

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

Friday, March 9.

Washington, March 9.—A resolution and a bill designed to cure the defects President Roosevelt pointed out in the Tillman-Gillespie resolution for the investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission of railroad discrimination and monopolies were introduced today in the house. The resolution was introduced by Representative Townsend, of Michigan, and the bill by Representative Gillespie, of Texas. Townsend's resolution provides an appropriation of \$50,000 to carry on the investigation, and the Gillespie bill makes an appropriation of \$100,000 for the same purpose.

Washington, March 9.—Today at 5:45 p. m. the senate passed a bill for the admission of a new state to be called Oklahoma and to be composed of the Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It was the house joint statehood bill with all the provisions relating to Arizona and New Mexico stricken out. The motion to strike out was made by Burrows, and it was carried by the close vote of 37 to 35, after having been lost by the still closer vote of 35 to 36.

Immediately after the disposal of the statehood bill the house railroad rate bill was made the unfinished business, but, as the senate adjourned over Saturday and Sunday, the actual formal consideration of the measure will not begin until Monday.

Thursday, March 8.

Washington, March 8.—Today afforded the last opportunity for general debate on the statehood bill, and the session was devoted to that order of business. Starting with a speech by McCumber, which began a few minutes after 11 o'clock, there was no cessation in the speaking until adjournment. The whole time was occupied by three senators, Beveridge, McCumber and Patterson, the former supporting and the latter two opposing it. Beveridge contended, that, while Arizona and New Mexico were unprepared for separate statehood, it was unjust to keep them out of the Union as one state. He took the ground against the Foraker amendment, which allows each territory to vote separately on the question of jointure. McCumber opposed even the joining of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and Patterson held that Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted as separate states.

The senate will begin voting on the amendments to the bill at 4 p. m. tomorrow, and the final vote will be taken before adjournment for the day. Beveridge will have the hour between 11 and 12 o'clock in which to conclude his speech.

Washington, March 8.—The house today passed the Indian appropriation bill and then proceeded to tangle itself up over the bill to abolish the grade of lieutenant general in the army. The result was an adjournment for lack of a quorum after members had been locked in the hall for half an hour and the sergeant-at-arms had been scurrying to the various hotels in search of members. The vote to consider the bill showed an overwhelming sentiment in its favor, and, as it is the pending business under call of committee, it will probably be reached and passed in due course.

Wednesday, March 7.

Washington, March 7.—President Roosevelt today sent a message to congress announcing his signature to the joint resolution recently passed instructing the Interstate Commerce commission to make examination into the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil. He says frankly that he has signed it with hesitation, because it may achieve little or nothing.

Washington, March 7.—With six set speeches and permission to print two others in the Record, none of which were on the same subject, the house today closed general debate on the Indian appropriation bill, and tomorrow will take that measure up for amendment.

Before the house took up the Indian bill, Capron (Rep., R. I.) secured the passage of a joint resolution permitting the sale of government coal at Fort Davis, Alaska, to the citizens of Nome. The situation in Alaska prompting the legislation was indicated by Secretary Taft recently that there is an absolute coal famine in Nome. The cold weather closed navigation before the coal ships arrived, and the government's

Hermann as a Plagiarist.

Washington, March 7.—Representative Hermann, probably in a fit of absentmindedness, today introduced another joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. This is the second time this session he has introduced this resolution, and in each instance he offered resolutions that had previously been introduced by other members, running his pen through the name of the original author and writing his own.

Justice to Seized Sealers.

Washington, March 7.—The senate today passed senator Fulton's bill permitting owners of American sealing vessels seized in Behring sea by American revenue cutters to bring suit to recover on losses sustained. This bill, if passed by the house, will put American sealers on the same basis as foreigners who suffered from like seizures or as American sailors whose ships were seized by the Russian government.

supply at Fort Davis is the only available supply.

Washington, March 7.—The issues involved in the controversy over the pending railroad rate bill were squarely presented to the senate today in the speech of Clapp, one of the Republicans supporting the measure without amendment, and by resultant remarks from Bailey and Tillman, who are supposed to represent the views of the Democrats.

Aldrich, Foraker, Crane and other Republicans, who are seeking to amend the bill so as to provide for judicial review of orders of the Interstate Commerce commission, took the position that the discussion of the situation demonstrated that the friends of the measure are divided and that the bill should not be accepted in its present form.

Tuesday, March 6.

Washington, March 6.—The house began its session today by passing without discussion or opposition a bill for the relief of tobacco growers by permitting them to sell leaf tobacco without paying the tax of 6 cents a pound heretofore charged. The rest of the day was devoted to tariff discussion, the Indian appropriation bill being the vehicle to carry the debate.

Washington, March 6.—The question of the enlargement of the medical department of the army occupied the major portion of the time of the senate today. The question arose in connection with the consideration of a bill for the displacement of contract surgeons by physicians who shall be given the rank of army officers in the reorganization of the medical corps. Hale criticized the bill as an entering wedge for an increase of the army, and as a part of a general plan of the general staff, which he charged with a purpose to increase the army's importance. In his remarks the senator said the general staff was disposed to encourage an invasion of China. Carter and Gallinger spoke in somewhat the same vein of objection, while the bill was defended by Warren, Blackburn and other senators. The bill was not disposed of.

Monday, March 5.

Washington, March 5.—President Roosevelt sent a message to congress today, accompanying plans for coast defense prepared by a joint board of army and navy officers, in which he emphasizes the necessity for further defenses and reviews the history of the defensive works in this country. The president calls special attention to the recommendation of the board that the entrance to Chesapeake bay be added to the list of places in the United States to be defended. He says the insular possessions cannot be longer neglected if the United States desires to hold them. Defenses are recommended for Manila bay, Pearl harbor, Guantanamo, Guam, San Juan and Honolulu, because of their strategic situation. Defenses are recommended for the entrances to the Panama canal.

Washington, March 5.—In the senate today, Nelson continued the discussion of the statehood bill, urging the passage of the measure as reported from the committee on territories. The remainder of the session was devoted to the passage of the bills on the calendar, among them being one providing for compulsory education in the District of Columbia and another regarding the selection of officers in the revenue cutter service. Two others of importance to the West were:

Providing for the issuance of patents for lands to Indians on the Colville reservation, state of Washington, under the Moses agreement of July 7, 1883.

To confer jurisdiction upon the Circuit court for the Ninth circuit to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Behring sea arbitration at Paris, and to render judgment thereon.

Washington, March 5.—Legislation by unanimous consent and under suspension of the rules occupied the attention of the house and resulted in the passage of several bills, some of considerable importance. The adoption of a resolution of inquiry as to whether any criminal prosecutions have been begun against individuals in the Northern Securities company furnished the text for a speech of criticism by Williams, the Democratic leader, directed against the administration. Brief answers were made by Jenkins, of Wisconsin, and Grosvener, of Ohio.

Test Vote on Philippines.

Washington, March 6.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on Philippines, has decided to make a motion that the senate discharge the committee from further consideration of the tariff bill and it be taken up for consideration. Under the rules a motion of this character is debatable. The senator proposes to make an argument in favor of the bill and ask that action be taken by the senate concerning it. He does not intend, however, to precipitate a continuation until after the statehood bill has been disposed of.

Prospects Are Not Bright.

Washington, March 6.—A conference regarding the statehood bill, now pending in the senate, was held at the white house this afternoon, the parties to it being, besides the president, Senators Long of Kansas, Burkett of Nebraska and Warren of Wyoming, all supporters of the measure. It is conceded that the prospects for the enactment of the measure into law are not bright, and the conference was held for the purpose of considering means to save the bill.

RETURN INDICTMENTS.

Federation Officials Are Charged with Complicity in Murder.

Caldwell, Idaho, March 7.—It took an evening session of the grand jury which has been hearing the evidence against Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, William Heywood, secretary; George Pettibone, a member of the executive board; Jack Simpkins, a member of the association; Harry Orchard and Steve Adams, before indictments were returned against them for the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

While not a member of the prosecution will give a reason for the failure of the indictment of St. John, it is understood all along that the state had little direct information against St. John. Just why he was arrested the prosecution has never seen fit to make public. It was rumored that his arrest was made at the request of the Mineowners' association, because they considered him a dangerous man.

St. John's reputation as an organizer makes his name a to conjure with in Colorado, and in fact wherever a miners' union exists. The story goes that the mineowners wanted to get Simpkins out of the country and were only too glad to have him arrested along with the officials of the Federation.

Now that the indictments have been returned, the next thing will be the appearance of the prisoners in court. The prosecution simply will not tell when they are going to bring the prisoners here, but the fact that several deputy sheriffs left here tonight for Boise indicates that the arraignments will take place tomorrow.

EDICT AGAINST AGITATORS.

Alarmed by War Preparations, China Orders Foreigners Protected.

Peking, March 7.—The Chinese government is greatly perturbed by the reports of anti-foreign movements printed in the American and European papers and particularly by dispatches announcing preparations for a military expedition in case of need. These reports, it is alleged, tend to embarrass the foreign ministers and create strained relations between them and the officials here.

A long edict published in the Official Gazette today, after referring to the warlike reports, declares they are circulated by traitors who wish to separate China from her friends. The edict points out the great difficulties which confront China at present, and the strong need for maintaining friendly relations with the powers. It reproves the Chinese students for meddling with politics and charges the officials, high and low, thoroughly to protect the lives and property of foreigners, specifying the missions, under pain of the most severe punishment.

A strong force of the troops of Yuan Shi Kai has been sent to the southern part of the province of Chili, where the people have been threatening the Christians.

BRITAIN CLAIMS RECIPROCITY.

Wants Same Favored Nation Treatment as Other Nations.

London, March 7.—Communications have passed between Great Britain and the United States respecting the former's contention that she should participate in the privileges granted to other nations under the Dingley act, in return for the reciprocal concessions which Great Britain has obtained on similar representations to other countries granting the most favored nation treatment. Great Britain also takes the ground that, having no tariff, she, of all countries, should be favorably treated commercially. It was stated in the house today that negotiations on this point had been opened with America. This is incorrect. Thus far only communications have passed.

The United States has no commercial arrangement with Great Britain as with other countries, by which the president is enabled to extend the benefits of certain concessions in matters affecting the customs duties.

Ready to Back Mineworkers.

Pittsburg, March 7.—Representatives of the American Federation of Labor in this city received notice today that the executive council had been called to meet in Washington on Monday, March 19. As this is the day on which the operators will be in session at Indianapolis and during the time of the Mineworkers' convention at the same place, it is pointed out that Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, will be ready to give them the moral and financial assistance of the Federation.

Deposit Funds in Banks.

Washington, March 7.—Representative Fowler introduced a bill today giving authority to the secretary of the treasury to deposit public funds in National banks without requiring security and upon which the banks shall pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. Such deposits are to be distributed equitably among the banks, of all funds in excess of \$50,000,000, which amount is to be retained as the working balance in the treasury.

Boycott Labels for Impure Food.

Chicago, March 7.—A committee from the Federation of Labor which called on the state pure food commissioner announced that union lithographers would refuse to print labels for food products unless they told the truth.

MONEY IS VOTED FOR RIVER JETTY

Senate Passes Fulton's Bill Without Word of Opposition.

Awaits House Committee — Struggle for Columbia River Jetty Will Come in House to Avoid Loading Bill with Other River and Harbor Projects, Which Would Kill It.

Washington, March 10.—Senator Fulton's bill appropriating \$400,000 for the Columbia river jetty went through the senate yesterday without the slightest objection. Soon after the senate convened Mr. Fulton asked for consideration of the bill. It was read and passed without a word of opposition.

When the house rivers and harbors committee returns from the South Mr. Fulton's bill will be laid before it, and it will then be decided whether to press this bill individually or wait and support his amendment to the sundry civil bill. If it shall become apparent that there is no possibility of passing the individual bill through the house, then every effort will be centered on inducing the house to retain the amendment to the sundry civil bill.

There is danger, heretofore pointed out by Chairman Burton, that any individual bill making an appropriation for the Columbia river is apt to be added to by various members until it becomes a general river and harbor bill, but it is possible that some way may be devised of preventing this. If so, Mr. Burton will have the senate bill reported to the house, for he is earnestly supporting Mr. Fulton in this matter and will do everything possible to get the appropriation through.

WILL BAR CONSUMPTIVES.

President Orders Examination of All Government Employees.

Washington, March 10.—A crusade against the spread of tuberculosis among the employees of the government in Washington was today discussed by President Roosevelt, who issued an order to the heads of all departments giving them explicit instructions as to their duties in combating the disease. After referring to the report of the committee appointed by an executive order of December 7, 1905, to prepare a plan for the prevention of tuberculosis in government offices and workshops, the order directs that the head of each department in Washington shall see that the printed rules prepared in each Federal building under his control; that the names of persons in his department who are afflicted with tuberculosis be ascertained and a copy of the rules be presented to each; that non-observance of the rules may, at the discretion of the department head, be considered just cause for separation from the service.

TAFT FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Will Be Appointed to Succeed Justice Henry B. Brown.

Washington, March 10.—The Post today says: President Roosevelt has decided to appoint William H. Taft, of Ohio, now secretary of war, to the next vacancy in the United States Supreme court. That vacancy is to be created by the voluntary retirement of Associate Justice Henry B. Brown, who was appointed in 1890 by President Harrison from the state of Michigan.

When Chief Justice Fuller retires, provided it is during the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft will be promoted to his exalted position.

The president has discussed the entire situation with his secretary of war, and the latter, it was learned last night, has given his assent to the plan. This is the second time Mr. Taft has been offered a place on the supreme bench, the first time during the year 1903, when he was serving as governor of the Philippine islands.

Annual Fire at Dawson.

Seattle, March 10.—A special to the Times says: Dawson's annual fire occurred this morning at 2 o'clock. The fire originated in the furnace room next to the Monte Carlo saloon and was caused by an overheated furnace. In five minutes the entire building was ablaze. The Monte Carlo building, the largest structure on Front street, is practically a total loss. The Northern Commercial company fire department responded promptly to the second alarm and gave valuable assistance. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

Steamers for Alaska Trade.

Seattle, March 10.—The steamer Orizaba, Yucatan and Saratoga, of the Ward line, New York, have been purchased by the Northwestern Steamship company, for use on the Seattle-Alaska route. They are each 3,000-ton steamers, and have a speed of 14 knots. The Orizaba is due to arrive in Seattle May 20. She will leave for Nome June 1. The Saratoga will arrive July 1 and will go on the Valdez run, and the Yucatan is due here some time this fall.

Chinese Emperor is Ill.

Peking, March 10.—The emperor of China, Tai Tien, is ill. Telegrams have been dispatched to all the viceroys of China, asking them to send their best physicians to Peking. The physicians at the palace here say the emperor's illness is serious, but not alarming.

LITTLE MEN AND LITTLE WOMEN

Billy's Luck.

Billy went a-hunting.
A-hunting for a bear;
But the only thing he shot
Was a baby hare.



Billy went a-fishing.
A-fishing for a whale;
But the only thing he caught
Was a wiggle-tail.



Billy went a-riding.
But the horse did kick!
Billy lost his balance,
And in the mud did stick.



Straightway home ran Billy
With a broken head;
And his mamma spanked him
And put him right to bed!



How Tom Made It Up.

One day little Tom played with his ball in the parlor while his mother was out, and he broke a pretty vase. When his mother came home she asked Tom how he came to break the vase. Tom explained to her exactly how he had broken it and said that he was very sorry. His mother said that she would forgive him this time, and he promised that he would not disobey her again.

The next day Tom, who had been thinking all the day before how to replace the vase, thought of a plan. He put on his hat and coat and started to the grocery shop.

"Want a boy to work for you?" he said.

"Yes," replied Mr. Martin. "I was just going to advertise for one."

"All right," said Tom. "I'll start in right now," and in a fortnight Tom had earned enough money to buy a vase exactly like the one he had broken.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Examples in Roman Numeration.

Prefix 500 to greasy and make a small napkin.

Prefix 1,000 to the first man and make a woman.

Prefix 50 to the handiwork of Noah and make a bird of which poets love to write.

Prefix 5 to chills and fever and make indefinite.

Prefix 100 to a kind of monkey and get a woman's garment.

Answers—D-oily, m-adam, l-ark, v-ague, c-ape.

Why We Say "Hello."

Long, long ago wolves were numerous in all parts of the world, especially in England. Wolf hunting was a favorite sport with the gentry, and to kill wolves was regarded as the sacred duty of all Englishmen. In fact, an old law reads: "All barons must hunt and chase a wolf four times a year."

French was the language of the court at that time, so the burly old English hunters used the cry of the French wolf hunters, which was "Au loup! Au loup!" ("To the wolf.") These words, heard at a distance, sounded like "A loo!" but the English, who always put an H on wherever they possibly can, put it on the words "A loo," and when wolf hunting shouted "Ha-loo." This form we use when we call "Hello," as no word has been found that carries so far or so well as hello. For this reason.

That'll Do.

Stage Manager—That carrot-haired "supe" is a perfect pumpkin head! Low Comedian—Yes, he's a vegetable supe.—Cleveland Leader.

son it is the accepted form of the telephone companies the world over.—Washington Star.

The Unreachable Coin.

Place a boy with his back against the wall, his heels standing firmly against it. Lay a half dollar on the floor in front of him, about a foot distant from his toes, and tell him it is his if he can pick it up without moving his heels from against the wall. In vain will he try to get the coin under the conditions prescribed.

Fresh Neckties for Boys.

Don't put up with shabby ties, boys. You are never too young to think a bit about your looks, and though most folks detest the boy whose heart is in his clothes instead of the place it ought to be, it's worth money and a reputation to keep clean and neat. When a tie gets shabby throw it in the waste basket and begin on another.

HE IS THE TALLEST SOLDIER.

Lieutenant in Kaiser's Bodyguard Is Over Seven Feet Tall.

Undoubtedly the tallest soldier in the world is Josef Handel, who has recently been made a Lieutenant in the Kaiser's famous bodyguard. During the past year and before he became a soldier he was exhibited under the simple name of "der lange Josef" in the Berlin Panoptikon and other places of interest in the large cities of Germany as the tallest youth on earth, a distinction to which he is easily entitled, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Handel is not 22 years old, yet he stands 7 feet 8 inches in his stockings. Though he was earning a big salary he did not hesitate a moment when the Kaiser called him to his bodyguard in Potsdam. He would never have been given the honor if the Kaiser's physicians had not pronounced him perfectly proportioned physically and of sound health. A remarkable fact is that Handel's parents, who live in Leipzig, are people of ordinary size, as are also his brothers and sisters, of whom there are seven. Handel makes a picturesque figure in his guard uniform and the high helmet makes him look a veritable Goliath. Frederick the Great would have given his best pipe to have added such a giant to his guard of tall soldiers.

Proof of Insanity.

We come upon the auto standing upon the brow of the hill.

"Hello," he says to the chauffeur.

"Broken down?"

"No, sir," he responds.

"Out of gasoline?"

"No, sir. We have plenty."

"Tire punctured?"

"No, sir. The tires are in perfect condition."

"Lost your way?"

"No, sir. The country hereabouts is very familiar."

"Dropped something from the auto?"

"No, sir. Nothing of the sort."

"Then why are you standing here? Why are you not shooting down the hill and across the level at a terrific speed?"

"I do not care to do that," says the owner of the machine, who has been silent until this moment. "I had my auto stopped here so that I might enjoy the magnificent view from this elevation."

With a frightened glance at him, we turn and hasten to the nearest town, to warn the officials that an evidently insane person is at large in an automobile.—Kansas City Independent.

Jefferson Was a Child Actor.

On the death of his father, at Mobile, Ala., young Jefferson and his sister were engaged by the local manager to play children's parts, sing comic duets and appear in fancy dances. In addition to this, he said: "I was to grind colors in the paint room—assistant artist, I was called on the bills—and make myself generally useful, for which services we were each to receive \$6 per week."

At 13 years of age he was the chief support of a widowed mother whom misfortune had reduced "from leading lady to landlady." In reviewing the hardship of his early life, one cannot but feel how much he deserved the success which crowned his later years, nor is it to be wondered that, once achieving success, he never jeopardized it by experimenting with new plays so long as the old ones showed every evidence of popular favor. In this rough school of experience, then, where he indeed made himself "generally useful," Jefferson learned the art of acting, and, as well, the art of painting.—Francis Wilson in Scribner's.

Easy Way to Carve.

Freddy lived in a boarding-house near where they had been excavating for the subway. One day when he saw his mother struggling with a particularly tough steak the boarders were convulsed to hear him pipe up:

"Mamma, why don't you blast it?"—New York Press.

False Proverb.

Pamith—You can't eat your cake and have it, too, you know.

Kjones—The Dickens I can't! You ought to try some of my wife's cake—you can eat it and it'll stay with you for four days.—Cleveland Leader.

That'll Do.

Stage Manager—That carrot-haired "supe" is a perfect pumpkin head! Low Comedian—Yes, he's a vegetable supe.—Cleveland Leader.