

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

Thursday, February 15.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The senate today passed the consideration of the joint statehood bill and for an hour and a half listened to a speech by Dick in support of the bill as reported from the committee on territories.

The bill prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of the insignia of the G. A. R. and other soldier organizations was passed.

Bills were passed establishing light-houses and fog signals on Cape Hinchenbrook island, William sound and Cape Spencer, Cross sound, in Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 15.—"Morning hour" prevailed in the house today until after 5 o'clock. The net result was the passage of a bill to increase to \$30,000 a year the Federal appropriation to each state and territory for the support of agricultural experiment stations and a bill repealing the present law granting American register to foreign ships wrecked and repaired on the American coast in the discretion of the secretary of the department of Commerce and Labor, and requiring a special act of congress to grant such register.

The feature of the day was the attempt of Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, to get his bill for the consolidation of customs collection districts. A furious opposition developed and by a roll call a large majority voted against considering the bill. Again, when the experiment station bill came up, the debate reverted into the Payne bill, and it was with difficulty that it could be brought to an end.

An indirect compliment was paid to Longworth by a vote to adjourn today until Monday, although nothing will appear in the record of its purpose.

Wednesday, February 14.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.—At a few minutes after 6 o'clock today the senate cast its final ballot on the subsidy shipping bill, which was passed by a vote of 38 to 27. All the votes for the bill were by Republican senators, and five Republican senators voted with the Democrats in opposition. They were Burkett, Dooliver, La Follette, Spooner and Warner. The vote on the bill was preceded by action on a number of amendments, and this by an entire day of debate. Many important amendments were accepted, but only in one case was a modification agreed to that was not in accordance with the wishes of the managers of the bill. The exception was on an amendment offered by Spooner eliminating the provision giving half pay to members of the naval reserve who have served less than six months.

When the shipping bill was disposed of the statehood bill was made the unfinished business.

Washington, Feb. 14.—After spending almost the entire day in debate on the fortification bill, that measure was passed by the house today.

Tuesday, February 13.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The fortifications appropriation bill held the attention of the house today, and was the text for much heated argument, first over the lax method of expenditure of public money and second over the location of the proposed \$15,000,000 naval station for the Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Elkins today introduced his bill for railway rate regulation. The measure provides that whenever any rate, fare or charge established by any common carrier shall be unjust and unreasonable, the Interstate Commerce commission shall have power, after complaint and hearing, to make an order requiring such rate to be modified, so far as shall be necessary in order to remove the unreasonableness and unlawfulness. The order shall take effect on and after a date to be specified not less than 30 days after service upon the carrier, and shall continue in effect for one year unless restrained or set aside by lawful order or decree of court, or unless revoked or modified by a supplementary order of the commission, which may be made upon application or after notice to the carrier defendant in the proceeding.

Senator Fulton today offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$400,000 for protecting and preserving work done on the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river. Mr. Fulton has concluded, after repeated conferences with Chairman Burton, of

Spanish Trade Growing. Washington, Feb. 13.—Trade of the United States with Spain and Portugal amounted in the fiscal year 1905 to over \$54,000,000, according to a report issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. Of this, \$15,000,000 was imports and \$19,000,000 exports. Of the imports, \$6,500,000 was from Portugal and \$8,500,000 from Spain. Of the exports, \$2,000,000 went to Portugal and \$17,000,000 to Spain. Imports from Portugal have greatly increased during the last few years, while the exports to that country have declined.

Will Act On Exclusion Law. Washington, Feb. 13.—Chinese exclusion legislation was one of the subjects discussed today by the president. Representative Perkins, of New York, told the president that the matter soon would be taken up by the committee and that he had no doubt that action would be taken. He said it would be the effort of the committee to satisfy the objections now made by the Chinese, without admitting to this country Chinese coolies.

the house committee, and the senate leaders, that the only possible way of getting an appropriation this session for the mouth of the Columbia is by an amendment to the sundry civil bill. There is absolutely no hope of passing a special bill, nor is there any hope of putting through an emergency river and harbor bill to provide for a limited number of deserving projects, as was at one time contemplated.

Monday, February 12.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The senate today adopted a joint resolution reported by Tillman from the senate committee on interstate commerce, which directs the Interstate Commerce commission to investigate the charge of discrimination and combination in restraint of trade made against the railroads. It was a joint resolution, and must be passed by the house and signed by the president before it becomes effective. The adoption of the resolution was preceded by a speech by Tillman, in which he practically charged that the administration was not proceeding in good faith to secure railroad legislation, because he was not satisfied with the president's advisers. Among these he mentioned Secretary Root and Senator Knox.

Lodge also spoke at length on the railroad question. He delivered a carefully prepared speech, in which he took a position for governmental regulation of rates, but advised the utmost caution against too radical action. He expressed the opinion that the giving of rebates was practically the only evil existing in connection with the railroad systems of the country.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The house today had sport with the bill providing for the whipping-post for wifebeaters in the District of Columbia, and then laid it on the table, effectively disposing of it, by a vote of 153 to 60.

A new gavel was dedicated to the memory of Lincoln, by Speaker Cannon in opening the house, and the birthday of the martyred president was remembered in the prayer of the chaplain.

Pacific Coast Protests.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Serious opposition from Pacific coast interests has developed to the Cushman bill providing for new fishing regulations for Alaska. The house committee on territories is now considering the bill and today six Pacific coast senators and a number of representatives appeared before it and asked that the hearing be kept open until parties interested can reach here from the coast to be heard in opposition to it.

The principal point of objection is that the bill gives to the department of Commerce and Labor power to make suitable regulations. It is claimed the department would be absolute in this matter, and that any changes in the existing regulations would work hardship, if not ruin, to the salmon fishing industry.

Why No Statue of Lafayette?

Washington, Feb. 12.—The attention of Secretary Root has been called to the delay in completing the bronze statue of General Lafayette at Paris, for which a large sum of money was raised in this country, to take the place of the plaster cast placed on the pedestal during the exposition of 1900. It is understood that Mr. Root has started an investigation. The daughters of the American Revolution are interesting themselves in the matter.

Northwest Graduates at Annapolis. Washington, Feb. 14.—Raleigh F. Hughes, Portland; Frederick N. Perkins, Salem; Carroll G. Graves, Spokane; Randolph P. Scudder, North Yakima; Robert L. Glorm, Moscow, and Vestal P. Coffin, Boise, graduated from the Annapolis Naval academy yesterday.

Last Hearing on Yakima Land.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Land Commissioner Ross today had a final hearing on his fight for the approval of the state Carey act selection of 55,000 acres in the Yakima valley. The case will probably be decided in a few days.

Lighthouse for Resurrection Bay. Washington, Feb. 14.—Senator Piles today introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a lighthouse at the entrance of Resurrection bay, Alaska, to cost \$25,000.

Railroads on the Islands.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The bid of Solomon & Co., Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. G. White & Co., all of New York; Thomas F. Swift, Detroit, with whom is associated the International Banking corporation; H. B. Wilson and Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., has been accepted by the Philippine government for the concessionary contracts or grants for the construction, maintenance and operation of railroads in the islands of Negros, Panay and Cebu. Their bid provides for full government guarantee authorized by congress.

Reserve Policy Live Issue.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Heyburn's three hour speech in denunciation of President Roosevelt's forest reserve policy will probably have the effect of making forest reserves a live issue which must be met and disposed of by congress at the present session. The speech of the Idaho senator was a full and complete argument on the side of the opposition; it was severe in its arraignment; it was caustic in its criticisms.

HEYBURN'S DRASTIC BILLS.

Would Stop Creating Reserves and Order General Survey.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Senator Heyburn is going after the president's forest reserve policy again. Today he introduced a bill far more drastic than anything he has heretofore attempted. It prohibits further withdrawals of public land for forest reserve purposes in Idaho, and stipulates that where land has heretofore been withdrawn, and has not been created into forest reserves, it shall immediately be restored to the public domain. It also provides that no reserve or withdrawal made for forestry purposes in Idaho shall include sections 16 or 36, title to which was in the United States at the date of the admission of Idaho into the Union. It further stipulates that no forest reserves shall be created in Idaho to include land heretofore classified as mineral.

The effect of this bill, if enacted, would be absolutely to put a stop to forest reserve extension in Idaho, but, like Mr. Heyburn's other forestry bills, it will not pass.

Mr. Heyburn also introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the survey of all unsurveyed public land in Idaho. Mr. Heyburn says Idaho's development is being retarded by reason of the fact that only one-third of the state has been surveyed. Furthermore, the lack of surveys makes it impossible for the state to perfect many of its selections made under various special grants.

CHINESE ATTACK MISSION.

Viceroy Now Takes Lead in Enmity to White "Barbarians."

London, Feb. 16.—The correspondent at Shanghai for the Standard telegraphs as follows:

News has reached here of another attack on a foreign mission at Nanking, province of Nanchang, on the left bank of the Yangtze Kiang river. No loss of life is reported.

Yesterday an attempt was made here by a trusted Chinese servant to murder the secretary of the French municipal council while he was asleep. The attempt was frustrated and the assailant arrested.

Many of the great provincial viceroys are displaying a marked anti-foreign attitude, which they would hardly dare so openly to assume unless they thought that Pekin approved their conduct. In the foreign settlements of treaty ports efforts are being made quietly to recover privileges granted to foreigners.

In some quarters Japan is believed to view the possibility of armed intervention being necessary with equanimity, since it would provide her with occasion to obtain from China what she failed to exact from Russia.

In Shanghai two additional companies of volunteers are being raised. It is reported that the Municipal council favors strengthening the Sikh police force by 500 men. Unfortunately, it is at this juncture that it has been decided to reduce the British China squadron.

HE BLAMES THE GRAFTERS.

Rojstvensky Says Bad Shipbuilding Caused His Defeat.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—"Perhaps I am guilty to some extent for our defeat, and perhaps my subordinates did not do all they might have done, but at all events we who have fought the battles were not thieves," said Admiral Rojstvensky, who addressed the Imperial Technical society yesterday evening upon the causes of the defeat of the Russians at the battle of the Sea of Japan.

The admiral made no specifications regarding rascality in the construction or equipment of the ships, but he commented at length upon the destructive force of the heavy Japanese shells, which, when they only exploded in the water near the Russian vessels, cracked their plates and opened great leaks, while those which hit the Russian ships squarely were as destructive as mines.

A young lieutenant during the discussion attempted to lay the blame on submarine boats, but the admiral denied that submarine boats or mines were used during the engagement.

Must Pay Wages for Shut-Down.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Feb. 16.—Considerable comment has been caused by the judgment of the communal court at Widzewo, near Lodz, ordering the Coates thread factory to pay the wages of 800 employees during the ten weeks the factory was closed. The works shut down November 30 and a shortage of coal was given as the reason for doing so. The court in rendering judgment said it was not lack of coal, but the high price of coal which induced the closing, and found that this was not a good reason.

Believe Fire Under Control.

Honolulu, Feb. 16.—Water is now being pumped only at intervals into the hold of the steamer Texan, whose cargo took fire the other day while the vessel was lying at her dock. It is now believed that the fire is under safe control, and the agents of the vessel say that they expect that all her lime will be slaked by tomorrow and that they will then be able to discharge cargo. They think that the hull of the vessel is not damaged.

First Year Men Must Study.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 16.—The Harvard athletic committee voted tonight to concur with Yale and Princeton in an agreement excluding first-year men and graduate students of all departments from university athletics.

MAKING READY TO FIGHT CHINA

No Abatement in Warlike Preparations by Government.

American Boycott, Hatred of Foreigners and Reform Movement Against the Manchu Dynasty Stirs Great Chinese Empire Into a State of Ferment.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Though there is no abatement in the warlike preparations by this government to cope with contingencies in China, a tendency is apparent at the State department to counteract the inferences based upon statements of officials of that department and the War department that there is danger of a general outbreak in the empire.

News of the dispatch of troops to the Orient has caused the receipt of many telegrams and letters of inquiry from persons having relatives in commercial or missionary pursuits in China, while one or two missionary boards in this country have informed the department that their advices do not indicate the presence of conditions there warranting the reported action of the War department. Several business concerns have written that their cable and mail communications from certain points in China contain no news of threatened uprisings.

The most conflicting statements emanate from sources apparently equally informed and competent to judge of the truth. Some authorities, whose views have been presented to the officials here, hold that a masterplay is being made by the Chinese toward the removal of restrictions to Chinese immigration to this country. Others hold that there is nothing to warrant these government activities and that influences are at work to obtain a display of force to overawe the Chinese government into a real suppression of the boycott.

Consular reports from China on the effect of the boycott show that only certain American interests have been damaged. Chief of these is the oil trade. The Standard Oil company is the dominating factor in the Chinese-American oil business. The American Tobacco company's exports to China have fallen off greatly. A certain sewing machine company's business in the southern provinces has been a special object of boycott orders by the merchants' guilds, for what reason nobody knows.

In this latter case the boycott has been so effectively worked that at Singapore it is worth a Chinaman's life to be seen entering that company's store.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Features of the Measure Approved by the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 15.—As passed, the ship subsidy bill establishes 13 new contract mail lines and increases the subvention to the Oceanic lines running from the Pacific coast to Australasia. Three leave Atlantic coast ports, one running to Brazil, one to Uruguay and one to Argentina and one to South Africa; six from ports on the Gulf of Mexico, embracing one to Brazil, one to Cuba, one to Mexico and three to Central America and the Isthmus of Panama; four from Pacific coast ports, embracing two to Japan, China and the Philippines direct, one to Japan, China and the Philippines via Hawaii, and one to Mexico, Central America and the Isthmus of Panama.

The bill also grants a subvention at the rate of \$5 per gross ton per year to cargo vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States and at the rate of \$5 50 per ton to vessels engaged in the Philippine trade, the Philippine coastwise law being postponed until 1909.

Another feature of the bill is that creating a naval reserve force of 10,000 officers and men who are to receive retainers after the British practice. Vessels receiving subsidies are required to carry a certain proportion of naval reserve men among their crews.

Dare Not Buy American Goods.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The general purport of the advices to the State department is that there has been great interference with American trade in China by the boycott, but that there is lack of tangible evidence of an uprising. American petroleum, condensed milk, tobacco, sewing machines and the like have been placed under the ban. Even as far south as the Straits settlements, outside of China, it is reported a Chinaman would jeopardize his life if he offered for sale or purchased an American sewing machine.

Agree on Rate Bill in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Feb. 15.—At the meeting of the house committee on railroads today, announcement was made by W. S. Thomas, of Springfield, president of the Shippers' association, and T. Livesley, attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad, that the shippers and railroads had agreed to the enactment of a law creating a State Railroad commission. The Wertz bill, introduced in the house, has been agreed upon as the basis for the proposed law.

Hawaii to Raise Tobacco.

Washington, Feb. 15.—It has been arranged that Hawaii shall send a representative here to study tobacco growing, and Secretary Wilson has promised to assist him in every possible way.

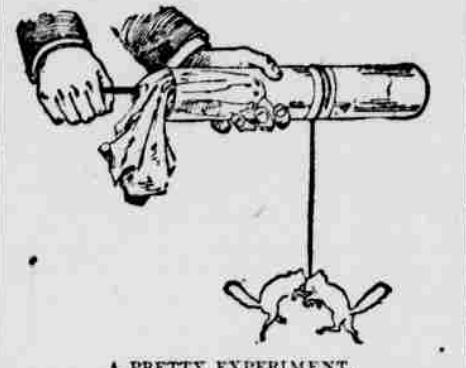


For the Children

The Electrified Lamp Chimney. A very simple but beautiful experiment may be made by any bright boy with a straight lamp-chimney, the kind used with the Argand or the Weisbach gas-light. First, cut a narrow strip of tin-foil and paste it around the chimney, in the middle. Then paste a strip of the same from one end of the chimney to within about half an inch of the band in the middle.

Now take a bristle brush, the kind made to clean lamp-chimneys with, and over its bristles wrap a perfectly dry silk handkerchief. Hold the chimney in your left hand so that your fingers do not touch the tin-foil anywhere, and putting the silk-covered brush into the chimney, rub it briskly back and forth.

This part of the experiment should be made in the dark, and if, while rubbing the chimney, you take the brush out now and then, you will see, every time you do so, a big spark of electric



A PRETTY EXPERIMENT.

ity jump from one piece of tin-foil to the other. In other words, the friction made by the rubbing has turned the lamp-chimney into an electrical machine.

Another pretty experiment may be made with this little device. Wrap a piece of iron or brass wire around the middle band of tin-foil, letting one end hang down five or six inches. To this end attach several strips of cigarette paper in a bunch. Now put the brush into the chimney at the opposite end to that used at first and rub it briskly. The electricity thus generated will go into the strips of paper, and make them stand out from each other as if they were alive and were struggling to get as far apart as possible.

If the paper be cut to form two cats the result will be very amusing. These experiments are best made in perfectly dry weather, and it is well, also, to warm both chimney and handkerchief at the fire.

Kids.

I wonder why some pas have none, And others have so many. It seems the poor pas have the most, And rich ones haven't any.

The richest man I know in town Has just one small boy only; But pa says, 'Gad! he pities him In that big house so lonely.

It seems to me 't would be so nice If kids all come out even; And when I asked pa why they don't, He said, "Be quiet, Stephen."

Then families all'd have bills like pa, For us five kids together, He says, would bust a cattle man, We wear out so much leather.

But when the circus comes to town Pa's glad he has so many, For he has more fun takin us 'Than if he hadn't any.

My pa says some day that he'll be Too old to go on workin', And then he hopes that none of us Our duty will be shirkin'.

You bet we won't! We all love pa, But wouldn't it be funny To have your father hangin' round And askin' you for money?

I've 'most a quarter in my bank To buy a bullet moulder, But now I think I'll save it up For pa when he gets older. —Lippincott's.

Crazy Pictures.

"Never mind if it does rain. Mamma always thinks of something extra nice for rainy days," said Harold.

"I have thought of something now," said mamma. "Get some pieces of smooth brown paper for Frankie and little Helen, and some of that pretty green cardboard for Esther and Mabel and you and Leon may use your scrap-books. I will pick out some old magazines, and Leon may get some paste. Esther, you may take the cloth off the dining-table, and spread out some newspapers. I am going to show you how to make crazy pictures."

The children ran to collect the things, and mamma sent Harold for both pairs of scissors and the shears, and Esther for some empty boxes and covers to lay the parts of pictures in.

"Now," said mamma, giving the things round to the different ones as she spoke, "you may cut the brown paper into sheets about six by eight inches; you may cut the cardboard the same size.

"Now all you little ones may cut out the pictures of everything in the advertisement pages that is alive, but don't try to cut them close to the picture; let the older ones do that. Harold may punch the sheets on one end, so they can be tied together to make a book when they are done. You could make a book at first, but if you spoil a page it looks badly to cut it out, so I like sheets best."

Then mamma cut out several pictures quickly, and cut off their heads and

arms and legs, putting the heads into one box, the arms into another, the legs into a third, and the bodies into a fourth. Sometimes she left the arms with the body, as it would spoil some of the bodies to have them cut off.

As soon as all the children had pictures enough to cut so there were quite a number in each box, mamma gave a body to each child, and then while one was picking out a pair of legs, another was choosing arms, and another a head. As soon as any one had a picture ready he pasted it on his sheet or book, and a crazy-looking set of pictures they were!

The little children's were the funniest, for sometimes they placed feet where hands should be, and they made the body turn one way and the head another. Sometimes a girl had a dog's head, or a man had the body of a child and the skirts of a woman. One boy drawing a sled had the legs of an ostrich.

They were all surprised when Maggie came to set the table for luncheon. "Let's send these pictures to the Children's Hospital," said Mabel, "and they will make the children there laugh, too."—Youth's Companion.

The Shells Were Easy.

Mildred, who was visiting her grandmother in the country, was asked to bring an egg from the henery. After several minutes she returned with her apron full of eggs. While yet a distance away the grandmother asked: "Well, did you break any eggs on the way?"

"No, grandma," was the prompt answer, "but the shells came off a few."

Willie's First Pockets.

Willie is a bright 5-year-old boy, who, in his first trousers, could only thrust his hands through his belt, having no pockets. He had his heart rejoiced at last with a pair of trousers which had real pockets in them. His first act was to come down to a male relative with his hands stuck proudly in these pockets and cry gleefully: "Look, I've got pockets with doors in 'em!"

From the Mouths of Babies.

A little girl came into the house with very dirty hands, and her sister made fun of them. The little culprit raised her blue eyes to her sister's with an expression of grief, and said, reproachfully: "Don't you know mamma said you mustn't talk about any one's 'fortinies (deformities)?"

As Good as a Gold Mine.

Oscar, who had spent the summer on a farm, after hearing an older brother tell about a one-karat diamond that had been found, said:

"Why, that's nothing; Uncle Frank had a barrel of carrots on the farm."

Old Friends the Best.

Little Harry was in the first grade. He was very fond of his teacher. When the school year was over and he was promoted to the next grade, he said:

"I don't see how I can be promoted unless they promote my teacher, too."

MARRIED THE WRONG MEN.

Two Queer Instances Where Women Wed Their Lovers' Doubles.

A strange case of matrimonial fraud has lately occurred in Vienna. A woman of the lower middle class married a man whom she took to be a Herr Weiss, her fiance, returning after a year's absence in America to make her his wife. In less than a month he robbed her of her savings and then suddenly disappeared.

A month later she received a letter from America regretting that the writer had been too ill to return at the time agreed, but stating that he was about to sail and that immediately on his arrival would fulfill the promise by leading her to the altar. The letter was signed "Hermann Weiss."

The poor woman was thrown into a sad condition of perplexity and apprehension and her worst fears were realized when, on her correspondent's arrival, she recognized that she had been imposed upon by a callous impostor whose resemblance to the real simon pure was marvelously striking. It subsequently transpired that the genuine Hermann Weiss had while in America foregathered with his double, who had ascertained sufficient of the former's history and prospects to enable him to carry out with success his base scheme of deception and heartless robbery.

When Claude Bonnat, a baker of Marseilles, was in hiding from the police, who held a warrant for his arrest on a serious charge, he managed to communicate with an acquaintance, one Leriot, who in every respect was his exact double, and conjured him on the strength of their old friendship to promise that should any misfortune befall him he would, by impersonating him—an easy enough task by reason of the striking resemblance existing between them—keep from the young woman to whom he was engaged the knowledge of her lover's shame. Leriot gave his promise, which sat out lightly on his conscience as one to be kept or broken as whim might direct.

However, when Bonnat a day or two later fell into the hands of justice Leriot sought out the young woman, of whom he had no previous knowledge, with the result that his susceptible heart was so touched that he entered into the fulfillment of his promise with surprising zeal. So well, indeed, did he enact the role of Bonnat that he in a short time espoused the latter's fiancee. The couple led a life of complete happiness, which was in nowise dimmed when some years later, on the couple's release, the wife first discovered the fraud of which she had been the victim.—Tit Bits.

When a man is in love he thinks he is entitled to a Har's license.