

# THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, June 22.  
 Washington, June 22.—The position of the committee on the sundry civil bill appropriation for the year 1900, which was begun by McLaurin, and which was today in the hands of Hale, in charge of the bill, and the subsequent passage of the bill providing practically the same appropriation, which was passed by the house of representatives.

Washington, June 22.—Pure food bill. The constitutional features of the bill were debated by the lawyers of the house, the lawyers of the senate, and the police powers. Variations applicable to localities and states were discussed earnestly, but no amendment to the bill was made. The bill will be reported in the form in which it came from the interstate and commerce committee.

Thursday, June 21.  
 Washington, June 21.—The senate took a position in accord with the president and the house of representatives by declaring for a lock canal for the isthmus of Panama. The bill was reached after a day's discussion and was almost devoid of interest. There was only one resolution, and that was negative in nature, coming on a motion to lay on the table the lock type substitute bill. This motion was rejected by a vote of 11 to 36.

Washington, June 21.—The speaker's desk of the day resembled a small section of a kitchen. On the desk were bread, jam, jelly, corn, bottles of whiskey, wine, imported sausages, and other edibles and articles scattered over the table. The picture, there were several scales with weights, a graduated funnel. These were used to demonstrate the contention of the committee on international foreign commerce that a pure bill is necessary for the protection of people.

Washington, June 20.—The meat inspection bill was today made the order of discussion in the senate. The bill came up on motion by Proctor at the conference requested by the senate. The bill went over without a vote.

Washington, June 20.—Twenty bills of less general interest were today by the house under suspension of the rules. Among them were bills appropriating \$25,000 for traveling expenses of the president, which excited considerable discussion under the reclamation act; providing for the subdivision of land under the reclamation act; the efficiency of the bureau of land affairs by conferring the rank of brigadier general upon the chief of the bureau; and regulating the checking of mail by common carriers.

Tuesday, June 19.  
 Washington, June 19.—Knox addressed the senate at length today in support of the lock type for the Panama canal, contending that in point of safety and economy it is far superior to the sea level plan. He took direct issue with Kittredge as to the safety of the Gatun dam.

Washington, June 19.—The senate today passed the house bill providing for the construction of a ship canal connecting lake Erie with the Ohio river, and again adjourned without action on it. The bill was savagely attacked by Patterson as in the interest of speculation, and was warmly defended by Knox and Nelson. LaFollette offered a number of amendments, which were laid on the table.

Washington, June 19.—With practical unanimity the house today adopted the substitute for the Beveridge amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill relating to meat inspection, the objectionable features of the former amendment being eliminated and the amendment perfected to meet the wishes of the president. An effort was made to extend the time of debate, but Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on agriculture, desiring to get the bill into conference as soon as possible, objected. After the adoption of the amendment the bill was sent to conference, the conferees being Wadsworth, Scott (Kan.) and Lamb (Va.).

Washington, June 18.—After another day devoted largely to the Lake Erie & Ohio river canal bill, the senate today passed that measure with only 11 votes in the negative. In addition, several bills to which there was no objection received favorable action. There also was further discussion between Tillman and Hopkins over the resolution of the former for an investigation of the question of national bank contributions to political campaigns, which involved a renewed reference to the failure of the Chicago national bank.

Monday, June 18.  
 Washington, June 18.—A black-draped desk in the hall of the house of representatives today told the story of the passing of Rufus Lester, late a representative in congress from the First Georgia district. Previous to an announcement Wadsworth, of New York, asked unanimous consent, which was granted, that the agricultural bill, with senate amendments, be recommitted to the committee on agriculture. Payne, of New York, by unanimous consent, then fixed Tuesday and Wednesday as suspension days, instead of today, in view of the early adjournment of the house.

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Washington, June 16.—The senate spent the entire day debating the bill to incorporate a ship canal connecting lake Erie with the Ohio river, and again adjourned without action on it. The bill was savagely attacked by Patterson as in the interest of speculation, and was warmly defended by Knox and Nelson. LaFollette offered a number of amendments, which were laid on the table.

Washington, June 16.—After 40 minutes debate today the house by the vote of 129 to 82 adopted the senate resolution providing for the purchase of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama canal of domestic manufacturers and of the lowest responsible bidder, unless the president shall in any case deem the bids or tenders therefor to be extortionate or unreasonable. The adoption of the resolution came after a long discussion of purchasing canal material in open markets, while the sundry civil bill was under consideration.

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Washington, June 19.—Of the 14 appropriation bills which are required to run the government but four have become laws. These are the urgent deficiency, the pension, the diplomatic and consular and the army bill. The Indian appropriation bill has been completed so far as congress is concerned, and only awaits the approval of the president. Six others have been passed by both houses and are now in conference.

## CRYING FOR HARVESTERS.

Unemployed Men for Kansas Grain Fields Hard to Find.  
 Topeka, Kan., June 19.—Kansas is sending out the strongest appeal of her history for men to work in the harvest fields. The difficulties of the last few years getting help to gather the wheat before it becomes dead ripe and scatters in the gathering will be intensified this year if the advance signs are taken of what is to come.

At least 25,000 more men than are in sight now will be needed, and desperate measures will be adopted to draft men into the service behind the self-binders. Competition for labor is stronger this year than ever before. There seems to be no idle men anywhere.

Appeals have been addressed to the employment agencies in Chicago, St. Louis and other large industrial centers. The answer has come back in almost every instance that it is impossible to fill the orders.

Factories are running at full capacity all over the country. Building operations are going on on a scale exceeding anything of the kind in past years. These activities, in addition to the many public improvements that are in progress, have absorbed the bulk of the labor of the country, skilled and unskilled.

State Free Employment Agent Gerow holds that a number of railroads are largely to blame for the shortage of harvest hands. He says the railroads need every man they can get to complete their own work, and for this reason have refused to grant the 1 cent a mile passenger rate that is usually made for the harvest hands. They fear, it is said, that the call from the wheat fields, with the attractive wages, will draw away their laborers, who get only \$1.25 for working on tracks.

The Rock Island and Union Pacific have given the harvesters' rate, but the other lines are obdurate. There will be no room for complaint on account of compensation. The farmers, if need be, will pay as high as \$3 a day for good men. The ordinary wage will be \$2 to \$2.50. Board and lodging are also given. Farmers will co-operate with each other, and there will be less "stealing" of the hands of others than in past years.

The flat has gone out unofficially that there must be no able bodied men in Kansas at harvest time. The loafer who can work will be obliged to toil or leave the state. Local authorities in cities and towns hitherto have co-operated with the agriculturists in enlisting the whole available force for field work. They will do so again this year.

Present indications are that Kansas will harvest 65,000,000 bushels of wheat. The usual migration from the Texas and Oklahoma fields will recur this year, but this source of aid of itself will not be sufficient.

Washington, June 19.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has received final reports from the postmaster at San Francisco, dealing with detailing the postal conditions during the great disaster there and pointing out that the amount of mail lost was comparatively small. The postmaster reports that May 2 the records of the canceling machines at the San Francisco postoffice showed the collection of mail within 60,000 letters of the heaviest collection on record in the office, while the stamp sales were within \$300 of normal.

The postmaster says, however, that the mails of second-class matter were but a little over 20 per cent of the amount before the earthquake. He adds that there has been no falling off in the amount of registered mail received. There were 20 employees of the postoffice whose homes were burned out in the fire, many of the men being left destitute, but so far as known only one employe, a carrier, lost his life, while one other is missing. The postmaster general has written the postmaster, specially commending the action of certain employes and has called the attention of the secretary of the treasury to certain officials in the custodian service of that department.

St. Paul, June 19.—The six-story Ryan Annex building was completely gutted by a fire which was discovered soon after 8 o'clock this morning and which burned fiercely all day. The estimated loss to the buildings and stocks of the occupants is between \$450,000 and \$500,000. The fire originated in the basement of the store occupied by the Palace Clothing company, supposedly from a defective electric wire. Several firemen were cut by flying pieces of glass and 37 were overcome by heat and smoke.

London, June 19.—The Daily Telegraph this morning prints a telegram received in London from Heisingfors, Finland. It is dated Sunday afternoon and is signed by M. Vinaver. The telegram says: "The outbreak at Bialystok clearly was the beginning of an organized massacre similar to the bloody October days. Only energetic intervention can prevent a terrible catastrophe. Peril is imminent. Appeal to all influences to help us."

## 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.

King Haakon and Queen Maud have been formally crowned as rulers of Norway.

The Russian douma blames the government for the recent massacres and calls on the cabinet to resign.

Experiments are being conducted in Kansas to ascertain the result of meat preservatives. Dogs are the subjects.

General Greely says at least 50,000 people in San Francisco are still dependent on the supply camps for food.

Formal announcement has been made by Attorney General Moody that he will prosecute the Standard Oil for accepting rebates.

The Transcontinental Insurance company is reported to have only assets sufficient to pay 10 per cent of its San Francisco losses.

A grand jury at Portland has indicted 12 men for connection with frauds in the recent state election. More indictments will probably be made.

Insurance companies have refused to pay a dollar of insurance at Santa Rosa, California, claiming the earthquake ruined the city. The state insurance commissions has pledged his support.

The peasant revolt is growing in Southern Russia.

English woman suffragists have been arrested for rioting.

Fresh mutinies have occurred in several big Russian garrisons.

Bryan says his kind of conservatism were he president would be to destroy the trusts utterly.

The passage of the lock canal bill by the senate is considered a personal victory for Roosevelt.

Idaho is asking for information regarding the insurance companies which refuse to pay their San Francisco losses in full.

A bulletin just issued by the census bureau shows that there are 83 manufacturing concerns in Alaska with a capitalization of \$10,000,000.

Los Angeles physicians have just removed the heart of a man and after washing it replaced the organ. The patient's chances of recovery are good.

In an accident the prong of a wooden rake pierced the man's breast, carrying in dirt which lodged on the heart.

The United States has a lower death rate than any country in Europe except Norway and Sweden, according to a bulletin issued by the census bureau.

Consumption is far in the lead as the cause of death, but this disease has shown a decrease of nearly 40 per cent in the past six years.

The Korean revolt is spreading.

Japan plans to monopolize the trade of the Orient.

Fire at Los Angeles destroyed a block in the wholesale district.

A number of Russian newspapers have been suppressed for printing news of the Bialystok massacre.

The house has passed a bill granting California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands.

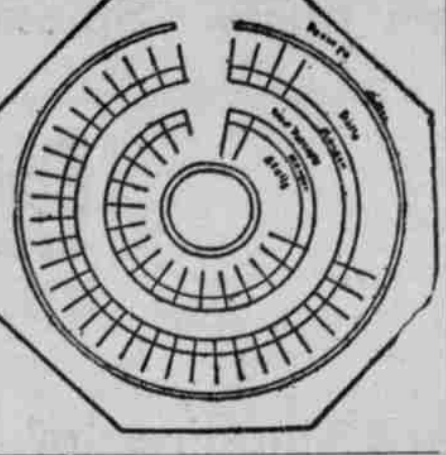
It is expected that the Italian government will soon issue an order for the complete exclusion of American canned meats.

Count Witte expresses the opinion that the Russian douma is becoming revolutionary in its character. He also says the Jews have brought their troubles on themselves.

# FARMS AND FARMERS



An Eight-Sided Barn.  
 Here is a plan for a barn of the eight-sided or octagon shape. This octagonal barn is 25 feet on each side, providing accommodation for about fifty head of cattle. There is a considerable gain in floor space when the octagon form is used instead of the square form, the same amount of wall enclosing a greater number of square feet. The main objection to an eight-sided barn is that it is difficult to fill with a hay fork or sheaf carrier. This may be largely overcome by erecting a gable on one of the sides of the roof and running a track in room that height, which may be extended to within 20 feet of the opposite wall. The roof requires to be self-supporting and to secure this the plates should be bolted together at the corners and held by a band of iron 4 feet long, bent to fit and solidly bolted so that the corners can never spread. In



the stable part the larger cattle should be assigned to the outer circle, the smaller ones to the inner row. One feeding alley serves for the two rows, and a circular track can be arranged for carrying slage. In order to get sufficient light there requires to be an almost continuous window about three feet above the ground.—Montreal Star.

Profit in Forest Thinning.  
 A bulletin entitled "Improvement Thinning" has been issued by the State forester of Massachusetts. The author shows that the growth on considerable areas can be improved and made more productive by the application of moderate thinning while the stands are in the process of development. Thin as often as the material to be removed will pay for its removal is the rule laid down as to how often to thin. As to the degree to which it is safe to thin, the cover should never be broken to such an extent that it will not close again in two or three years and cast a dense shade. In answer to the objection that it is sometimes urged that such work is impracticable under existing conditions of the labor and wood market, the author refers to the fact that thinning has been done and is going on now in Massachusetts and neighboring States, and that it has not only paid for itself, but has in some instances yielded a net profit of from twenty-five cents to \$2 on each cord of wood removed.

Prepare the Wool Well.  
 A wool grower sending wool to market in a heavy, dirty condition, leaving anything in the fleece to make more weight, and expecting to get more money is greatly mistaken. Buyers estimate the value of the clip by the net yield of clean wool. When growers do their best they secure for themselves the best results. The soundness of the fiber may be tested by stretching a small staple between the fingers. Staple 2 1/2 inches in length up, is classed combing below clothing. Labor expended in preparing the clip for sale is well bestowed and brings its own reward. The folk in wool is the oily substance which gives color and lends softness to the fleece. It also promotes the growth of the fleece and prevents the wearing of the fiber. Good feeding, shelter and care promotes this secretion.

Sheep and Bad Weather.  
 Sheep are tender, and but for their dense covering of wool, could not endure severe winters. In the wild state the lambs are not produced until mild weather. Domestication has changed the conditions somewhat, and lambs come early, but they are not well protected with wool covering and need warmth. This fact must not be overlooked when the ewes are due to lamb.

Rye for Pasture.  
 The early rye always shows itself soon after the weather begins to moderate in the spring, and some farmers usually then begin to use it for pasture. It is a mistake to use the rye too early, as it may cause scour. It is very laxative in its effects, being watery, and a change from dry feed to young rye very early in the season may result in loss of milk.

### Traveling School of Agriculture.

Cornell University in New York will this summer make an entirely new and somewhat unique departure in its agricultural work. Following a petition signed by seventeen students who were desirous of becoming acquainted with agricultural conditions existing in different portions of the United States, the college will send out a special car, fitted with the accommodations for the housing and study equipment of the students during their trip. It has been styled a traveling school of agriculture. Those in charge plan to start on the trip about the 1st of July, the itinerary being planned with a view to covering about eight weeks, while the cost per student is placed at about \$400. The car will go from Ithaca to Buffalo and through Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania and back home. In a way this experiment will be along the line of the seed corn and good road special trains which have been in operation on many lines of road in the upper Mississippi valley during the past two years, proving both popular and greatly beneficial to the agricultural interests of the localities visited. The course of agricultural instruction contemplated in the above tour will give the students who take advantage of it a first hand and intimate as well as extensive acquaintance with the conditions and methods of agriculture covering the whole country and will give a breadth of view and a fund of practical information that could hardly be got from study in one place or in one school.

### Goats Will Eat Everything.

Here are some things which the brush goat will eat: Hazel, crab, blackberry, cedar, hemlock, holly, willows, haws, buck, squawberries, hickory, sage brush, elder, greasewood, sumac, ash, grape, jackoak, mahogany, pine, maple, fir, rosebush, cherry, alder, salal, apple, poplar, all kinds of oak, plum, elm and many others. As to weeds, everything appears to be to their taste, even to the poison ivy, which some breeders say they eat safely, provided they have a variety of other weeds to vary their diet. Browsing gives the venison or game flavor to the flesh, and for that reason is to be preferred; fed as sheep or cows, the flesh has the mutton flavor.

### Fumigating the Orchard.

The insect tax upon this country's agricultural interests is something stupendous. Indeed, were it not for the ravages of insects, great and small, the life and profits of the horticulturist would be so attractive as to completely change the present attitude toward their occupation. The government experts are doing an enormous amount of educational work in determining the exact organisms that are responsible for each particular form of damage and the best method of combating same. Fumigation is one of the modern farmer's magic science wands by which, in a



trice, he clears his crops of insect life that if not held eradicated would probably destroy his entire crop. In California immense balloonlike arrangements of canvas are used in fumigating fruit trees, and now a Texas inventor proposes to modify the plan, with the idea of making it available for smaller crops, such as cotton and corn. The appliance consists of a supporting truck for movement over the ground, generally by the use of horses, a combustion chamber for the formation of the fumes, or gases employed as fumigant, and a framework, adjustable as to heights, and a hood covering the whole. At the rear a deflector curtain is provided, with a depending shield extending across the combustion chamber to deflect the fumes and force them into contact with the plants. With an apparatus of this general type it is possible to effectively and rapidly treat large numbers of plants, the deflector or hood extending over two full rows of plants.—Sacramento Bee.

### How Are the Teeth?

Many farmers make the mistake of feeding stock food or other similar mixtures to horses when they seem to have difficulty in eating, when what the animal needs is to have his teeth cared for by a competent veterinarian. A horse whose teeth are out of order, bolts much of its food because it cannot masticate it, hence the food taken does little or no good and the animal loses both flesh and energy. If the horse is trying to eat and is not keeping up its vigor better look to its teeth, for in nine cases out of ten here is where the trouble lies.