

ALL TO BE SHOWN

Congressional Irrigation Committee to Make Tour.

WILL VISIT PORTLAND FAIR, TOO

Distinguished Party Starts June 1 to See Government Irrigation Work in West.

Washington, May 20.—On June 1 a party of 30, composed of the senate and house committees on irrigation, with their wives, will leave Kansas City on a tour of the West, which will include visits to most of the irrigation projects where government work is now under way, as well as the principal cities of the West. Not all members of these committees, but a majority of each, will make the trip.

As heretofore stated the trip is made for the purpose of giving senators and representatives an opportunity to see what progress the government is making under the National irrigation law, passed only three years ago. It is conceded that the law will eventually need some revision, but until it has been tried and its weak points have been found, congress has been loth to make amendments. The trip this summer will be an object lesson to the senators and representatives of the party, and will enable them to discuss more intelligently than before all questions affecting national irrigation.

Aside from visiting the various irrigation projects now under construction, the congressional party will spend two days, June 23 and 24, at the Lewis and Clark exposition and in Portland; will spend June 25, Sunday, in Tacoma and Seattle; will put in half a day at Boise, a day in San Francisco, another at Salt Lake City, and wind up at Denver on the Fourth of July.

On June 17, the third anniversary of the signing of the National reclamation act, the party will be at Hazen, Nev., at which time the water will be turned upon 50,000 acres of land under the Truckee-Carson project, the first large irrigation project to be put into operation by the government. Leaving Nevada, short stops will be made at Ogden, Salt Lake and numerous points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

NO MORE LIEU SELECTIONS.

Hitchcock Holds Law Means What It Says—May Be Amended.

Washington, May 20.—Secretary Hitchcock, in a circular issued today to registers and receivers of local land offices, holds that congress meant what it said when, by the act of March 3, 1905, it absolutely repealed the lieu land law. With the exception of owners of certain lands in the San Francisco and Grand Canyon reserves in Arizona and the Santa Barbara reserve, California, who are specifically provided for by a special act, the secretary holds that all right to make lieu selections expired March 3 last and local land officers are advised that they are without authority to accept relinquishments of lands within forest reserves after that date and allow the selection of other lands in exchange therefor. The secretary says, however, that all lieu selections made prior to and pending for adjudication on March 3, 1905, may be perfected and patented and, if in the adjudication of any selection then pending, the same should be held invalid for any reason not the fault of the party making the same, another selection for a like quantity of land may be made in lieu thereof.

Reconnoiter by Photograph.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—A recently invented apparatus for telegraphing panoramas of wide stretches of country by means of a camera suspended from a kite has been acquired by the war office and experiments and trials have been conducted in St. Petersburg for several weeks with such success that the general staff expects important results from its new panoramograph squad in discovering positions and movements. The apparatus is said to be capable of photographing an area of 30 square miles.

No Russian Ships Intrude.

Tokio, May 20.—In reply to the representations of the Japanese government, the French government has notified the authorities here that Admiral de Jonquieres reported that he had cruised along the coast of Annam, May 13 and 14, for the purpose of ordering the Russian ships to leave the coast should he find any in French waters. The admiral, it is added, did not find any Russian vessels between Cape St. James and Turan.

Military Attaches Going to War.

Washington, May 20.—Brigadier General Thomas H. Garry, Colonel John B. Vanoff, of the Medical department, and Captain Sidney A. Cloman, of the general staff, in this city, will proceed to St. Petersburg and report to the United States ambassador preliminary to their joining the Russian army in Manchuria as military attaches.

BOWEN-LOOMIS CASE IS UP.

Cabinet Discusses It and President Receives Statements.

Washington, May 19.—The principal subject considered today at the cabinet meeting was the Loomis-Bowen case. No definite action was taken pending an additional statement from Mr. Bowen. Just prior to the cabinet meeting, Jose Paul, a representative of Venezuela in this country, called at the White house and had a talk with the president regarding the case. It is said that Mr. Paul is familiar with the transactions involving the exchange of a check by Mr. Loomis with the Asphalt company at the time the former was United States minister at Caracas. During the cabinet meeting Mr. Bowen called at the White house, and, through Secretary Loeb, sent a note to Secretary Taft. The note simply indicated the presence at the executive offices of Senator Pastora Mora, a friend of Mr. Bowen, who the minister desired should talk with the president and Mr. Taft. Soon after Senator Mora had a conference with the president and Mr. Taft, lasting some time. Senator Mora did not disclose the details of the interview, but it is known that, having at one time been connected with the asphalt company in Caracas, he was enabled to throw some light on the present situation. When Mr. Taft left the White house he said that no determination of the case had been reached, and none would be until all the facts from both sides had been developed. He indicated this might take several days.

Mr. Bowen today filed with Mr. Taft his statement in reply to Assistant Secretary Loomis' charges and also bearing on the charges against Mr. Loomis which he transmitted to the officials here.

SHOULD OBEY ALL LAWS.

Governor Folk Says Law-Breaking Leads to Anarchy.

St. Louis, May 19.—Governor Folk of Missouri, addressing the General Baptist convention tonight, said:

"Missouri has an idea that means the enforcement of law. Laws that are not enforced add just as much to the support of good government as sores do to the strength of the human body. Law breaking has become alarmingly common. It is one of the greatest dangers that confront free government. Many men obey the laws they like, but think they have a political liberty to disobey the laws that are obnoxious to them.

"The trust magnate looks with abhorrence on the pickpocket who violates the larceny statute, but considers it entirely right to break the laws against combinations and monopolies. The hoodler detests the law breaking of the trusts but considers the law against bribery as an infringement on his personal liberty. The dramsop keeper regards the law against murder as good, but the law against operating his dram shop on Sunday, is, in his opinion, Puritanical and tyrannical.

"If each citizen were allowed to determine for himself which laws are good and which laws are bad, to ignore the laws he considered bad, the result would be anarchy—we would have no laws at all. The only safe rule is that, if the law is on the statute books, it must be observed.

"There has been too much of making laws to please the moral element and then not enforcing them to please the immoral element."

GOVERNMENT CHIMES HERE

Bells Will Furnish Quaint Music from High Exposition Tower.

Portland, May 19.—Chimes for the government tower at the Lewis and Clark exposition arrived in the city yesterday from Cincinnati. They occupied two cars which were at once switched to the peninsula spur for unloading. Today they will be raised into place in the east dome, 260 feet above the earth.

These chimes will furnish quaint music during the exposition. When President Roosevelt turns an electric key at Washington on the first of the month the effect will be to set these chimes to tolling out the inspiring notes of "America." As it is necessary to have the chimes in place for this important ceremony they will be adjusted immediately.

Railroads Accused of Breaking Law.

Topeka, Kan., May 19.—Upon request of the Interstate Commerce commission, United States District Attorney Dean has filed suits in the Federal court here charging railroads with violation of Federal statutes. The Missouri Pacific is charged in three instances with not complying with the law requiring safety appliances. A similar suit is brought against the Iron Mountain railroad. The St. Louis & San Francisco railroad is charged with keeping cattle on the road for more than 24 hours without food or water.

Oscar Will Resume Reins.

Christiana, Norway, May 19.—The Dagblatt expresses the belief that King Oscar will resume the reins of government on June 1. This is regarded as a semi-official intimation, and, if it turns out to be correct, it means probably that King Oscar intends to sanction the Norwegian consular bill, thus assuming direct responsibility for an act calculated to irritate his Swedish subjects rather than leave the responsibility on the shoulders of the crown prince regent.

Japan May Buy Argentine Ships.

St. Petersburg, May 19.—The Rusky Slovo declares that Russia having failed to complete the negotiations for the purchase of the Argentine warships, an intermediary has now arrived in Paris and is negotiating their sale to Japan.

CASH FOR KLAMATH

\$1,000,000 Set Aside for Government Irrigation Canal.

NO DELAY IN ITS CONSTRUCTION

Last Obstacle to Project Removed by Purchase of Private Works—Will Cost \$4,400,000.

Washington, May 18.—The government is going to build the Klamath irrigation project, which will ultimately reclaim 236,400 acres of land in Klamath basin, in Oregon and California. The project will cost \$4,400,000. Secretary Hitchcock today formally approved the project drawn up by the reclamation engineers, who have been at work for the past year. He also set apart from the reclamation fund \$1,000,000 to be used in commencing construction. There is not enough money in the reclamation fund at this time to pay for the entire Klamath project, but the money today made available will defray all expenditures that need be made immediately. There is no question that there will be ample funds as they are needed.

The adoption of the Klamath project was assured when Secretary Hitchcock accepted the offer of the Klamath Canal company to sell its canals and works to the government for \$150,000, in accordance with its recent offer. There had been considerable doubt whether the secretary would pay this price, since it is known that these canals cannot be utilized by the government, but the secretary concluded it would be cheaper to buy out this company at its latest figure than to enter upon a long suit in the courts, which would consume much time as well as money.

Chief Engineer Newell, of the Reclamation service, has been instructed to take steps looking to early construction of this project. But before construction work is begun, he will complete all purchases that have been authorized, so there will be no further question as to the absolute right of the government to go ahead with its work. It is the expectation of the reclamation officials that the project will be built in several units, that is to say, one storage system will be completed and water turned onto land lying under its canals before work is begun on the next storage reservoir. The lay of the land and the source of water is such that this plan can be followed. After making the preliminary purchases, there will be \$500,000 left for actual construction, probably enough to finish one unit.

Approximately 45 per cent of the land to be reclaimed is still vacant. The owners of the remaining 55 per cent have already signed agreements and agreed to pay for their water right at the price fixed by the government which will be \$18.60 per acre.

HE ATTACKS CANAL BOARD.

Grosvenor Says Policy is Contrary to Protective Theory.

Washington, May 18.—The high protective tariff Republicans in the city are denouncing the action of the Isthmian Canal commission in adopting a policy of buying supplies for the canal in the markets of the world. All but Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, decline to be quoted. The Ohian, a member of the house ways and means committee at the time of the framing of the McKinley and Dingley tariff laws, today, in discussing the new policy, said:

"We have built up the policy of protective tariff in this country on the basis of higher prices. These prices were higher, because we paid our labor better wages. People have been more cognizant every year of the benefits of that policy, and understand the reason for higher prices. The country would rather pay a little more for something that was made at home, furnished work for home folk, and gave them better pay than their more unfortunate neighbors abroad enjoyed."

Canadian Builds New Branch.

Vancouver, B. C., May 18.—It was announced today that the Canadian Pacific Railway company has let a contract for the construction of a line of railway from Nicola to Spence's Bridge, a distance of 40 miles. While the present contract calls for only 40 miles of railway, it is stated that the intention is that this line will ultimately run through the Similkameen and on to the boundary country. In the meantime the new branch will give the people of Nicola an outlet, with direct connection with the coast.

Testimony Against Paper Trust.

Milwaukee, May 18.—Special Examiner Taylor, appointed by the United States Circuit court of Minnesota, began the taking of testimony today in the case instituted by the government in behalf of petitioners against the General Paper company on the ground that it is a trust. There are 25 paper companies involved in the suit with the General Paper company. The examination of witnesses is expected to continue for a week.

Land Selections Approved.

Butte, May 18.—A Miner special from Washington says that Secretary Hitchcock today approved the Northern Pacific railway land selections, as follows: 125,19 acres in Bozeman, Helena districts, Montana, and 30,833 acres in North Yakima, Spokane, Waterville and Walla Walla districts.

SECRETS LAID BARE.

Federal Grand Jury Knows All About Beef Trust Methods.

Chicago, May 17.—Members of the Federal grand jury investigating the business affairs of the beef packing industries today learned all the details of the manner in which officials of the Aetna Trading company kept their books. This company, it is said, was the means by which the packers forming the beef trust transacted their secret business.

National Bank Examiner Stardeck, who for nearly two months has been studying the books found in the six trunks taken from the First National bank building safety vaults, has completed his task, and was before the inquisitors today. He will continue his testimony tomorrow.

Through these books found in trunks it is asserted that the secret system of the Aetna Trading company has been revealed, and all persons connected with the operation of the company are known.

Mrs. Richard Howes, wife of the manager of the casing department of Swift & Co., and Mrs. Irving A. Vant, wife of the assistant treasurer for the same concern, were today placed under \$10,000 bonds each to insure their presence in Chicago as witnesses in the event that indictments are returned by the Federal grand jury.

LARGE FORTUNE FOR CITY.

New York \$27,000,000 Richer if Franchise Tax Law Stands.

New York, May 17.—Twenty-six million dollars will be contributed to the tax fund of Greater New York if the decision from the United States Supreme court of the franchise tax law should be favorable to the city.

In the hope of a victory for the city, Controller Grout has for the last three days had his office busy preparing a complete tabulation of all the taxes due the city under the franchise law, together with interest since the law went into effect in 1900. This is the first tabulation made for three years, and the totals staggered the city officials, far surpassing the expectations even of Controller Grout.

For Manhattan alone the amount due is \$17,904,700, which includes \$2,880,200 interest on the unpaid taxes. From all the boroughs the total amount due from taxes alone, without any calculation for interest or penalties, is \$22,141,763. To this sum there is to be added about \$3,500,000 interest, and at least another million for penalties which will drive the total to \$27,000,000. These figures bring the amounts due to June 1 next.

As soon as the decision is rendered the controller will take steps to collect the money, if it be favorable to the city. The money will then be devoted to redemption of revenue bonds.

DEFENDS ARMOUR CARS.

Robbins Denies They Deal in Produce or Get Rebates.

Washington, May 17.—William E. Ripley, professor of economics in Harvard university, was before the senate committee on interstate commerce today. He said that under existing laws there was nothing to prevent discrimination between localities and commodities. He favored giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix rates.

George B. Robbins, of Chicago, president of the Armour Line company, and a director of the Armour company, explained in detail the business of refrigerator cars. He asserted that these car lines were not engaged in interstate commerce. The agitation tending toward the confiscation of private cars had deterred his company from increasing its facilities.

The Armour car lines did not now deal in produce, he suggested, having discontinued that phase of trade in May, 1904, save to a limited extent in butter, eggs and poultry. He denied any "community of interests" between the railroads and the Armour car lines. The witness denied that the cars were used to secure rebates.

Quartermaster's Safe Robbed.

Missoula, Mont., May 17.—Klide Adams, a colored private soldier, is a fugitive from justice and accused of robbing the quartermaster's safe at Fort Missoula of \$1,300. The soldier had been on guard all day and asked for the key from the quartermaster, saying he wanted to clean up the room. The man cleaned up the room and returned the key. He did not answer to roll call this morning and an investigation showed that the combination on the safe had been worked and \$500 in cash and \$800 in checks stolen.

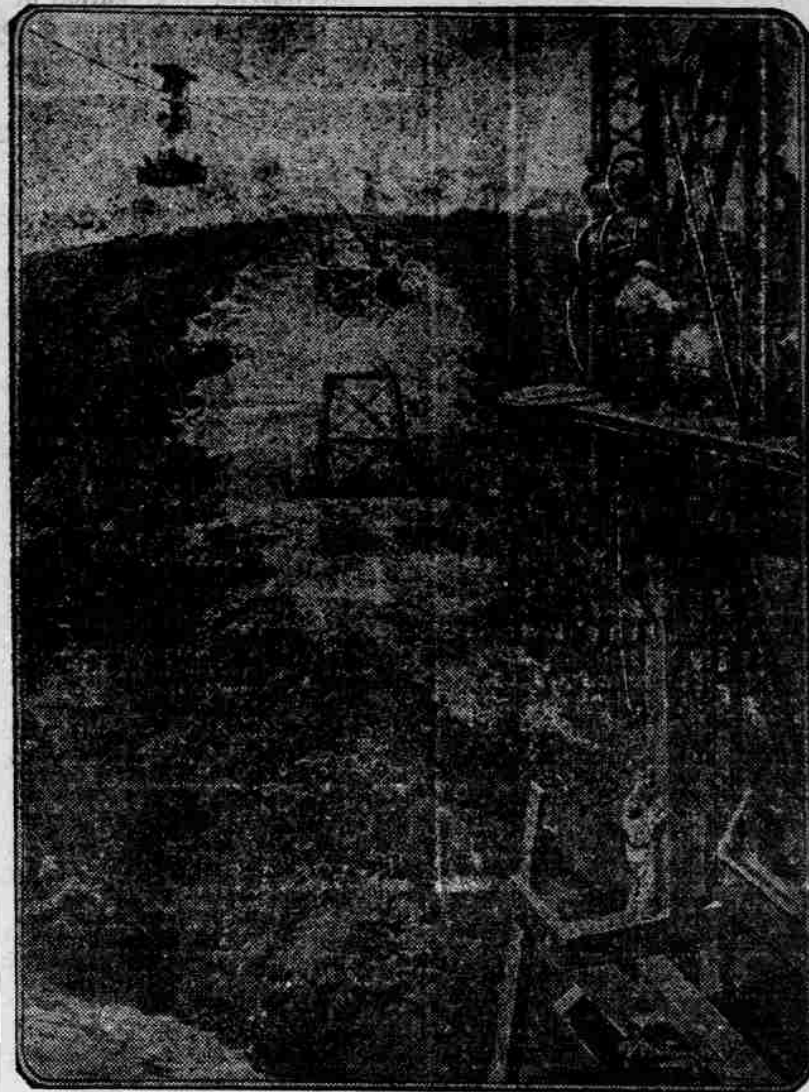
Leper Worked in Gardens.

New Westminster, B. C., May 17.—There is considerable talk in this city of having a restriction put on the sale of strawberries raised in the district between Port Hammond and New Westminster Junction, owing to the death of a Chinaman a week ago from leprosy in that district. The Chinaman with the dread disease worked all last year and the previous year in various strawberry gardens along the Canadian Pacific railway.

General Davis Home from Panama.

New York, May 17.—Major General W. Davis, the retiring governor of the canal zone, accompanied by his two daughters, arrived tonight on the steamer Alliance from Panama.

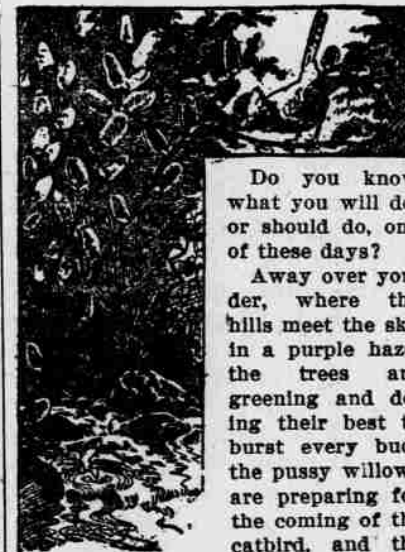
MAKING THE WORLD'S HIGHEST BRIDGE.



AN ENGINEERING FEAT AT THE VICTORIA FALLS.

The bridge which is being constructed across the gorge immediately below the famous falls at a height of 400 feet above the water level. The clear span of the arch will be 500 feet in length, the bridge being built out from each end of the ravine on the cantilever principle to meet in the middle. For the transportation of material a cable way about 900 feet in length has been provided. It is capable of carrying ten tons, and is worked by electricity. The illustration shows the construction of the piers on one of the banks of the river, with the aerial car at work.

JUST STEAL A DAY



Do you know what you will do, or should do, one of these days?

Away over yonder, where the hills meet the sky in a purple haze, the trees are greening and doing their best to burst every bud: the pussy willows are preparing for the coming of the catbird, and the croaking of the frogs and the smell of new earth is a call of the wild as loud as trumpet blast. Follow the scent like a hound and at the end you will find a creek that has its source in a swamp and trickles its merry and tortuous way to the river.

Don't you wish you could turn time back for thirty or more years; back to the days of patches and bare legs, laughter, freckles and stone bruises; back where there was only one care in the world, and that was to be on hand at meals?

You cannot. You didn't appreciate your own boyhood. You are a slave to business. You are chained to a desk. You have to make profits. You eat and talk and sleep business. You talk it at home until the folks are annoyed. The other day one of your children asked: "Was papa ever a little boy?"

Let's steal a day. Even a slave should be allowed to drop his chains once in a while. Certainly an over-worked business man, carrying a load that rounds his shoulders and grays his hair, can flee from trouble for a little while and try to think that he is 12, and that there is only sunshine in the world.

To-morrow morning, early, come over and throw a stone up against the window. We will pack up some lunch and steal away for one whole, golden day. Never mind the family breakfast. Come at 4 a. m., and we'll leave a note saying that we have been suddenly called away and that the folks are "not to worry."

Get the spade. There is a bully corner for bait in the back yard. We will dig a canful of the wriggling worms, hide the spade and the evidence of our crime, and then away into the country. We'll cut alder poles and, with trembling fingers that have all but lost their skill in the lapse of years, arrange our tackle, find a deep, dark pool, burn tobacco in our corn-cob pipes, and fish.

You'll wonder what they are doing at the office and what there was in the morning paper. Cut that out. There isn't any office. We are boys to-day. You have a catfish and I'm trembling because my bobber has gone under water and something is pulling like a whale. It's a bullhead. We will dress it and some more like it, rub them with

salt, cook them on a stick and eat them, bones and all. Yes, sir, bones and all. You don't mean to say that you never did? Well, you have missed a lot. We will fish a bit, and after that you may shout if you like.

A country boy yells just for pure joy of living. It will do us good. How good the sun feels! There is a squirrel on the fence, and a boy is driving cows down the road, whistling as merrily as a bobolink. Poor devil! He doesn't know that Steel common is paying no dividend and that cotton is a loss. He doesn't care, but he can spell h-a-p-p-i-n-e-s-s. God bless him!

The smoke from our fire smells good. If we had a spade we would dig out a woodchuck. There is sassafras in the woods and the young wintergreens are ready for eating.

Over at the farmhouse we will get rich milk, doughnuts, sastrising bread and russet apples.

And then the sun will go down over the hills, while the shadows will purple and then grow black, and the country will grow still and the silence will seem almost sacred, as we trudge down the road back to the other life, the trouble, the hurry and the cares of a great city.

Never mind. It is a part of the great plan, and the man who has kept his heart so free that he can still love the soil, the trees, the sunshine and the joys that nature has bestowed, is worth while.

So, don't forget—4 a. m. Throw a stone against the window, and we'll steal a day.—Cincinnati Post.

DISCOURAGING A HEN.

The propensity of some hens to sit, in season or out, on eggs, stones, door-knobs or anything that comes handy, is one of the most grievous afflictions of the poultry keeper. In his interest is reprinted the description of a "suro cure" discovered by a correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle in Lesueur, Minn.

The cure consists of a cheap watch that ticks loudly and clearly, and is enclosed in a white, egg-shaped case. When a hen manifests a desire to sit at the wrong time, the poultryman gently places under her this bogus egg, and the egg does the rest.

Cheerfully it ticks away. The hen soon begins to show signs of uneasiness. She stirs the noisy egg with her bill, thinking perhaps that it is already time for it to hatch, and the chicken in it wants to get out. She grows more and more nervous as the noise keeps on, and finally she jumps off the nest and runs round a while, to get cool.

Generally she returns to her self-imposed duty; but things get worse and worse with her. She wriggles about and cackles, ruffles her feathers and looks wild, until at last, with a frenzied squawk, she abandons the nest for good and all. The fever of incubation is broken up completely.

The Lesueur poultryman declares that he has never found a hen that could stand the strain of the conversational egg for more than three hours. In much less time than that, as a rule, the hen is ready to return to her legitimate business.