

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, March 31.

Washington, March 31.—This being war claim day in the house, only those directly interested in the legislation in the private calendar were in attendance. The house during the four hours it was in session considered and passed 179 bills, many, however, sending the particular claim to the court of claims for adjudication.

Previous to taking up the calendar a bill was passed granting to the Capital City Improvement company, of Helena, Montana, the right to construct a dam across the Missouri river in Montana.

A bill to pay the claim of the French Trans-Atlantic Cable company for \$77,712, growing out of the cutting of cables during the Spanish war, was passed.

Another bill recalling the war with Spain which attracted little or no attention was that appropriating \$13,694 to the Ferro Carriles Railroad company, of Porto Rico, for mail service performed by this company during the military occupation by the United States. The bill was passed.

Friday, March 30.

Washington, March 30.—The house today passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying \$30,000,000, after considering the measure two weeks. The feature of today's proceedings was the elimination of the age limit of clerks, a provision which created much discussion and which incited the fight against the bill. The bill as passed carries nearly \$700,000 less than the last appropriation bill for similar purposes.

Thursday, March 29.

Washington, March 29.—The senate today listened to speeches on the railroad rate bill by Clay, Carmack and Newlands and passed a bill which provides for the reorganization of the medical department of the army by authorizing the appointment of officers to take the place of contract surgeons. All the senators who spoke on the rate bill indicated a purpose to support it, but Clay expressed the hope that it would be so amended as to afford a limited court review of the orders of the Interstate Commerce commission. Hale criticized the military medical bill, saying it showed a tendency to increase the army, which was not desirable in time of peace.

Culberson presented and had the clerk read a memorial from the Cattle-raisers' association of Texas, urging the passage of the railroad rate bill as it came from the house.

A bill was passed authorizing the erection of three life saving stations on the coast of Washington between Cape Flattery and Gray's harbor.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, March 29.—Today was a busy day for the house, considerable progress having been made on the executive, legislative and judicial bill. The committee on appropriations suffered a defeat, the committee of the whole, by a vote of 58 to 22, expunging a paragraph from the bill which was alleged to be properly part of the postoffice appropriation bill. An increase of \$10,000 over the appropriation carried by the bill was voted for confidential agents of the Interior department to aid in ferreting out land frauds.

Wednesday, March 28.

Washington, March 28.—Knox made his first speech in the senate today. He spoke on the railroad rate question, and dealt almost exclusively with the legal features of the problem. When he concluded the senate entered upon the consideration of the conference report on the bill regarding the final disposition of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians and much objection was expressed to many of the changes. Several senators, including La Follette, Clark, of Wyoming, and Tillman, expressed disapproval of the conference provision authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease land.

Washington, March 28.—The president today transmitted to the house the report of Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Peirce, regarding the consular service in the Orient.

The visit of Mr. Peirce included many cities, but his severe criticism is reserved for ex-consul General McWade at Canton, and Consul Williams at Singapore. The charges against McWade, ex-consul at Canton, are drunkenness, employment of a felon, issuance of fraudulent Chinese certificates, extending protection to Chinamen who

Bill for Cattle Shipping.

Washington, March 27.—The house committee on interstate commerce today favorably reported a substitute for Representative French's 36-hour live-stock bill. The committee bill confers absolute power on the secretary of agriculture to regulate stock shipments, permitting him to extend or shorten the periods as he may deem proper. Under this bill, the secretary could continue to enforce the present 28-hour law, he could permit shipments for longer periods, or require unloading every eight hours, as demanded by some.

Reports Timber Land Bills.

Washington, March 26.—The senate public lands committee favorably reported the bill to repeal the timber and stone act and to provide for the sale of timber on public land at not less than its appraised value. Senator Fulton had an amendment inserted providing that 10 per cent of the proceeds of sales of timber shall be expended for public roads and schools in the counties in which the timber is sold, the balance to go to the reclamation fund.

claim to be American citizens, persecution of American citizens for purposes of revenge, and corruption in office.

The charges against Goodnow are 82 in number, some serious and some light. Some are sufficient to support suits at law and give evidence of corruption in office. The opinion of the better element was unfavorable to him in Shanghai.

Tuesday, March 27.

Washington, March 27.—Tillman and McComber divided the time of the senate today, the North Dakota senator devoting himself to the railroad rate question exclusively and the South Carolina senator discussing various questions. Tillman made a special inquiry concerning the status of his resolution relative to the use of national bank funds in politics, and incidentally spoke of District Attorney Jerome's recent utterances and of Judge Humphrey's decision in the beef trust cases, declaring in the latter matter that the decision against the attorney general had merely repeated what he had said in the case of ex-Secretary Paul Morton.

Foraker defended Judge Humphrey and Tillman declared that he had not meant to attack the judge, but the law. McComber picked innumerable flaws in the rate bill, predicting that, if enacted into a law, it would fail entirely to meet the demands of the public. He said, however, he would vote for the bill if properly amended.

Washington, March 27.—The house today witnessed a most unusual scene, the speaker rising on the floor in the midst of a spirited discussion on reciprocity and tariff revision and disclaiming responsibility for differences between minority members. It was toward the close of the debate on the urgent deficiency bill, which appropriated, among other things, for the forthcoming conference at Rio de Janeiro. The bill was passed.

On motion of Tawney, the legislative and judicial bill was taken up, when Prince, of Illinois, and Hardwick, of Georgia, resumed the tactics inaugurated last week by raising a point of order against every paragraph in which there was a departure from existing law. A half dozen points of order were made and sustained affecting the officers of the sutries at New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and St. Louis.

Monday, March 26.

Washington, March 26.—Following the president's suggestion, the house today passed resolutions to correct the useless printing of documents and to empower the printing committees of the two executive bodies to fix the number of documents to be printed, and should the demand arise for additional copies of a publication, then to have authority to order another edition. It was claimed this action would result in saving the government upward of \$1,000,000 annually. Nearly the entire day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

The fortifications appropriations bill still was sent to conference.

Washington, March 26.—There was a hint in the senate today at an effort to fix a time for a final vote on the railroad bill, but it was surrounded by so much circumspection and doubt that no prediction as to the time would be justified. Tillman stated that he would bring the matter up tomorrow and, unless objection was made, he may ask to have a day specified.

The suggestion as to a time arose in connection with the more or less serious effort on the part of a number of senators to secure immediate consideration of amendments offered by themselves.

Washington, March 30.—General Luke E. Wright today took the oath of office as ambassador to Japan. He ceased to be governor general of the Philippines today. Henry C. Ide, of the Philippines commission, the present acting governor, will continue until April 2, when he will be inaugurated governor general.

Washington, March 30.—The legislation prompted by the recent wreck of the steamer Valencia off the Straits of Fuca was authorized to be reported favorably by the house committee on commerce today. It appropriates \$200,000 for an ocean-going life-saving station and for the establishment of a life-saving station at Neah bay.

St. Paul Bridge Bills Pass.

Washington, March 27.—The house today passed three of the six bills authorizing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad to bridge navigable streams between Chamberlain, S. D., and Praget sound. Strange to say, the three Washington bills introduced by Cushman were not passed, because Cushman, who is a member of the committee to which they were referred, was not on hand to see that they were reported or call them up in the house for passage. The bills will no doubt go through.

Repay Adams' Stealings.

Washington, March 27.—Senator Piles today introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the losses sustained by various persons who were robbed by George E. Adams, the defaulting cashier of the Seattle assay office. The bill provides that the findings of this commissioner shall be final, and that congress shall make a sufficient appropriation to pay the losses, in the event that Adams' property fails.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

Growth Has Been Enormous, Despite Attempted Reduction.

Washington, March 27.—Trade of the United States with Canada in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated \$292,949,213, against \$89,429,096 in 1895, according to a bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. It shows that in the years from 1875 to 1895 our trade with Canada increased \$67,000,000, and from 1895 to 1905 it increased \$114,000,000.

The larger portion of this growth has been on the export side. The imports increased from \$27,867,615 in 1875 to \$62,469,432 in 1905, and exports advanced from \$34,547,219 in 1875 to \$140,529,581 in 1905.

"This rapid growth in trade relations with Canada," says the bulletin, "is especially interesting in view of the varying conditions to which commerce with Canada has been subjected. During the period from 1855 to 1866 a reciprocity treaty was in force between Canada and the United States, but in the latter year it was determined, so that commerce between the two countries was unaffected by special trade arrangements until April, 1898, when the United States was placed at a slight disadvantage as compared with the United Kingdom, products from that country entering the Dominion of Canada being admitted, by special arrangement, at a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent of the tariff levied on imports from other countries.

"August 1, 1898, the reduction of British products was increased to 25 per cent, and on July 1, 1900, was still further increased to 33 1/2 per cent. Despite these advantages in favor of goods entering Canada from the United Kingdom, exports to Canada from that country grew from \$29,743,712 in 1875 to \$59,603,556 in 1904, while exports from the United States grew from \$64,928,825 in 1897 to \$140,529,581 in 1905."

The percentage of imports to Canada from the United States in 1905 was 60.6 and from the United Kingdom 24 per cent.

MISERY OF STARVING.

Japanese Live on Flour Mixed With Straw and Weeds.

Tokio, March 27.—The misery and suffering in the famine district has been slightly relieved by the prompt and liberal aid from foreign sources and the abatement of the rigors of winter. The local authorities are trying to provide work for the able-bodied, but the extent of the work is inadequate, and tens of thousands are still on the verge of starvation.

Many parents are parting with their children, sending them to the already crowded Okayama orphanage. Several children are quartered at the Ueyno railway station in this city. Among them was a girl 6 years old, who was found treasuring a package of dirty old newspapers. On examination the package was found to contain a postal card, with the address of the parents of the child, who had been told to mail the card upon her arrival at her destination. The severity of the suffering undergone by the children is clearly depicted in the faces of those who are compelled to part from their homes, where the food consists of flour mixed with straw and weeds. The mixture is beaten fine, forming a paste, which contains only 25 per cent actual food value.

The government has remitted the lowest tax in the famine district, but this will not afford immediate relief. The liberal contributions from Americans are already effective, and the relief in the form of food and clothing is commanding the heartiest appreciation.

Another appeal for aid is presented by the sufferers from the earthquake in Formosa, hundreds of whom are homeless. The local government is busy providing food, caring for the injured, and recovering and removing corpses, several hundred of which are buried under the debris.

San Jacinto in Danger.

Los Angeles, March 27.—A dispatch to the Times from San Jacinto, Cal., says: Raging down its course in the maddest fury known in 25 years, the San Jacinto river threatens great damage to the town of San Jacinto, to the extensive ranching regions near by and to many other places down the valley. Bridges have been washed away, lands have been flooded, and it has been only with the greatest difficulty that the waters have been prevented from sweeping through the main street of San Jacinto and entailing heavy loss.

Ship Afire Hits Rocks.

St. Johns, N. F., March 27.—After being in peril from fire at sea and managing by desperate efforts to reach this port in the midst of a gale and a blinding snow storm, the British freight steamer Titania struck a submerged rock in entering the harbor late last night, had a hole torn in her hull, and today lies on the beach, where she was put to prevent sinking. The fire in the cargo of the midship hold is still burning fiercely.

Fire Destroyed Eleven Buildings.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 27.—A fire which started in the Frank Thornton Dry Goods company's store last night, in the center of the city, destroyed 11 buildings. Loss, \$300,000. No one was killed, but several persons were injured.

GREAT DAM IS GONE

Flood Wrecks Government Irrigation Work in Wyoming.

WORKMEN HAVE NARROW ESCAPE

North Platte River Tears Away Big Diversion Dam, Bridge and Many Houses.

Casper, Wyo., March 29.—The North Platte river has been rising at an alarming rate during the past 48 hours, due to the rapid melting of snow of the previous week. The great diversion dam at Alvova, erected by the Reclamation service as a temporary structure to divert the waters of the river while the Pathfinder dam is being built, has been washed away, and its loss will seriously interrupt the completion of the government enterprise.

Although the heavy rains of the last few days has caused much apprehension among residents of this part of Wyoming, none were prepared for the overthrow of such a piece of engineering as the huge dam. When the waters swept through the immense masonry, many workmen barely escaped with their lives. The dam had been built at a cost of nearly \$100,000.

The steel bridge built by the government six miles below the dam at Pathfinder was also carried away. Small cabins, barns and property of all descriptions are floating down the swollen stream, which is spreading over the lowlands and causing great loss to stockmen and ranchmen. Miles upon miles of the lowlands are flooded, and it is feared much stock is drowned.

A report from Lander says that 3,000 sheep belonging to Charles Souther, which were shut in a large shed, were drowned and swept away.

PERKINS ARRESTED.

Charged With Giving Away Large Sums of Insurance Money.

New York, March 29.—On a charge that his connection with the contribution of \$18,702.50 from the funds of the New York Life Insurance company to Iornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican National committee in the campaign of 1904, constituted grand larceny in the first degree, George W. Perkins, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and until recently first vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, was arrested today on a warrant issued by City Magistrate Moss. When a detective went to serve the warrant upon Mr. Perkins, he found that a writ of habeas corpus had already been obtained from Justice Greenbaum, of the State Supreme court, and the matter was immediately taken out of the hands of the magistrate. Mr. Perkins appeared before Justice Greenbaum and, at the request of his counsel, the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow. Mr. Perkins was paroled in the custody of his personal attorney, Lewis A. DeLafield.

GREAT SMELTER BURNED.

Immense Plant in Wyoming Destroyed When About to Start.

Grand Encampment, Wyo., March 29.—The great smelting, concentrating and electric and steam power plant of the Penn-Wyoming Copper company was practically destroyed by fire today, entailing a loss estimated at \$300,000, insurance half that amount. The smelter building was saved after a hard fight by the fire department. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The plant had been closed down for the winter on account of the deep snow and improvements under way. Preparations were on foot to resume next month.

The fire will bring the business to a standstill for months. The Penn-Wyoming company handled the copper ores of a large part of the Encampment district in addition to the ores from its own mine, the Rudelha.

Legislates Out Officers.

Albany, N. Y., March 29.—The insurance bill postponing mutual insurance elections until November 15 was passed in the senate unanimously. The bill as passed by the senate was reported to the assembly late in the afternoon and was substituted for the identical assembly bill, which was on the order of their reading. This will probably bring it up for final passage tomorrow, and there is little doubt that it will be passed without material opposition and go at once to the governor for his approval.

Puts Screws on Castro.

Paris, March 29.—Announcement is made that France considers Venezuela has forfeited her right to the privileged tariff by extending the diplomatic rupture to the commercial and personal relations of French subjects. The French government therefore is arranging to apply the maximum tariff on all Venezuelan goods, particularly coffee, which is now paying 133 francs, when it should be paying 300 francs per hundred kilos.

No Coal on Iowa Market.

Des Moines, March 29.—In anticipation of a strike April 1, the visible supply of coal in Des Moines and Iowa has been absorbed by railroads and factories to the extent that not a pound of commercial coal can be had at any price. No orders for coal are taken by dealers at any price and other kinds of fuel are bringing exorbitant prices.

SOME NEW RULES OF CONDUCT.

What Recent Executive Orders at Washington Really Mean.

Another one of those executive orders was issued the other day, forbidding government clerks to ask for anything on pain of dismissal, says the Washington Star. Broadly interpreted, the general spirit of this executive order, addressed to all classified government employes, seemed to be about this:

You don't know what you want. If you do know, you are not to ask for it, unless you expect to be fired.

The first law of nature for a government clerk ought to be self-effacement.

Abnegation is the holiest of virtues—for you.

Any government employe who hopes to rise in the world through his own exertions is a thick-wit and a pin-head.

Ask and yet shall get it where Hiawatha wore the elks' teeth.

Live, horse, and you'll get grass. If you ask a Representative or Senator for anything, and we hear about it, he's liable to be fired, too, as well as you.

You stay where you're at, see? You're lucky to be alive and out of jail or the detention hospital.

If your pay is too small for your grocery bill, quit eating.

If your salary is too inconsequential to enable you to buy your wife clothing, remember that the first woman, Mme. Eve, was satisfied with a fig leaf.

If the mean and tyrannical little chief of your divisions persecutes you, hating you because you've got more hair than he has, turn him the other side and let him kick that. He'll kick you into the street finally, and then you'll have the whole wide world before you.

If you are dissatisfied with your government employment, resign and start a national bank or frame up a railroad merger.

Et cetera, et cetera.

In view of the attitude of certain of the powers that be—heads of government departments, legislators and so on—toward government employes in Washington during the past few years, the following rules and regulations, to be added to the 2,314,576 already promulgated for the guidance of government clerks in Washington, are submitted:

No government clerk shall eat chocolate eclairs or sweet potato pie for lunch, those articles of food having a soporific effect and tending, therefore, to injure the value of the government unit's afternoon labors.

Every government clerk shall be required to save at least one-third of his salary and submit satisfactory proof that he has done the same when so called upon.

The secretary or assistant secretary of a department shall have the privilege, at any and all times, of looking at each clerk's wad, of ascertaining how much each clerk is spending, how much he is saving, how he is saving it, where he is saving it, how much he is in debt.

Any government clerk whose breath smells of ginger pop, sarsaparilla or any other injurious and deleterious compound upon his return to his office from lunch shall be instantly dismissed for gross and habitual drunkenness.

Gray-haired government clerks shall henceforth be required to dye their hair black, as it is undesirable that there shall be anything old or rusty looking around the government departments.

The so-called rights of government clerks are hereby defined to mean: Anything they think they can get.

Struggles and Rewards of Stage.

The stage is like no other profession in the world. There are no prescribed courses of study, no regular text-books, and no diplomas, except the applause of audiences, and this is an uncertain quantity. Above all else it is a profession in which individuality counts for nearly everything, yet that same individuality has to be sunk completely that artistic success may be attained, paradoxical as this statement may seem.

Thorn-strown is the path of one artistically inclined in this profession. Ah, there is so much to overcome—so many heartbreaking disappointments to endure! In other professions one learns his lessons, and a sufficient number of lessons learned means proficiency. With the actress it is very, very much different. There is no end to the study, the lessons of greatest value are learned through trials, and many earnest efforts often prove to be but so much time wasted. Hundreds fall where one succeeds; the selfish trample onward over the neck; the modest and unassuming seldom rise above the foot of the ladder. But, with all this in mind, I can still feel that the dramatic profession is more than worth while. Great as the struggle, the reward is commensurate. For many reasons a woman may attain greater fame, greater success, and greater intellectual heights through being an actress than would be hers in any other profession.—Sarah Bernhardt in Success Magazine.

Growth of Camera Habit.

Thirty years ago a camera was a rarity. The enthusiast who possessed one carried a mountain of traps afield and smothered in a tent during his tedious manipulation of the wet plates. Last year the United States alone made about 800,000 cameras, working with mere pressure of a bulb or button, and the photographic business reached the respectable commercial total of \$20,000,000.

LEE LEARNED "ALL RIGHT."

Like many another New England housewife, Mrs. Greene was familiar enough with the old-fashioned "One-Two-Three-Four Cakes," the arithmetically progressive recipe for which calls for one cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, and four eggs. Her daughter Grace, who married several years ago and went to San Francisco to live, has recently come back with her children for a visit. When the tiniest of her grandsons one day begged for "One-Two-Three-Five" Cake for supper, Mrs. Greene laughed the delighted laugh of the grandmother.

"Bless the boy!" she cried. "Just hear him trying to count!"

"Oh, Billy can count, mother," said Grace. "But that's what we call that cake now, ever since my Chinese cook began to make it."

"The children are very fond of this particular cake, so after Lee's arrival I undertook to teach him to make it. I had learned by that time that it is useless to tell him how to do anything; but I had only to make a dish before him, and then he could make it exactly as well as I."

"So I measured out the butter, sugar and flour, and began to break the eggs. I broke three, one by one, and turned them into the bowl for beating; but as the fourth seemed the least bit 'doubtful,' I stepped to the door and threw it into the pail, and coming back to the table, I broke another egg, which proved to be good."

"Shortly afterward I happened to be in the kitchen when Lee was making this cake. He broke three eggs into the bowl, as I had done, and then stepped to the door and threw out the next egg—which was perfectly good."

"When I protested, he said, 'I makes cake exsess Misses.' And when I looked into his expressionless eyes, somehow I knew there was no use in combating the centuries of the Chinese Empire. I gave up, and just changed the name of the cake. It was easier than to make Lee over!"

HOW THE CHEF IS TRAINED.

It Takes Him Ten Years to Acquire Art of Cooking.

The chef, whose salary is \$8,000 a year, tipped the catman handsomely and entered his club, says the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"How one becomes a chef?" he said. "You want to know how one learns to be a chef, eh? Well, the answer is, by hard work—nine or ten years of hard work."

"The chef," he said, "begins as a boy, as apprentice to a master. For several years he works under the vegetable cook. He learns how to make mashed potatoes that look like white roses, how to cook and arrange an vegetable, from the truffle down, in a hundred fine and beautiful ways. He gets no salary. He only gets his board."

"Now for a year he studies raw meats. He learns how to select them and how to cut them up. He can tell at a glance, for instance, the genuine salt-meadow mutton from the false. Along with this raw meat course also goes a study of fish and of game and of poultry—how to stuff, dress, lard, truss and so on.

"Next for a year, at a small salary, he stands before the range, learning how to broil, fry, roast and bake.

"He now reaches the foundation of his art and is admitted into the presence of the chef himself—only assistants have taught him so far. The chef teaches him how to make soups, pastries, pies and the more complicated puddings and souffles. Three or four years is none too long a time to study here.

"Ten years of hard work should turn a quick apprentice into a good chef. Such a chef without difficulty earns from \$25 a week up to \$150. If he gave half as much time to the bar, the church, or medicine, he would earn thrice as much."

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

A new idea has been advanced by a newspaper man in the adjoining state regarding the mail order business. The newspaper man saw a farmer friend of his receiving a set of harness from the freight office, the assignment coming from a Chicago mail order house, and remonstrating with him, attempting to prove that he was making a mistake as many of the local dealers would furnish him with the same or better goods just as cheap, and keep the profits at home. "But this is the first time I have heard there was a harness shop in this town. I have taken your paper for five years and have never seen a line of advertising in it about such an institution in all the time I have been a subscriber. But you see the Chicago house has kept me posted all the time." And there is more truth in the statement than the average merchant dreams of, who fails to let the public know he is in business.

It is possible for a woman to be such a particular housekeeper that she doesn't enjoy going out of town on a visit through thinking that some one at home is hanging the dishpan in the wrong place.