

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, March 9.
Washington, March 9.—A resolution and a bill designed to cure the defects President Roosevelt pointed out in the Tillman-Gillespie resolution for the investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission of railroad discrimination and monopolies were introduced today in the house. The resolution was introduced by Representative Townsend, of Michigan, and the bill by Representative Gillespie, of Texas. Townsend's resolution provides an appropriation of \$50,000 to carry on the investigation, and the Gillespie bill makes an appropriation of \$100,000 for the same purpose.

Washington, March 9.—Today at 5:45 p. m. the senate passed a bill for the admission of a new state to be called Oklahoma and to be composed of the Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It was the house joint statehood bill with all the provisions relating to Arizona and New Mexico stricken out. The motion to strike out was made by Burrows, and it was carried by the close vote of 37 to 35, after having been lost by the still closer vote of 35 to 30.

Immediately after the disposal of the statehood bill the house railroad rate bill was made the unfinished business, but, as the senate adjourned over Saturday and Sunday, the actual formal consideration of the measure will not begin until Monday.

Thursday, March 8.
Washington, March 8.—Today afforded the last opportunity for general debate on the statehood bill, and the session was devoted to that order of business. Starting with a speech by McCumber, which began a few minutes after 11 o'clock, there was no cessation in the speaking until adjournment. The whole time was occupied by three senators, Beveridge, McCumber and Patterson, the former supporting and the latter two opposing it. Beveridge contended, that, while Arizona and New Mexico were unprepared for separate statehood, it was unjust to keep them out of the Union as one state. He took the ground against the Furaker amendment, which allows each territory to vote separately on the question of jointure. McCumber opposed even the joining of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and Patterson held that Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted as separate states. The senate will begin voting on the amendments to the bill at 4 p. m. tomorrow, and the final vote will be taken before adjournment for the day. Beveridge will have the hour between 11 and 12 o'clock in which to conclude his speech.

Washington, March 8.—The house today passed the Indian appropriation bill and then proceeded to tangle itself up over the bill to abolish the grade of lieutenant general in the army. The result was an adjournment for lack of a quorum after members had been locked in the hall for half an hour and the sergeant-at-arms had been scurrying to the various hotels in search of members. The vote to consider the bill showed an overwhelming sentiment in its favor, and, as it is the pending business under call of committee, it will probably be reached and passed in due course.

Wednesday, March 7.
Washington, March 7.—President Roosevelt today sent a message to congress announcing his signature to the joint resolution recently passed instructing the Interstate Commerce commission to make examination into the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil. He says frankly that he has signed it with hesitation, because it may achieve little or nothing.

Washington, March 7.—With six set speeches and permission to print two others in the Record, none of which were on the same subject, the house today closed general debate on the Indian appropriation bill, and tomorrow will take that measure up for amendment.

Before the house took up the Indian bill, Capron (Rep., R. I.) secured the passage of a joint resolution permitting the sale of government coal at Fort Davis, Alaska, to the citizens of Nome. The situation in Alaska prompting the legislation was indicated by Secretary Taft recently that there is an absolute coal famine in Nome. The cold weather closed navigation before the coal ships arrived, and the government's

Hermann as a Plagiarist.
Washington, March 7.—Representative Hermann, probably in a fit of absentmindedness, today introduced another joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. This is the second time this session he has introduced this resolution, and in each instance he offered resolutions that had previously been introduced by other members, running his pen through the name of the original author and writing his own.

Prospects Are Not Bright.
Washington, March 6.—A conference regarding the statehood bill, now pending in the senate, was held at the white house this afternoon, the parties to it being, besides the president, Senators Long of Kansas, Burkett of Nebraska and Warren of Wyoming, all supporters of the measure. It is conceded that the prospects for the enactment of the measure into law are not bright, and the conference was held for the purpose of considering means to save the bill.

supply at Fort Davis is the only available supply.
Washington, March 7.—The issues involved in the controversy over the pending railroad rate bill were squarely presented to the senate today in the speech of Clapp, one of the Republicans supporting the measure without amendment, and by zealous remarks from Bailey and Tillman, who are supposed to represent the views of the Democrats.

Aldrich, Foraker, Crane and other Republicans, who are seeking to amend the bill so as to provide for judicial review of orders of the Interstate Commerce commission, took the position that the discussion of the situation demonstrated that the friends of the measure are divided and that the bill should not be accepted in its present form.

Tuesday, March 6.
Washington, March 6.—The house began its session today by passing without discussion or opposition a bill for the relief of tobacco growers by permitting them to sell leaf tobacco without paying the tax of 6 cents a pound heretofore charged. The rest of the day was devoted to tariff discussion, the Indian appropriation bill being the vehicle to carry the debate.

Washington, March 6.—The question of the enlargement of the medical department of the army occupied the major portion of the time of the senate today. The question arose in connection with the consideration of a bill for the displacement of contract surgeons by physicians who shall be given the rank of army officers in the reorganization of the medical corps. Hale criticized the bill as an entering wedge for an increase of the army, and as a part of a general plan of the general staff, which he charged with a purpose to increase the army's importance. In his remarks the senator said the general staff was disposed to encourage an invasion of China. Carter and Gallinger spoke in somewhat the same vein of objection, while the bill was defended by Warren, Blackburn and other senators. The bill was not disposed of.

Monday, March 5.
Washington, March 5.—President Roosevelt sent a message to congress today, accompanying plans for coast defense prepared by a joint board of army and navy officers, in which he emphasizes the necessity for further defenses and reviews the history of the defensive works in this country. The president calls special attention to the recommendation of the board that the entrance to Chesapeake be added to the list of places in the United States to be defended. He says the insular possessions cannot be longer neglected if the United States desires to hold them. Defenses are recommended for Manila bay, Pearl harbor, Guantanamo, Guam, San Juan and Honolulu, because of their strategic situation. Defenses are recommended for the entrances to the Panama canal.

Washington, March 5.—In the senate today, Nelson continued the discussion of the statehood bill, urging the passage of the measure as reported from the committee on territories. The remainder of the session was devoted to the passage of the bills on the calendar, among them being one providing for compulsory education in the District of Columbia and another regarding the selection of officers in the revenue cutter service. Two others of importance to the West were:

Providing for the issuance of patents for lands to Indians on the Colville reservation, state of Washington, under the Moses agreement of July 7, 1883.

To confer jurisdiction upon the Circuit court for the Ninth circuit to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Behring sea arbitration at Paris, and to render judgment thereon.

Washington, March 5.—Legislation by unanimous consent and under suspension of the rules occupied the attention of the house and resulted in the passage of several bills, some of considerable importance. The adoption of a resolution of inquiry as to whether any criminal prosecutions have been begun against individuals in the Northern Securities company furnished the text for a speech of criticism by Williams, the Democratic leader, directed against the administration. Brief answers were made by Jenkins, of Wisconsin, and Grosvenor, of Ohio.

Test Vote on Philippines.
Washington, March 6.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on Philippines, has decided to make a motion that the senate discharge the committee from further consideration of the tariff bill and it be taken up for consideration. Under the rules a motion of this character is debatable. The senator proposes to make an argument in favor of the bill and ask that action be taken by the senate concerning it. He does not intend, however, to precipitate a continuation until after the statehood bill has been disposed of.

Justice to Seized Sealers.
Washington, March 7.—The senate today passed senator Fulton's bill permitting owners of American sealing vessels seized in Behring sea by American revenue cutters to bring suit to recover on losses sustained. This bill, if passed by the house, will put American sealers on the same basis as foreign sealers who suffered from like seizures or as American sailors whose ships were seized by the Russian government.

DOOMED TO DIE.

Orchard Knew Too Many Secrets of Inner Circle.

Boise, Idaho, March 6.—Assassinating those whose hands were against the Western Federation of Miners, and those who refused to join the association, are not the only crimes for which the members of the Inner Circle will be called upon to answer. Not only were non-union miners murdered outright, bombs placed for state officials, but the poor tools who committed the revolting crimes for the Inner Circle were themselves victims of this committee of death.

Harry Orchard was among the tools of the Inner Circle marked for destruction. Had he managed to have escaped arrest after having assassinated ex-Governor Steunenberg, he would not have lived long to enjoy the \$3,800 he was to have received for doing the job.

The confession of Steve Adams, it is said, shows that the members of the Inner Circle were suspicious of Orchard and that he had been shadowed for a long time before he went to Caldwell for the purpose of placing the bomb which killed ex-Governor Steunenberg. Sentence had been passed upon him, and it is said that whether he succeeded, as he did, or failed, he would have been added to the list of tools that have been put out of the way.

Crimes within crimes was the system which the Inner Circle carried out. When dupes of the Inner Circle had performed so many deeds for the Inner Circle that they knew too much they were quietly gotten out of the way, and it is believed that the confessions of Orchard and Adams will prove this.

The news that Adams had added his confession to that of Orchard has been conveyed to Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John. They were told by their attorneys, but it is impossible to learn how the prisoners took the news. It was learned, however, that all four of the prisoners, since they heard of Adams' confession, have displayed considerable concern, and for the first time since their arrest have lost much of their assurance.

Of all the men under arrest, it is hinted that Pettibone is the worst. He, so the story goes, was the chief conspirator, the man who planned the assassinations and paid out the money. Certain testimony given before the grand jury went to show that Haywood, who received \$5 a day as secretary, had for some time prior to his arrest been spending money around Denver at the rate of \$25 a day. This money is believed to have been a part of the assassination fund.

VISIT TO THE KAISER.

President Roosevelt Could Go to Kiel on American Warship.

Berlin, March 6.—Professor Albrecht Wirth, of Munich, today contributes a signed article to Der Tag on the possibility of President Roosevelt and Emperor William exchanging visits. Professor Wirth has connections with the foreign office, and his suggestions therefore have a certain interest.

"Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth are expected in Berlin in May," he says. "This is not the first time that the president's daughter has represented the United States diplomatically. Her journey to East Asia had official character, which was expressed by her accompanying a member of the cabinet."

"President Roosevelt himself is not permitted to leave American territory, but as an American warship is American territory, and as President Roosevelt has already proved in practice, why cannot the president give another example by visiting Kiel? Emperor William could then choose a return visit in the same form, going on a warship to waters near Washington. These visits would add much to the mutual friendship of the two countries."

Trade With United States.

Mexico City, March 6.—During the first four months of the present fiscal year, Mexican trade with the United States showed an increase in imports of over \$1,000,000. Exports to the United States were \$56,801,250, a gain of more than \$13,000,000 over the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. Exports to Germany were more than \$6,000,000, and to Great Britain nearly \$1,000,000. Imports from Germany fell off more than \$1,000,000, while Great Britain and France both sold less here than previously.

Village Falls Into Lake.

Rome, March 6.—The village of Tavernola, built on the perpendicular cliffs above Lake Iseo, in the province of Brescia, was almost entirely destroyed this morning by the rocks suddenly giving way, apparently because the lake had eaten into the base of the cliff. The disaster was preceded by a loud roaring noise which enabled the 1,000 inhabitants to escape. One fisherman was killed. About 200 feet of rock and the houses on it were swallowed up.

Tactoban Is Burned.

Manila, March 6.—Tactoban, the capital of the island of Leyte, has been destroyed by fire. Tactoban is the fifth city of the islands and was situated in an important hemp district. A number of warehouses were destroyed. Government assistance will be rushed.

UP TO THE HOUSE AN ELEVATOR TRUST

Senate Votes Money for Preservation of Columbia Jetty.

\$400,000 WITHOUT OPPOSITION

Struggle Will Come in House to Avoid Loading of Bill With Other Projects, Which Would Kill It.

Washington, March 10.—Senator Fulton's bill appropriating \$400,000 for the Columbia river jetty went through the senate yesterday without the slightest objection. Soon after the senate convened Mr. Fulton asked for consideration of the bill. It was read and passed without a word of opposition.

When the house rivers and harbors committee returns from the South Mr. Fulton's bill will be laid before it, and it will then be decided whether to press this bill individually or wait and support his amendment to the sundry civil bill. If it shall become apparent that there is no possibility of passing the individual bill through the house, then every effort will be centered on inducing the house to retain the amendment to the sundry civil bill.

There is danger, heretofore pointed out by Chairman Burton, that any individual bill making an appropriation for the Columbia river is apt to be added to by various members until it becomes a general river and harbor bill, but it is possible that some way may be devised of preventing this. If so, Mr. Burton will have the senate bill reported to the house, for he is earnestly supporting Mr. Fulton in this matter and will do everything possible to get the appropriation through.

WILL BAR CONSUMPTIVES.

President Orders Examination of All Government Employees.

Washington, March 10.—A crusade against the spread of tuberculosis among the employees of the government in Washington was today discussed by President Roosevelt, who issued an order to the heads of all departments giving them explicit instructions as to their duties in combating the disease. After referring to the report of the committee appointed by an executive order of December 7, 1905, to prepare a plan for the prevention of tuberculosis in government offices and workshops, the order directs that the head of each department in Washington shall see that the printed rules prepared by the committee shall be placed in each Federal building under his control; that the names of persons in his department who are afflicted with tuberculosis be ascertained and a copy of the rules be presented to each; that non-observance of the rules may, at the discretion of the department head, be considered just cause for separation from the service.

TAFT FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Will Be Appointed to Succeed Justice Henry B. Brown.

Washington, March 10.—The Post today says: President Roosevelt has decided to appoint William H. Taft, of Ohio, now secretary of war, to the next vacancy in the United States Supreme court.

That vacancy is to be created by the voluntary retirement of Associate Justice Henry B. Brown, who was appointed in 1890 by President Harrison from the state of Michigan.

When Chief Justice Fuller retires, provided it is during the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft will be promoted to his exalted position.

The president has discussed the entire situation with his secretary of war, and the latter, it was learned last night, has given his assent to the plan.

This is the second time Mr. Taft has been offered a place on the supreme bench, the first time during the year 1903, when he was serving as governor of the Philippine islands.

Annual Fire at Dawson.

Seattle, March 10.—A special to the Times says: Dawson's annual fire occurred this morning at 2 o'clock. The fire originated in the furnace room next to the Monte Carlo saloon and was caused by an overheated furnace. In five minutes the entire building was ablaze. The Monte Carlo building, the largest structure on Front street, is practically a total loss. The Northern Commercial company fire department responded promptly to the second alarm and gave valuable assistance. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

Steamers for Alaska Trade.

Seattle, March 10.—The steamer Orizaba, Yucatan and Saratoga, of the Ward line, New York, have been purchased by the Northwestern Steamship company, for use on the Seattle-Alaska route. They are each 3,000-ton steamers, and have a speed of 14 knots. The Orizaba is due to arrive in Seattle May 20. She will leave for Nome June 1. The Saratoga will arrive July 1 and will go on the Valdez run, and the Yucatan is due here some time this fall.

Chinese Emperor is Ill.

Pekin, March 10.—The emperor of China, Tei Tien, is ill. Telegrams have been dispatched to all the viceroys of China, asking them to send their best physicians to Peking. The physicians at the palace here say the emperor's illness is serious, but not alarming.

United States Attorney Starts a Suit in California.

ONLY THREE INDEPENDENT FIRMS

People West of Rocky Mountains Are Charged Exorbitant Prices by Bogus Bidding.

Washington, March 8.—On advice that Federal suit was filed in San Francisco today against 31 elevator concerns, including the Otis elevator company, on the charge of violating the anti-trust law, Attorney General Moody made the following statement tonight:

"The United States attorney for the Northern district of California, under instructions from the attorney general, filed in the United States Circuit court for the Ninth district a bill of complaint against the Otis Elevator company and 27 other companies and three individuals engaged in the elevator business, charging them with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The companies named as defendants comprise the principal elevator companies of the United States, but the operations specifically complained of have been carried on mainly in California and the states and territories west of the Rocky mountains."

"It is charged that these companies make and sell at least 80 per cent of all the elevators used in that territory, and that they have entered into a combination among themselves to control and enhance the prices at which elevators are sold; that, in order to make the combination effective, the Otis Elevator company has acquired the whole or a majority interest in the businesses of all the other defendants, although said defendants are said to be operating as apparently separate and independent concerns; that, when an inquiry is received from a customer by any of the defendants, it is immediately referred to the Otis Elevator company, and, if there is no outside competition, that company designates the concern which is to get the business, fixes an excessive and exorbitant price to be charged and directs the other companies to submit bids, apparently in good faith, but higher than the bid of the company which has been designated to receive the contract; if outside competition does appear, one of these subsidiary companies is directed to take the contract at a loss, in order to freeze out the competitors."

The bill also alleges that there are only three elevator companies not in the combination carrying on business west of the Rocky mountains.

JAPANESE ARMY INTACT.

Still Holds Manchuria, Says General Linievitch.

Tsarskoe Selo, March 8.—General Linievitch's report regarding the future of Russia in the Far East is pessimistic. He says the Japanese forces in Manchuria are intact and liable to open hostilities at any time. They argue that many breaches of faith on the part of the Russians invalidate the peace treaty and give them a right to make additional demands.

The general says the disaffection in the army is not serious, but the administration is bad. He advises that the Siberian railroad be turned over to a private company, that the investigation directed against military chiefs be dropped, that soldiers be treated with liberality, and that a strong garrison be maintained in Manchuria.

The czar is said to have agreed with the views expressed by Linievitch. All the defeated generals will be given lucrative positions. In the Amur region the Cossack land system will be introduced, and the land will be distributed among the soldiers who remain in military service. The immigration of Russian peasants will be assisted with subsidies, and thus Manchuria will be Russified.

Comparison of Rival Navies.

Paris, March 8.—In the chamber of deputies today Minister of Marine Thomson, supporting the naval budget, compared the French and German navies, saying: "Although the composition of our squadrons is not perfect, our armament is superior to Germany's. We have 190 heavy, 296 medium and 783 small naval guns more than Germany. Two new battleships will be ready next year and four a year after, as well as a number of cruisers, torpedo boats and submarine craft."

Justice Brown to Resign.

Washington, March 8.—Associate Justice Henry Billings Brown, of the United States Supreme court, intends to retire from the bench, and has so notified President Roosevelt. The president desired to appoint Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, to the vacancy, but the latter declined. Justice Brown was 70 years old on March 2. He will serve through the present term of court and will probably retire in the fall.

Insurance Bill Passed in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., March 8.—The house today by unanimous vote passed a bill providing for an annual accounting and distribution of profits of all life insurance companies doing business in Kentucky.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.



If some men keep on blowing their own horns they will have a hard time hearing Gabriel.

It is better to have a church all fair and glorious than the most glorious church fair.

Law is love's method.
Meekness is self-mastery.
Love answers only to love.
Softness is not saintliness.
Friends never come in flocks.
Slth is a short-cut to sorrow.
Meditation is the soul's mealtime.
Ideals are reached through ordeal.
The supercilious are simply super-stilly.

If you cannot serve your employer, fire him.
Conscience will be tender where it is first worn.

He has power to move men who is immovable on God.
It is not the dollarless but the dollarous who are dolorous.

Where the shepherd is hungry for souls the sheep do not go hungry.
The Bible has dominion nowhere in the life if it is not dominant everywhere.

A good many think that religion is a scheme for getting God to obey them instead of their obeying God.

It's a poor kind of religion that makes a man pay a big price for his cigars and then beat his preacher on the sermon.

There must be some punishment for the people who are drawing checks on the bank of piety when they have no deposit there.

There's a lot of people too lazy even to try to climb up some other way who are coming on, crawling under the edge of the canvas at last.

If some preachers spent as much energy getting something to say as they do denouncing those who stay away they would soon have someone to say it to.

SYMPATHETIC LISTENERS.

The Help They May Afford to Slow and Indifferent Talkers.

At no time more than when a thought is struggling toward expression should a friend bear with a friend's infirmities. A deep sympathy should be poured out with lavish affection about the one who is seriously striving to say some real thing. In this atmosphere of patient, sympathetic intelligence the inept word, the crude phrase, the wholly inadequate expression will be enabled to do their work and the thought transference will be effected; the thought will be safely lodged in the mind of the other, slightly bruised in transit, but intact and intelligible. With an "I know what you mean," "Exactly," or "Go on, I understand," much help may be rendered, and at last when the thinker of the thought has placed his friend in possession and by reason of this effort has entered into fuller possession of it himself, the conversation is in a way to begin. Then lavish upon the elaboration of the thought all the beauties that can be woven out of words—precision, balance, music—but let us, dear lovers of language, remember to be discreetly gentle and listen with averted glance while the thought is still in negligence.—Atlantic.

One Way of Proposing.

Martin J. Littleton, of Brooklyn, who won national fame as an orator in the Democratic National Convention of 1902, was seriously considered as a fusion candidate for Mayor of New York, but he refused to allow his name to go before the convention. Tammany's strength made it certain that Mayor McClellan would be re-elected. "The situation reminds me of the manner in which a Scotch heddle proposed marriage," explained Mr. Littleton to a friend. "He led the maiden of his choice to a churchyard, and, pointing to the various headstones, said: 'My folks are all buried there, Jennie. Wad ye like to be buried there, too?'—Everybody's Magazine.

Many Indian Names.

In the United States we find "Indian" names in profusion from ocean to ocean. All the great lakes except Superior, the largest rivers—Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas—and countless other natural features, such as rivers, lakes, mountains and valleys, bear names of Indian origin. So do a majority of our forty-five States, to say nothing of counties and towns. Many are of striking beauty—as, for instance, Tippecanoe, Minnehaha, Susquehanna, Alabama—and while some are harsh, they seem somehow to "fit" remarkably well.—St. Nicholas.

Heterodox.

"I cannot afford to have my daughter take music lessons on my small salary," lamented Mr. Straightcloth.

Then he preached a series of sermons on "The Whale Did Not Swallow Jonah," "The Lions in Daniel's Den Were Stuffed" and "The Flery Furnace Was Only Like a Steam Radiator in a Flat."

The collection basket was full.—Indianapolis Star.

Church Friends.

Church—Are you acquainted with Flatbush?
Gotham—Oh, yes; why, we sleep in adjoining pews!—Yonkers Statesman.