

# DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

**Saturday, June 9.**  
**Washington, June 9.**—The bill prohibiting corporations from making campaign contributions was passed by the senate without debate this afternoon. It makes it unlawful for any national bank or any corporation under a government charter to make a contribution in connection with any election and also unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a contribution to any presidential, senatorial or congressional election whatever.  
 A fine not exceeding \$5,000 is the penalty for offending corporations, and a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 for every officer or director who shall consent to the granting of any contribution.

**Washington, June 9.**—The item in the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating \$25,000 for the president went out in the house of representatives on a point made by Williams, of Mississippi. The decision, however, that the matter was new legislation came after a free discussion, Democrats and Republicans generally expressing themselves in sympathy with the idea of giving the president a fund for railroad expenses.  
 Beyond the debate on the president's traveling expenses, the house devoted the day to the sundry civil bill. Sulzer, of New York, talked on good roads and Sims, of Tennessee, discussed the rural free delivery box question, which, he said, will grow into a scandal should the government persist in compelling rural patrons to purchase certain styles of boxes.

**Friday, June 8.**  
**Washington, June 8.**—The senate today listened to two set speeches, one by Morgan in support of his resolution providing for an investigation by a senate committee of the affairs of the Isle of Pines, and the other by Hopkins in opposition to the sea level canal bill. Neither measure was acted on. Some time was also spent in considering the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

**Washington, June 8.**—With the exception of an hour spent on pension legislation, in which time 327 bills for the relief of Civil and Spanish American war veterans were passed, the house labored today on the sundry civil bill, making much headway.  
 Under the lead of Keifer, of Ohio, the house refused to transport silver coins and other money by registered mail, insisting that their transportation should be handled by the express companies. During the arguments it was contended that the West and South need silver dollars for circulation.

**Thursday, June 7.**  
**Washington, June 7.**—The senate today sent the rate bill back to conference, after a debate on several topics, which ended in the rejection of the conference report.

Objection was made by Tillman to any effort to instruct the conferees, as proposed, by Hale, who then withdrew his motion that it was the sense of the senate that no railroad employees and their families should be exempt from the anti-pass amendment.  
 Daniel and Carter opposed stringent anti-pass legislation, the latter saying that the postmaster general should have authority to issue passes over every railroad in the United States to members of congress, to afford opportunity to obtain information of the railroads.

**Washington, June 7.**—Representative Prince in the house today during the discussion of the sundry civil bill spoke of the anti-pass amendment to the railroad bill and of the bill itself and insisted that the country would hold the house primarily responsible for depriving 1,296,121 railway employees, as well as members of their families, of free transportation; likewise persons actually and necessarily in charge of livestock, who are deprived of free transportation when going to point of shipment or returning from point of delivery.

**Wednesday, June 6.**  
**Washington, June 6.**—When the conference report on the railroad rate bill was taken up by the senate today, the anti-pass conference amendment received the attention of Spooner. In the main he endorsed the prohibition of passes, but he contended that there should be exceptions, including railroad employees. Congress had no right, he said, to step between employer and employe.

**Nebraska Balks at Drydock.**  
**Seattle, June 5.**—The battleship Nebraska, building at Moran Bros., tried twice this morning to get back to her dock and each time was swung away from the slip by a heavy wind and a strong ebb tide. Once she came near ramming the company's dry dock and the second time narrowly escaped crashing into the Pacific Coast company's coal bunkers. Then the attempt was given up and the boat taken out to a city buoy. The battleship was taken out Saturday for a preliminary trial spin.

**No Mail for Seward Peninsula.**  
**Seattle, June 5.**—Because of the fact that the postal department made no arrangements for the forwarding of mails from Seattle to Nome this year, no mail will be forwarded to the Seward peninsula for some time. Last year the government paid 4 cents a pound on mail from Seattle to Nome and St. Michael. The steamship companies advanced the rate to 8 cents this year. The department has asked for bids for the contract, to be opened June 19.

**Washington, June 6.**—The consideration by the house of the sundry civil appropriation bill in committee of the whole today was made the occasion of some severe strictures by Democrats of the heads of departments for exceeding their legal powers, Sullivan, of Massachusetts, leading the attack.  
 Tawney, in explaining the provisions of the bill, which deals with all departments of the government and is the next to the last money bill to be acted on by the house, stated that the total appropriation for the sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year 1907 carried by this bill is \$94,342,156. Of the total amount \$25,456,575 is for the Panama canal and is reimbursable from the proceeds of the sale of bonds. In addition to this sum, the amount carried for river and harbor acts, and especially by the act passed at the last session of congress, is in excess of the amount appropriated in the current law for that purpose by 6,774,044.

**Tuesday, June 5.**  
**Washington, June 5.**—Before the senate had begun business in earnest today Senator Hale took the floor to urge the importance of all possible promptness in the disposition of the appropriation bills.  
 "This," he said, "is absolutely necessary if we are going to adjourn before the end of this month, and do the very best we may it will be the very last days of the month before we can possibly get through."

He gave notice that immediately after the close of the routine morning business today he would move to take up the naval appropriation bill, and he suggested that this bill should be followed by other appropriation bills, even to the exclusion of conference reports. He called attention to the fact that there are six of the big appropriation bills still unacted on by the senate.

**Washington, June 5.**—In many particulars today was a "red letter" day in the house, not only in the number of bills passed, but in the general character of the legislation enacted. What bids fair to cause endless trouble, the naturalization bill, was passed under suspension of the rules, the speaker and the gentleman in charge of the bill, Bonyage, of Colorado, doing team work of a superior kind.

The house refused to pass a bill leasing to a private firm or corporation the right to mine coal on the island of Bataan, in the Philippine group, although it was stated that such a lease would decrease the amount paid by the government for coal very considerably.  
 For two hours the house worked under suspension of the rules. The rest of the day was taken up with the passage of bills by unanimous consent.

**Monday, June 4.**  
**Washington, June 4.**—Arthur Pue Gorman, United States senator from Maryland, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 9:05 o'clock this morning. While Senator Gorman had been ill for many months, he had shown some improvement lately. Heart trouble was the immediate cause of death.

**Washington, June 4.**—The senate adjourned today immediately upon receiving the announcement of Senator Gorman's death. No business whatever was transacted, even the reading of the journal being dispensed with. There was an unusual number of senators present, and all were impressed by the solemnity of the occasion. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and a committee to attend the funeral was appointed, as follows: Rayner, Allison, Morgan, Hale, Aldrich, Teller, Gallinger, Elkins, Martin, Tillman, Clay, Spooner, Keam, Bailey, Blackburn, Clark, of Montana, and Overman.  
 After the senate adjourned the desk and chair formerly occupied by Senator Gorman were draped in black, in accordance with the custom in such cases. The house also appointed a committee to attend the funeral.

The house adjourned when the announcement of the death of Mr. Gorman was made.  
 The house passed a bill creating a United States District court for China. The judge is to receive an appointment for 15 years at a salary of \$8,000 and expenses when on circuit. The district attorney is to receive \$4,000 and expenses and the marshal \$3,000 and expenses.

**Oppose Wickersham's Confirmation.**  
**Washington, June 4.**—Senators Nelson and McCumber are preparing to make a long filibuster in executive session to defeat the confirmation of Judge Wickersham, of Alaska. They are compiling pamphlets and documents bearing on the case in any manner whatsoever, and propose having them read at length to consume time. One senator said today that if this filibuster keeps up Wickersham will get every vote in the senate save those of Nelson and McCumber. Their play for time is decidedly unpopular.

**Puts Cost on Government.**  
**Washington, June 4.**—The Wadsworth substitute for the Beveridge beef inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, has been completed and printed for the information of the house committee on agriculture. The substitute is said to follow the lines of the Beveridge amendment with the vital exception that it places the cost of inspection upon the government. It also provides a court review. Details will not be given.

## MUST STILL FEED 25,000.

**Bread Line Gradually Thinned, but Problem Continues Large.**  
**San Francisco, June 11.**—Thursday's distribution of rations showed a reduction of nearly 4,000 in the bread line, which now numbers approximately 36,000. The exact number fed by the raw food distribution on Thursday was 31,486, against 35,386 on Tuesday, and the number of meal tickets given out had increased from 11,095 to 11,254.

By the time the army leaves the work, it is expected that the number will have been reduced to 25,000, and that many of that residue will have to be cared for an indefinite time. As long as any of the quarters in the barracks which have been built at the speedway in Golden Gate park remain unoccupied, there will always be the proposition of relief in excess of the demand. There is still room for 700 or 800 more persons.

How to manage the relief work after the army withdraws at the end of the month is the problem. One plan contemplates the centralization of all the supply distribution in each neighborhood at the soup kitchen, where hot meals and supplies of raw food could be distributed to families whose needy condition has been determined, the tickets for different supplies, including clothing, to be given out under the management of the Red Cross.

"The Associated Charities will do the work of investigation in whatever form of relief is determined upon after the army leaves," said General Greeley, and he added: "I have not yet seriously considered any of the plans for carrying on the work after the army withdraws and I shall not do so until it is determined who is to be in control."

## WATCHING THE REVOLUTION.

**Cruiser Marblehead Shadows Movements of Filibusters.**

**Washington, June 11.**—Secrecy no longer surrounds the movements of the United States cruiser Marblehead, which has sailed north from Panama. At the request of the State department, the Marblehead sailed for San Jose, Guatemala, to investigate the movements of the American steamer Empire, which is reported to have landed recruits from San Francisco and arms and ammunition for the use of the revolutionists against President Cabrera.

Disquieting dispatches reached the State department today from Guatemala regarding the revolution. The members of the present administration are active in parts of the republic, but it is impossible to discover the exact cause of the movement and the directing force.

Both the Salvadorean and Mexican borders have been lending support to the revolution, and it is the desire of this government that the Marblehead should find out exactly what the situation is and have care that there be no participation in the revolution by Americans which may involve the United States in an international dispute.

The Empire sailed at Corinto, Nicaragua, before sailing for San Jose, according to dispatches from Panama.

## CAN HE DEPEND ON UNCLE SAM

**John Bull Inquiring About American Inspection System.**

**London, June 11.**—John Burns, president of the local government board, has requested the Foreign office to communicate with the State department at Washington and ascertain to what extent reliance can be placed on the system of meat inspection undertaken by the bureau of Animal Industry. In announcing that he had taken this action through the medium of a reply to a question put in the house of commons by William Field, Nationalist member of the St. Patrick's division of Dublin, and president of the Irish Cattle Traders and Stock Owners' association, Mr. Burns said he had ascertained that a quantity of boneless beef and pork is imported into this country from America and converted into sausages, which are sold as English products. He admitted that there were serious difficulties in the way of effective British inspection of some of these imported foods, but said the local government board had taken action to see that the local authorities exercised their powers to the full extent.

## Head Off Yellow Fever.

**New Orleans, June 11.**—A summer sanitary campaign against mosquitoes which transmit yellow fever was planned here today. The city proposes to spend about \$900 a day during the summer months. The work is based largely upon the experience gained last summer. Mayor Behrman and a committee decided to use 125 laborers and 40 carts in addition to the regular cleaning force in flushing sewers and drains, cutting and burning grass and weeds on vacant property and spreading oil over the surface of stagnant pools.

## Will Veto "Sooners" Bill.

**Washington, June 8.**—President Roosevelt is very apt to veto the bill of Senator Dubois which has passed the house permitting sooners at Rupert on the Minidoka irrigation tract in Idaho to have a preference right to purchase lot they now occupy with permanent improvements. This bill was passed over the vigorous protest of the Interior department, the objection being made that such legislation would induce sooners to rush in and grab the best land.

## Witte's Return is Rumored.

**Chicago, June 11.**—A cablegram to the Interior-Ocean from St. Petersburg says: "It is rumored that Count Witte, at the czar's request, is returning in haste from abroad to resume the premiership, from which he retired on M. Goremykin's appointment."

## PACKERS WILL LOSE HEAVILY

**Foreign Trade Will Be Hard to Win Back Again.**

**Armour Says the Entire Country Will Show Loss of at Least \$150,000,000—Says Only the Superiority of Goods Has Won and Held Market.**

**Kansas City, June 7.**—The Journal will say:

It is estimated that the business done by the packing houses located here will suffer to the extent of \$10,000,000 as a result of the agitation in connection with the president's crusade against canned meats. Representatives of the various plants seen yesterday agreed with the estimate in the telegraphic dispatches of yesterday that the business of the whole country would show a loss of at least \$150,000,000. Charles W. Armour said yesterday:

"All this agitation is going to do an immense amount of damage and in quarters where it will be the hardest to overcome the prejudice aroused. It will be a long time before the prejudice against American meats in England is allayed and it will be still longer on the continent. The packing industries of the country have enough obstacles to contend with without increasing the number unjustly or mischievously."

"Everybody knows how hard it is to control the meat trade in Germany and France. The world is allied commercially against the United States. It is only by dint of sheer superiority of products, better methods and American strenuousness that America holds her own and is conquering the markets of the world. It is not from any commercial hospitality."

"I do not think the estimate of \$150,000,000 loss to the packers in the whole country is exaggerated. That is only a straggler of about 10 per cent on the total volume of business done, which I think easily \$1,500,000,000 in all branches of the trade. We have complaints from England that the canned meat trade is decreasing."

## POSTPONED UNTIL FALL.

**Hermann Trial Delayed by a Long-Drawn-Out Postal Case.**

**Washington, June 7.**—Representative Hermann's trial in this city on the letter book indictment has finally been postponed until the fall term of the court and under the agreement made today will probably not be called until the latter part of November or December. The case, which had been set for trial June 18, was today postponed by Justice Gould on motion of United States District Attorney Baker, the motion being concurred in by A. S. Worthington for the defense. The latter stated that he had agreed to the postponement of the United States attorney with the explicit understanding that the trial should follow immediately after the trial of the Hyde-Diamond Benson land fraud cases. The postponement was necessitated by the fact that the Green-Doremus postoffice case gives promise of consuming much more of the court's time than was originally anticipated.

## CASH RAINS ON HIM.

**Pennsylvania Railroad Clerk Gets Fortune Without Question.**

**Philadelphia, June 7.**—That he accepted gifts of stock amounting to \$11,000 and money aggregating more than \$46,000 from coal mining companies during a period of about three years was admitted today by Joseph Boyer, chief clerk in the office of A. W. Gibbs, superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Boyer purchases the fuel used in the locomotives of the company, and the donors of the gifts were the coal companies which furnish it. Mr. Boyer named five companies, which allowed him from 3 to 5 cents on each ton sold to the railroad company.

He declared that he never asked for the allowance, but it was accepted because he believed he was following a custom of the department.

## Call All to Account.

**New York, June 7.**—The Mutual Life Insurance company today brought suit against its former vice president, Robert A. Granniss, for an accounting of the funds of the company which were expended under his direction. Mr. Granniss is alleged to have directed the use of part of the so-called "yellow dog" fund. James McKeen, counsel for the Mutual, said that suite doubtless will be brought against all persons who handled the company's money and who have failed to give an accounting for it.

## Invite Everybody to Inspect.

**Chicago, June 7.**—The Chicago packers have inserted in all of the daily papers of this city a full page advertisement inviting the general public to visit their plants and by means of a personal inspection satisfy themselves regarding the purity and wholesomeness of their products and the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the buildings. The invitation is extended to everybody in the United States, and particularly to the residents of Chicago and vicinity.

## Three Killed by Heat.

**Chicago, June 7.**—Yesterday was the hottest day so far experienced this year. The mercury reaching 90 degrees at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Three deaths and many prostrations were reported.

## A HIDEOUS MARRIAGE MOCKERY.



**MARRIAGE OF A SOCIETY DAME TO A CONDEMNED CRIMINAL.**

In England, during the eighteenth century, women, by a curious legal anomaly, were relieved of all debts upon their marriage. Women of fashion who had become involved in financial straits, used often to go to Newgate prison and marry condemned criminals just before the cart started with the latter for Tyburn hill to be executed. This shocking mockery of the Christian institution of marriage seems to have had the approval of the corrupt society of that period, and it is an evidence of improved manners, morals and manhood that such a hideous thing would be impossible to-day. It is recorded in one case that a condemned criminal thus married was unexpectedly reprieved and the society woman found herself in an unfortunate position, from which she was ultimately released by the discovery that the man was already married, the second marriage being, accordingly, invalid.

## STANFORD MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

**Elaborately Decorated Church Was Ruined by Earthquake.**

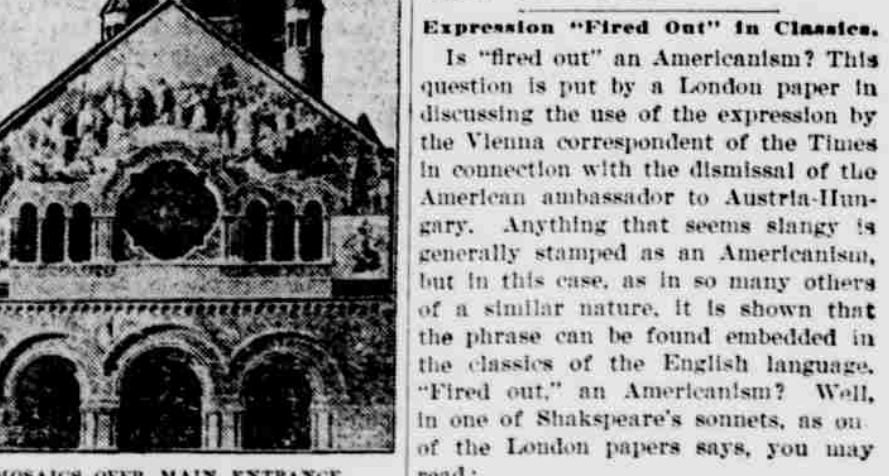
One of the most wonderful buildings destroyed by the earthquake on the Pacific coast was the memorial chapel of the Leland Stanford University. It was erected by Mrs. Stanford to the



**STANFORD CHAPEL BEFORE THE QUAKE.**

memory of her husband, and was dedicated on Jan. 25, 1903. The chapel was of modified Moorish-Romanesque architecture, and was built in the form of a cross with rounded arms. The material was buff sandstone rough-hewn, with tooled face on the inside, relieved by elaborate carved designs and fifteenth century mosaics of great beauty. These mosaics suffered terribly. The design shown here is the great composition over the main doorway. There were also superb mosaics in the apse, of which, unfortunately, no photographs were available. In the apse also were three great stained-glass windows, marble statues of the Apostles, and a bas-relief from Giulio Ciselli's painting of "The Entombment." Behind the altar was a replica of Costmo Rosselli's "Last Supper" from the Sistine Chapel at Rome. To the right and left, running to the arch of the apse, were long panels surmounted by reproductions

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**MOSAICS OVER MAIN ENTRANCE.**

tions in mosaic of Michelangelo's Prophets. In the nave, transept, and apse were nineteen stained-glass windows of beautiful design, decorated with scenes from the life of Christ. The windows of the clerestory held single figures from the Old and New Testaments. The great rose window above the organ-gallery had for its center a copy of Hoffman's "Christ Child." The extreme length of the church, through vestibule, nave, and apse, was 190 feet; the extreme width through the transept wings, 155 feet; the four gables of the nave, transept wings, and apse were united by a twelve-sided belfry-tower, 70 ft.

the spire of which was 188 feet high. On the exterior the tower was flanked by corner turrets. It was encircled at the base by an outside gallery, and strengthened by flying buttresses. In the tower was a clock with a peal of four bells tuned to the Westminster chimes. The building was the special care of Mrs. Leland Stanford, who spent enormous sums upon its decoration. She never told what the building had cost her, but the price was fabulous.

## Some Queer Food Markets.

"I see," said Capt. Hopkinson of the artillery, in the New York Press, "that they have a market up in Alaska, at a place named Fairbanks, where they cut your steaks with an ax from frozen bears, and deer frozen stiff in a temperature, some 27 degrees below zero and which stand about the market as if they were alive."

"That is a peculiar sort of market, I will admit, but it is no stranger than one I ran across in Cartagena, Colombia. It was awfully hot instead of awfully cold down there and things were melting instead of freezing, as you can imagine. And what do you think the stock of that market consisted of? Well, there were dogs and cats and some hard and some rice. You see they happened to have a revolution on and the city had been besieged for some time when I got through the lines and then wished myself out again. The cats and dogs for sale were dressed and skinned and, unless some one told you what they were you would hardly guess."

"I remember they charged \$3 each for the cats and when made into a stew you could not tell them from rabbit. The dogs, on the other hand, were pretty poor eating, being very tough and stringy. As to the other delicacy, hard and rice, a combination of these two ingredients fried together does not go bad when you are hungry."

"In Corsica once I saw a market established on the sidewalk—it was in Ajaccio—at which nothing was for sale except goats. They were the black mountain goats of the island and mighty good eating."

## Expression "Fired Out" in Classics.

Is "fired out" an Americanism? This question is put by a London paper in discussing the use of the expression by the Vienna correspondent of the Times in connection with the dismissal of the American ambassador to Austria-Hungary. Anything that seems slangy is generally stamped as an Americanism, but in this case, as in so many others of a similar nature, it is shown that the phrase can be found embedded in the classics of the English language. "Fired out," an Americanism? Well, in one of Shakespeare's sonnets, as one of the London papers says, you may read:

Yet this shall I never know, but live in doubt.

Till my bad angel fire my good one out. An American school teacher, and this is another illustration that comes to mind—decided that his pupils should drop the word "say" because it was inelegant. The tendency to begin a remark or a question with "say" may certainly be overcome, but, as a bright pupil pointed out, if "say" is vulgar how shall we regard the use of it in the first line of "The Star Spangled Banner"—"O, say, can you see?"

Money can be lost in more ways than wool.