

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, March 24.
 Washington, March 24.—Hazing at the Annapolis Naval academy was dealt with by the house today in the passage of a senate bill with a house substitute. The action was taken after a protracted debate, which placed on record the impressions of the special committee which investigated the subject recently and a severe criticism by Hepburn of efforts to condone hazing. Several amendments were proposed, but all were rejected save one, it being the duty of cadet officers, as well as other academy authorities, to report infractions of the rules. The bill repeals that portion of existing laws which makes it compulsory to dismiss midshipmen guilty of hazing in any degree, and substitutes punishment according to the nature of the offense. Cruel and brutal hazing may be punished by demerit. Previous to consideration of the hazing bill, 265 pension bills were discussed and passed.

Friday, March 23.
 Washington, March 23.—Spooner today concluded his speech in the senate on the railroad rate bill, and the fortifications appropriation bill was taken up and passed. It carries an appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of a powder manufactory, and Daniel spoke at length in support of the provision. He declared that the nation was entirely at the mercy of a powder trust, and urged that the amendment should be adopted as a safeguard. As passed, the bill carries an appropriation of \$5,278,983. Tillman also spoke on the railroad rate bill, suggesting that the Interstate Commerce commission should have authority to enjoin the railroads from increasing their rates. He said the suggestion had been made by a "corn field lawyer" in Oklahoma.

The following bids were also passed: Creating a steamboat inspectors' district in Alaska; providing for filling in the naval station at Honolulu; authorizing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad to construct bridges across the Missouri, Yellowstone, Snake and Columbia rivers.

Washington, March 23.—The consideration of the legislative appropriation bill in the house today was enlivened by a small spat between Prince and Tawney, a proposition to buy a private car for the president, which was ruled out of order, and a jeering speech by Smith, of Arizona, about the suppression of debate by the rules.

An echo of the statehood controversy yesterday resulted in an effort to correct the journal. Williams maintained he was put in the ridiculous position of moving to instruct the conferees after they had been appointed, a motion clearly out of order at that time. The correction was made as suggested.

Thursday, March 22.
 Washington, March 22.—The statehood bill was taken from the speaker's table in the house today, placed in the hands of three selected conferees and a request made of the senate for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. This action was not accomplished without many words and votes. It was developed, however, that there were votes enough to carry out the program of the leaders. Then followed 40 minutes of fiery speeches, some of which provoked much amusement among the large attendance of members and the crowded galleries. Then came the final vote on the adoption of the rule, which 175 members approved and 156 opposed.

The legislative appropriation bill constituted the subject for the remainder of the day. Criticism was made of the management of the library of congress, and Hardwick, of Georgia, found himself opposed by members of both sides of the chamber in his endeavor to restrict the white house appropriation so as to eliminate a social secretary for the wife of the president.

Washington, March 22.—The railroad rate bill occupied practically all of the time of the senate today. There were two speeches, one by Lodge and the other by Spooner. Lodge spoke in advocacy of his amendment, looking to the enlargement of the Interstate Commerce commission, and in doing so replied sharply to some recent utterances of Commissioner Prouty. Spooner devoted his attention to the constitutional powers of the inferior courts contending that these courts could not be destroyed nor their jurisdiction taken from them.

Revise Second-Class Rate.
 Washington, March 20.—The house committee on postoffices and postroads reported the postoffice appropriation bill to the house today. It provides for an expenditure of \$191,373,848 for the fiscal year 1907, or \$913,221 less than the modified estimates of the Postoffice department. This amount exceeds the appropriation for 1906 by \$10,351,755. Legislation for freeing the mails of heavy matter and for gaining information to reclassify mail is included in the bill. One provision appropriates \$10,000 to pay freight on supplies.

All Eat Chinook Salmon.
 Washington, March 20.—United States senators and a few favored members of the house feasted on royal Chinook salmon from the Columbia river today, Senator Fulton acting as host. A big 50-pound fish was cooked and served Oregon style, and liberally served to every senator with his luncheon. So popular has fresh Columbia river salmon become that it is impossible to hold a quorum in the senate when one of these fish is being served.

Wednesday, March 21.
 Washington, March 21.—The entire day in the senate was devoted to the consideration of the railroad rate bill. Culberson began the proceedings by presenting an amendment prohibiting corporations coming under the operation of the proposed law from making campaign contributions and he was immediately followed by his colleague Bailey, who offered the amendment so long promised by him and followed this action with a speech in which he explained that he would not now present the amendment but for the fact that Dolliver had referred to and criticized it in an interview. He indicated some displeasure over the interview, but exonerated Dolliver from discourtesy in the matter. The Iowa senator disavowed any intention to reveal a secret and the incident was closed pleasantly. Both Bailey and Dolliver made speeches reiterating their views and they were followed by more or less extended remarks by Tillman, Patterson, Heyburn and Knox. Bailey was interrupted in the middle of his speech by the announcement of his father's death, and immediately left the senate chamber.

Washington, March 21.—Representative George R. Patterson, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania district, died suddenly here today. Heart failure is ascribed as the cause of death. The house adjourned immediately after it was called to order, out of respect for Mr. Patterson. The statehood bill will be taken up tomorrow.

Tuesday, March 20.
 Washington, March 20.—In less than 20 minutes the senate voted away \$140,000,000 of the public funds. The sum is carried by the pension appropriation bill, which brief document was made the subject of very little discussion. The railroad rate bill was laid aside for the day and the major portion of the time was devoted to the consideration of the fortification bill. In that connection the question of the necessity for seacoast fortifications in the Philippines was discussed at length, with the result that all provisions for such fortifications in these islands was eliminated. The consideration of the measure was not concluded. There was also a brief discussion of the power of the conference committee to amend the bill providing for punishment for premature divulgence of government secrets so as to make the inhibition extend to senators and members of the house of representatives, but the subject was left undiscussed for the time.

Washington, March 20.—The house of representatives today did business with a microscope in one hand and the bill making appropriations for the salaries of its officers and employees in the other. The result was that, although 5½ hours were spent in reading the legislative appropriation bill for amendment, less than 25 pages were completed. The spirit of economy in little things was all absorbing. Points of order were made and many of them were fatal to proposed increases in the salaries of officers, janitors, doorkeepers, messengers and laborers. A point of order which made the engine room of the house cost \$270 instead of \$280 a year, as proposed, caused a constitutional debate of more than an hour on the point as to whether the house could do as it saw fit in the matter of fixing the salaries of its employees. The conclusion seemed to be that it could, and that it prescribed its own action by its rules. However, these rules prohibited increasing a salary without provision of law.

Monday, March 19.
 Washington, March 19.—There were three speeches on the railroad rate bill in the senate today. McCrea, Bailey and Heyburn were the orators. McCrea announced his determination to vote for the bill whether amended or not, but said that he would not object to a reasonable provision for the review of the Interstate Commerce commission's findings. Bailey replied to criticisms of his suggestion for a prohibition of the suspension of the commission's orders by courts below the Supreme court. He contended, that congress had the absolute power to prescribe limitations for the courts which it creates, and cited a large number of decisions in support of his position. Heyburn advocated a review provision, but expressed the opinion that, even if it were omitted, no person could be deprived of his right of admission to the courts.

Measure Oregon Streams.
 Washington, March 20.—The Geological survey has formed a new hydrographic district, comprising the states of Washington and Oregon. The headquarters of J. C. Stevens, hydrographer in charge, will be at 351 Washington street, Portland. Mr. Stevens is trained in engineering, and has had several years of experience investigating the hydrography work in the arid states of the West. He is well qualified for this important work. The Oregon state surveyor at present co-operates with the government geographical survey.

Claim for Exploded Shell.
 Washington, March 20.—A claim for \$15,000 has been presented to the War department by the parents of three children who were injured by the explosion of a shell on the American lake camp site near Tacoma. This shell was fired during the maneuvers two years ago, but failed to explode. The children were playing with it recently and exploded it. The department is unable to pay the claim, and will refer it to congress.

SAILORS REVOLT.

Average Death by Capturing Officers and Burning City.
 St. Petersburg, March 21.—Most sensational reports are current tonight that the execution of ex-Lieutenant Schmidt, which has made a deep impression throughout Russia, has been followed by an extensive mutiny of sailors at Sevastopol, the massacre of their officers and firing by the fortress upon the city. The truth of the story is doubted, this being the "psychological moment" for the appearance of such wild reports. No press dispatches confirming the story have been received, but, if the report should prove to be true, the absence of these might be accounted for by the imposition of a censorship.

The alleged news came in the form of two cipher telegrams to prominent member of the Social Revolutionary party, such as the revolutionaries have sometimes been able to transmit through accomplices in the telegraph offices when the public and even the government have been unable to communicate.

As translated and displayed at the offices of the newspapers here, the telegram says briefly that the sailors, infuriated by the refusal of Emperor Nicholas to pardon Lieutenant Schmidt and their fellow sailors, rose in their barracks and seized and imprisoned the majority of their officers. The dispatches added that the city of Sevastopol is almost entirely in flames.

The admiralty affected ignorance as to the occurrence of any such affair. The papers, in view of the menace of the new press law, which provides that he may be closed up for spreading false reports affecting the army or navy, are afraid to take chances by publishing the story.

THE TOPEKA IS CENSURED.

Officers Did Not Take Proper Means for Rescue.

Victoria, B. C., March 21.—The finding of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the Valencia disaster was delivered today. The report found Captain Johnson was blameable in not having recovered his position by Umatilla reef lightship before attempting to enter the straits and held him guilty of grave error of judgment and also in not having made due allowance for the northwest set of the current as proved well known to coast navigators.

Censure was passed upon the lack of discipline prevailing after the wreck, as well as the cork and cement life preservers and inefficiency of drill. Those on the steamers Salvor and Czar were found to have been in ignorance of there being lives on the wreck when they went to Bamfield to dispatch assistance over the trail, the Queen having reported this material fact to the City of Topeka, but not to the Canadian steamer.

The Topeka was found under the circumstances not to have properly stood by, while the Czar and Salvor were adjudged to have acted with due discretion.

NEXT ROUND FRIDAY.

Lawyers Will Argue Hermann's Latest Dilatory Motion.

Washington, March 21.—The next round in Representative Hermann's fight against the government will occur before Justice Gould, next Friday morning, when arguments will be heard on a motion made today by Hermann's attorneys to compel District Attorney Baker to furnish a bill of particulars describing more minutely the letterpress copybooks which Hermann is accused of destroying. Counsel submitted with this motion an affidavit signed by Hermann, in which he, in substance, says he is not able to answer the charge against him unless the same be made more specific.

From comments made last Friday, during the arguments on Hermann's demurrer, it is believed that Justice Gould will direct the district attorney to furnish a bill of particulars, but this can be done instantly, and will throw no new light on the case, since the prosecution and defense are both aware what books were destroyed. Today's motion and Friday's argument mean nothing but delay.

Dewey Favors Big Warships.

Washington, March 21.—Great battleships like the 18,000-ton British battleship Dreadnought are the crying need of the American navy, according to Admiral Dewey, who appeared before the house committee on naval affairs today to discuss the future of the American navy. At least two of the 18,000-ton battleships, with ten 12-inch guns each, should be authorized at once, in Admiral Dewey's opinion. He would use those of American design, and thinks we should be creative rather than imitative in developing the navy.

Thousands are Killed.

London, March 21.—According to the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio, it is now estimated that several thousand persons were killed by the recent earthquake in Formosa. The whole island was shaken from early morning on Saturday until late at night, the shocks being continuous. On the same day slight shocks were felt in Japan, and from Saturday night until the following morning five distinct shocks occurred at Kumamoto.

An Exceptional Sentence.

Los Angeles, March 21.—Edward B. Thomas, an ex-United States forest inspector, was today convicted on the charge of having issued fraudulent vouchers and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and to pay fines aggregating \$7,000. He was found guilty on ten counts. The amount of Thomas' alleged fraudulent vouchers was less than \$200.

HAS NOT THE POWER

Congress Cannot Control Life Insurance Affairs.

OPINION OF HOUSE COMMITTEE

Are Unanimous That the Decisions of the Supreme Court Are Against Federal Control.

Washington, March 22.—That there is no constitutional authority for Federal control of insurance or other state corporations other than railroads is to be the conclusion reported to the house by the judiciary committee. The report has been drafted by Chairman Jenkins, of the committee, and is now in the hands of members of the committee for their perusal. An unofficial poll of the members indicates that with practically no exceptions they concur in the correctness of this conclusion.

The report collates all the important court decisions on the matter involved, treats each exhaustively and reduces the whole problem to these two principles:

First—The Supreme court of the United States has declared and has never been shaken or weakened in maintaining, first, that insurance is not commerce, and second, that congress cannot impair the police powers of the states.

Second—The advocates of Federal regulation concede, according to the report, that insurance is not commerce.

The report sets forth section 8 of article 1 of the constitution as conferring the only power possessed by congress to regulate commerce.

PACKERS ESCAPE LAW.

Judge Gives Immunity to Individuals But Not Corporations.

Chicago, March 22.—All of the packers who were indicted by the Federal grand jury last summer upon charges of being in conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce were today granted immunity from criminal prosecution under the indictment. While the individuals are to go free, the indictments found against the corporations, of which some of the indicted individuals are members and others are employees, are to stand.

The decision to the above effect was handed down this afternoon by Judge J. Otis Humphrey, in the United States District Court.

Immediately following the dismissal of the jury, District Attorney Morrison raised the question of the date for the trial of the corporations. He asked that the case be set for trial and that it commence within two weeks. This met with a storm of protest from the attorneys for the packers, who insisted that they would be unable to prepare for the case before the fall of this year, pleading the number of witnesses whom it would be necessary to bring to Chicago, the strain of the present trial, and various other reasons. After some discussion, Judge Humphrey directed that the lawyers agree among themselves upon a date and notify him of their decision next week.

BUY OUT GREAT LAND OWNERS.

Kutler Proposes to Divide the Land Among Peasant Proprietors.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—M. Kutler, ex-minister of agriculture and now candidate of the Constitutional Democrats for election to the lower house of the national parliament, today began publication of an interesting series of articles on the agrarian question. He says the only solution of the problem, which is a most crying issue before Russia, is the expropriation of the land of the big proprietors for the benefit of the peasants, who, he contends, have a moral right to the land, much of which was stolen from their ancestors by the Boyars when the latter reduced them to slavery.

Pattison's Case Serious.

Columbus, O., March 22.—Governor Pattison's illness took a serious turn today, and his physicians were at his bedside until midnight. Dr. Wilson said that the governor was quite ill today, after having spent a very bad night, but that he was resting more comfortably tonight. There had been an increase of pain, which had raised the patient's fever to 103 degrees. Dr. Wilson declared that there was no danger when he left the governor's bedside, although the governor is a very sick man.

Oregon's Keel Plate Damaged.

Washington, March 22.—One of the keel plates of the Oregon was found to be somewhat damaged six or eight months ago, but the condition was thought to be due to docking. Orders were given at that time not to fire the big guns of the vessel. She is on her way home for a general overhauling and thorough repair. No reports have reached the ordnance office of any weakness to the gun mounts on the battleship.

Gross Earnings Tax Invalid.

Austin, Tex., March 22.—The Court of Appeals of this, the Third district, today declared unconstitutional the law passed at the last regular session of the Texas legislature assessing a special 2 per cent tax on the gross earnings of all railroads.

COL. DAVID B. HENDERSON.

Tom Reed's Successor as Speaker, Who Died Recently.

The death of Col. David Bremner Henderson, of Iowa, following a paralytic and paralytic condition of over a year's duration, did not come unexpectedly. For months his mind had been in a cloud, but a few days before death it became so clear that he could recognize friends and converse intelligently with his family.

Mr. Henderson was a member of the national House of Representatives twenty years, and for two terms served as Speaker. "Good Old Dave," as he was familiarly known, was in demand as an after-dinner speaker, where his ready wit and biting humor brought forth gales of laughter. But from "Good Old Dave," as he was before his first term as Speaker, he went through a transition, till at the close of his second term as executive of the House he was styled "Czar," just as was his predecessor, Thomas B. Reed. So strong was the feeling against him in 1903 when the Fifty-seventh Congress adjourned that Mr. Henderson chose to retire from Congress rather than face what he surmised would be defeat if he were again a candidate for the speakership. Since his retirement he had lived quietly in Dubuque, which had been his home for many years.



COL. DAVID B. HENDERSON.

Mr. Henderson was born March 14, 1840, in the bleak village of Old Deer, which is attached to the estate of the Earl of Buchan in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was scarcely five years old when his father, Thomas Henderson, left Old Deer for America, bringing the family with him. After many tribulations the family landed in Chicago with something like \$5 of ready cash remaining from the fund obtained by selling their household effects in Scotland. They managed to get a small farm in Illinois, and there they remained three years. Later the Hendersons moved to Iowa, and with money saved by David's thrifty mother purchased a tract of prairie land in Fayette County, which later was known as Henderson's Prairie. It was in Iowa the future Speaker received his schooling. He worked on the farm in summer and attended school in winter. In 1860 he was sent to a small Methodist college at Fayette, known as the Upper Iowa University.

In his second year at the school the war broke out, and on the morning of September 15, 1861, when Henderson was 21, he arose during the morning assembly of the students for prayer and asked that he be given a chance to speak. After a consultation of the faculty his wish was granted, and he then made a speech which was talked of for years in Iowa owing to its passion and patriotism. As a result twenty-two of the students promptly enlisted with him. He formed and was made lieutenant of Company C, of the Twentieth Iowa Infantry. He was shot in the face at Fort Donelson, and was in a hospital till shortly before the battle of Shiloh, where he rejoined his regiment. In the battle of Corinth he lost a foot, but after being discharged from the hospital he was made colonel of the Forty-sixth Iowa Volunteers, and served throughout the remainder of the war in that capacity. When peace had been restored Col. Henderson studied law, and from 1868 till 1882, when he was elected to Congress, and his partner, Judge Shiras, was appointed to the United States Supreme Court, he was a member of the firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson.

In 1867 Col. Henderson married Miss Augusta Fox, of West Union, Iowa, and made his home at Dubuque, where his three children were born. They are: Mrs. Angle Peaslee, of East Dubuque, Ill.; Belle Henderson, who lives with her parents, and a son, Don Henderson, who is in the lumber business in St. Paul.

Col. Henderson was a great storyteller, and a fluent and witty speaker. As an example of his vitality, many stories are told of the final operation on his leg. Three previous operations had not been successful, and in 1899 he arranged for a fourth. On this occasion he not only refused to take an anesthetic, but sat on the operating table of the hospital giving directions and freely criticizing the work of the surgeons.

Rather Sharp.

Stubb—Yes; the colossal wild animal show went to pieces. The creditors seized everything until they reached the animal in the large cage.

Penn—And why didn't they seize that?

Stubb—It was a porcupine.—Judge.

Pollen of Flowers.

The pollen of flowers is in grains so small that many kinds are no more than 1,000th part of a millimeter in diameter.

Perhaps the longevity of most actors may be due to enforced walking as a means of exercise.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1293—Battle of Benvento.

1553—Four English noblemen executed as accomplices of the Duke of Somerset.

1555—Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, beheaded. . . . Thomas Wyatt beheaded for insurrection against Queen Mary.

1582—Reformation of the calendar introduced by Gregory XIII.

1600—Robert, Earl of Essex, beheaded.

1630—First day of public thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

1664—Treaty of Pisa between France and the Pope.

1716—James, Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded for treason.

1732—George Washington born.

1790—British stamp act repealed.

1783—Denmark recognized independence of the United States. . . . First United States bank chartered.

1815—Napoleon escaped from Elba. . . . Treaty of Vienna.

1820—House of Representatives passed the Missouri bill.

1833—"Compromise tariff" passed the House of Representatives.

1837—Ship Jane and Margaret lost off Isle of Man; 206 persons perished.

1838—Duel between William J. Graves of Kentucky and Jonathan Cilley of New Hampshire, members of the House of Representatives.

1858—Earthquake nearly destroyed Corinth, Greece.

1862—Formal surrender of Nashville, Tenn., to Gen. Buell. . . . Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States.

1863—Territorial government established in Arizona.

1868—President Johnson removed Stanton and appointed Gen. Thomas Secretary of War. . . . House of Representatives voted to impeach the President.

1871—Meeting at Washington of joint high commission on Alabama claims. . . . District of Columbia made a territorial government.

1878—National Greenback party organized at Toledo, Ohio.

1880—Ferdinand De Lesseps received by the American Society of Engineers.

1884—South African republic, Transvaal, recognized by treaty with Great Britain.

1886—Washington monument at national capital dedicated.

1886—Discovery of rich gold fields in Patagonia.

1888—Earthquake felt throughout California.

1890—Pan-American Congress voted for an international railway.

1897—The powers ordered Greece to withdraw from Crete.

1902—Twenty-one lives lost in burning of Park Avenue Hotel, New York.

1904—Panama canal treaty ratified.

1905—Federal government indicted Cassie L. Chadwick.

Statistics of Church Growth.

Dr. N. K. Carroll, whose annual religious statistics are the most complete and authoritative that we have, has just made public in the Christian Advocate his report of the gains made by the various denominations in 1905. This was 510,153 communicants, as against 898,857 in 1904. The number of churches increased 1,676, as against 2,624 in 1904, and the increase in ministers was only 1,815, as against 3,130 of the year before. The Roman Catholic church reports the largest gain, its total now being estimated at 10,785,496 communicants. Next in size stands the Methodist Episcopal church, numbering 2,910,779. Nevertheless, the Methodists have twice as many churches as the Catholics and 3,400 more ministers. The Baptists gained 72,007, the Presbyterians 26,174, the Episcopalians 19,203, the Lutherans 51,580 and the Christian Scientists 7,441.

The Navy's New Torpedo.

The high-speed, turbine, self-propelling torpedo, known as the Bliss-Leavitt, has been adopted by the United States navy. It travels through the water at the rate of thirty-six knots an hour and has an extreme range of 4,000 yards. Its speed is eight knots faster than the Whitehead torpedo and its distance nearly double. The torpedo is fired from a pneumatic tube 20 feet in length, 2250 pounds of compressed air being required.

Increase of Oil Industry.

A census bulletin, just issued, shows that the petroleum industry has made a large increase since 1900. Last year there were ninety-eight refineries, as compared with sixty-seven in 1900, and the capital invested had increased from \$95,000,000 to \$130,000,000. An average of 16,771 wage earners are now employed, as compared with 12,190 five years ago.

Church and Clergy.

The Rev. George M. Babcock has resigned the rectorship of St. Augustine's church, Rhinelander, Wis., with its adjoining missions.

Mr. Carl von Krug, a graduate of Princeton and a licentiate of Lackawanna presbytery, was received at a recent meeting of the presbytery.

Garret A. Hobart, aged 19 years, son of the late Vice President Hobart, has been elected a trustee of the Presbyterian church of the Redeemer of Paterson, New Jersey.