

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, Jan. 13.

Washington, Jan. 13.—There were nine speeches in the house today on the Philippine tariff bill, consuming nearly six and one-half hours. Three of the speakers opposed the bill and six favored it. Those who argued for the measure were Gaines, of Tennessee, Thomas, of North Carolina, who included a plea for the Southern farmer and demanded reciprocity to benefit the cotton-seed oil industry; Needham, of California, Garrett, of Tennessee, Gardner of Massachusetts and Scott, of Kansas. The opponents of the measure were Young, of Michigan, Lord, of Minnesota, and Morris, of Nebraska. The debate is to close Monday at 5 o'clock, the session to begin at 11 in the morning.

Friday, Jan. 12.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Interest was injected into the Philippine tariff debate in the house today by "Massachusetts idea" tariff expressions by McCall, of that state, by a character study of the Filipino by Longworth, of Ohio, and by a defense of President Roosevelt by Fou, a Democrat from North Carolina. Besides these there were a number of speeches delivered on the merits of the bill, nearly all of which were in opposition to it.

During the day an agreement was reached whereby the debate is to continue for two days more. The house is to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow and Monday to close general debate at 5 o'clock. The measure will be taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule Tuesday, and doubtless disposed of on that day.

Thursday, January 11.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Before going into executive session today, the senate listened to a speech by Heyburn in support of his bill creating a national board for the control of corporations, in which he denounced Wall street because of its alleged interference with the affairs of the country. He said that while the "street" could not dictate the financial course of the government, it was ever ready to threaten disaster, and he pleaded for legislation that would rob it of such power for evil.

The remainder of the open session was devoted to a discussion of the practice of the senate of sending resolutions to the calendar after they had been under discussion. Bacon raised the point of order that there was no rule requiring such a course, and said his Moroccan resolution had been improperly placed on the calendar. He also contended that the resolution had not had a day's discussion. The matter was not disposed of in open session. He argued that he could not say what had occurred when the question was under consideration in secret session, but when pressed said that if permitted to do so he would say that the resolution itself had not been considered at that time. On the suggestion of Morgan, the senate at 1:26 p. m. went into secret session for the consideration of the subject.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Philippine tariff debate in the house today consisted more of party maneuvering for advantageous campaign material than of discussion of the question at issue. The tariff was the text of a speech by Grosvenor, of Ohio, who began the debate, and of an extended reply by Williams, the minority leader. The speech of Grosvenor was spiced with witticisms and enlivened with interruption from Champ Clark, at whom Grosvenor aimed most of his arguments.

Williams outlined the specific tariff doctrine of the Democratic party and held that the Republican tariff was not, as so often claimed, responsible for the prosperity of the country. To prove this, he cited the prosperity of Canada, Mexico and other countries at the present time, and the business depression of these countries during the hard times of 1893.

Adams, of Wisconsin, opposed the bill, but advocated the readjustment of the tariff on business principles. McKinley, of California, delivered his first speech in the house in favor of the measure, and pointed a finger of warning toward the growing industries of Japan.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate made it plain today that it had yesterday all that it wants to hear for the present on the Moroccan question.

Revolt Against Cannon.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Speaker Cannon's efforts to win the insurgents over to the Hamilton joint staidhood bill have met with little success apparently, and the joint staidhood proposition is still shrouded in uncertainty. The insurgents claim they have more than 55 votes, the number which, coupled with the solid Democratic vote, will force a consideration of amendments to the Hamilton bill. Two or three Republicans are reported to have been won over to the administration measure, through Speaker Cannon.

Senate Will Investigate.

Washington, Jan. 9.—All matters relating to the Panama canal and the government of the canal zone and the management of the Panama railroad will be investigated by the senate committee on interoceanic canals. This was decided today at the first meeting of the committee. The investigation will begin on Tuesday next, although there may be a special meeting in the interim to take up the nominations of canal commissioners.

There were two opportunities to resume consideration of the subject, but both were avoided, apparently with the consent of all the members, and the senate adjourned at a comparatively early hour rather than take it up.

For the rest of the session the senate gave attention in turn to the question of salaries paid to Panama canal officials, to the pure food bill and the merchant marine shipping bill, but without taking action on any one of those subjects. The canal subject was discussed by Simmons and the pure food bill by Heyburn. The only action taken on the shipping bill was that of reading it at length.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A vigorous speech in favor of the Philippine tariff bill by Dalzell opened the proceedings in the house today. It was followed by several others against the measure, most notable of which was a two-hour address by the veteran statesman, ex-Speaker Keifer, of Ohio, who returns to the house after a retirement of 20 years. Keifer bespoke a "standpat" doctrine of the most pronounced type. He said he would oppose the tariff bill because it was a concession to Democratic principles. His speech was replete with recollections of earlier days and received the closest attention and liberal applause from both sides of the chamber.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The propriety of discussing in open senate a resolution introduced by Senator Bacon calling upon the president for an account of his appointment of delegates to a proposed conference in Moroccan affairs to be held by European powers at Algieria, Spain, was considered for four hours today, and then by strict party vote, it was decided that the resolution should be executive business. Bacon in supporting his resolution, contended for a public session, and Spooner declared that the adoption of the resolution would be an encroachment by the senate upon the constitutional rights of the president, and virtually of his powers as chief magistrate.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Philippine tariff measure was the single topic of consideration in the house today. The speeches were uniformly against the measure and were allowed to go, in general, without answer. Digression in the form of tariff revision discussion was made in a brief speech by Gillette, of Massachusetts, who favored Canadian reciprocity. Bonyne, of Colorado, discussed the bill from the standpoint of the beet sugar industry.

Monday, Jan. 8.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The senate today gave attention to the Panama canal, the situation in Santo Domingo and the merchant marine shipping bill.

The canal bill question came up in connection with a message from the president, in which, among other things, he invited the closest scrutiny into all that had been done by the government in the Isthmus of Panama. Gorman made that utterance the text for a speech, in which he criticized the salaries paid for work in connection with the canal, and urged congressional inquiry. He said that the president was not so much to blame as congress for his assumption of control on the isthmus, and that the chief mistake had been made when congress released its hold upon canal affairs. He agreed with Gorman in urging the rights of congress in connection with the canal, and said that, while congress had delegated the matter to the president, the latter practically had referred the whole matter back to congress.

The senate took up the merchant marine shipping bill and Gallinger spoke in support of that measure. Quoting the utterances of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt on the importance of building up the merchant marine, he urged congress to heed these admonitions by passing a law that would relieve the situation.

The senate then, at 4:13 P. M., went into executive session, and at 4:20 adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 8.—With over an hour devoted to the District of Columbia, there was left but a half-hour to be devoted by the house today to tariff discussion. This was utilized by Sullivan, of Massachusetts, who spoke strongly for tariff revision from the Democratic standpoint.

New Lightship and Tender.

Washington, Jan. 8.—In the absence of representation in the house from Oregon, Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the lighthouse board to immediately expend \$120,000 for the construction and equipment of a new light vessel to take the place of light vessel No. 50, off the mouth of the Columbia river, which is now undergoing repairs; also a bill authorizing the construction of a new lighthouse tender, costing \$150,000 to replace the Manzanita, which is deemed unworthy of repairs.

Bills to Decide Old Claims.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senator Fulton today introduced bills referring the claim of the state of Oregon for money paid volunteer troops for service during the Civil war to the court of claims for adjudication; referring certain claims—claims of Waukiakum and Mequechawemuck bands of Chinook Indians, Chehalis Indians and Wheelappa band of Chinooks. The claims are on account of lands taken from them by the government.

CONVENTION ON RATE ISSUE.

Kansas Commercial Bodies to Form State Association.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 10.—Many delegates have already arrived in the city to attend the State Freight Rate convention, which meets here tomorrow. The convention will be held for the purpose of forming a state organization to influence freight rate legislation, both in the state legislature and in congress. It is expected that fully 1,000 delegates will attend, representing commercial and farmers' organizations from all parts of the state.

The principal speakers will be ex-Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, and Speaker I. L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin. Governor Hoch and other prominent men of Kansas are also on the program. A preliminary meeting attended by the executive committee and such delegates as have arrived was held this evening. It is probable that J. L. Bristow, ex-fourth assistant postmaster general, will be elected permanent chairman. The meeting this afternoon resulted in a decision to present his name.

Besides the accredited delegates there are a large number of prominent business men from various parts of the state present. A banquet will be tendered the visiting delegates and guests of the convention tomorrow night by the members of the local commercial organizations.

SIBERIA IN REVOLT.

Mutinous Soldiers of the Czar Control the Whole Railroad.

Nagasaki, Jan. 10.—News that has failed to leak through St. Petersburg because of the cutting of communication came here today on the arrival of the transport Mongolia from Vladivostok carrying Russian refugees. The Russians told a story of horror along the Siberia railway, as it had come to them from stories told of stations blocked by mutineers, who looted and burned everything in sight.

Many of those who started for Russia have turned back. Trains have been seized and turned on a backward course and great gaps exist in the line to the European Russian frontier. According to the refugees there has been a general uprising in Siberia, which will stop operation of the railway for the winter at least, considering the difficulties of maintaining the line in winter weather.

The stories of privation and horror told by the refugees confirm in the worst degree the small bits of news that have leaked out from St. Petersburg of the cutting of the railway and the rebellion in the Manchurian army.

MORE REFORMS PROPOSED.

Pennypacker Amends Call for Special Session in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 10.—Governor Pennypacker today issued a supplementary proclamation to his call for the extra session of the Pennsylvania legislature which convenes next Monday, so as to include a uniform primary election system, a civil service system for state officers and the regulation of election expenses. He also amends his original call so as to enable the legislature to pass a bill for the consolidation of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, eminent lawyers having contended that it was impossible to pass such a bill under his original proclamation.

The governor's supplementary call was a great surprise to his official advisers, not one of whom thought he would make any change in his original call, despite the pressure for a uniform primary election system and a new ballot law. Among the subjects mentioned in the original call are personal registration, state treasury reform and senatorial and legislative reapportionment.

Collect for Stolen Timber.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Supreme court of the United States today heard argument in the case of the United States against the Bitter Root company, of Montana, and at its conclusion took up the case against Senator William A. Clark. In the Bitter Root case, the prosecution is based on the allegation that the company, as the assignee of Marcus Daly, received the proceeds of a large quantity of timber cut on public land in Montana, while Clark is charged with possession of about 11,000 acres of timber land fraudulently.

Wants Iowa to Investigate.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 10.—F. M. Moleberry sounded the first note of battle against the life insurance companies in the Iowa legislature today by introducing a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the house and senate to conduct a sweeping investigation of the life insurance business; revise the statutes and frame new bills and report to the next general assembly, which meets next winter.

Bomb Factory Blown Up.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 10.—Reports have been received here of a battle at Tiflis between the rebels, who hold the whole of Western Transcaucasia, and the troops sent against them. The rebels took refuge in a bomb factory, which was exploded by the troops and great loss of life inflicted.

German Soldiers Called Home.

Copenhagen, Jan. 10.—All German subjects in Denmark who are liable for military service have received official warning to be ready to return to Germany upon three days' notice.

NEW TIMBER BILL

Senate Committee Favors Change in Present Law.

SELL TIMBER INSTEAD OF LAND

Senator Fulton Opposes Giving the Secretary of Interior Power to Provide for Appraisal.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The senate public lands committee today had up for consideration the bill repealing the timber and stone act, but no conclusion was reached. The committee intends to give this legislation very careful consideration, and it now seems probable that some bill will ultimately be reported repealing the present law and substituting a new law authorizing the sale of timber on public land at not less than its appraised value, in some manner to be prescribed by the secretary of the interior.

When this feature was touched upon, several Western senators, particularly Fulton and Patterson, took occasion to state their opinion that too much was now left to the discretion of the secretary of the interior, particular reference being made to his power to withdraw land from entry for forestry purposes. It was alleged that this power has many times been abused, that vast areas had been withdrawn when there was no justification for it, and in consequence of such withdrawals development had been retarded.

This discussion had no bearing on the subject under consideration, and if this particular question is taken up it will probably be in the committee on agriculture and forestry rather than the committee on public lands.

FIRE CAUSES PANIC.

Hotel Guests Suffocate or Leap to Sure Death at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Jan. 11.—Eight persons are dead from suffocation or from leaping from windows and a score of people are more or less injured as a result of a fire in the West hotel early this morning.

The fire, which is supposed to have been caused by crossed electric wires, was in itself insignificant, being confined to the elevator shaft and the top floor in the corner of the building, but the wild scene which followed the first alarm hurried people into the halls and out upon windows in a frantic attempt to save themselves. The financial loss will not exceed \$30,000.

All of the hospitals sent their ambulances to the fire. Physicians hastened to the hotel and offered their services, and undoubtedly many lives were saved by their efforts. The hospitals sent a corps of nurses to give first aid to the injured, and they were kept busy for several hours after the fire had been checked.

CHINA OPENS NEW TOWN.

Great Ceremony Welcomes Foreign Traders to Tsing Fu.

Tsinan Fu, Jan. 11.—The ceremonies of opening Tsing Fu, capital of the province of Shan Tung, to foreign trade today were attended by many Chinese and foreign officials. The invited American guests present included consular officials and representatives of prominent mercantile companies. Two hundred and fifty guests attended luncheon at noon, and the governor of Shantung will give a banquet to many guests tonight at his palatial home, which is built and furnished in foreign style.

The governor's speech today emphasized the fact that the first international commercial settlement opened by China herself was initiated and long awaited by viceroys Yuan Shi Kai and Chou Fu. The area of the settlement of about four miles.

Unite for Irrigation.

Omaha, Jan. 11.—The American Irrigation Federation is the name for an organization formed by representatives of the irrigation states who met in Omaha today. Among the objects of the federation set forth in an official statement are to harmonize conflicting interests, promote beneficial legislation, distribute instructive literature, aid in settlement of reclaimed areas, criticize officials or others for acts of injustice and to aid in the adjustment of freight rates to and from the reclaimed areas.

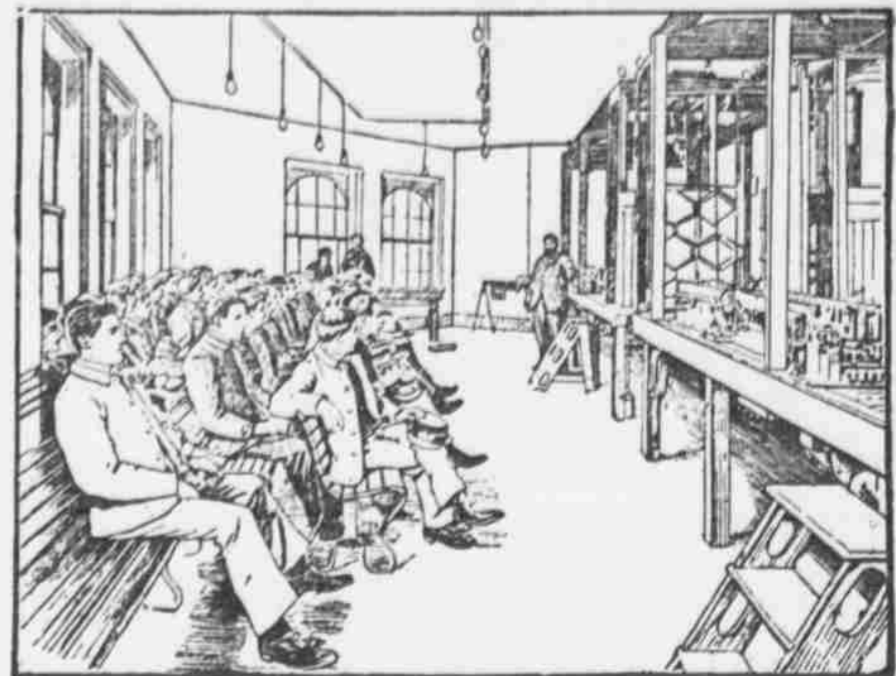
Rebel Houses Bombarded.

Tiflis, Jan. 11.—The plundering of this city continues. Last night bombs were thrown at a military patrol, whereupon the house from which the bombs were hurled, and the adjoining buildings, were bombarded by artillery, with the result that many persons were killed or wounded. A house in which an Armenian who had attempted to assassinate an officer had sought refuge was set on fire and the man was burned alive.

Plot to Capture Fortress.

London, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a new London paper, the Tribune, reports the arrest of eight artillery officers of the St. Petersburg garrison on the charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to blow up the Troitsky bridge and to capture the fortress.

LABOR TRAINING SCHOOL.



Although less than twenty years have passed since it was first proved in Richmond, Va., that there were commercial possibilities in the overhead trolley, the profession of electric railroading has already become so well established that all sorts of young men are getting into it. It is again reported this fall from several districts of the Middle West that male school-teachers can hardly be secured because the young fellows who formerly taught in the rural schools are now all in service as conductors or motormen. From the country towns in the East, too, there is all the time going on an exodus among the most capable men to the offices of the transportation companies in the cities. Such are the opportunities which the extension of urban and interurban lines have made that even women in some cases, as recently in Indianapolis, have attempted to qualify as conductors, and though in this instance they proved unsuccessful, nobody dares to predict that five or fifteen years hence the patrons of some American road may not be handing over their nickels to uniformed conductors in petticoats.

A large percentage, certainly, of those who thus join the ranks do so with the expectation of rising from the car platform to the higher paid positions of responsibility. Although the wages paid employes by the electric roads are good for the class of work, the opportunities for advancement are what are especially attracting a superior class of men. Thousands, undoubtedly of the ambitious have been lured by the example of street railway kings of to-day, who only a few years ago occupied humble positions at small wages.

Remarkable diversity as to former occupations exists among the men whom the visitor to Boston notes as polite conductors or motormen in well-cut uniforms. Many, of course, report simply that they have all their lives been farming or helping their parents on the farm, but among the hundreds of new ones taken on each year are to be found the names of men who must have been through stirring adventures before they undertook the useful task of collecting nickels. From the United States army and navy there is noticeable a regular drift to the service of the Boston company. Several score of former soldiers or sailors pass their examinations every year and enter the industrial ranks under the leadership of that veteran of the Spanish war, Major General William A. Bancroft, president of the elevated company.

Those, too, who have been good servants of Uncle Sam are likely to continue to be good soldiers. They find in their new occupation opportunities for advancement which are impossible in army and navy, for there exists in it no impassable barrier between commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The most efficient men may go right from the bottom to the top, as indeed every division superintendent of the road has.

If men from the government service turn up often at the elevated company's famous training school in the Sullivan square terminal, hardly less frequently do people from callings which would not seem exactly to prepare for street railroading present papers of application and recommendation. School-teachers and superintendents, weary of the deadening grind of the schoolroom, have lately been appearing in considerable numbers. They know that in the chosen vocation the same devotion that was shown in teaching will eventually reward them much better. College students, too, enter the service, some for a few months in the summer and others—those of the type that the company most approves—for permanent work.

It would be hard to say just how many ex-clergymen are taking up nickels instead of presenting contribution boxes on the lines running in and out of the New England metropolises. There is, at any rate, a considerable number of them. Some are men who became discouraged in the disheartening task of maintaining a congregation in a town of diminishing population and lessening regard for religious traditions, and they turn to the conductor's calling as one which gives outdoor life, exercise of intelligent and abundant opportunity to practice the Christian virtues. Occasionally a minister takes the examinations because he has some throat trouble which prevents his go-

ing on with his preaching.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Tithe-Collector.

When any one, even the minister, attempted an argument with Miss Marie Higgins, he was pretty sure to find himself worsted in the end.

The minister objected at times to the firm manner in which Miss Higgins placed his duty before him at every opportunity, although he had a great respect for her character.

"I can't see my way to preaching a sermon on tithes just yet," he said, meekly, one day, when Miss Higgins had been making him a long call. "The people haven't much money, you know, Miss Higgins, and they can't divide up other things very well. Even you couldn't, always. Suppose, for instance, you should go home and find your hens had laid fifteen eggs, how would you manage to give a tenth of them to the Lord?"

"I should come back and take you and your wife home to tea with me," said Miss Higgins, with a grim smile, "and I guess when I'd made a scramble of six of those eggs and set you two down to it, the Lord would get His tithe fast enough."

QUEER STORIES

Chicago has a noble, if somewhat odorous, waterway, called Bubbly Creek. The stockyards discharge into it. It has been discovered that the famous stream will burn. Says a local paper: "That this historic section of the city's commercial waterway can bubble and does bubble, and that it can exude spels is as a fragrant morn in budding June, and does so exude, has long been a matter of local history, if not pride. But that the famed old swimming pool can be converted into kinetic heat energy by the mere application of a match has remained for the Weekly Health Bulletin to disclose." It is now proposed to set the river on fire!

The Japanese are making great strides in the art of advertising. The agents of the government tobacco monopoly offering their wares in Manchuria declare that their cigarette "administrators life," "supports the spirits"; "this cigarette of government manufacture is sweet and of good quality, famous, once tried always liked"; "will cause the smoker to feel as if in a dream like unto the Mountain Woo-Shan."

A case has been reported in Germany which suggests the curative value of fear. The subject, an old woman, had been bedridden on account of paralysis for ten years. Last August a tempest burst in the region where she lived. Hall destroyed the vineyards. A gale shook the houses. Premature darkness settling down caused general terror. The old paralytic, influenced by fear, leaped from her bed. There has been no relapse, and she may be set down, perhaps, as the only case of cure by tempest.

Dr. Daniel Murphy, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Tasmania, who recently celebrated his ninety-first birthday and the diamond jubilee of his episcopate, once made a jest that amused the late Pope Leo. At the close of a farewell audience in the early '80s the Pope said: "Well, brother, I suppose this is the last time we shall meet in this world." But in the early '90s Dr. Murphy turned up again at the Vatican, reminding Pope Leo of his pessimistic prophecy, and added: "So you see you are not infallible after all."

A handy word much misused in phonomenon. The London Globe once heard a man, explaining its meaning to a friend. He did it as follows: "Now, if you see a cow in a medder," he said, didactically, "that's not a phinomeena. It's a pretty animal and what not, but it ain't a phinomeena. And if you see a thistle in a medder, that ain't a phinomeena. Nor if you see a lark in the medder, that ain't a phinomeena. It's a pretty bird and what not, but it ain't a phinomeena. But if you were to see that cow sitting on that thistle and singing like that lark, that would be a phinomeena." His friend said, yes, he saw now.

Not a Comfortable Seat.

Coakley—He is now, they say, upon the very pinnacle of success and prosperity, and yet he isn't happy.

Jokeley—Well, that's not altogether surprising. Did you ever sit on a pinnacle of any sort?—Philadelphia Press.