

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL BODY OF LAWMAKERS

Friday, June 29.

Washington, June 29.—"We're going home; we're going home tomorrow," was on the minds of the members of the house today when they assembled for the last day's work previous to adjournment. Conference reports were considered throughout the day. The final report on the agricultural appropriation bill, containing the meat inspection provision, was adopted, the senate eventually agreeing that the government should pay the cost of inspection.

Other matters of vital moment were the agreement to the conference report on the pure food bill, the Ohio and Lake Erie ship canal and naturalization bills.

Both houses of congress tonight adopted the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill and that measure now goes to the president for signature. Hale presented the report in the senate. The total amount carried in the bill as agreed to is \$98,257,184.

The senate receded on the amendment providing for a steel light vessel at Switzer bank, at the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Washington.

The Jamestown exposition appropriation stays in the bill as arranged by the conferees.

The appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the building for the department of State, Justice and Commerce and Labor was stricken out, that being provided for in the public building bill.

Thursday, June 28.

Washington, June 28.—The senate consumed the greater part of the day discussing the public building bill. Efforts by several senators to secure increases for public buildings in cities and towns of their respective states were in no instance successful. For San Juan Porto Rico, Senator Foraker secured an advance from \$200,000 to \$300,000. In reporting the bill, Senator Scott, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, referred to it as "the pork barrel."

The agricultural bill reappeared in a partial conference report. The report was complete, except with reference to the meat inspection provision, and on that another conference was ordered.

There was some desultory discussion of the conference report on the pure food bill, but its disposition was postponed until tomorrow.

Washington, June 28.—The house worked under forced draft today and accomplished an immense amount of business preparatory to adjournment at the week's end. Conference reports on a number of measures were adopted without debate, but it required special rules in other properties to effect consideration and adoption of some important conference agreements.

Interests centered about the conference reports on the railroad rate bill and the agricultural appropriation bill. Both were considered and adopted under a blanket rule permitting the consideration of conference reports without being printed in the Record.

Wednesday, June 27.

Washington, June 27.—The senate was in open session for about five hours and a half today, and notwithstanding the session began with a roll call in order to assure a quorum, the day was crowded with business of importance, including the announcement by Senator Proctor, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, of a deadlock in conference on the meat inspection provision of the agricultural appropriation bill; a reply by Senator Bailey to the recent attack upon him in the Cosmopolitan magazine; the passage of the naturalization bill; the continuance of Senator La Follette's effort to pass his bill limiting the hours of service on railroad trains, the acceptance of an almost complete report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and a speech by Senator Warren in support of his resolution relative to the livestock industry.

Washington, June 27.—The general deficiency bill, the last of the big money measures, passed the house at 6 o'clock today, with few changes in the bill. Several items were inserted, due to late information of deficiencies in the departments, the net increase being about \$600,000 over the bill as reported from the committee on appropriations.

Among the important actions of the house today were the passage of the

Two Contests Decided.

Washington, June 25.—The house today adopted unanimously the report of the committee on elections No. 2, that Ernest E. Wood was not elected to membership in the house of representatives in the Fifty-ninth congress from the Twelfth congressional district of Missouri, and that Harry M. Condry was elected. Condry presented himself to take the oath. The house adopted a resolution that A. J. Houston was not elected from the Second district of Texas. The sitting member, M. L. Brooks, therefore retains his seat.

Schools in Canal Zone.

Washington, June 25.—Twenty-three public schools, with an attendance of 1,128 pupils and with 26 teachers, have been established on the canal zone by the various municipalities under the direction of the canal zone government. Five of the six municipalities have adopted compulsory education laws and well attended schools are developing rapidly in a country that knew nothing of free schools before the establishment of the canal zone government.

senate bill providing for a lock type of canal and the adoption of the item in the general deficiency bill ratifying and legalizing the duties collected during President McKinley's term from imports from the Philippine islands.

Tuesday, June 26.

Washington, June 26.—After two or three more speeches on the conference report on the railroad rate bill, the senate today sent the bill back to conference, again designating Senators Tillman, Elkins and Cullom as conferees.

During the day the naval appropriation bill, which has been in conference for several weeks, was finally passed, the senate receding from its amendment concerning the naval training station at Port Royal, S. C., which was the only item remaining in controversy. The most interesting incident was a conflict over a motion by Senator La Follette to enter upon the consideration of the bill limiting to 16 years the time railroad employees engaged in the movement of trains may be employed consecutively.

Washington, June 26.—A bill recently passed by congress providing for the opening to settlement of the Blackfoot Indian reservation in Montana probably will be recalled by resolution of the house. President Roosevelt hesitates to veto the measure, but he has been informed by the bureau of Indian affairs that the bill does not sufficiently protect the water rights on the land subject to allotment to the Indians. It is likely the measure will go over until the next session of congress.

The house passed the senate bill which allows live stock to be carried 36 hours instead of 28 without stop. The omnibus public building bill was also passed.

Monday, June 25.

Washington, June 25.—The senate today passed Senator La Follette's joint resolution extending the scope of the inquiry now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce commission under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, so as to have it include the transportation and storage of grains.

In support of his contentions, Senator La Follette said that testimony taken by the commission indicates a joint ownership between the railroads and the elevator companies to the detriment of the farmers, who are entitled to a free and open market.

About 300 private pension bills were passed.

The senate held a night session and at 9:45 p. m. adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Washington, June 25.—Under a rule limiting debate on all but two sections, the so-called immigration bill was discussed for three hours today in the house and passed, without an eye and no vote being permitted on any of the paragraphs. This bill attracted much attention, the representatives having large foreign colonies in their districts lining up generally against the head tax of \$5, which was defeated, and against the educational test.

After a very interesting contest a substitute for the educational test, providing that the whole matter be submitted to a commission, was adopted by a close vote. The most important feature of the bill were thus eliminated and the bill was passed without division.

At 5:35 p. m. the house took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening to devote three hours to oratory.

Will Not Go to Panama.

Washington, June 28.—By a vote of six to four, the senate committee on interoceanic canals today decided not to go to the isthmus of Panama and take testimony in the canal investigation. By agreement no testimony will be taken in Washington until next session, and therefore the disposition of William Nelson Cromwell's refusal to testify concerning canal matters prior to government ownership of the property will be postponed until next December, which will postpone action on the nominations of canal commissioners. It is expected the commissioners will be reappointed during the recess of congress.

Nominations Sent to Senate.

Washington, June 28.—The president yesterday sent the following nominations to the senate: Marshall, district of Idaho, Ruel Rounds; chief of bureau of insular affairs, Colonel Clarence O. Edwards; to be placed on the retired list, Colonel John Pitman, Ordnance department, with rank of brigadier.

Bids for New Warships.

Washington, June 25.—William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building company, of Philadelphia, was the lowest bidder today for ships of the Michigan and South Carolina type, with the machinery as prescribed by the Navy department. The department plans for machinery will probably be accepted by the Navy department in preference to plans of bidders. The bids for the prescribed machinery were known as Class 1 bids, and Cramp's bid was \$3,540,000, the New York Shipbuilding company, \$3,585,000.

Bill for Government Buildings.

Washington, June 26.—The omnibus public building bill, as agreed upon by house committee on public buildings and grounds, was presented to the house today by Chairman Bartholdi. Some of the appropriations are for additions and repairs. The buildings authorized, together with the amounts to be expended, include: Idaho—Moose, \$100,000; Washington—Spokane, \$100,000; Tacoma, \$100,000; Bellingham, \$25,000; North Yakima, \$20,000.

NEWSPAPER SHOPS SEIZED.

Government Attempts to Suppress Accounts of Mutiny in Army.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—The government, taking advantage of the effect produced by the frankness and sincerity of Interior Minister Stolypin's declarations in the lower house of parliament, has taken prompt steps to prevent any further anti-Semitic disturbances. But this effect is waning and the impossibility of the present situation is daily coming more to the fore. The sentiment in favor of a change in the ministry is now not only shared by the lower and upper houses of parliament, and voiced by the entire press, but is supported by a strong faction at court.

The revolutionists are jubilant at the progress made by the military propaganda. The conservative Novoe Vremya today devotes a leading editorial to the subject, and the radical organs print columns of accounts of military troubles, some of which undoubtedly were invented for suggestive effect, but the majority were based on fact.

After a vain attempt to stop the publication of unfavorable military news by the confiscation of their editions, the police yesterday seized the typographical outfits of several papers, and the offices of provincial journals which were reprinting the accounts of the Novoe Vremya and Slovo were summarily closed.

Agrarian disorders at Kharkoff, Poltava and Tamboff have led to conflicts with the troops. The estate of Prince Volkonsky, a member of the lower house of parliament, at Morshansk, has been plundered and his residence burned.

STAY WITH WORK.

Cannon Says Congress Must Finish Before It Can Adjourn.

Washington, June 27.—Congress will stay in session until its work is finished. This is the dictum of Speaker Cannon and his lieutenants, and is being emphasized at this time to counteract any impression that the pure food bill, at least, might go over until the next session.

There is also trouble on the meat inspection bill, and the "tie up" on the railroad rate bill indicates delay. The immigration bill is also in conference, as are several of the appropriation bills. All of these things must be worked out without any date of adjournment being set, according to the decision of the house leaders. When the work is done an adjournment resolution will be forthcoming in short order.

While the situation today spells delay until next week, the work on the floor is progressing. Members say there is no need to prolong the session beyond Friday, if the conferees make up their minds that the work must be done or that agreements which will meet all demands can be arranged on all matters before that time, and that if the idea of prolonging the session for the purpose of killing certain bills is abandoned, this week will see the end.

SPREAD FERMENT.

Russian Parliament Openly Advocates Revolution.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—The session of the lower house of parliament today was openly devoted to the revolutionist propaganda for undermining the loyalty of the troops. A score of speeches couched in ardent revolutionary tone were delivered, with the direct object of their dissemination among the soldiers.

The authorities, who are able to confiscate papers containing telegraph accounts of the ferment among the soldiery, are unable to prevent the publication of parliamentary speeches, and those delivered today will tomorrow be printed in every radical paper in the empire and so find their way into every barracks, camp and outpost.

The rostrum was abandoned almost entirely to Cossack representatives. The conservative Cossacks did their best to counteract the addresses of their revolutionary conferees. The lie was freely passed on both sides regarding the sentiments of the Cossack soldiers and their devotion to duty, in spite of the utmost efforts of Prince Paul Dolgoroukoff, who occupied the chair in the absence of President Mouroumteff.

Detectives Murdered in Streets.

Warsaw, June 27.—At 5 o'clock this evening in the outskirts of this city a band of terrorists, armed with revolvers, attacked three detectives, of whom they killed two and wounded the third. When an ambulance arrived and the doctors tried to assist the wounded detective, two men approached and fired twice, killing the injured man. The shots attracted Cossacks and infantry to the scene, and the soldiers barred the street, firing several volleys by which a number of sympathizing workmen were wounded.

Granted Half Holidays.

Washington, June 27.—Saturday half holidays during the months of July, August and September have been granted by President Roosevelt to skilled mechanics and laborers and to all employees in the classified service at the navy yards and naval stations of the United States. The same benefit is extended in another general order to the skilled mechanics, laborers and employees in the classified service of the government printing office.

Investigating Canadian Beef.

Victoria, B. C., June 27.—An Ottawa special says Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, is having an investigation made into the canned meat industry of Canada so as to be able to assure the British buyer of the purity of the Canadian article.

HONESTY IS NOT COMMON

No One Can Be Trusted in European Commercial Life.

Everything Must Go Down in Writing and Ten It Is Not Wholly Safe—America Will Not Lose Anything by Comparison—European Mudslinging Is Hypocrisy.

Chicago, June 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News cables the following interview with Adolph Kahn, a prominent American business man, on his observance of business methods abroad:

"European mud-slinging at American commercial morals, which is now so popular, is hypocrisy of the rankest kind," said Mr. Kahn. "Wide knowledge of European methods assures me that a comparison of ethics would decidedly favor the business men and business practices of the United States. Representatives of our leading industrial organizations declare that their daily experiences reveal little of the boasted moral superiority of the Old World.

"One of them makes the sweeping assertion that, barring perhaps Englishmen, he would not trust any European merchant, manufacturer or tradesman, unless the transactions were tied up in formal documents producible in court.

"Such things as a 'gentleman's agreement,' which is an everyday feature of American business, is unknown here. The doctrine of common honesty and mutual trust appears to play no part in European commercial life. Everything must be put down in black and white, and even then there is a tendency to quibble and crawl. Broad-gauge, generous methods and principles, characteristic of the best class of American concerns, are utterly foreign to the European business code."

PASSES ARE TO BE LIMITED.

Rate Bill Conference Will Also Report Pipe Line Amendment.

Washington, June 27.—The conference on the railroad rate bill tonight resulted in no agreement on that measure. The discussion made it clear that the pass provision, which is to be perfected for the action of the committee tomorrow morning, will follow closely the lines of the original senate amendment on that subject. It will name certain classes of persons who may receive passes and exclude all others.

There is also ground for the prediction that the pipe line amendment will be reported exactly as it was in the last conference report—that is, the phrase "common carriers" will give place to the word "railroads." The effect of this will be to permit pipe lines to transport the product owned by the owners of the pipe line.

Before discussing the two disputed amendments it was decided that the former agreement as to all other points in dispute should stand. This was the first meeting since the rejection of the conference report by the senate on account of the pass amendment and the provision relating to pipe lines.

Sulphites Used in Sausages.

Kansas City, June 28.—A chemical analysis of hamburger steaks, bologna sausage, loose sausage, Polish sausage, frankfurters and wienersursts, bought in the open market from the three leading packing companies, has convinced Dr. B. W. Lindberg, president of chemistry and toxicology in the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical college, that these products of the packing companies contain sulphites. In every sample of the product of two and in two out of five of the other samples sulphites were found.

Spread of Mutiny.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The commander of the ultra-royal Prebrajansky regiment, to which belong the men who recently held a meeting in the guard camp at Krasnoie-Seio and drew up resolutions addressed to their commander, upholding all of the actions of parliament and declaring that they want no more police duty entailing the slaying of brothers or fathers, has been severely reprimanded by the emperor.

Meeting No Resistance.

Mexico City, June 28.—News from Salvador relating to the revolution in Guatemala is that General Toledo has advanced into the country without encountering any resistance during a three-days' march. It is believed he is now near or at the city of Guatemala. A large number of government troops have deserted to him. The government commander at the Escatempa had to resort to the severest measures to prevent his troops from disbanding.

Give Up Their Arms.

Manila.—The Palajane leaders, Quintanin and Adva, have surrendered to Governor Osmena, and the constabulary against the Americans on the island of Cuba. The rifles and ammunition of the members of their band were also surrendered.

A Tour of Europe

A person starting from New York City on a tour of Europe has much to anticipate and considerable to regret. It is in the great eastern metropolis that true American life in its fullness is attractively and strikingly depicted. The buildings, the environment, are not particularly picturesque, but the rush of business, the crowds of people suggest a restless perpetual activity that will not be met with anywhere in the old countries. The people are well-dressed and good-looking, and it will

jagged skyline of New York and look toward Europe.

The steamer passes beneath Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, the copper bronze of which shines brightly in the sunlight, and then skirts Governor's Island, with its old military museum. This was put into practical use seven years ago, when war stared us in the face. Within ten days the tourist may look upon the coast lines of our Spanish enemies of that recent, though now rarely thought of hour. The enormous steamship puts out to sea, a proud Titan of the deep. It is a far cry from Robert Fulton's steamboat of 1807, wherein he made a Hadron river trip of 110 miles in twenty-four hours, to the amazement of every one who heard of the exploit. It is reassuring to consider that specialization of ocean industry has minimized the perils of sea travel, especially with the improvement of submarine signals and perfection of wireless telegraphy. Today it is less hazardous to cross the Atlantic in an up-to-date steamship than it is to cross the American continent by rail.

The usual seasickness, a sharp lookout for icebergs, the routine of the three great events on shipboard, breakfast, luncheon and dinner, guessing on the day's run—all these lead up finally to the first sight of new land off St. Michael's, of the Azores. Gray masses of rock seem to rise out of the sea, but as the haze lifts the indefinite mass resolves itself into outlines of villages, fruitful lands, marked out by hedges, windmills, solitary houses, gray cliffs. All about are little fishing boats manned by Portuguese fishermen from the islands. Ponta Delgada is the most noticeable of the towns, being Spanish in appearance, and its old houses of stone and colored plaster have taken on exquisitely mellowed tints.

The next land is Cadiz, "the white city of Spain," which rises out of the



STARTING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Interest the tourist to recall, when he reaches the other side of the ocean, that all of them wear hats, and pretty ones, except perhaps an occasional beggar, or a foreigner with a shawl upon her head, who is selling crocheted laces from a basket. Another fact to be remembered is that our American policemen walk one by one, while in Italy they will be found always marching about in twos. The skyscrapers are of course a distinctive feature. There is not anything like them in Europe, one group covering the most valuable ten-acre lot in the world.

The initial prospect of the steamer that is to give the tourist his first run from home is not particularly attractive. The great ship does not look enticing in the docks. The sailors make a great task of cleaning it up after coaling, and everything is in confusion over the handling of freight and baggage. The place is noisy, too, and the staterooms are close and musty, redolent of odors of the wharf. The best friend to make at starting is the deck steward, who is always pleased to advise the inexperienced traveler where he will most enjoy sitting on deck during the voyage. This is the more important, because one's first choice of a place will hold throughout the trip at sea.

The great hour comes when the steamer leaves its wharf, and the tourist realizes that he is off for Europe. The crowds on the docks below wave their hats, handkerchiefs and parasols in adieu, and the big ship moves slowly away from American shores. In many instances the tourist is fulfilling the cherished dream of years, and, although it involves partings and heart-aches and personal separations, it means a strong and striking beginning of entirely new things. But anxiety, nervousness and impatience gradually wear off, and all eyes turn from the



ARRIVAL AT GIBRALTAR.

sea like an edifice of dreamland. At first it is like a lowering cloud, gradually pierced by towers and domes, and then the entire beautiful prospect. Not far from this city is Palos, whence Columbus sailed for the unknown west, and Huelva, where the great statue to the discoverer of America stands. Behind them, further inland, are the snow-topped Sierras.

The tourist looks back towards his native land with the feeling that it is very far away, indeed. He has crossed the broad Atlantic, and just ahead are the straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, giving a nearer glimpse of the actual castles in Spain.

MINUTE MEASUREMENTS.

Apparatus that Measures One-Seventy-Millionth of an Inch.

Dr. P. E. Shaw, of the University College, Nottingham, England, after five years' labor, has completed an apparatus making it possible to measure one-seventy-millionth part of an inch, says the New York Post. Consul Mahlin writes that the invention consists of a very fine micrometer screw and a series of six levers acting in conjunction with it which must be suspended by rubber bands from a specially made frame and enclosed in a box. The frame is placed in a vault under the university and surrounded with every safeguard against friction and vibration, "but even then," says Dr. Shaw, "it is impossible to carry out experiments to be successful while there is traffic in the streets. Every factory, too, where motive power is employed must be closed, even if it is some distance away." Even a draft is said to be fatal to the successful measurement of such minute quantities as one-seventy-millionth part of an inch. Just must also be kept from the vault, and it is said that even the buzzing of an ordinary fly has made it necessary to suspend experiments till the insect had been disposed of.

The apparatus, it is claimed, could be made specially serviceable in measuring engineering gauges. It is broadly asserted that all scientists recognize that Dr. Shaw has succeeded in surpassing every other form of measurement on gauges in delicacy and accuracy. There are said to be many other uses for it; for instance, that it will act as a most delicate coherer for wireless telegraphy and will promote the study of nature and possibly of the movements of the molecules of matter.

Dr. Shaw is still improving his apparatus in the hope of measuring quantities still more minute. The general principle of the method is electric touch. This explanation is given: "If two surfaces, clean and polished, come in contact the current can at once be

made to pass through them and excite a telephone or other sensitive recorder. Previously, it has been impossible to measure the sparking gap of an electric current of less than thirty-eight volts but with Dr. Shaw's apparatus a sparking gap of half a volt can be measured. If physicists desire to understand and explain nature's happenings it is imperative that there should be exact measurements of very small lengths, and of extremely minute articles. Seeing that nature deals in such small quantities it is useless to attempt to unravel her secrets without the finest instruments."

A Swedish Cook.

It was Tuesday morning. The clothes had been washed, dried and folded, and commonsense pointed to the fact that it was ironing day; but cautious Scandinavian Tilly, the new maid, was going ahead before being sure that she was right. Before committing herself to the obvious task, according to the Youth's Companion, she poked her head into the dining room to say, appealingly, "Meesis, I skuld like to speak something." "What is it, Tilly?" "Skal I cook some dattrom?" asked Tilly, earnestly.

A Lively Catch.

Mrs. S.—And so you are leaving us, Bridget? And what are you going to do?
Bridget—Please, mum, I'm going to get married.
Mrs. S.—Dear me! Isn't that rather sudden? Who is the happy man?
Bridget—Do you remember, mum, me askin' you about four weeks ago to go to the funeral of a friend? Well, I go to be goin' to marry the corpse's husband. Sure, he told me then I wuz the life o' the party.—Harper's Weekly.

There is many a girl hanging over the gate waiting for a man to come along who is guilty of a greater waste of time than when she hung over the same gate as a child to see a circus parade go by.