

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, June 15.—When the Senate took up the Kittredge sea level bill today, Senator Teller spoke in support of that plan. He argued that the French government, and not the United States, had practically decided to allow private corporations to embark in the canal enterprise on account of the cost in time. The fact that a sea level canal would cost more than a lock canal should not deter this country from giving to the world the best possible waterway between the oceans, which must necessarily be on the tide level. He expressed the opinion that if the level canal could be built for the price as a lock canal, all the enterprise would favor it as the best possible. Hence he contended that in favor of a lock canal Chief Engineer Stevens discredits himself as an engineer.

Washington, June 15.—The house today by a vote of 110 to 36 voted in favor of a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama, the amendment to the sundry bill to this effect being proposed by Litterer, of New York.

Thursday, June 14.—The senate today decided to vote next Thursday on the Panama sea-level canal bill; accepted the conference reports on the Panama canal bill; passed a bill limiting liability that may be assumed by individuals to national banks; adopted a resolution relative to the construction of the Panama railroad; admitted W. Benson as the successor of Barlow, of Kansas; received the credentials of Senator-elect Dupont, of Delaware; passed a speech by Dryden in support of a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and also passed several private bills.

Washington, June 14.—After eliminating the appropriation of \$100,000 for the further gauging of the waters of the United States under the direction of the geological survey, the house today grew weary of economy and increased the appropriations for further work of structural materials, lignites and other coals, although the appropriation committee labored zealously to bring them at their original figure.

Wednesday, June 13.—The senate today without division the conference report on the statehood bill at 6:20 p.m. The report was debated by Foraker, Bryan, Patterson, Money, Dubois, Morgan, Stone, McComber and others. Dubois announced his intention to vote against the acceptance of the report, because of the omission of the polygamy provision inserted by the senate, and in doing so he took occasion to review his own political experience in dealing with the Mormons, saying that he knew his stand on the question would result in his enforced retirement from the senate. The senate also listened during the day to an argument by Millard in opposition to an amendment to the Panama canal bill.

Washington, June 13.—There was a great applause from both sides of the chamber when Hamilton, of Michigan, reported to the house today that the conference on statehood had agreed to an agreement and asked that the conference be printed in the Record. The day was spent on the sundry bill appropriation bill, and, with the exception of an hour occupied in considering the proposed abolition of revenues of land offices, which measure the house refused to sanction, the day was taken up with the consideration of appropriations for the United States Geological Survey, members of the appropriations committee being in the criticism of the officials of the survey.

Tuesday, June 12.—By a vote of 148 to 100 the house today passed a bill for early adjournment. Washington, June 12.—In an effort to bring an adjournment of congress by July 1 or earlier, Senator Allison, chairman of the senate Republican caucus committee, will call the committee together Thursday to consider a program for the remainder of the session. With the statehood question out of the way, it is now believed that the broad inspection bill and the sundry bill are practically the only constructions. It is not likely there can be any agreement this session on the type of the canal.

Eight-Hour Law in Islands. Washington, June 11.—In response to a complaint by President Gompers, the American Federation of Labor, Victor Charleton, of the Philippine government, has reported to Secretary of War Taft that the eight hour law is enforced in the Philippines and is held to apply to all works there provided for by appropriation of public money of the United States. As to the employment of Chinese laborers, the solicitor says they are now excluded.

54 to 6 the senate today decided to consider the bill extending from 28 to 36 hours the time that livestock may be kept in cars without unloading. The passage of the bill was advocated by Warren, who said that under its terms the time can only be extended on the written application of the owners of the stock, and that often unloading is more harmful to the stock than to extend for a few hours the time of their confinement.

After a lengthy discussion the bill was passed. Washington, June 12.—With a very large proportion of the members present, due to the activity of the Republican and Democratic whips, the house today passed a rule sending the railroad bill back to conference as asked for by the senate, without even an expression of its wishes as to any of the amendments. The rule was debated for 40 minutes. The leaders participated in the discussion, the Democrats taking the position that the time was opportune to concur in the sleeping car amendment and instruct the conferees as to the anti-pass amendment. Although the Democrats were aided by eight Republicans, they could not command votes enough to defeat the rule, which was adopted, 184 to 99.

Representative Sherman, of New York, introduced a bill today providing a passenger rate on all railroads in the United States doing interstate business shall be 2 cents a mile, effective January 1 next.

Monday, June 11.—The senate this evening passed the Mondell bill amending the national irrigation law so as to permit the secretary of the Interior to reduce the minimum area of farm units in government projects from 40 acres to 20 acres. The bill was amended in the senate by prescribing regulations for granting an extension of time to settlers under irrigation projects for completing entries when delay is caused by failure of the government to complete the project and furnish the water in time to complete entries in the time specified by the land laws. It was amended also by the insertion of a provision authorizing the secretary of the Interior to appraise lots in Heyburn and Rupert townships and sell them to occupants who have erected permanent buildings thereon not readily removable.

Washington, June 11.—After nearly four hours spent in the consideration of legislation affecting the interests of the District of Columbia, the house today resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill, and, after an hour and a half spent in its consideration, adjourned. An amendment was passed, permitting the appointment of retired officers of the United States corps of engineers, U. S. A., as members of the International Waterways commission, as provided for in the river and harbor bill creating this commission.

The house in committee of the whole refused to make an additional appropriation for marking the places where American soldiers fell and were temporarily interred in Cuba and China, on the ground that it was a bad precedent.

Saturday, June 9.—Washington, June 9.—The bill prohibiting corporations from making campaign contributions was passed by the senate without debate this afternoon. It makes it unlawful for any national bank or any corporation under a government charter to make a contribution in connection with any election and also unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a contribution to any presidential, senatorial or congressional election whatever.

A fine not exceeding \$5,000 is the penalty for offending corporations, and a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 for every officer or director who shall consent to the granting of any contribution.

Washington, June 9.—The item in the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating \$25,000 for the president went out in the house of representatives on a point made by Williams, of Mississippi. The decision, however, that the matter was new legislation came after a free discussion, Democrats and Republicans generally expressing themselves in sympathy with the idea of giving the president a fund for railroad expenses.

Statehood Compromise. Washington, June 12.—The Carter compromise on the statehood bill was agreed upon today by Republican leaders of the house and senate. Nothing new stands in the way of admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a state, and a choice by Arizona and New Mexico as to whether they desire to come in as another state. It is expected that the pending conference report will be recommitted or withdrawn when it comes up tomorrow and an amended report returned to both houses embodying the compromise.

Tillman Seeks Information. Washington, June 12.—The Tillman-Hopkins controversy of a few weeks ago concerning the status of affairs of the Chicago National bank was revived in the senate today by an inquiry made by Tillman concerning the status of the resolution for an investigation of the course of that bank, of which John R. Walsh was president. The inquiry was directed to Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, before which the resolution is pending.

BLOW TO THE WEST.

Mining, Irrigation and Lumber Interests Will Feel Effect of Economy.

Washington, June 12.—House representatives struck a severe blow to the entire West in cutting down the all-important appropriation for the geological survey carried by the sundry civil bill, and unless the senate increases these items, mining, irrigation and lumber interests will feel the effect of the house legislation. In all \$348,000 has been cut off the geological survey appropriation.

The government was about to begin the testing of mineral fuels of the West, including the coals and lignites of the Pacific coast. Little work of this character can be done, for the appropriation was only \$100,000, when twice that amount has been annually appropriated for similar work in the East.

Instead of \$100,000 to carry on the investigation of mineral resources, including black sand experiments at Portland, the house grants but \$50,000. This will shut off the black sand work entirely, when the present special fund is expended.

The appropriation for forest reserve surveys is cut from \$130,000 to \$100,000 and a cut of \$50,000 is made in the appropriation for topographic surveys, which form the basis of all the geological survey work. Congress has been appropriating \$200,000 annually to gauge streams preliminary to undertaking actual irrigation work. This is cut to \$100,000 and means material interference with irrigation surveys in localities where new projects are contemplated.

Another cut that will be felt is in the appropriation for the annual report on mineral resources of the United States. This will cut down the subject matter of the valuable government document and will restrict the issue to the inconvenience of the mining interests of the country.

PACKERS TO THEIR KNEES.

Secret Service Men Secure Startling Testimony at Chicago.

Washington, June 12.—Secret service men are reported to be on their way here with sensational information in their possession as to use of preservatives by the beef trust. They were sent to Chicago by order of the president as soon as he had been advised verbally of the results of the investigation of Labor Commissioner Neill and James Reynolds. It is said that they have concluded an exhaustive inquiry which will not only bring the packers to their knees but will remove the powerful influences that are being exerted against congress and the great cattle interests with a view of forcing the president to capitulate.

This pressure has become gigantic. Every business, political and financial ramification of the great trust is being utilized directly and indirectly to have a halt called on the government exposure, and, if possible, get an official declaration that the portrayal of conditions in the packing houses has been exaggerated. Cattle interests of the great West and Southwest, which for years have been clamoring in congress and outside of it for protection against the trust, have even been persuaded that a continuation of government hostility will ruin them.

The cry of panic has been raised. Not only bankers handling trust funds, but their employees, friends and acquaintances in their business, social and political world, have been enlisted to use their efforts in the gigantic struggle that is now in progress, to stem the tide against the packers.

Caught With the Bombs.

New York, June 12.—An attempt was made tonight to explode a bomb in a manhole of the Interborough Rapid Transit company in front of the power house, at East Seventy-fourth street, which furnishes current to the subway. One man, Joseph Bartky, 22 years old, was arrested, the police say, as he was about to light the fuse of the bomb as it lay on the manhole cover. Two companions who were with him escaped. On Bartky was found three other bombs, all being of uniform size, the shape of a baseball, but a little larger.

Reinke Given Five Years.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 12.—Arthur George Reinke, formerly receiving teller of the Marshall & Halsey bank, was sentenced to five years in the state reformatory at Green Bay on charges of embezzlement of \$14,000, by Judge Brazee this morning. He had entered a plea of guilty to the complaint, which charged him with having converted to his own use \$3,000 on May 22, 1905, and \$11,000 on November 22, 1905. The charge was brought under the law of 1903, relating to embezzlement by bank officers and employees.

Plans of French Cabinet.

Paris, June 12.—The cabinet today definitely drew up a statement of the government's plans for presentation to the chamber of deputies tomorrow. It indicates the necessity of the making up of deficits in the budget, and for that purpose will ask for supplementary taxation; announces the presentation of an income tax bill, affecting particularly incomes from capital and the intention of hastening a bill in the senate for workmen's pensions.

Benson To Be Senator.

Ottawa, Kan., June 12.—Judge Alfred Watson Benson, of this city, who yesterday was offered the appointment of United States senator to succeed Joseph R. Burton, stated today that he would accept the position. He will officially notify Governor Hoch tomorrow of his acceptance. Judge Benson expects to start for Washington tomorrow.

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 movement has started to depose the insane king of Bavaria.

Peasants are rioting and killing land owners in Southern Russia.

Many Oregon and Washington postmasters have received an increase in pay.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, has decided that saloons may open July 5.

Light earthquake shocks are felt frequently at San Francisco, but no damage is done.

Rioting has been resumed at Bialystok, Russia, and parliament has sent a committee to investigate.

Leaders in congress agree to loan \$10,000,000 to San Francisco banks for use in rebuilding the city.

The Japanese Red Cross has given a total of \$110,000 to the relief of earthquake sufferers of California.

Insurance companies contemplate a raise of 25 per cent in rates in Washington as well as Oregon and Idaho.

The naval bill provides \$65,000 with which to establish wireless telegraph stations along the coasts of Oregon, Washington and California.

There is a general feeling throughout Russia that a revolution cannot help but come soon.

Thirty-two insurance companies have refused to cut payment of San Francisco losses 25 per cent and will pay in full.

Roosevelt condemns the meat inspection bill and threatens to call an extra session if action is not taken on the canal.

A meeting of Illinois farmers at Chicago decided to form an organization to fight the commission men who are now robbing them.

The government has secured evidence at Cleveland, Ohio, of rebating to Standard Oil and will prosecute the oil company and the railroad.

A committee from the National Association of Manufacturers, after an investigation of Chicago packing house conditions, says it can find nothing wrong.

State Insurance Commissioner Davis, of Nevada, has notified insurance companies to pay 100 cents on the dollar of their San Francisco losses or quit business in Nevada.

Germany says America is not the only country where bad meat originates. The kaiser's inspectors refuse admittance to shipments from several other countries.

The president and senate continue at loggerheads on important measures.

A storm is brewing in the Russian parliament about duplicity regarding executions.

All shipping on San Francisco bay continues tied up on account of a strike of the freight handlers.

The house has voted to allow no money to soldiers' homes for maintenance which have cantens.

Chicago courts are trying to decide who is the head of Zion City at the present time. Dowie is the star witness.

The Longworths are receiving splendid entertainment in London. Mrs. Longworth dined with the king a few days ago.

A New York Federal grand jury has asked that several officers of the tobacco trust be adjudged in contempt and sent to jail for failure to produce certain books wanted by the jury in an investigation of the business methods of the trust.

A million dollar fire at Baltimore wiped out the big Savannah docks, together with all the freight stored there; totally destroyed the steamer Essex and a number of scows loaded with cotton and resin. Two lives are believed to have been lost.

A new moderate party has been organized in Russia.

An entire regiment at Poltava, South Russia, has mutinied.

The senate committee has reported that Smoot is not entitled to a seat in the senate.

Republican leaders in both houses have agreed to a compromise on the statehood bill.

General Toledo, leader of the Guatemalan revolutionists, claims to be winning his fight.

A committee from the house is working on a meat inspection bill.

A committee of San Francisco business men is at Washington to get Federal aid for their city.

United States secret service men have discovered a scheme by which Chinese were being smuggled into this country at Vancouver, B. C.

Three of the largest insurance companies having losses in San Francisco have refused to make a cut of 25 per cent in their payments.

PASSING OF CHINATOWN.

Nature Solved the Problem Which Has Puzzled San Francisco.

For many years the law abiding and decent element of San Francisco has urged the blotting out of its Chinatown. Nature has solved the problem. It was too involved for human solution, but the earthquake and the fire accomplished it so thoroughly that no doubt remains. There may never be another San Francisco Chinatown on the old site. When the new city rises out of the desolation which has fallen upon the old one there will be little to recall the alien, albeit alluring glimpse of Asiatic life that once stood out so vividly amid the rush and insistence of Western progress.

The earthquake and the fire revealed to the shuddering world the depth of the infamy that had found lodgment there. Thirty thousand Chinese inhabited this unsavory quarter, ten city blocks, only six squares from what was known as Newspaper corner. They had converted the frame buildings which covered the district into plague spots, in which they lived the strange, discordant lives of the Oriental lower classes. Their daily walk was fashioned after a pattern quite unknown to those of the West, and they gave allegiance to laws and customs entirely distinct from those of their near neighbors. For years they have been a mystery even to those whose business it was to know them intimately. They have defied successfully all the efforts of San Francisco's police force to find them out. It has taken nature to pen-



MARKET IN CHINATOWN.

etrate the mask, to make positive the dreadful suspicion.

When the high winds which came after the fire scattered the piles of ashes that covered the surface of Chinatown the mouths of numerous yawning tunnels were disclosed. The entrances to these subterranean passages had been concealed so carefully that the existence of a Chinatown underworld was not known to many San Franciscans. It is certain that very few white men have ever explored these underground lanes.

In this underground Chinatown hundreds of men and women went to their deaths yearly without an inkling of the manner of their taking off being known to the police. Some of the tunnels were 100 feet below the surface, and it was easy to conceal all evidences of crime committed in them. Members of the constantly warring gangs, or secret societies, who were slain left friends who sought revenge in these secret and far-away chambers of horror. Men who were suave and discreet Chinese merchants above ground conducted dens of infamy and slave markets in the lower regions. Gambling in its most depraved forms was the chief occupation.

It will never be known how many human beings perished in this underworld during the earthquake upheaval. It is certain that there were scores of men overcome by opium, women incarcerated in their noisome dungeons and helpless children who were overtaken



A VEGETABLE PEDDLER.

by the sudden tremor and the shock which tumbled the structures overhead into a shapeless dust heap. No attempt will be made to investigate the matter. The gaping mouths of the tunnels will be filled with earth, and further exploration of the subterranean plague spot will be left to future generations.

But the external Chinatown that has helped so unmistakably to make San Francisco one of the places which the traveling American must see will not be forgotten soon. It was one of the most unforgettable spots under the sun. It was the very treasure house of color. The tiny shops, both inside and out, were fairly ablaze. The decorations were lavish and wholly Oriental, and the wares in them were even more than that. It was a strange and heathenish aggregation—vases inwrought with fanciful pictures in gold and silver, carvings of ivory that rivalled the delicate work of the patient Hindoo, grotesque moldings of bronze, and figures of brass beaten with the cunning skill known only to the Cantonese. There were argosies of silk such as a queen might wear and lace that was fit to garish it. This San Francisco Chinatown was a complete city within itself. Its inhab-

itants acknowledged no allegiance to any other municipality and had no interest in the "foreign devils" outside that was not strictly commercial. They issued from their burrows in the early morning and went soberly in pursuit of their various callings of houseservants, laundrymen, vegetable and fruit peddlers and all the other things that



IN A SWELL RESTAURANT.

they do so well, returning to their cramped and sin infested quarter at nightfall. There the real living day of Chinatown was just dawning, and the narrow lanes were beginning to gleam alluringly beneath the soft light of colored lanterns, and the shops, theaters, joss houses and restaurants were making ready for the daily harvest.

The old Chinatown will never be restored, writes G. H. Picard. The flat has already gone forth, and hereafter all Celestials in the vicinity of the Golden Gate will be urged to settle only at the southern extremity of the county, on the bay shore, near Fort Mason.

WEARY WITH THEIR INCOME.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Would Prefer Thousands to Millions.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller shrinks even more from personal notoriety than her husband. Although she might easily spend \$5,000 a day if she chose, Mrs. Rockefeller does not spend \$50, and says that even to do that is a burden to her, says a Philadelphia newspaper.

She can't understand what in the world anybody should want with so much money as her husband possesses. "Every wish I have in life could be gratified with a fortune of \$100,000," she once said. "I don't care for more than \$100,000. Anything above that amount is merely a trouble and an annoyance."

Mrs. Rockefeller never goes to a



MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

theater, never rides in an automobile, or plays golf, or cards, or tennis. She has given up trying to spend her income, and says, wearily: "Take it away. Don't bother me with it."

Didn't Want Too Much Leeway.

Counsel for the defense in a murder trial in Chicago recently had been trying to bring out testimony along a certain line to which the Assistant State's Attorney, who was conducting the prosecution, had in each instance objected and been supported by the ruling of the court. Finally after an unusually spirited tilt between the opposing lawyers, which had been terminated by the court's ruling in favor of the position taken by the prosecution, the attorney for the defense addressed the presiding judge with some heat, intimating that sufficient leeway in the introduction of evidence had not been given him.

"I think you have had a proper degree of freedom with regard to the introduction of evidence, Mr. Attorney," remarked the court mildly.

"I have not had too much, certainly," replied the lawyer, warmly.

For a moment the affair appeared serious and the courtroom was silent. Then the judge said quietly, "Do you want too much?"

The attorney saw the point and proceeded with his case without remark.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Episcopal Approbation.

Bishop Meade of Virginia was opposed to the adornment of churches, and also to the adornment of the persons of its clergy.

"Good morning, Brother Brown!" he said to a young deacon. "Who curled your hair to-day?"

"The Lord," replied the young man, with offended dignity.

"Indeed!" said the bishop. "It is very well done."

Usually about six months after a girl marries a man to reform him she gets disgusted and throws up the job.