposed, by Hale, who then withdrew the motion that it was the sense of the senate that no railroad employees and their families should be exempt from the anti-pass amendment.

Washington, June 7.—Representative Prince in the house today during the discussion of the sundry civil bill made the anti-pass amendment to the railroad bill and of the bill itself. He stated that the country would be the house primarily responsible for depriving 1,296,121 railway employees, as well as members of their families, of free transportation; likewise persons actually and necessarily in charge of livestock, who are deprived of free transportation when going to market or returning from market of delivery.

Wednesday, June 6.—When the conference report on the railroad rate bill was taken up by the senate today, the anti-pass conference amendment required the attention of Spooner. In the main he endorsed the prohibition of passes, but he contended that there should be exceptions, including railroad employees. Congress had no right, he said, to step between employer and employe.

Washington, June 6.—The consideration by the house of the sundry civil appropriation bill in committee of the whole today was made the occasion of some severe strictures by Democrats of the heads of departments for exceeding their legal powers, Sullivan, of Massachusetts, leading the attack. Tawney, in explaining the provisions of the bill, which deals with all departments of the government and is the last of the last money bill to be acted on by the house, stated that the total appropriation for the sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year 1907 carried by this bill is \$94,342,156. Of the total amount \$25,456,575 is for the Panama canal and is reimbursable from the proceeds of the sale of bonds. In addition to this sum, the amount appropriated for river and harbor acts, and especially by the act passed at the last session of congress, is in excess of the amount appropriated in the current year for that purpose by 6,774,044.

Tuesday, June 5.—Before the senate had begun business in earnest Senator Hale took the floor to urge the importance of all possible amendments in the disposition of the appropriation bills. "This," he said, "is absolutely necessary if we are going to adjourn to the end of this month, and do the very best we may it will be the very last days of the month before we can possibly get through."

He gave notice that immediately after the close of the routine morning business today he would move to take up the naval appropriation bill, and he suggested that this bill should be followed by other appropriation bills, and to the exclusion of conference reports. He called attention to the fact

that there are six of the big appropriation bills still unacted on by the senate.

Washington, June 5.—In many particulars today was a "red letter" day in the house, not only in the number of bills passed, but in the general character of the legislation enacted. What bids fair to cause endless trouble, the naturalization bill, was passed under suspension of the rules, the speaker and the gentleman in charge of the bill, Bonye, of Colorado, doing team work of a superior kind. The house refused to pass a bill leasing to a private firm or corporation the right to mine coal on the island of Batan, in the Philippine group, although it was stated that such a lease would decrease the amount paid by the government for coal very considerably. For two hours the house worked under suspension of the rules. The rest of the day was taken up with the passage of bills by unanimous consent.

Monday, June 4.—Arthur Pue Gorman, United States senator from Maryland, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 9:05 o'clock this morning. While Senator Gorman had been ill for many months, he had shown some improvement lately. Heart trouble was the immediate cause of death.

Washington, June 4.—The senate adjourned today immediately upon receiving the announcement of Senator Gorman's death. No business whatever was transacted, even the reading of the journal being dispensed with. There was an unusual number of senators present, and all were impressed by the solemnity of the occasion. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and a committee to attend the funeral was appointed, as follows: Rayer, Allison, Morgan, Hale, Aldrich, Teller, Gallinger, Elkins, Martin, Tillman, Clay, Spooner, Kean, Bailey, Blackburn, Clark, of Montana, and Overman. After the senate adjourned the desk and chair formerly occupied by Senator Gorman were draped in black, in accordance with the custom in such cases. The house also appointed a committee to attend the funeral. The house adjourned when the announcement of the death of Mr. Gorman was made. The house passed a bill creating a United States District court for China. The judge is to receive an appointment for 15 years at a salary of \$8,000 and expenses when on circuit. The district attorney is to receive \$4,000 and expenses and the marshal \$3,000 and expenses.

Saturday, June 2.—The greater part of the day was spent by the senate in discussing the resolution directing the purchase of Panama canal supplies in America, unless the price was extortionate and unreasonable. Mallory's motion to strike out the word "extortionate" was lost, 39 to 19. Carmack sought to limit the government's action to a preference for goods of home manufacture, other conditions being equal. It was lost, 39 to 17. Bacon wanted no higher prices paid for American goods than the American manufacturer charged abroad for the same article. This went down, 37 to 15. Culbreth wanted goods purchased in the cheapest markets; lost, 38 to 16. An amendment proposed by Pettus limiting the purchase to the lowest responsible bidder was adopted. The bill was passed, 39 to 16.

Washington, June 2.—What might have been a serious parliamentary snarl was dextrously avoided by Speaker Cannon late this afternoon in the house of representatives, when Murphy, of Missouri, rose to present what he denominated a privileged resolution. The conference reports on the rate and the statehood bills had been made and ordered printed, when the Missouri congressman presented a resolution rescinding the action of the house sending the statehood bill to conference and providing for a vote on the senate amendments. Payne, of New York, leader of the majority, instantly made the point that the resolution was not privileged. The speaker, with smiling face, held that the resolution was not privileged, as the papers in the case were with the senate.

Oppose Wickersham's Confirmation. Washington, June 4.—Senators Nelson and McCumber are preparing to make a long filibuster in executive session to defeat the confirmation of Judge Wickersham, of Alaska. They are compiling pamphlets and documents bearing on the case in any manner whatsoever, and propose having them read at length to consume time. One senator said today that if this filibuster keeps up Wickersham will get every vote in the senate save those of Nelson and McCumber. Their play for time is decidedly unpopular.

No Mail for Seward Peninsula. Seattle, June 5.—Because of the fact that the postal department made no arrangements for the forwarding of mails from Seattle to Nome this year, no mail will be forwarded to the Seward peninsula for some time. Last year the government paid 4 cents a pound on mail from Seattle to Nome and St. Michael. The steamship companies advanced the rate to 8 cents this year. The department has asked for bids for the contract, to be opened June 19.

Cloudbursts on the Columbia Play Havoc with O. R. & N. Tracks. The Dalles, Or., June 4.—As the result of a series of heavy rains yesterday afternoon, culminating in a severe cloudburst at one point, three bad landslides have occurred on the O. R. & N. roadway in consequence of which there is another blockade of traffic, although a large force has been sent to the scene of disaster, and hopes are entertained that the tracks will be cleared today. Two of the slides took place between Quinn and Blalock, and are each fully 300 feet wide, with from one to seven feet of debris deposited on the tracks. The worst slide, however, occurred at a point three miles east of Blalock, where a heavy cloudburst came down the canyon and carried out three benches of the railroad bridge, cutting out a ditch 35 feet in width and 18 feet deep. A force of 250 men was sent out from this place in response to the demands of the situation along the main lines, while 50 additional men were dispatched to the Columbia Southern line at Biggs, where steady showers have prevailed all day, delaying the trains, but causing no washouts of the tracks. So far as known there were no fatalities.

TO PROTECT NIAGARA FALLS. House Committee Regards Jurisdiction of U. S. Unquestionable. Washington, June 5.—Chairman Burton, of the house rivers and harbor committee, has submitted a report upon the bill to protect Niagara falls. The report says in part: "The committee regards the jurisdiction of the United States over Niagara river as unquestionable, because it is a navigable stream in the greater part of its length." The bill authorizes: The issuance of permits to individuals, companies or corporations already using water to the extent to which water is now being used. The issuance of further permits both for the diversion of water on the side of the United States and for the transmission of electricity created by water power from the Canadian side; this, however, in all cases, with the limitation that such permits shall not impair the scenic grandeur of Niagara falls, the navigability of the river or its integrity as a boundary stream. All permits to be granted under the bill are revocable within three years by the secretary of war and shall in any event terminate at the expiration of three years.

Reforms in Turkey. Washington, June 5.—Some commercial reforms in Turkey are reported by Vice Consul General Smith-Lyte, of Constantinople, to the Bureau of Manufacturers. The organization of a board of English merchants there has accomplished the opening of bonded warehouses, and is demanding more facilities in customs operations, suppression of the Hedjaz stamp, free access on board, free importation of foreign securities, with the exception of lottery bonds, and suppression of the difficulties in connection with the free travel.

Big Dividend Declared. Mexico City, June 5.—The National bank of Mexico has declared an annual dividend of 18 per cent. The net profit realized was \$5,685,325, and \$4,579,000 was distributed as dividends, while the reserve fund was increased by \$565,325. The National bank is a private bank, but is fiscal agent for the government, as well as doing the usual banking business. Its annual dividend is always looked upon as an index to business conditions.

Strikers Shoot Guards. Cleveland, O., June 5.—Fifteen guards were shot in a riot with striking miners at Steubenville this evening. Frantic telegrams have been sent to the governor by the sheriff for militia. The situation is very critical and more trouble is imminent.

BAD BEEF SLEW SOLDIERS.

General Miles Says Disclosures Are Not New to Him.

Kansas City, June 5.—General Nelson A. Miles, who is here on his way to Colorado to address the State university students, said tonight:

"The disclosures about beef and other packing house products now being exploited are no news to me. I knew it seven years ago. I told what I knew then. Had the matter been taken up at that time thousands of lives would have been saved. The adulteration of food products is the colossal crime of the times.

"I believe that 3,000 United States soldiers lost their lives because of adulterated, impure, poisonous meat. There is no way of estimating the number of soldiers whose health was ruined by eating impure food. I know only of its harvest among the soldiers and can only guess how many lives it has cost the republic.

"I have a barrel of testimony on the subject in the way of affidavits that I collected when I made my investigation seven years ago. The investigating committee closed the case and refused to hear the 200 witnesses whom I had ready. At that time I could have secured the testimony of 100,000 men that the canned beef sold to the army was impure, adulterated and unwholesome."

WATER DELAYS TRAFFIC.

Cloudbursts on the Columbia Play Havoc with O. R. & N. Tracks.

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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 great naval review is planned by Great Britain.

A hurricane in Southern Ontario has done much damage.

Greece and Roumania have severed diplomatic relations.

Crumpacker denies that congress has authority to require meat inspection.

The people of the Philippine islands gave \$8,597 to the San Francisco relief fund.

Another high official of the Pennsylvania railroad has been implicated in coal charges.

The president is likely to win his meat inspection fight, though opposition is strong.

The czar has summoned his ministers to a council, and a change in affairs seems probable.

Pacific coast Democrats are booming Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, for the nomination for the presidency.

Ex-Governor W. P. Whyte has been appointed United States senator from Maryland to succeed the late Senator Gorman.

Of the total revenues of the United States more than three-fifths is annually expended on the army and navy and pension roll. For the present year the total of the three expenses is \$375,659,719, out of a total revenue of \$958,093,000.

Rojevsky, Linievitch and other Russian officers are to be court-martialed.

Guatemalan rebels are gaining in strength.

Brundage, of Arkansas, denounces Roosevelt for increasing White House expenses.

The Indiana Democratic convention has endorsed Bryan.

Tornadoes in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas and Michigan destroyed much property and caused the loss of six lives.

The military authorities are gradually withdrawing all of the government troops from San Francisco.

The union between Norway and Sweden has been dissolved a year.

Three of the Spanish gunboats captured by Dewey at Manila have been sold for old junk, bringing \$6,000.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, is accused of accepting life insurance money during the recent campaign and felony charges have been filed against him.

The returns of Oregon's election from a large number of precincts throughout the state are securely locked up in the ballot boxes instead of having been sent to the clerk of the county in which the precinct is located.

South Dakota Republicans advocate tariff revision.

Hunger strikes in Russian prisons are causing riots.

Missouri Democrats have declared for Bryan for president.

Meat packers are planning an organization to kill Roosevelt politically.

Wholesale arrests have been made at Barcelona, Spain, for the attack on King Alfonso.

Joe Tung Lee, a Chinaman, won the second prize at the City of New York university in an oratory contest.

The four masted schooner Volunteer has gone on the rocks near Point Arena, California. Her crew is in great danger.

John M. Ewan, a Chicago engineer of repute, predicts theaters and factories underground in the great cities of the world in a few years.

An anarchist plot in Patterson, N. J., to kill the king of Italy and two other sovereigns has been detected and the would-be assassin arrested.

France will levy an income tax to meet a deficit in government expenses.

The bronze statue of the late President McKinley, which will be erected at Columbus, Ohio, has been completed. The statue weighs 9,000 pounds.

The Russian parliament is rushing a bill to abolish the death penalty.

Packers deny the charges made against them and say they did not get a square deal.

Further trouble has occurred between striking miners and guards at Steubenville, Ohio.

Rear Admiral Schley may be appointed United States senator from Maryland to succeed the late Senator Gorman.

Neither house of congress is likely to accept the report on the rate bill and it will in that case be sent back to conference.

A severe wind storm which swept over Oklahoma and parts of Indian Territory did great damage to livestock and property.

A LITTLE LESSON IN ADVERSITY.

It seems almost incredible that a deaf man should be one of the greatest masters of music, and almost beyond belief that Beethoven, the giant of composers, should have been afflicted with the loss of his hearing when he was but 30 years old, in the full zenith of his wonderful powers.



LUDWIG BEETHOVEN.

To many a man this affliction would have closed the doors of achievement, but not so with the wonderful musician. At first despondent when he had been assured by the best physicians that nothing could be done to help him, he refused to meet any one, as he could not bear the world to know that he had become deaf. It was then that he wrote:

"It makes me sad to think that others can hear the notes of a far-off flute or a distant shepherd's song, and I cannot."

But gradually his great nature conquered the blackness of his despair, and he went to work again with determination. Despite his deafness he determined to lead an orchestra in a symphony of his own. When the last note had died away the great audience was perfectly quiet for a moment. Then a storm of applause broke forth. Beethoven could not hear it, could not know that his symphony had pleased. The applause grew louder and louder. Finally one of the musicians touched Beethoven upon the arm. He turned and saw what he had not been able to hear.

It was after he had become deaf that many of Beethoven's greatest compositions were written, a proof that by force of will alone a man may prove himself greater than circumstance.

COOKING IN THE CHURCH.

Meals Furnished for Occasions in Up-to-Date Houses of Worship.

Light and heavy housekeeping as practiced in up-to-date churches is a revelation to the people who see it for the first time. The country visitor is apt to be shocked or delighted, according to temperament. Many conservative folk, including missionaries, rural pastors, and laymen, come to censure and remain to digest.

Why shouldn't a church have a kitchen?

What could be more practical? It is asked. There are clubrooms, libraries, and gymnasiums in churches nowadays, and people say it is quite proper to have a well-furnished kitchen capable of supplying after meeting refreshments and the solid meals of rarer occasions.

In some churches the ecclesiastic kitchen gives forth a savory effluence three times a day. A cup of coffee hot from the urn often heartens the minister before he ascends the pulpit. Aged members of the congregation, wearied by a long service, may be revived in the basement by a draught of steaming oolong.

"It is a sign of progress," said an enthusiastic matron, who manages one church kitchen, the other day. "The food at festivals and societies used to be a byword. Everything was cold, soggy and uneatable."

"People nibbled at things out of a sense of religious duty and went to a good restaurant afterward. Now the menu at an affair compares favorably with what you get outside."

"A missionary to China said that our church reminded her of the Chinese temples which are used as hotels by travelers. Anybody out there may sleep and get his meals in the temple, which is often the only available public house."

"Now, I think that speaks well for the Chinese and for ourselves. The church can never be made too popular and too useful. Religion ought not to be an enemy to modern improvements."

"One good thing about church kitchens," said an uptown matron, "is that they permit us servant tyrannized folk to practice a little cookery. I could never dare to enter my kitchen at home and make experiments in cook's presence. But I can go to the church establishment and educate myself in all the departments of culinary art. Also one meets there ladies who have traveled and there is a chance to acquire the rudiments of cosmopolitan cookery."

Revenge.

William H. Chase, the portrait painter, tells a story of the time when the late James McNeil Whistler was at outs with the Royal Academy at London.

About this time an admirer of Whistler in Pennsylvania wrote him requesting his autograph. The letter was sent in care of the academy. That institution took advantage of the opportunity thus offered to revenge itself for the alleged affronts put upon it by the caustic Whistler. The Pennsylvania's letter was returned to him some months later, through the dead letter office at Washington, and it bore on the envelope the word "Unknown," repeated as many times as space would allow.—Washington Star.

Rich Mine of Oak.

A Russian timber dealer has discovered a valuable mine of oak. It exists in a river in south Russia and has lay-

ers three or four feet deep scattered over 150 square miles. Its most striking feature is its variety of colors, supposed to be due to the variegated soil of the river bottom. No fewer than twelve shades of pink, blue, yellow and brown have been noted, each log having its own uniform shade. The logs taken out have ranged from forty to 200 feet in length and from fifteen to twenty inches in diameter, and it is estimated that more than 150,000, averaging seventy feet, remain.

DIFFICULT TO PROVE.

Not Always Easy to Establish One's Identity.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the most difficult thing to prove in a court of law is who you are. It is a simple matter if you have still living plenty of relatives of an older generation, but suppose your parents and uncles and aunts are dead, it becomes well-nigh impossible, says a writer in the New York World. As a matter of fact, your knowledge of your identity is absolutely hearsay. You know your father and mother called you their son, and to that fact you may testify if the question of your identity should ever come before a judge and jury. But the testimony goes before the jury with the warning from the judge that it is only hearsay, for you have no personal knowledge of the matter.

Official town or parish records are valuable, but by no means conclusive. Suppose you are John Smith, son of Robert and Mary Smith, born at Albany on August 1, 1865. The record of births in the Bureau of Vital Statistics at Albany will prove that a son named John was born to Robert and Mary Smith on that date; the register of the church may prove that John, son of Robert and Mary Smith, was baptized on a certain date, but they do not prove that you are the John Smith, of whom these are records.

To establish the connection between you and the person mentioned in the records, in other words to prove your own identity, is the difficulty. If your mother is alive she can do it; if any relative who has known you since you were born is alive he can do it.

The successive suits for the estate of A. T. Stewart failed on such grounds as these. The plaintiffs, cousins of the late Mrs. Stewart, were unable to prove their relationship. It was necessary in one of these cases that a man should prove his late father and A. T. Stewart to have been brothers, but he had no personal knowledge of the matter; he had heard his father in Ireland refer to A. T. Stewart as his brother, but the court would not let him testify even to that, and, as the defendants denied the relationship, the case fell to the ground.

The identity of a person becomes even harder of proof after he is dead. In the Royal Arcanum there are several hundred thousand dollars of death benefits tied up because of the inability of heirs to prove that the insured man is dead.

Very often it is necessary to success in litigation over an estate to prove not only who were your parents, but who were your grandparents. Family Bibles, with the records therein, help out in this, but are not at all conclusive. Birth and marriage certificates are accepted as corroborative, but it requires quite a mass of such matter, together with at least some witnesses who can testify of their own personal knowledge, before a court will accept such a fact as proved to its satisfaction.

PASSING OF FAMOUS HEN.

Had Laid 4,750 Eggs Before She Died at Age of 22.

"Betsy," George Bradley's famous hen, known to poultry raisers all through Tennessee, is dead at the age of 22 years, and has been buried with honors befitting her career of usefulness.

Betsy was one of a brood of chicks hatched on the day that Bradley's eldest son was born, nearly twenty-three years ago. By the date of the young man's birth the family established her age.

Betsy was occasionally permitted to indulge her motherly instincts, upon which occasions she invariably brought into the world from a dozen to fifteen of the finest chicks that ever scratched gravel.

When not engaged in motherly duties Betsy sometimes worked overtime and laid two eggs a day.

As year after year passed without any appreciable difference in Betsy's strenuousness, she became the wonder of the country and the barnyard jewel of the Bradley family.

It is estimated that during that time this industrious hen has laid 4,750 eggs and hatched 570 chickens.

Over her grave Mr. Bradley will erect a headstone inscribed as follows: "Here lies laying Betsy. Born in 1883; died in 1905. She did many a fowl deed for those she loved. Peace to her bones—let them lay. May she lay again some other day."

If the 4,750 eggs that Betsy laid during her nineteen years of faithful service were sold in the market at their present price they would realize \$908.50. If her 570 chickens brought an average price of 30 cents they would represent a market value of \$171.

On this basis Betsy earned \$1,079.50 for her owner before she retired from active duty and commenced to take life easy.—New York Herald.

Terrible Thought.

Mrs. Bacon—I see Japanese cooks are coming into favor.

Mr. Bacon—Well, say! After discovering what fighters those Japanese are, imagine going up against a Japanese cook!—Yonkers Statesman.