

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

Saturday, May 26.

Washington, May 26.—During the course of a listless day's legislation on the diplomatic and consular bill in the house today, Champ Clark, of Missouri, stated that he had heard whisperings that the Chinese exclusion law was to be modified to affect all classes of Chinese, with the exception of coolie labor. He gave notice that, if there was any such intention on the part of the majority, he would fight such a change to the last ditch; that he had been somewhat instrumental in putting the Chinese exclusion law on the statute books, and that for one he would not agree to its modification.

Under general debate, the house having met at 11 o'clock for further consideration of the diplomatic bill, speeches were made by a number of members and this subject took a wide range, from pensioning the Missouri militia to the rate bill.

Friday, May 25.

Washington, May 25.—The senate today passed the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$7,800,000, and, without a word of debate or an objection from any source, added to it as an amendment the bill providing for an inspection of fresh meats intended for domestic consumption.

A number of other bills were passed. The sea level Panama canal bill was made the unfinished business.

The message of the house, declining to accept the senate amendments to the railroad rate bill was received, but the senate conferees were not named. The senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, May 25.—In the house of representatives today the question of veracity was raised between Cooper, of Wisconsin, and Hepburn, of Iowa, over a conversation in which the latter is alleged to have participated with a member of the senate and in which, Cooper asserted, the member of the house and the senator referred to agreed that the so-called express company amendment to the railroad rate bill should not remain in the bill.

The house was turbulent during the consideration of the rule sending the rate bill to conference, the fear of many members being that the rule, which disagreed to the senate amendments en bloc, might have an influence on the conferees and give them an opportunity, if they so desired, to vote out the express company amendment, the amendment relating to pipe lines and the sleeping-car amendment.

Thursday, May 24.

Washington, May 24.—The senate entered today upon the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. Hale criticized the provision permitting the secretary of agriculture to extend to 30 days the fortnight's leave now allowed to employees outside the city of Washington, expressing the opinion that the practice is growing rapidly, and that it will soon extend to all the postoffices of the country if not checked. He spoke of the general demand for government employment, saying that such employees became "a hungry, persistent band of mendicants," and that congress is dragged, impudently and browbeaten by the demands of this organized band of subordinates. Hale referred to the possibility of pensioning government employees.

The free alcohol bill was passed by the senate practically as it came from the house.

Washington, May 24.—Speaker Cannon, with the memory of yesterday's proceedings in his mind, took a new tack today when the house of representatives met, by sending word to Curtis, of Kansas, to raise the point of "no quorum" when a division was demanded by Williams, of Mississippi, on the vote to resume consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. Mr. Curtis made the point of "no quorum," taking the wind out of Williams' sails, the "call of the house" proceeding under Republican demand instead of on the demand of the leader of the minority. A quorum was present, the vote being, Ayes 222, noes 21, present 19.

Wednesday, May 23.

Washington, May 23.—In addition to passing a half dozen bills to which no objection was made, the senate devoted its entire session today to the immigration bill, which was passed just before the hour of adjournment. The major portion of the discussion was devoted to the provision for supplying in-

Should Continue Filibuster.

Washington, May 21.—Democratic members of the house of representatives today were signing an indorsement of an action of Williams, the minority leader, in filibustering in the house for the purpose of hurrying action on the statehood bill. The indorsement was drawn by Henry, of Texas, and was circulated by Beall, of that state. It asks Williams to continue to demand roll calls on every motion which can be made in the passage of bills or the adoption of resolutions and raise the question of no quorum when possible.

Do Clerks Vote for Members?

Washington, May 21.—Speaker Cannon instanced his confidence in the reading clerks of the house yesterday. Williams, of Mississippi, during the filibuster against the bill to pay Samuel Lee \$10,000 for expenses incurred during his contest for a seat in the Forty-seventh congress, stated that he had heard the name of a member called and that the clerk had recorded him as voting when as a matter of fact the member was not in the city.

formation concerning the different sections of the country to newly arrived immigrants.

The bill consists of a series of amendments to the existing law, all of them intended to permit stricter regulations for keeping out the defective classes of aliens. The head tax is increased from \$2 to \$5.

An amendment requiring an educational test for immigrants and also requiring that no immigrant carrying less than \$25 should be admitted was supported by Simmons, who spoke in support of it. Lodge offered a substitute confining the test to an educational requirement and providing that no alien more than 16 years of age who cannot read in some language shall be admitted except members of the families of male adults now residing in the United States. Simmons accepted the substitute and it was adopted.

Washington, May 23.—When the house met today an unusual scene occurred. Williams, the minority leader, demanded the ayes and noes on a motion of Adams, of Pennsylvania, to go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. This was refused, the speaker holding that one-fifth of the members present had not risen to demand the ayes and noes.

"I demand that the other side be taken," called out Williams.

The speaker refused to take the negative on a rising vote, stating that but a short time before it had been demonstrated that a quorum was present, 195.

Then Williams thundered out a protest against the speaker's ruling.

An attempt to secure order was in vain, and leaving Williams standing, the speaker left the desk, and Curtis, of Kansas, took his place, as chairman of the committee of the whole, and in a general debate the bill was discussed.

Tuesday, May 22.

Washington, May 22.—The senate today devoted the greater part of the session to consideration of the immigration bill, but before it was taken up McCumber made a personal statement, contradicting an article printed in the New York Tribune that the railroad rate bill had been so amended at his instance as to render it ineffective.

Previous to that time also the senate adopted a resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to consider the course to be pursued in the case of Burton.

Speeches on the immigration bill were made by Dillingham, McCreary, Bacon, Scott, Patterson and others. The bill was still under consideration when the senate adjourned.

Washington, May 22.—For an hour or more today the house of representatives could not decide whether to go into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular bill, or to follow the lead of Gardner of Massachusetts to take up consideration of the immigration bill.

Assisted by Williams, the minority leader, Gardner led a mild filibuster against taking up the diplomatic bill, and endeavored to delay matters by raising a number of parliamentary points. The Republicans, however, had a quorum present, and eventually the diplomatic bill was taken up and general debate began and continued till 5 o'clock.

The senate bill authorizing the construction of a dam across the Pend d'Oreille river in the state of Washington was passed.

Monday, May 21.

Washington, May 21.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed by the senate today within three hours from its reading. It carries appropriations aggregating \$29,815,259, an increase of \$59,345 over the amount reported to the senate. A number of unimportant measures were passed and at 3:30 o'clock consideration was given to pension bills.

Washington, May 21.—Decided opposition developed today in the house of representatives against the passage of the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Alaskan Central railway.

Williams, of Mississippi, insisted that the bill was obnoxious because it exempted the property from license tax and tax on its railway during the period of construction and for five years thereafter. He believed that every individual as well as every corporation should pay his proportionate share of the tax burden.

Back to the House.

Washington, May 22.—The railroad rate bill was considered for three hours tonight by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce and the decision reached to recommend disagreement to all of the senate amendments and to send the bill to conference. The committee will not ask that instructions of any character be given to the house conferees. There was no disposition to criticize the amendment conferring jurisdiction on the courts to review orders made by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Statehood Bill as Rider.

Washington, May 22.—There has been a revival of the question as to whether the bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as it passed the senate will be made a rider on an appropriation bill. This talk has been going on for some time, but was given more attention today because the proposition was broached by one of the close friends of the president. But no suggestion of this kind was made by the president, so it was stated.

ZULUS GAIN FORCE.

British Fear That Another Great War May Come in South Africa.

Pretoria, May 25.—The garrison here has been ordered to prepare to take the field, and it is understood that similar orders have been sent to every commandant of British troops in South Africa. The situation in Natal is growing more and more serious daily and advices received from the troops that are operating against Bambata show that he is receiving reinforcements from nearly every tribe in Zululand.

Arms and ammunition are also being sent to him, and all efforts of the colonial authorities to put a stop to this traffic have proved futile. Zulu spies are everywhere and are apparently able to keep the leaders posted as to field plans, as no sooner is a trap set for the rebels than they escape from it. They have also captured several convoys.

The fact that the colonial troops have been unable to make any headway against the rebels, and that British regulars are to be called on, indicates how serious the situation is. The authorities are hardly in a position to present to enter into a great Zulu war, and it is understood that they will bend every effort to crush Bambata within the next few days. All the regular troops that can be spared are to take the field against him, while the colonials will act with them and will also try to prevent any other Zulu tribes from reaching Bambata until he can be crushed.

ADMIT THEY GOT REBATES.

Favored Merchants Testify Against Burlington Road.

Kansas City, May 25.—Testimony of unusual interest was brought out this afternoon in the United States court in the trial of George H. Crosby, traffic manager of the Burlington railway; George L. Thomas, of New York, a freight broker, and L. B. Taggart, his clerk, on a charge of conspiracy in rebating railroad rates.

The principal witnesses were George A. Barton, of Barton Brothers' Shoe Company; George W. Taylor, of Robert Keith Furniture Company; E. W. Freyschlag, of the Freyschlag Mercantile Company, all of this city, and Walter Kelby, of New York, clerk in 1904 and 1905 for Thomas.

The testimony showed that the firms mentioned received large sums of money from mysterious sources after freight bills had been paid; sometimes in express packages, always from New York, but none knew who sent it. On the stand Freyschlag frankly referred to an agreement with Thomas whereby his firm was to receive 25 per cent rebates on freight bills, and told how the money was deposited in New York to the firm's credit by one Jackson, whom he did not know.

He could not remember whether he or Thomas had suggested the use of the name. At first he said that the idea was his, but on cross-examination he changed and said that he could not remember. He admitted that the name was used to hide "this business," a term all the witnesses today employed.

EARTHQUAKE WRECKS CITY.

Immense Loss of Life at Uniankai, Mongolia.

Victoria, B. C., May 25.—Mail advices from the Orient state that an earthquake causing great loss of life and considerable damage to property occurred at the beginning of May at Uniankai and vicinity, in Mongolia. The Pekin Times reports that a chasm several feet wide was caused by the earthquake.

The walled city of Uniankai was almost completely destroyed, the loss of life being very heavy. Officials at Pekin had received news that the calamity was of exceptional severity and arrangements were being made for the relief of the people in distress.

Severe shocks are also reported from Fokien province of China, the most disastrous in Chuen Chou prefecture, where many buildings were destroyed; the loss of life was unknown.

Credit Without Limit.

Seattle, May 25.—Frank J. Bentley, traffic manager of the Illinois Steel company, and a member of the delegation sent out by the steel trust to investigate conditions at San Francisco, arrived in this city last night on his way east, and states that, as a result of the investigation, 90 per cent of the steel consumers of San Francisco will be extended unlimited credit in the rebuilding of that city. In the report of the investigation it is estimated that 250,000 tons of steel will be used in a period extending over five years.

Panama Election To Be Fair.

Panama, May 25.—Though no special instructions have been sent to the governors of the several provinces, Secretary Guardia said today that the government will endeavor to guarantee complete freedom of action at the approaching election. General Guardia also said President Amador desired that no effort to this end be omitted, and that all government employees must comply with his previous orders to refrain from interfering in the elections.

Hermann's Trial in June.

Washington, May 25.—The trial of Representative Hermann is now scheduled to take place in this city between June 5 and 10, unless some unforeseen obstacle should arise. Francis J. Heney has notified District Attorney Baker that he will come back to Washington to conduct the prosecution. It is probable the case will be disposed of in three or four days.

HIGH OFFICIALS NOT ABOVE GRAFT

Commerce Commission Closely Questions Railroad Men.

Finds They Have Acquired Heavy Holdings in Coal Stock Paid for by Granting Rebates and Illegal and Ruinous Discrimination in the Distribution of Cars.

Philadelphia, May 24.—Further revelations concerning stockholdings in soft coal mining companies by officials of the Pennsylvania railroad were made today when the Interstate Commerce commission resumed its investigation into alleged discrimination by railroads in the distribution of cars. Three high officials of the railroad service, Vice-President John P. Green, Third Vice-President Samuel Rea and William A. Patton, assistant to the president at Philadelphia, were the important witnesses of the day.

Mr. Patton was under examination the greater part of the morning and was an unwilling witness. The earnest questioning of Mr. Glasgow, attorney for the commission, however, brought out the fact that he had acquired stock, the par value of which is \$307,000, in various coal companies without cost. He explained, however, that he had signed notes obligating himself for his share of the losses and declared his belief that it was proper for him to accept the stock under these conditions.

Mr. Rea read a statement to the commission, in which he explained all of his stock transactions, stating that he did not believe he was debarred from ownership because of his connection with the railroad company. Mr. Rea said that most of his stock was acquired through his associations with land purchasing syndicates, which took up the coal properties for development.

Mr. Green said that 20 or 30 years ago it was not considered improper for an official of the road to own coal company stock, but that conditions had changed and such holdings might now be regarded in the same light as formerly. He informed the commission that the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad, acting upon the information that had been brought out at the hearings, had today appointed a committee of five directors to make an investigation into the connection of its officers with coal companies. Mr. Green said he did not own a dollar's worth of coal company stock.

Other witnesses testified to stock ownership and discrimination in the distribution of cars.

MAY CLASH ON CANAL.

Probable Disagreement Between Two Houses on Question.

Washington, May 24.—A growing sentiment in the senate in favor of making the proposed canal appropriation applicable only to the construction of a sea level canal across the Isthmus of Panama in accordance with the majority report of the senate committee on interoceanic canals is proving embarrassing to the administration, which is committed to the lock type. President Roosevelt today discussed the subject with senate leaders who called at the White House, and apparently he is much concerned as to the outcome.

As the result of the president's inquiry, an attempt will be made today to ascertain how the senate stands on the question of canal type. There were too many absentees to make an effective poll, but it was learned that several senators who had been counted upon to support the administration program will vote for a sea level canal. Secretary Taft has informed the senate that, if the type of canal is not determined by congress, the president will not negotiate to proceed with the plans for a lock canal recommended by the minority of the board of consulting engineers.

Shall Moody Prosecute?

Washington, May 24.—An important conference was held at the White House late this afternoon, participated in by the president, Attorney General Moody and James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations. It is understood that, in connection with some features of the recent report on the oil industry by Mr. Garfield, the question considered was whether a legal remedy is to be applied or whether the rate bill now pending, when finally passed, will not furnish a remedy for some of the matters complained of.

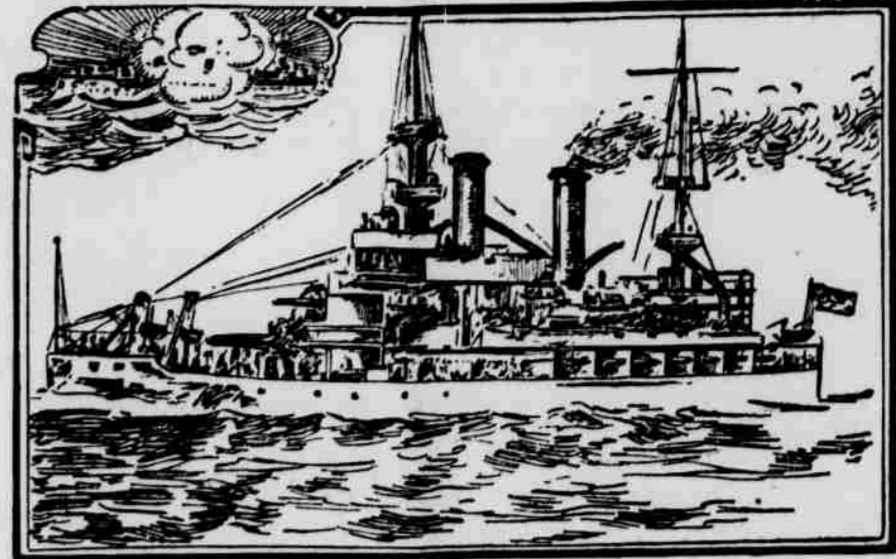
Alaska Town in Peril.

Seattle, May 24.—The Post-Intelligencer has received advices through the United States cable office from North Fork, Alaska, stating that the river at that point rose eight feet the night before and that the water had reached the catina from all sides. The men were working to save the cabins, and if the river rises another foot the people will have to take to the hills. There is grave danger of the town being swept away.

New Dominican Revolt.

Washington, May 24.—News of another outbreak in Santo Domingo reached here today from a senior naval officer on that station, to the following effect: "News has been received of an insurrection at Macoris, Santo Domingo, in which prisoners were released, the rebels withdrawing. No American interests endangered."

BATTLESHIP KEARSARGE.



The battleship Kearsarge on which seven men met death through the accidental discharge of a quantity of powder in one of the gun turrets during target practice off the coast of Cuba, is one of the most powerful fighting craft of the United States navy. When she went into commission six years ago she attracted much attention among the naval experts because of a peculiarity in her construction, the placing of the turrets for the eight-inch guns directly on top of the turrets carrying the thirteen-inch rifles, a plan which aroused considerable controversy. The Kearsarge was launched at Newport News, Va., March 24, 1898. She measures 368 feet on the water line, 72 feet beam and her draught is 23 feet 6 inches, with a displacement of 11,525 tons. She has a speed of sixteen knots an hour, the indicated horse power being 10,000. Her battery consists of four thirteen-inch guns, four of the eight-inch type and twelve of the five-inch in the main battery, with twenty six-pounders, six one-pounders and four machine guns in the secondary battery. By a judicious arrangement of the guns, much weight was saved, which was devoted to unusually heavy armor. With this extra protection the Kearsarge is unusually light in draught for a battleship and can go in shoal water where many another lighter craft would be unable to follow her.



This quaint prescription was printed in "An Old Lady's Pharmacopoeia," published by Mrs. Delany in 1758: "Does Mary cough in her barley water or tea water or whatever she drinks might be of great service to her. Taken in time, they have done wonderful cures. But Mary must know nothing of it!"

Gentian root, often used as a tonic, is considered in many malarial countries a remedy against intermittent fever. Especially is this the case in Corsica in that section of the island near the town of Aleria, which is infested with malaria. The inhabitants recently protested violently against the introduction of quinine on the part of the medical authorities, declaring that they would not abandon the remedy which had been used among them for centuries, the gentian root either powdered or simply masticated.

Of the modern tendency to flock to the cities a writer says: "In 1801 not more than 36 per cent of the entire population of England lived in towns and embarked in urban industries; to-day they who dwell in cities form more than 66 per cent of the whole. On the other hand, in 1801 the percentage of the nation who lived in strictly rural districts and were occupied in agricultural and rural pursuits amounted to 52 per cent of the whole population; to-day it has descended to the alarming level of not more than 18 per cent."

Some years ago the addition of moisture to furnace-heated air was found by Dr. H. J. Barnes of Boston to make a room comfortable at a temperature several degrees lower. In his recent investigation in Southeastern Nebraska, G. A. Loveland has shown that the air of a house of fourteen thousand cubic feet should receive from twenty to forty quarts of water daily, and that this evaporation does not increase the relative humidity by more than ten per cent. The humidity indoors should not exceed about forty per cent, otherwise there will be troublesome condensation on the windows.

The degree to which solids slowly intermix is one of the recent surprising discoveries. A New Zealand teacher mentions the dark patches which appear opposite the steel winding-stem on the inside of silver watch cases forty or fifty years old, tests showing that these patches are iron, which has vaporized, dissolved in the silver, and diffused into the solid metal. Still more remarkable is an instance of the penetration of carbon into porcelain. Fresh pencil marks are easily removed from an old porcelain writing tablet, but some notes written forty years ago have sunk into the tablet to considerable depth and cannot be erased.

The electron, as defined by Professor Soddy, is an electrical conception that has been applied to matter. It is a definite "charge"—the smallest possible—of negative electricity, and its properties, unlike those of the atom, are always the same. It is a particle, smaller than the atom, which was long regarded as the smallest division of an element. Each atom of matter must normally contain at least one electron, and it may lose this or take on at least one more without great change. With one or more electrons less than the normal, the atom becomes positively charged, or a positive ion; while an atom with one or more electrons in excess is a negative ion.

While the transmutation of elements at will is still a dream, the alkali metals have given J. J. Thomson a suggestion of control of the change. Emission from these metals in light has been long known, and he has now proven that they give off slow electrons, or Beta rays, even in darkness, and that the process is greatly influenced by light, heat and chemical forces. These act as detonators, splitting up atoms which have become unstable. This

atomic breaking up is thought to be going on in all matter, with the setting free of enormous energy, and it is calculated that if the action extends throughout the earth, the emission by every atom of an electron once in a thousand million years would account for the earth's internal heat. The atomic modification may explain the "fatigue" of platinum and other substances after long incandescence.

MADE \$6,000 ON HIS FARM.

How a Retired Lawyer Profited in New Venture.

"I am no longer a practicing attorney, but a plain farmer, as you may judge from my uniform. I concluded that if your advice was good for a few acres it ought to be better for the 400," says a writer in Farming.

"The cleaning, plowing and sowing cost me \$2 per acre; the seed cost \$1 per acre. I cannot yet give you the figures for the cutting, curing and baling, but they won't amount to more than the expenses of putting the crop in. Now, judging from what we already have baled, and making a careful and conservative estimate, I have 700 tons of first-class pea-vine hay which is contracted for at \$12 per ton. The roots and stubble have improved the soil to a very great degree."

In conclusion, it may be said that cow-peas are adapted to any rotation scheme, any style of farming, to renovation of worn-out land, to the upbuilding of any soil, for stock food, for market, for profit. The agitation for increased acreage has been going on for some years, but the spread of this invaluable crop has been slow indeed when its many advantages are considered. With the growing scarcity of labor and the necessity of obtaining larger yields and more profit from a smaller acreage, cow-peas are bound to take a place as a leading crop in any rotation or diversification scheme in the Southern States.

A Pointed Reminder.

There is an old story of the man who "knew every rock in the channel," and when a fearful bar came, said, "There's one of them now!" His system was not wholly unlike that pursued by Miss Abigail Spears for the purpose of strengthening her brother's memory.

"When you've kept house for the minister as long as I have for Brother James, my dear, you'll know all men have to be reminded of things day after day," said Miss Abigail to the minister's bride.

"Now there was the table in Brother James' room. He was always knocking it over when he went into his room in the dark, till I devised a means to remind him of it."

"How did you do it?" asked the bride, with gratifying eagerness.

Miss Abigail beamed with the pride of a successful inventor.

"Why, it was simple enough," she said. "I used to keep it parallel with the shape of the room,—the walls, I mean,—till one day I bethought me how I could set it cornerwise, and the corners are remarkably sharp. And do you know, my dear, James has grown so careful that there isn't more than one night in four now that he has to call on me to help him."

"To help him!" echoed the bride.

"How, Miss Spears?"

"To bring him the liniment, my dear," said Miss Abigail, impatiently. "Don't you understand? He not only tipped it over, but he—the contact was really quite painful. There's always some such easy way to help a man remember, but it requires a little thought."

This Never Happened.

"I suppose you are enjoying your vacation," said the friend.

"Yes," answered the member of Congress. "I am happy in seeing others enjoy themselves. It gives me pleasure to think of the relief experienced by people who do not have to listen to my speeches."—Washington Star.

What has become of the old-fashioned motto that used to hang over the dining room door?