

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Tuesday, January 21.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The senate today discussed the propriety of authorizing one of its committees to investigate the circumstances connected with the issuance of an injunction at the instance of the Hitchman Coal & Coke company against John Mitchell by Judge Alston Grayson, of the United States circuit court of the Northern district of West Virginia.

Considerable time was spent in considering the bill to revise the criminal code of the United States.

Senator Teller today introduced an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for the purchase of silver bullion to the extent of \$100,000,000 to be made into subsidiary coinage.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, today introduced a bill to provide for ascertainment of the true boundary line between Idaho and Washington.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Two exciting episodes and narrow escape of the representatives from defeat on an amendment to the penal code bill made the session of the house today one of intense interest. First came a hot tilt between Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Randall, of Texas, in regard to the latter's amendments prohibiting senators or representatives from being employed by public service corporations.

The climax of the debate came when Clark, of Missouri, amid thunderous Democratic applause, declared that William Jennings Bryan would be nominated at the Denver convention, and Boutwell, of Illinois, aroused the members on his side of the house to a high pitch of enthusiasm by stating that Speaker Cannon would be the Republican nominee at the Chicago convention in June, and would be elected in November.

Representative Smith, of California, yesterday introduced a bill providing that widows of civil war veterans shall not lose their pensions by marriage to surviving veterans of the civil war.

Monday, January 20.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The senate devoted over two hours to considering the bill to revise the criminal laws of the United States.

The senate adopted a resolution offered by Tillman directing the secretary of the treasury to send to the senate a statement showing the number of national banks placed in the hands of receivers as insolvent since January 1, 1903, the capital stock of each, the names of the receivers and their compensation and the names of all attorneys or special employees under them.

Senator Fulton secured favorable report on his bill to divide Oregon into two judicial districts, one east of the Cascades and one west. Later the bill passed the senate.

Secretary Cortelyou asked more time to report on the various bond issues.

Senator Fulton introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000 to reimburse the Sherman county settlers for land and improvements of which they were dispossessed by the decision of the Supreme court.

The senate today passed Senator Fulton's bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Ninth Circuit Federal court to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the Lehring sea arbitration and render judgment thereon.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Unrestrained opportunity to express views on the immigration question was afforded members of the house today by the decision to take up and consider a bill appropriating \$250,000 for an immigration station in Philadelphia and so many took advantage of it that the code of law bill, which the managers had planned to take up, was side tracked for the day.

The discussion of the immigration station bill opened up the whole subject of immigration and excited the interest of the entire house. Members from both sides of the chamber clamored for recognition, which carried with it the right to speak for an hour, if so desired.

The debate was notable in that it was indulged in largely by members serving their first terms, who found in the bill a chance to make their maiden efforts at speech making on the floor of the house. The entire session was devoted to a consideration of the bill, which was passed.

Thursday, January 16.

Washington, Jan. 16.—A complete change of front was exhibited by the majority in the house of representatives today in the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States. The pacific spirit displayed by the committee on revision of laws toward the close of yesterday's session, which it appeared as though the several amendments strengthening certain provisions of the bill regarding corruption in the appointment of persons to public office would be adopted, had vanished today and instead every inch of ground was fought over to keep amendments out of the bill. When adjournment was

taken, only six additional pages had been disposed of and but one or two verbal amendments by the committee had been inserted.

A resolution was adopted that the house convene at 9 a. m. instead of 12, and remain in session until 6 p. m. Lunch hour to be from 1 to 2.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator Fulton has introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000 for a revenue cut-off at the Portland station. The bill has the approval of the Treasury department.

A resolution was passed declaring that no communication from heads of departments would be received unless sent in compliance of law or transmitted by the president.

Carter, of Montana, opposes giving public land to the states for various purposes.

A bill has been introduced creating a bureau of mining.

The senate calendar was cleared of nearly every bill upon it today and the bill to revise the criminal laws of the United States was taken up and discussed until adjournment, which was taken at 4:30 until Monday.

Wednesday, January 15.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Bacon today introduced a currency bill and explained its chief features to the senate.

Bacon said that his bill was an amendment to the Aldrich bill and embodied many of its provisions, as it did of the provisions of the bill introduced by Knox. He said it omitted railroad bonds from the classes of securities that could be used as a basis of circulation.

The senate did not receive a reply today from the secretary of the treasury in response to a request for information concerning the financial situation, as had been promised, and in its absence Aldrich assented to the passage of Culberson's resolution on the same subject. Without further comment, the resolution was adopted.

The resolution providing for the re-imposition of more than half the Chinese Boxer indemnity was passed.

Washington, Jan. 15.—So persistent have been the efforts made in the house of representatives to amend the bill codifying the penal laws of the United States that the committee on the revision of the laws today consented to let down the bars, and as a result the measure was changed in some important particulars. The pacific attitude of the committee in this regard served to modify the opposition to the measure, and in consequence the proceedings today were devoid of the heated arguments which have characterized the previous debates. When the house adjourned there were pending a number of other important amendments, which seemed to meet with no particular opposition by the committee, but which were passed over until tomorrow.

The portions of the bill which attracted the most attention were those covering the giving and accepting of bribes by senators and representatives, and the sale of endorsements or support for appointive public offices. It is to the amendments touching these questions that the house will devote itself tomorrow upon resuming consideration of the bill.

DAMS AND LOCKS SAFE.

Goethals Says 108 Feet Will Be Limit of Vessels' Beam.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Colonel Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission, today resumed his testimony before the senate canal commission. He detailed the structure of the various dams and locks, giving it as his opinion that all of them, especially the big project at Gatun, were going to be absolutely safe and capable of use in passing the largest vessel in the world through the canal.

Colonel Goethals said that he considered 110 feet a sufficient width for the canal locks. "If we made them much wider than that," he said, "it would practically call for a widening of all the drydocks of the world. We will be able to accommodate ships of 108 feet beam in the canal. I doubt if the beam of ships will ever be greater than that."

A proposition to work both night and day on certain parts of the canal is under consideration by the commission, according to Colonel Goethals. The hearings will be resumed on Wednesday next.

Give Warning Before Firing.

Washington, Jan. 21.—J. N. Leger, the minister from Haiti, had a long talk with Assistant Secretary Bacon today in regard to the Haitian revolutionary movement. He said a resolution of the senate forbidding the employment of any female help in mechanical establishments, factories or laundries more than 10 hours during any one day in being argued today in the United States Supreme court. The outcome is awaited with keen interest. Besides several Eastern states, the other ones that have statutes similar to Oregon's are Nebraska, Washington, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma and Colorado.

Ten-Hour Case.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The question involving the constitutionality of the Oregon statute forbidding the employment of any female help in mechanical establishments, factories or laundries more than 10 hours during any one day in being argued today in the United States Supreme court. The outcome is awaited with keen interest. Besides several Eastern states, the other ones that have statutes similar to Oregon's are Nebraska, Washington, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma and Colorado.

Will Have Hard Fight.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Washington congressional delegation had a conference this evening with Chairman Tawney, of the house appropriations committee regarding the bill for government buildings and exhibits at the Seattle exposition. Mr. Tawney called attention to the fact that the bill was sure to meet with opposition, especially in the house, and therefore it was advisable to eliminate all unnecessary items and so reduce the cost.

POLITICS FIGURE LARGELY.

Honey Tells Sensational Story in His Opening Statement.

Portland, Jan. 17.—In his opening address in the Hall-Mays conspiracy trial yesterday, Francis J. Honey charged that:

Hall wanted reappointment as United States district attorney and sought election of Senators Mitchell and Fulton to that end.

He forced State Senator W. W. Steiwer to vote for Fulton in February, 1903, by threatening Steiwer and others with criminal prosecution (Hall then being United States district attorney) for illegal fencing of public lands.

Fulton was a party to this deal with Steiwer and used his influence in Steiwer's behalf to cause Hall to institute civil proceedings against Steiwer instead of criminal.

Brownell wanted to succeed Hall and had pledged of support from Mitchell and Fulton. Hall forced Brownell to retire and so to notify Mitchell and Fulton, by threatening Brownell with prosecution for acknowledging forged land papers, for which Brownell later was indicted through Honey.

Hall threatened Hermann, Williamson and Mitchell with land-fraud indictment if they did not secure his re-appointment.

Hall had agreement with Steiwer, Zachary and Hendricks by which he allowed them to maintain their illegal fences, this being the alleged conspiracy.

Hall says he and Mays will both take the stand in their own defense.

L. R. Webster, attorney for Hall, said that when his client first learned of the illegal fence in 1901, he notified Steiwer, et al., that they must not fence government land. Webster denied that Hall was actuated by ulterior motives, politics or other.

Witnesses Putnam and King testified that they informed Hall by letter of the fences as early as March, 1900. The fences were not removed until 1906, after Hall was ousted from office.

INVESTIGATE HARRIMAN.

California Will Probe Into Actions of Southern Pacific.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—After 29 years of quiet obedience, the state board of railroad commissioners flew full into the face of the Southern Pacific company today and ordered a searching investigation into the relating proclivities of the Harriman line, the Santa Fe and the Salt Lake road.

At the same time the board, with the assistance of Attorney General Webb, passed the responsibility for efficacious action to the door of Governor Gillett. It lies with the chief executive to authorize the expenditure of the money that such an investigation will cost, and Mr. Gillett has no alternative but to choose squarely between the people and the railroads.

The sudden awakening of the board has developed a unique situation. The state railroad commission has always been the object of tender care on the part of William F. Herrin. Now the commission has suddenly decided to put Mr. Herrin and his associates on the carpet.

SEEKS TO RETAIN TROOPS.

Nevada Legislators Are Unanimous in Approving Olley.

Carson City, Nev., Jan. 17.—At the afternoon session of the Nevada legislature today a resolution which passed the senate in the morning, petitioning the president to retain the troops temporarily, passed without a negative vote. There was no argument on either side as to the merits of the measure. Governor Sparks was at the speaker's desk, and as he came into the hall was greeted with applause.

Speaker Skaggs, who has opposed the governor in the matter of calling troops to Nevada, left the chair and Speaker Pro Tem Folsom placed the motion before the house. Skaggs failed to vote on the measure, absenting himself at roll call. The governor is receiving congratulations from both parties since the passage of the bill. There was a meeting of the joint committee this afternoon in reference to taking up a measure for policing the state. It is likely that this measure will be introduced by Monday.

To Preserve Battlefields.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 17.—Representatives of the Canadian clubs throughout the dominion met in conference here today to discuss Lord Grey's proposal to convert the more important parts of the battlefields of Washington, Abraham and St. Foye into national parks, and to erect thereon a monument to commemorate the reconciliation of the British and French races in Canada. It is hoped to raise a fund of \$1,000,000 by public subscription to supplement the grants of the Federal and Provisional governments.

Wants Hearings Changed.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Representative Humphrey, of Washington, reintroduced a bill of last session providing for the hearing of Alaska appeals at either Seattle, Portland or San Francisco, instead of merely at the California city as at present. Mr. Humphrey does not expect the same trouble that was encountered last year, although Representative Kahn, of California, has asserted his intention of fighting the bill. Mr. Kahn claims that the majority of appeals from Alaska are matters of California interest.

Opium Shipments Light.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 17.—Among the interesting features of the business of the last year, transacted by officials of the Puget sound customs districts is the showing that for the entire period importations of opium reached the insignificant total of 238 pounds. The district is presumed to cover practically all of the output of British Columbia refineries which operate on a large scale. The light shipment is regarded as suspicious.

New Express Rates.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 17.—The new schedule of express rates recently agreed upon by the board of railway commissioners and the express companies doing business in Missouri, goes into effect today. It provides for a reduction of 21 per cent.

DEFENSE IS FIGHTING

Hall and Mays Trial Making but Little Progress.

HONEY IS MOVING WITH CAUTION

Session Largely Given Up to Reading of Letters Said to Show Conspiracy.

Portland, Jan. 18.—The government yesterday continued laying the foundation of the case against John H. Hall and Edwin Mays.

Honey introduced some 50 letters, written from June, 1900, to September, 1902, by Hall, Mays, Loomis, Stratford and Putnam. More such letters will follow today.

Hall objected seriously to only one letter, written by Secretary Hitebeck to Special Inspector A. R. Greene, directing Greene to investigate the fences. Honey's purpose is to show that this investigation was prompted by settlers, who had appealed vainly to Hall to act against the fences. Hall objects to the letter because a copy and the original letter has been offered and because it is irrelevant. Judge Hunt will decide the questions this morning.

Unlike Hall, Mays raised numerous objections in the course of the day.

The steps in the government's evidence of conspiracy will be about as follows:

First—To prove Hall and Mays had frequent knowledge from protesting settlers of the fences as early as March, 1900.

Second—That Steiwer, Zachary and Hendricks caused various persons to file on land for their company, in order to complete the company's enclosure of public land.

Third—That Hall and Mays took no steps to prosecute the offenders, though they had full knowledge of the fencing and the conspiracy for more than three years.

At this stage, Steiwer is expected to testify about the alleged understanding by which Hall and Mays were not to prosecute him and his associates. One of the terms of this alleged agreement was Steiwer's vote for Fulton.

It is expected to testify that Hall promised him immunity from land fraud prosecution for his withdrawal from the contest for Hall's office.

TENANTS IN RIOTS.

Object to Paying More Than Rate They Fix Themselves.

New York, Jan. 18.—Furious resistance by tenants whom an Upper East Side landlord was trying to evict resulted yesterday in the gathering of a crowd of two thousand or more sympathizers in the neighborhood, who made so much trouble for the police that the precinct reserves were called out. During the rioting four women and a number of men were taken into custody.

The riotous demonstration began when a city marshal and about 25 assistants visited the block on the east side of East One Hundred and Fourth street, between First and Second avenues, with 80 dispossessed tenants for families who had unilaterally demanded reductions in rents of a dollar a month and had refused to pay the landlord's collector more than the new rate they had fixed. The taking out of the furniture from the rooms of the first family visited was the signal for an attack on the marshal and his men by scores of tenants.

Angry women surrounded a patrolman who had gone to the marshal's assistance and had half torn his coat from his back when assistance arrived. He arrested four women. Several demonstrative men were also sent to the station house. The police were by this time struggling with little success to disperse an increasing crowd of angry demonstrators, but other arrests by the officers finally had the effect of putting a stop to the trouble.

The immediate purpose of the demonstration was effected, the marshal deciding not to attempt the serving of more dispossessed warrants at this time.

Haiti is in Revolution.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, Jan. 18.—The first actual operation of a revolutionary movement against the present government of Haiti took place yesterday, and so far has been successful. An expedition composed of Haytiens, who have been in exile, under the command of Jean Juneau, effected a landing not far from Gonaives, 65 miles northwest of here, and occupied that town. The government is taking measures to resist the movement. The revolutionary forces also occupied St. Marc, some 20 miles from Gonaives.

Will Cut Off Opium Supply.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Within a little over a month the law prohibiting the importation of opium into the Philippines will become effective. A large quantity of opium is consumed in the islands, mainly by the Chinese element. Congress has passed an act intended to correct the evil, but there is great doubt of the ability of the present government of the Philippines to enforce the law and secure a modification of the rule covering the use of sulphur in bleaching and drying fruits. In resolutions and speeches it was stated that the use of sulphur was not deleterious to the public health and that the drying of fruits by artificial heat and evaporation was impracticable in this state.

Deny Sulphur Injures Fruit.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—At the state convention of California fruit growers today a committee of seven was appointed to go to Washington to protest against and secure a modification of the rule covering the use of sulphur in bleaching and drying fruits. In resolutions and speeches it was stated that the use of sulphur was not deleterious to the public health and that the drying of fruits by artificial heat and evaporation was impracticable in this state.

Warships Sail for Magdalena.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 18.—All that was left here of the Pacific squadron sailed this morning for Magdalena, to remain for six or seven weeks, indulging in target practice.

MAKING PROGRESS

Jury Secured in Hall Land Case in One Day.

WILL TRY BUT TWO DEFENDANTS

Ex-United States Attorney Hall and Edwin Mays at Bar—No Explanation is Given.

Portland, Jan. 16.—Twelve jurors, satisfactory alike to the government and to the defense, were selected yesterday to determine the guilt or innocence of John H. Hall, ex-United States attorney for Oregon, and Edwin Mays, who are jointly charged with illegally fencing public lands in Eastern Oregon. The first juror, Alfred Freerksen, a farmer of Lebanon, Linn county, was accepted at 11 o'clock and the jury was completed at 5:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the acceptance of Henry Freerksen, a farmer of Sherida, Linn county, and a brother of the first man selected. Both sides had exhausted their three preemptory challenges before the name of Henry Freerksen was reached, but he was subjected to a thorough questioning by Special Prosecutor Honey before being accepted.

When court convened yesterday morning Mr. Honey created a sensation by announcing that of the 12 defendants named in the indictment only Hall and Edwin Mays would be tried at this time. His failure to indicate when W. W. Steiwer, Hamilton H. Hendricks and Clarence B. Zachary would be tried, if at all, is believed to give color to the report that these three defendants have been promised immunity in return for important testimony against their co-defendants. The testimony of these defendants, it has been rumored, is considered essential to the case of the government against Hall and Mays.

Not more than 25 of the entire number of bodies removed from the fire have heads. There are several trunks which will never be recognized, as they were strangers in the audience that witnessed the play.

INDORES SPARKS' ACTION.

Caucus of Nevada Legislators Supports Governor.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 16.—A joint caucus of the special committee of the senate and assembly of the Nevada legislature met yesterday and framed a joint resolution which will be introduced in the senate today asking the president of the United States to retain troops in Goldfield until such time as the state can provide either a police force or other means to maintain order on the camp.

This is a decided victory for Governor Sparks, as the committee framing the resolution is composed of 20 members, both Republicans and Democrats, with the pro and anti labor elements both represented.

The resolution will undoubtedly pass the senate, while the general expression among the members of the lower house is that it will go through that body by a small majority, the senate being Republican and the assembly strongly Democratic.

Wants to Fine Standard.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—District Attorney Sims, upon arriving today from Washington, where he is thought to have discussed the matter with President Roosevelt, announced that he will make an effort to bring the Standard Oil company of Indiana to trial next week on the remaining 4,000 counts in the indictments returned against the corporation. It will be possible in the event that the company should be convicted on each count of the indictment to impose fines aggregating a total of \$80,000,000.

Shortage for Appropriations.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Growing out of the inquiry as to why no rivers and harbors bill had been prepared for this session in response to the unobscured demand of the people for annual appropriations of \$50,000,000 therefor, Chairman Tawney today made the remarkable statement that there would be a deficit of approximately \$80,000,000 this fiscal year on money needed for regular appropriations. The outlook, therefore, is discouraging. The last fiscal year showed a surplus of about \$70,000,000.

Range War Brewing.

Grand Junction, Colo., Jan. 16.—Appeals to the governor and to the sheriff of Mesa and Delta counties for protection, having failed and fearing a bloody battle will be participated by irate cattlemen through whose territory they must pass, the scene of many range wars and murders, the owners of 20,000 sheep are sending their stock from Montrose to the west end of Utah under a guard of 200 men armed with Winchester.

Postpone Seattle Fair.

Seattle, Jan. 16.—While the idea is not received by with approval by the majority of the people, Colonel Blethen and others have recently begun a movement to postpone the Alaska-Yukon exposition until 1910. The financial condition in all parts of the country and failure to realize on certain investments cause this plan to be considered.

ASK RELEASE OF GIRL SLAYER.

Jessie Morrison, Who Killed Her Rival, Said to Be Dying in Prison.

Interest in the tragic life story of Jessie Morrison, of Eldorado, Kan., is revived through the efforts of influential friends to secure her release from the Kansas State penitentiary for the murder of her school girl friend, Mrs. Olin G. Castle. The young woman, once known throughout the State as a beauty, is said to be dying as a result of her confinement in the woman's prison, with sixteen years of a twenty-year sentence yet to serve.

The crime for which Miss Morrison is paying the penalty was committed when she and a successful rival in love

engaged in a razor duel. Her opponent was Mrs. Olin G. Castle, who, as Clara Wiley, was married to young Olin Castle, clerk in an Eldorado store. Both girls had in turn been wooed by him.

July 22, 1900, nine days after the wedding of Clara Wiley and Castle, Miss Morrison visited the young wife and the fatal battle ensued. "I was called to the Castle home by Mrs. Castle, who commenced a furious tirade against me," she says in telling the story. "She attacked me with a razor. I snatched the weapon from her and slashed her." Mrs. Castle died a week later.

Miss Morrison had three trials, in each of which she was found guilty. The first time she was sentenced to three years in prison, the second to ten, and the third time to twenty.

The prominence of the principals of the case made it one of the greatest interest throughout the country. The convicted woman's father was at one time a member of the Kansas Supreme Court.

W. R. Boggs, an American, was slain by Mexican laborers who demanded their wages.

Two bombs were found beneath the box of King Carlos of Portugal in the Royal Theater of Lisbon.

Brigands tortured Marquis Cito of Naples and forced his wife to write a check for \$20,000 for his ransom.

The death sentence of Prof. Karl Hau, convicted of murder in Germany, was commuted to life imprisonment.

Empress Alexandra of Russia became so ill that special consultation of court physicians was deemed necessary.

In the effort to gain the mastery of the Pacific, Japan forced every foreign shipping line out of the China trade.

Thousands of native troops who attacked the French forces on the Algerian frontier were driven back into Morocco.

A steamer went on the rocks of the Nova Scotia shore in a blinding storm but the 600 persons aboard were taken off.

Oscar Erlsboeh was forced by German authorities to pay duty of \$30 on the James Gordon Bennett Cup he won in the balloon race.

Herr Lange, a well-known translator, predicted a famine in white paper and urged America to look to the preservation of her forests.

Rio Janeiro received news of a Brazilian filibuster promoted in New York by American capital. Offenders captured in Rio may be executed.

Finance Minister Kokosoff, in announcing the budget in the Duma, Tuesday, said that it would be necessary to get \$93,000,000 on credit to meet the extraordinary expenses.

Nicholas Tschakovsky, known as the founder of the first revolutionary circle at St. Petersburg, and Mme. Brshkovskaya, one of the first aristocratic converts to the terrorist program, both of whom have many friends in America, have been arrested and thrown into the Fortress of St. Peter and Paul at the Russian capital.

Recent reports from South Africa were to the effect that the Cape government was arming in the expectation of another uprising of the native Zulus, whose leader, Dinizulu, was defying arrest in Natal for the rising last year. Now it appears that Dinizulu has surrendered to the authorities and has demanded a trial.

Recent conferences between the American ambassador at Tokio, O'Brien, and Foreign Minister Hyashi, have resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the limitation of Japanese immigration to the United States. It was agreed that only students and commercial men should be allowed to come, and that the going of laborers should be prevented by the Japanese authorities. Similar assurances were given to the representatives of America.

Patrolize those who advertise.

BILL IN CONGRESS

TO CURB GAMBLING

Measures Introduced by Texas Members Would Prevent Options in Cotton and Grain.

MAY COVER DEALS IN STOCK.

Idea Threatens to Place an Embargo on Market Speculation of All Kinds.

Washington correspondence:

HERE has been a sudden awakening throughout the country to the fact that something is going on in Washington which threatens gambling in cotton and grain, and possibly, too, which aims to place an embargo on speculation in stocks. Indications of this awakening appear in a regular flood of letters from the interests threatened to the members of Congress, who are identified with the proposed restrictive legislation.

The reason which calls forth these letters lies in two bills introduced by Senator Culberson, of Texas, and Representative Burleson, of the same State, designed to wipe out speculation in cotton futures. The bills are identical and while they apply only to cotton, as originally drawn, there is likelihood that if either of them is reported out of the committee to which they have been referred the provisions will be extended to apply to wheat and other grains.

The central idea in the Burleson bill is the application of the power to regulate interstate commerce so as to restrain telegraph and telephone companies from transmitting messages relating to a contract for the future delivery of cotton. The use of the mails also is prohibited to publications containing notices or records of the transactions of any produce exchange wherein the contracts aimed at in the measure are made. Heavy penalties are provided for means of restraining the telegraph and telephone companies. It is the contention of Representative Burleson that if information of the kind prescribed can be kept away from the people living outside New York and New Orleans it will put the New York Cotton Exchange out of business. Frankly, it is admitted, that such is the object of the bill.

The Boards of Trade in several cities are aroused. Probably what they chiefly fear is that public sentiment against speculation in both stocks and bonds, which has been accentuated by the recent financial condition, may by a hasty demand for the passage of the bill.

In addition to the Burleson measure, Representative Hephurn, of Iowa, has in hand a plan to regulate dealing in stocks.

Both France and Germany have adopted radical restrictive measures relating to dealings in stocks, grain, cotton and other things on margins, and their example is being pointed to by American legislators who are earnest in their intention of doing something along the same line. The laws of France prohibit gambling in several securities and provide heavy fines and imprisonment for infractions thereof. The French penal code also prohibits "corners" or attempts to control the supply or affect the prices of grain, flour, bread and other food products.

St. Christopher is the patron saint of motoring.

Brazil has no middle class. There are but two classes there—the rich and the poor.

Countess of Warwick, on return to London, says America's only hope is in socialism.

Three daughters and one son of Samuel W. Carpenter of Allegheny, Pa., have eloped in a year.

The Swedish steamer Upland, from Philadelphia for Vera Cruz, which grounded on Chester Island, in the Delaware river, has been floated.

The establishment of the William Budd Furniture Company, in Petersburg, Va., was burned the other day. Loss \$75,000, partially covered by insurance.

The grand jury at Oakland, Cal., refused to vote an indictment against Harry Kleinschmidt, accused of murdering his friend, Frank Bellows, and the young man was released.

Special Examiner Marble for the interstate commerce commission began an investigation of coal rates at Lincoln, Neb. Complaints were made that the tariffs from Wyoming to Nebraska were discriminatory.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Lewis, who inherited a fortune of \$1,500,000, has been released