

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Thursday, February 15.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The senate today passed the consideration of the joint statehood bill and for an hour and a half listened to a speech by Dick in support of the bill as reported from the committee on territories.

The bill prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of the insignia of the G. A. R. and other soldier organizations was passed.

Bills were passed establishing light-houses and fog signals on Cape Hinchinbrook island, William sound and Cape Spencer, Cross sound, in Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 15.—"Morning hour" prevailed in the house today until after 5 o'clock. The net result was the passage of a bill to increase to \$30,000 a year the Federal appropriation to each state and territory for the support of agricultural experiment stations and a bill repealing the present law granting American register to foreign ships wrecked and repaired on the American coast in the discretion of the secretary of the department of Commerce and Labor, and requiring a special act of congress to grant such register.

The feature of the day was the attempt of Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, to get his bill for the consolidation of customs collection districts. A furious opposition developed and by a roll call a large majority voted against considering the bill. Again, when the ex-eriment station bill came up, the debate reverted into the Payne bill, and it was with difficulty that it could be brought to an end.

An indirect compliment was paid to Longworth by a vote to adjourn today until Monday, although nothing will appear in the record of its purpose.

Wednesday, February 14.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.—At a few minutes after 6 o'clock today the senate cast its final ballot on the subsidy shipping bill, which was passed by a vote of 38 to 27. All the votes for the bill were by Republican senators, and five Republican senators voted with the Democrats in opposition. They were Harkett, Dulliver, La Follette, Spooner and Warner. The vote on the bill was preceded by action on a number of amendments, and this by an entire day of debate. Many important amendments were accepted, but only in one case was a modification agreed to that was not in accordance with the wishes of the managers of the bill. The exception was on an amendment offered by Spooner eliminating the provision giving half pay to members of the naval reserve who have served less than six months.

When the shipping bill was disposed of the statehood bill was made the unfinished business.

Washington, Feb. 14.—After spending almost the entire day in debate on the fortification bill, that measure was passed by the house today.

Tuesday, February 13.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The fortifications appropriation bill held the attention of the house today, and was the text for much heated argument, first over the lax method of expenditure of public money and second over the location of the proposed \$15,000,000 naval station for the Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Elkins today introduced his bill for railway rate regulation. The measure provides that whenever any rate, fare or charge established by any common carrier shall be unjust and unreasonable, the Interstate Commerce commission shall have power, after complaint and hearing, to make an order requiring such rate to be modified, so far as shall be necessary in order to remove the unreasonableness and unlawfulness. The order shall take effect on and after a date to be specified not less than 30 days after service upon the carrier, and shall continue in effect for one year unless restrained or set aside by lawful order or decree of court, or unless revoked or modified by a supplementary order of the commission, which may be made upon application or after notice to the carrier defendant in the proceeding.

Senator Fulton today offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$400,000 for protecting and preserving work done on the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river. Mr. Fulton has concluded, after repeated conferences with Chairman Burton, of

Spanish Trade Growing.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Trade of the United States with Spain and Portugal amounted in the fiscal year 1905 to over \$54,000,000, according to a report issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. Of this, \$15,000,000 was imports and \$19,000,000 exports. Of the imports, \$6,500,000 was from Portugal and \$8,500,000 from Spain. Of the exports, \$2,000,000 went to Portugal and \$17,000,000 to Spain. Imports from Portugal have greatly increased during the last few years, while the exports to that country have declined.

Reserve Policy Live Issue.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senator Heyburn's three hour speech in denunciation of President Roosevelt's forest reserve policy will probably have the effect of making forest reserves a live issue which must be met and disposed of by congress at the present session. The speech of the Idaho senator was a full and complete argument on the side of the opposition; it was severe in its arraignments; it was caustic in its criticisms.

Railroads on the Islands.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The bid of Soconm & Co. Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. G. White & Co., all of New York; Thomas F. Swift, Detroit, with whom is associated the International Banking corporation; H. B. Wilson and Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., has been accepted by the Philippine government for the concessionary contracts or grants for the construction, maintenance and operation of railroads in the islands of Negros, Panay and Cebu. Their bid provides for full government guarantee authorized by congress.

Will Act On Exclusion Law.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Chinese exclusion legislation was one of the subjects discussed today by the president, Representative Perkins, of New York, told the president that the matter soon would be taken up by the committee and that he had no doubt that action would be taken. He said it would be the effort of the committee to satisfy the objections now made by the Chinese, without admitting to this country Chinese coolies.

CHINA IN FERMENT.

Hatred Spreads to All Foreigners, Including Japanese.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 14.—According to advices by the steamer Pleiades, which arrived today, Chinese newspapers are daily devoting more and more space to foreigners, and strong anti-foreign feeling was being shown. Japanese correspondents in Peking, in noting this, stated that the anti-Japanese feeling is also growing in China, and considerable feeling is displayed by prominent officials because of the continued influx of Japanese into Manchuria, Mongolia, Shinkiang and Kiangsi within the last few months.

Cantonese literati recently spread a manifesto that the real menace of China's integrity came from Japan and this, augmented by the reports of the recalcitrant students who have returned to Shanghai from Tokio, as well as the sentiments of politicians who detect in Japan's action in Korea the germs of an extensive aggressive policy, has fanned the anti-Japanese sentiment.

Everywhere the feeling of aggressiveness against the foreigner is being fostered, the boycott being but an incident, and Russian activity was borne passively before feeling of Chinese national spirit came into being. China is now demanding indemnities from Russia for riots which involve Chinese losses consequent on the war and its effects. Meanwhile Japanese correspondents at Peking accuse Russians of having secretly furnished arms to Mohammedans at Sinkiang and in Mongolia, with a view of inciting rebellion.

ASKS NATION TO AID.

Roosevelt Recommends Contributions for Famished Japanese.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt, in an appeal today, took official cognizance of the famine, which has grown to serious proportions in Northern Japan. The appeal follows: "The famine situation in Northern Japan is proving much more serious than at first supposed, and thousands of persons are upon the verge of starvation. It is a calamity such as may occasionally befall any country. Nations, like men, should stand ever ready to aid each other in distress, and I appeal to the American people to help from their abundance the suffering men of the great and friendly nation of Japan. I recommend that contributions for this purpose be sent to the American National Red Cross, which will forward such funds to the Japanese Red Cross, to be used as the Japanese government may direct. Contributions can be made to the local Red Cross treasurers, or sent direct to Hon. Charles Hallam Keep, Red Cross treasurer, United States Treasury department, Washington, D. C."

Consular reports from China on the effect of the boycott show that only certain American interests have been damaged. Chief of these is the oil trade. The Standard Oil company is the dominating factor in the Chinese-American oil business. The American Tobacco company's exports to China have fallen off greatly. A certain sewing machine company's business in the southern provinces has been a special object of boycott orders by the merchants' guilds, for what reason nobody knows.

In this latter case the boycott has been so effectively worked that at Singapore it is worth a Chinaman's life to be seen entering that company's store.

DELEGATES STILL HOPEFUL.

Admit Deadlock on Questions of Police and Finance.

Algiers, Feb. 14.—The reports current in European capitals that a crisis has been reached at Algiers are not warranted by the actual conditions here. The negotiations upon the police and finance questions are proceeding uninteruptedly, but have reached a deadlock point on which neither the French nor the German delegates show any disposition to yield. This firmness on both sides has caused some apprehension of an eventual deadlock, but the delegates, so long as the negotiations continue, will not admit that a crisis has been reached.

BIG ORDER FOR CARTRIDGES.

Government Getting Ready to Supply Troops for China.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—An order for 4,000,000 ball cartridges has been received from the Ordnance department at the Frankfort arsenal here. They are to be of 30 caliber and of the Krag-Jorgensen type. Although no information could be obtained at the arsenal as to the reason for the order, they are intended for troops in the Philippines. These troops, it is understood, use the Krag-Jorgensen rifle exclusively, and it is intimated that the increased order is in anticipation of possible trouble in China.

Beef Trust Trial Dragging.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—But two witnesses were on the stand today in the packers' trial, both of them employes of Swift & Co. Their testimony was simply a rehash of what others have told relative to the matter for which the agents of the government asked for at the offices of the packers and of how they received it. When the court met pursuant to the noon adjournment, Judge Humphrey asked the attorneys if they could not agree to hold longer sessions, saying that the trial was dragging and that he desired to expedite it.

Vesuvius Spreads Destruction.

Naples, Feb. 14.—Mount Vesuvius' eruption is assuming alarming proportions. The funicular railway track has been damaged at six points, and the principal station is threatened with destruction. An effort is being made to save the station by the construction of masonry reinforced by embankments of sand. Streams of lava are flowing with considerable rapidity. The authorities are taking precautions to prevent loss of life.

Cement for Irrigation Work.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The secretary of the interior has called for proposals for furnishing 8,000 to 10,000 barrels of Portland cement for use in connection with the Klamath irrigation project. Bids will be opened at Los Angeles.

REVOLT IS AT HAND

Army and Navy Gathering Forces in the Philippines.

MAKING READY TO FIGHT CHINA

American Boycott and Reform Movement Against Manchus Stirs Empire Into Ferment.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Though there is no statement in the warlike preparations by this government to cope with contingencies in China, a tendency is apparent at the State department to counteract the inferences based upon statements of officials of that department and the War department that there is danger of a general outbreak in the empire.

News of the dispatch of troops to the Orient has caused the receipt of many telegrams and letters of inquiry from persons having relatives in commercial or missionary pursuits in China, while one or two missionary boards in this country have informed the department that their advices do not indicate the presence of conditions there warranting the reported action of the War department. Several business concerns have written that their cable and mail communications from certain points in China contain no news of threatened uprisings.

The most conflicting statements emanate from sources apparently equally informed and competent to judge of the truth. Some authorities, whose views have been presented to the officials here, hold that a masterplay is being made by the Chinese toward the removal of restrictions to Chinese immigration to this country. Others hold that there is nothing to warrant these government activities and that influences are at work to obtain a display of force to overawe the Chinese government into a real suppression of the boycott.

Consular reports from China on the effect of the boycott show that only certain American interests have been damaged. Chief of these is the oil trade. The Standard Oil company is the dominating factor in the Chinese-American oil business. The American Tobacco company's exports to China have fallen off greatly. A certain sewing machine company's business in the southern provinces has been a special object of boycott orders by the merchants' guilds, for what reason nobody knows.

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SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Features of the Measure Approved by the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 15.—As passed, the ship subsidy bill establishes 13 new contract mail lines and increases the subvention to the Oceanic lines running from the Pacific coast to Australasia. Three leave Atlantic coast ports, one running to Brazil, one to Uruguay and one Argentina and one to South Africa; six from ports on the Gulf of Mexico, embracing one to Brazil, one to Cuba, one to Mexico and three to Central America and the Isthmus of Panama; four from Pacific coast ports, embracing two to Japan, China and the Philippines direct, one to Japan, China and the Philippines via Hawaii, and one to Mexico, Central America and the Isthmus of Panama.

The bill also grants a subvention at the rate of \$5 per gross ton per year to cargo vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States and at the rate of \$5.50 per ton to vessels engaged in the Philippine trade, the Philippine coastwise law being postponed until 1909.

Another feature of the bill is that creating a naval reserve force of 10,000 officers and men who are to receive retainers after the British practice. Vessels receiving subsidies are required to carry a certain proportion of naval reserve men among their crews.

Dare Not Buy American Goods.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The general purport of the advices to the State department is that there has been great interference with American trade in China by the boycott, but that there is lack of tangible evidence of an uprising. American petroleum, condensed milk, tobacco, sewing machines and the like have been placed under the ban. Even as far south as the Straits settlements, outside of China, it is reported a Chinaman would jeopardize his life if he offered for sale or purchased an American sewing machine.

Agree on Rate Bill in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Feb. 15.—At the meeting of the house committee on railroads today, announcement was made by W. S. Thomas, of Springfield, president of the Shippers' association, and T. Livesley, attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad, that the shippers and railroads had agreed to the enactment of a law creating a State Railroad commission. The Wert bill, introduced in the house, has been agreed upon as the basis for the proposed law.

Hawaii to Raise Tobacco.

Washington, Feb. 15.—It has been arranged that Hawaii shall send a representative here to study tobacco growing, and Secretary Wilson has promised to assist him in every possible way.

ROOSEVELT'S BIGGEST BEAR.

How the President Risked His Life to Get a Large Grizzly.

It was when ranching that his stand-inching bear was proved, says McClure's Magazine. It was then that he got his biggest grizzly, whose skin is now prized as one of his best trophies as well as a souvenir of a very exciting incident in his life. He was camping alone in the foothills of the Rockies, and had wandered off with his rifle in search of game. Coming suddenly on a huge grizzly he wounded it, and the bear retreated to cover in a near-by thicket. As Roosevelt was endeavoring to locate the quarry from the open the bear suddenly appeared. He fired, but the bullet did not stop the rush of the maddened animal. Blowing bloody foam from his mouth, the bear charged straight at Roosevelt. "I waited until he came to a fallen tree," wrote the hunter, "raking him as he topped it with a ball which entered his chest and went through the cavity of his body, but he neither swerved nor flinched, and at the moment I did not know that I had struck him. He came steadily on, and in another second was almost upon me. I fired for his forehead, but my bullet went low, entering his open mouth, washing his lower jaw and going into his neck. I leaped to one side almost as I pulled the trigger, and through the hanging smoke the first thing I saw was his paw as he made a vicious side blow at me. The rush of his charge carried him past. As he struck he lurched forward, leaving a pool of bright blood where his muzzle hit the ground; but he recovered himself and made two or three jumps toward, while I hurriedly jammed a couple of cartridges into the magazine—my rifle holding only four, all of which I had fired. Then he tried to pull up, but as he did so his muscles seemed suddenly to give way, his head dropped and he rolled over and over like a shot rabbit. Each of my three bullets had inflicted a mortal wound."

The President has well earned the distinction of being a successful hunter. He has killed every kind of North American big game. And yet there is far more discussion of the habits and characteristics of wild animals in writings than there is record of the killing of game.

On just one occasion when living in the west was Roosevelt in danger of serious molestation. He was threatened when that physical vigor for which he had striven had come in full measure. A big brawler, mistaking him for a tenderfoot, cursed him roundly, and pointing two revolvers at him, ordered him to buy the drinks. Roosevelt, perfectly composed, made as if to comply with the request. But as he got within reach of his tormentor, with a rush born of his cleverness in boxing, he delivered a blow on the man's jaw that stretched him full length on the floor. Meantime, the pistols had gone off, the bullets penetrating the ceiling and doing no harm to anybody. When the brawler opened his eyes he was ready to surrender his guns and to cry for quarter. Wherefore, he it said that, true to his later-day preachment, Roosevelt was never sparring for a fight but would not suffer an insult. A man of his type is not often insulted.

Some taxpayers still associate the Erie canal with a mule. These erring citizens forget the steam consort, says Leslie's Weekly. It was by steam consort standard, upon which the people of New York State two years ago based their vote sanctioning the expenditure of \$101,000,000 for an improved Erie canal, a practically new canal, known officially as the Erie 100-Ton Barge canal.

What does \$101,000,000 mean? It means that the new Erie canal is to be the most costly artificial waterway in the world. It means that the Erie canal is to cost \$1,000,000 more than the one at Suez. It means that the Erie canal is to cost twenty-five times as much as the Soo—the greatest ship canal on earth in point of tonnage. It means that the Erie canal is to cost more than the Manchester ship canal, which cost a trifle of \$75,000,000. It means that the new Erie 1,000-Ton Barge canal is to cost even more than the world's most colossal engineering feat—the Panama canal. It means that \$52,000,000 spent in the past and \$9,000,000 spent in the last decade must be added to the \$101,000,000, and hence, that the new Erie canal, when finished in 1913, will have cost old and new, a matter of \$161,000,000, or some \$11,000,000 more than the estimate of the total cost of building Uncle Sam's Panama canal.

Eggs Contain a Poison.

Paragraphs have been extensively published in the daily papers dealing with the researches of M. Loisel, of Paris, on the recurrence of poisonous principles in eggs. It seems that the yolk of the eggs of hens, ducks and tortoises contain a poison which, if injected into the veins or otherwise inculcated into the animal body, causes death from its effects on the nervous system. The white of the tortoise's egg also contains a toxic substance.

Why eggs are not poisonous as ordinarily used or even when eaten raw may be explained on the ground that the action of digestion alters the composition of the egg or at least modifies it so that ill effects are avoided. Indeed, it is easy to show that certain foods at a particular stage of digestion are "poisons." It is the action of the liver on such foods which robs them of their power to do harm.



THE FAMILY DOCTOR

Erysipelas is an acute contagious disease caused by a specific germ called the streptococcus of Fohleisen, after the man who first described its nature. The chief symptom of this disease is a peculiar spreading inflammation of the skin, which is accompanied by fever, headache, and general ill-feeling. The fever is preceded by a chill, sometimes slight, but often very severe. In ordinary simple cases the inflammation attacks only the surface of the skin, but in severe cases the deeper structures are attacked.

Although erysipelas is one of the contagious diseases, it is not one to be much feared by persons in robust health; but anything that tends to weaken the resisting forces of the constitution will help to bring on an attack of erysipelas in those who are susceptible to it. This susceptibility is seen in certain families or individuals, and these persons may suffer an attack on the least exposure to it.

Great care should be taken to shield from this contagion all those who have recently undergone surgical operations, as they are peculiarly susceptible to its poison, and it is one of the most usual causes of blood-poisoning and wound infection. Erysipelas is not often found in the very young, and in old age it is still more rare.

An erysipelas patient should be strictly isolated, and all dressings or articles which have come in contact with him should be disinfected or burned. The sick-room should be disinfected and fumigated before it is occupied by others. Any one nursing such a case should be scrupulously careful not to go near a person who has undergone an operation or who has an open wound of any kind. In the treatment everything must be done to maintain perfect hygienic conditions round the patient. There must be an abundance of fresh air and sunshine, pure water and scrupulous cleanliness in every direction. Much relief is afforded locally by compresses dipped in some cooling lotion and applied to the inflamed surface, and there are many other alleviations which can be indicated only by the physician in charge of the individual case, as the symptoms call for them.

After a prolonged attack of erysipelas convalescence is apt to be slow, and an enfeebled condition may persist for a long time. The treatment at this stage should be tonic and supporting, and great care should be taken to avoid undue fatigue.—Youth's Companion.

SPIRITED BOY WAS CARNEGIE.

A Schoolboy's Anecdote of the Great Iron Master.

A broker sneered at the recent story of Andrew Carnegie's reputed declaration that his epitaph was to be, "That's d—d white of Andy." "Mr. Carnegie is a wise man, not a fool," said the broker. "It is true that he has done in his time odd and remarkable things. All those things, though, had a wise purpose behind them. The purpose of such an epitaph as 'That's d—d white of Andy' could only be to evoke ridicule. "I once visited Dunfermline, Mr. Carnegie's birthplace. They told me there a story about him that illustrated the tenacity and perseverance of his childhood—his bulldog determination to ride down every obstacle and reach his end. "It seems that at the little Dunfermline school the master called Andrew up one day and asked him how much seven times nine was. The boy, unable to hit on the answer immediately, began to go over the entire table: "Twice nine is eighteen, thrice nine is twenty-seven, four times nine is thirty-six, five—' But the master interrupted impatiently. "No, no," he said, "Give me the answer straight off." "After some thought, the boy began again: "Twice nine is eighteen, thrice nine is twenty-seven, four times nine is thirty-six, five—' "No. Straight off," repeated the master. "Haud yer gob, man," the boy cried, passionately. "Ye've spoilt me twice, an' do ye want to spoil me a third time?"

A Tribute to Reading.

The president of Hamilton College, in an address to some public school teachers, said in effect that the knowledge he had gained by reading was more valuable than all the rest he possessed, and declared that if schools failed to give a love for reading, they failed in the most important part of their duty.—St. Nicholas.

Cheap Exercise.

"How much interest," said the man of leisure carelessly strolling along with his Wall street friend, "does that little dog of mine take in that cat chase?" "If you're asking me," returned the financier, "I should say I purr sent."—Baltimore American.

Lightning very seldom strikes twice in the same place—probably because the place isn't there.