

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, May 4.

Washington, May 4.—In accordance with the agreement of last Monday, the senate today entered upon the consideration of amendments to the rate bill under the 15-minute rule, but made little progress. The greater part of the day was devoted to Lodge's provision bringing pipe lines within the terms of the bill, and it was ultimately unanimously agreed to, after being so amended as to make it exclude gas and water lines from its operation, thus practically confining it to oil lines. There were two roll calls, but neither was of importance, as on the one accepting the amendment there was no division whatever, while the action taken on the other, on the question of confining the provision to oil lines, was practically nullified by the subsequent elimination of gas and water from the amendment.

Washington, May 4.—The house spent another day in consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the speeches in large measure being in support of the bill and the naval program therein outlined. Burton, of Ohio, delivered a scholarly address against what seemed the needless enlargement of the navy, contending that the American nation could well afford to serve notice upon the other nations that it stood for international arbitration and the peace of the world.

Bailev of Pennsylvania, and Calder of New York, supported the bill, both agreeing that the measure had less to criticize in it than any bill reported from the naval affairs committee of the house in years.

Thursday, May 3.

Washington, May 3.—The naval appropriation bill, which carries nearly a hundred million dollars for the naval establishment, was taken up by the House today. Beyond the explanation of the bill by Foss of Illinois, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and the running fire of questions which his presentation called forth, little interest was shown in the early part of the debate that ensued. Toward the close of the day, however, a lively colloquy occurred among Bates of Pennsylvania, Williams of Mississippi, Clark of Missouri, and Payne of New York, over certain statements made by Bates in relation to the price of steel rails. The discussion took on a wide tariff range, a forerunner of still further tariff discussion as the session nears its close.

Washington, May 3.—This was the last day for general debate in the Senate on the railroad rate bill, and it was fully occupied. Following a brief speech by Nelson, Tillman spoke at length in an effort to show by criticism of individual judges that the power of granting temporary injunctions by inferior United States courts should be taken from them in Interstate Commerce Commission cases, and he was followed by Bacon, Bailey, Teller and Foraker in speeches of some length.

Bailey opposed Bacon's contention that the judiciary should not be criticized on the floor of the Senate. Consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed, and after further amendment it was passed.

Wednesday, May 2.

Washington, May 2.—Daniel continued his speech on the railroad rate bill in the senate today, reporting briefly his objections to Bailey's proviso for the non-suspension by the courts of the orders of the interstate commerce commission. In cases where the courts have suspended the rates of the commission, Mr. Daniel suggested that a substantial bond be required of the railroads.

The rate bill was then temporarily laid aside, and the army appropriation bill taken up. An important amendment authorizes the establishment of a general depot for supplies at Fort Mason, San Francisco, and appropriates \$1,500,000 for the purpose. Of the amount appropriated, \$750,000 is made immediately available.

Another amendment appropriating \$500,000 for a cable from Key West to Panama via Guantanamo, Cuba, was made.

Consideration of the bill was not concluded when, at 5:45 p. m., the senate went into executive session.

Washington, May 2.—The house devoted almost the entire day to discussion of the agricultural appropriation bill, which is now almost completed.

Tuesday, May 1.

Washington, May 1.—By a vote of 153 to 58 the House today decided to continue the free distribution of garden and flower seeds. Many of the items in the agricultural bill broadening the scope of the Bureau of Chemistry and Dr. Wiley's department were eliminated on points of order, particularly those relating to the adulteration of foods, condiments, drugs and beverages. Considerable progress was made on the bill.

No Cash to Clear Streets.

San Francisco, May 1.—Money for clearing the streets of debris was cut off this morning, and the work consequently ceased, but a great deal of progress has been made upon the principal thoroughfares within the last fortnight. Probably one-tenth of the streets in the burned district are now passable. Lack of funds and ignorance of the amount of the appropriation to be given by the finance committee have, according to Commissioner Thomas Egan, retarded the operations of the Board of Public Works in clearing the streets of debris and garbage and repairing the sewers.

Hermann Still Fights Delay.

Washington, May 1.—Representative Hermann has abandoned hope of being brought to trial in this city on the letter-book indictment before Fall District Attorney Baker insists upon postponement on account of the enforced absence of Special Prosecutor Henry from this city. Tomorrow Judge Gould will give Hermann's attorneys an opportunity to show cause why the trial should not be postponed; but there is little expectation that he will disregard the wishes of the Government prosecutors.

after the free seed proposition was out of the way, and the bill will be completed tomorrow.

Washington, May 1.—The proceedings in the Senate today included an extended discussion of the railroad rate bill by Daniel, an explanation of the status of the appropriation for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in California by Allison and a controversy among several Senators as to the propriety of adopting without referring to a committee a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General Horace Porter for his services in recovering the body of John Paul Jones from its long lost resting place in Paris. In the last-mentioned proceedings Aldrich opposed action by the Senate in advance of committee consideration, and succeeded in having the measure referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Monday, April 30.

Washington, April 30.—The senate will begin voting on the amendments to the railroad rate bill on Friday, May 4. An agreement to that effect was reported today, but it proved impossible to so extend the understanding as to have it include the fixing of a date for taking a final vote on the bill as a whole. Tillman first proposed a final vote on May 9, and Morgan was the only senator to make objection. His opposition was sufficient, however, to frustrate the design, and the next most feasible course, the disposition of amendments, was decided upon. The general impression among senators is that the final vote will be reported within a week from the time of the beginning of the consideration of amendments. Most of the time of the senate was devoted to listening to a speech by Clarke, of Arkansas, in which he criticized the Hepburn bill as injudicious to remedy existing conditions.

The house bill appropriating \$170,000 for the emergency needs of the navy department at Mare Island, and for the postal service at San Francisco, made necessary by the earthquake, was passed by the senate when it convened today.

Washington, April 30.—This was both a field day and a "seed" day in the house, the major portion of the legislative session being given over to the consideration of the agricultural bill and, incident thereto, the free distribution of seeds, for which the bill does not provide, but which it is agreed will be restored to the bill.

Eighteen pages of the agricultural bill were considered and perfected. The debate on the question of free seeds will be resumed tomorrow, when a vote is expected on the amendment to insert an appropriation of \$90,000 for the purchase and distribution of "rare and unusual seeds."

The debate on seeds might have continued indefinitely under the "animal industry" item if Wadsworth had not made a motion putting a stop to the debate, which was carried by a vote of 97 to 62. On motion of Wadsworth, the committee arose, the vote being 87 against 78.

Statehood Compromise.

Washington, May 5.—All of the minor amendments to the statehood bill are either disposed of or in shape to be made the foundation of argument at a moment's notice.

At today's session of the conferees on that measure the climax of the situation was reached for the first time. The question of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as one state was discussed at length.

No proposition for a compromise was offered, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday.

In a general way it is known that the compromise will be the Foraker amendment, allowing the people of the two territories to vote upon the question of being joined in statehood.

Whether this vote is to be coupled with the election for state officers or is one of the questions yet to be decided.

Were Cruel to Insane.

Washington, May 5.—Inquiry into the conditions at St. Elizabeth's asylum for the insane was begun today by the special committee of the house of representatives appointed by Speaker Cannon. Nearly a dozen witnesses were heard. Evidence was adduced showing that some of the patients who worked in the hospital laundry had been cruelly treated, and some of the witnesses testified that Foreman E. L. Maench, of the laundry, frequently was intoxicated while on duty.

The testimony showed that Henry Satterfield, one of the employees in the laundry, teased the patients and then choked them for becoming angry and excited. None of the patients, according to the testimony, was severely hurt. The inquiry will be continued next week.

Protests Against Barnes.

Washington, May 1.—The nomination of B. F. Barnes, assistant secretary to President Roosevelt, to be postmaster at Washington was before the Senate in executive session today. No action was taken. Senator Culbertson stated that a general protest had been filed by citizens against the confirmation of Mr. Barnes, and the postoffice committee had failed to give the protests the consideration of an investigation. The charges relate to the action of Mr. Barnes in having Mrs. Minor Morris ejected from the White House, and that the office should be given to a citizen.

Vote on Rates Soon.

Washington, April 30.—The generally expressed opinion about the senate today is that an agreement to vote on the railroad rate bill will be secured early next week and by common consent the vote is fixed for some time during the week beginning May 7. The request for the naming of a day will be repeated early next week, and it was said that those who had been opposing a vote would no longer seek delay. The final vote on the bill itself will be preceded by debate on the amendments.

\$100,000,000 FOR REBUILDING.

New York Syndicate Offers Capital—Palace Hotel Restored First.

San Francisco, May 2.—According to a telegram received by W. F. Herrin, chief counsel of the Southern Pacific, \$100,000,000 for rebuilding San Francisco will be supplied by a syndicate of New York capitalists, who have already been approached on the matter by United States Senator Frank G. Newlands.

The plan provides for the organization of a syndicate with a capital stock of \$100,000,000. Fifty per cent of this will be subscribed in stock, while the remainder will be represented by the realty. With the cash the work will be commenced at once of rebuilding the business section of the city. Among the first edifices to be restored will be the famous Palace Hotel, in which Senator Newlands holds a controlling interest.

The telegram has been read to the members of the finance committee and discussed by it in a tentative way. So far it has met with unqualified approval.

SANTA ROSA NEEDS MONEY.

Pardee Finds Much Distress—Burbank's Garden Is Saved.

Oakland, May 2.—Governor Pardee has returned from Santa Rosa, where he inspected the ruin wrought by the earthquake.

The Governor said that the pressing need of Santa Rosa at present is money. The debris must be cleared away before business can be resumed. It is estimated that \$147,000 will be required to do this work. There is call for \$25,000 or \$30,000 for immediate needs.

Governor Pardee said that the conditions at Santa Rosa were depressing, but the townspeople were brave-hearted and had faced the calamity with sturdy determination to recover.

A remarkable escape from injury was that of Luther Burbank, the world-famous horticulturist. His home and experimental gardens were undisturbed.

Mr. Burbank saved his valuable collection of photographic negatives. These were unbroken, though the other half of the gallery in which they were stored was smashed to splinters.

PREPARE TO START MINES.

Operators Will Operate, Strike or No Strike.

Scranton, Pa., May 2.—Notwithstanding that many of the leading operators in this part of the anthracite field are of the opinion that a strike will not be declared, every company is making preparations to resume work in case a strike should be declared at the convention, which will be opened in this city on Thursday.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company is laying plans for the operation of all its collieries and washeries as soon as a strike is declared. This company produced about 180,000 tons during the past month, which is probably as much as the combined output of all the other companies.

Many other companies have, it is said, a large force of men engaged waiting for the result of the convention.

NEED OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

Citizens Will Confer and Bring Pressure on Governor.

San Francisco, May 2.—The urgent importance of calling an immediate session of the legislature was the principal matter of discussion at this morning's meeting of the general committee. After hearing the views of several members, the Mayor announced he would appoint a special committee of forty to confer with the other bodies recently formed, and that a full report would be presented to the Governor at once, setting forth the need of an early legislative session. One of the most important things that will be asked of the legislature will be the extension of leases from fifty to ninety-nine years. It is expected that this will give the smaller landowners a chance to recoup their lost fortunes.

General Strike in Poland.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—Mayday was celebrated yesterday only in Poland and Finland. The Socialists of the rest of the empire, having decided to follow the Russian calendar, attempted to arrange demonstrations for May 14. In Poland the suspension of industrial activity was thorough. In Warsaw there was a complete strike, affecting factories, stores, restaurants, street railways, cabs and newspapers, but no disorder has been reported up to midnight. The Socialists of St. Petersburg have ordered one day's strike on May 14, and some trouble is feared by the authorities.

May Be Another Smith.

Oregon City, May 2.—Two residents of Linn County, who are acquainted with the Smith family of that section, called at the coroner's office yesterday and positively declared that the remains of the dead outlaw are not those of Frank Smith, of the Upper Willamette Valley, as was suspected. Members of the Smith family residing in Linn County have been notified of the killing of a supposed relative here, and they will arrive today to identify the remains if possible.

WILL NOT UNSEAT SMOOT.

Washington, May 2.—Senator Smoot will not be unseated. According to the action of the committee today, it will require a two-thirds vote to unseat Smoot, and two-thirds of the Senate is not opposed to him. His case may not be brought out of committee.

MONOPOLY IS FOUND

President Sends Message to Congress on Standard Oil.

IS PAMPERED PET OF RAILROADS

Garfield Tells Many Devices by Which Monopoly Crushed Competition. Remove Defects in Law.

Washington, May 5.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to congress the report of James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, giving the results of his investigation of the subject of transportation and freight rates in connection with the oil industry.

In his message the president expresses the view that the report is of capital importance, because of the effort now being made to secure such enforcement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as will confer upon the commission power in some measure adequate to meet the clearly demonstrated needs of the situation.

The facts set forth in the report, he declares, are for the most part not disputed.

That the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously up almost to the present moment by secret rates, many of which were clearly unlawful, the president says the report clearly shows, the benefit thereby secured amounting to at least three-quarters of a million dollars a year.

The statement is added that the department of justice will take up the question of instituting prosecutions in at least certain of the cases, and the hope is expressed that congress will enact into law the bill of Senator Knox to correct the interpretation of the immunity provision rendered in Judge Humphrey's decision.

The president calls attention to that feature of the report regarding the manner in which the law is evaded by treating as state commerce what in reality is merely a part of interstate commerce. He says it is clearly shown: "That this device is employed on the New York Central Railroad, as well as on many other railroads, in such fashion as to amount to thwarting the purpose of the law, although the forms of the law may be complied with."

It is unfortunately not true, he says, that the Standard Oil Company is the only corporation which has benefited and is benefiting in wholly improper fashion by an elaborate series of rate discriminations.

The sugar trust, he adds, according to the results of the investigation now in progress, rarely, if ever, pays the lawful rate for transportation.

He declares that in the effort to prevent the railroads from uniting for improper purposes, "we have very unwisely prohibited them from uniting for proper purposes; that is, for purposes of protecting themselves and the general public against the power of the great corporations."

He favors as an element of competition the passage of some such law as that which has already passed the house, putting alcohol used in the arts and manufactures on the free list and keeping the fee to oil and coal lands of the Indian tribes or on the public domain in the government, the lands to be leased only on such terms and for such periods as will enable the government to entirely control them.

CARRIED 300,000 REFUGEES.

Southern Pacific Says Few People Left City Permanently.

Chicago, May 5.—According to official figures, the Southern Pacific Company, during the exodus from San Francisco following the earthquake and the great fire, carried 300,000 free passengers. This total is for the nine days from April 18 up to and including April 26. Of these passengers, 67,000 were carried to interior California points, 7,684 to other states and 226,000 to suburban points around San Francisco bay. The value of these free transportations is estimated at \$456,000. This comprises only the movement from San Francisco; figures as yet not having been compiled on the free transportation from Santa Rosa, Vallejo, Sacramento and Stockton.

In the opinion of Traffic Manager Fee, the most encouraging feature of the situation is the fact that not only are most of the refugees staying in California, but that three-fourths of them have found temporary homes within easy reach of the city.

Rates Raised Wantonly.

Chicago, May 5.—Declaring that the railroads were oppressing and discriminating against its members, and had been so doing for the past six years, the American Shippers' Association met today at the Auditorium Annex and decided to enlarge its scope and influence. The association at present includes a majority of the large shippers of the country, and it is probable in the near future the interstate commerce commission will be petitioned to make a thorough inquiry into the railroads' actions in arbitrarily increasing the freight rates on a number of classifications in the last six years.

More Time for Smoot Case.

Washington, May 5.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today considered the Smoot case, but in view of statements of several senators that they desired to review certain features of the testimony, a vote was postponed until May 18. It was agreed, however, that a vote shall be had on that day. During the discussion Dubois offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that Reed Smoot is not entitled to his seat as a senator of the United States from the State of Utah."

Mint Paid Out Over \$7,000,000.

San Francisco, May 5.—The United States mint, which is being used as the general clearing house for the banks, has paid out between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 to depositors since it opened Tuesday last.

THE BRAYTON HOSPITALITY.

It Did Not Cease When Their Wealth Was Taken from Them. "That must be Emmeline Brayton's funeral," said the elder sister, peering through the misty window and glasses that grew suddenly mistier. "My, but it's a long one! Adelaide, you must remember Emmy Brayton? She was in the class above us, but—"

Adelaide, who had just returned to her native place after an absence of many years, nodded and joined her sister at the window.

"Of course I remember Emmy. She was always treating us younger ones. Once she got us all on the kitchen porch and brought out two great pans of sugar gluggerbread, hot from the oven, and we ate every mite of it. The cook scolded, but her mother just laughed, and when I came home and told about it, grandmother said that was the Braytons all over, and that there never was a limit to the Brayton hospitality. Seems to me, Anna, I heard they had lost their property. It must have been hard for people of that kind, used to doing so much for everybody, to have nothing left to do with."

"The question is where something ends and nothing begins," answered Miss Adams, blowing on her glasses and scrubbing them. "They did lose their property, but they never stopped being hospitable. They were only more and more simple in their ways of showing it. Their house was the center of things long after everybody they knew was better off than they."

"But at last, when marriages and deaths had broken up the family till only Emmy was left, and she had to move way out where you had a ride a half-hour by trolley and walk down a long lane all full of tin cans and sooty snow-drifts, it did make a difference. She was an invalid then, too, pretty nearly, and couldn't get about herself; and although her friends didn't forget her, they couldn't get to her often, and if Emmy had been anybody but Emmy, she might have been miserably lonely and forlorn."

"But she was Emmy, and the Brayton characteristics were as strong as ever. Her shabby little cheap cottage was on the edge of a marshy pond, and the Polish boys and girls, big and little, from the new factory settlement on the farther side used to come there to skate."

"One day she beckoned in a boy who was struggling with a broken strap and told him she would be glad if he and his friends or any of the skaters would come in and get warm whenever they liked. They were too shy to respond, till one day a crowd of them hurried in with a scared little fellow who had broken through the ice, and after that they fell into the way of coming—and there was Emmeline, provided with a new social circle, and headquarters in her own kitchen."

"Those warm-hearted boys and girls grew fairly to worship her, and would talk to her as eagerly of Stanislas and Casimir, Ladislav and Falka as if they belonged to families she had been friends with all her life."

"You see, it was the Brayton hospitality; nothing left to offer but good-will and a kitchen fire, but she had offered those."

"Poor Emmy!" sighed Adelaide. "No, not poor Emmy!" responded Anna, setting back her glasses firmly and blinking fiercely behind them. "Dear Emmy, if you will, but not 'poor.' Emmeline Brayton was a happy woman—happy to the very last."—Youths' Companion.

A LITTLE KINDNESS.

"The evening before I started on my vacation," says a school teacher, writing in the New York Tribune, "I went to the seamstress who had been doing some work for me. I was cross and unreasonable generally because she had not sent my things to me, and even when I found that she was up to her eyes in work that had to be finished before morning, I was grouchy still."

"You will have to send my things after me," I said, as soon as I could speak for disappointment, and I gave her my address in the New Hampshire town where I was going.

"Her face lit up. 'Are you going to Edgewater?' she said. 'I was born in that very town, and I lived there till I grew up!'"

"Then she described her old home, and told me where it was and just how to get to it. I listened politely enough, then forgot all about it. But one day I was out taking pictures, and something moved me to try for some views of the old house the seamstress had told me about."

"When I got home I finished and mounted two on a card, one showing the beautifully arched old-fashioned front door and yard, and the other the window of the room in which—from her description—she had been born. Then I wrote Hood's lines on the card:

I remember, I remember
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn.

"Her face was a study when I gave her the little souvenir of her old home. 'I haven't seen it for eighteen years!' she said, with tears in her eyes.

"I wish I deserved the look of gratitude she gave me then. Those two snap shots meant more to her than the whole vacation did to me."

Two Kinds of Trouble.

"What are you so gloomy about?" "I am unable to keep out of debt." "My boy, you don't know what trouble is. I can't get anybody to trust me."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1196—William Longbeard, a factions priest, torn by horses and then hanged.

1315—Raymond Lully, a missionary, stoned to death by the Mohammedans.

1521—Magellan planted Spanish flag on one of the Philippine islands.

1562—Philip II. of Spain took measures to prevent circulation of the Scriptures.

1675—Providence, R. I., attacked by Indians.

1684—Dublin castle in Ireland burned.

1704—First number of the "News Letter" appeared in Boston.

1730—Dick Turpin hanged.

1754—Fort Duquesne, on present site of Pittsburg, surrendered to the French.

1764—Impost tax for American colonies made in England.

1767—"Regulators" organized in North Carolina.

1776—Congress decided commerce of the colonies was not subject to the King.

1788—First settlement in Ohio begun at Marietta by colony under Rufus Putnam.

1793—Committee on public safety formed in Paris.

1798—Mississippi territory formed by act of Congress.

1814—Napoleon I. abdicated throne of France.

1815—Bonaparte abolished the slave trade in the French dominions.

1824—United States treaty with Russia.

1830—Mormon church established in Manchester, N. H.

1861—Surrender of Island No. 10 by the Confederates.

1862—Battle of Shiloh.

1863—Siege of Fort Pemberton, Miss., raised by the Federals....Battle of Charleston harbor.

1865—Proclamation of Jefferson Davis.

1867—Lindell hotel, St. Louis, burned; loss, \$1,000,000....Dominion of Canada instituted.

1869—Fire in Yellow Jacket mine, Nevada; forty miners killed.

1874—Four persons burned alive in Mexico for witchcraft.

1875—Suits begun in New York to recover \$6,000,000 from "Boss" Tweed.

1879—Chili declared war against Peru.

1880—Resignation of Prince Bismarck, chancellor of Germany.

1892—Mormon temple, Salt Lake City, completed.

1904—Mrs. Botkin again convicted of "poisoned candy" murder at San Francisco.

1905— Battleship Minnesota launched at Newport News, Va.



Arrangements have been made which will give the Illinois Central an entrance into Indianapolis.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad has advanced the wages of its conductors and train men and has granted a ten-hour day.

A group of the minority stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Co. have undertaken to force a distribution of the company's surplus, which is said to be \$5,000,000 or twice as much as the entire capital stock.

Announcement has been made that the Western Pacific, which is the Gould Pacific coast extension, has made arrangements to operate a line of steamers between the port of San Francisco and the Orient.

The Postmaster General announced recently that changes in transcontinental railway mail schedules have reduced the time of transit between New York and San Francisco, both ways, twenty-four hours.

The Union Pacific will build an extension of its Minidok and Southwestern line from Twin Falls, Idaho, to the new town of Buhl, a distance of twenty miles. The company also contemplates the building of an extension from a point about half way between St. Anthony and Marysville, in a southeasterly direction, to tap the main line of the Union Pacific a little west of Evanston, Wyo. In addition it will also build three other branches in Idaho, the routes of which the officials of the company are not ready to announce.

It has been announced that as soon as the Santa Fe's Bolen cut-off is completed at least five hours will be taken off the present passenger schedules between Chicago and Los Angeles and Chicago and San Francisco. The freight service will be shortened at least twenty-four hours.

Charles M. Schwab and other eastern capitalists are interested in a project to build a new road from Vernon, Texas, across the Panhandle to Roswell, N. M., a distance of 305 miles. A temporary survey has been made and a bonus of \$50,000 has been raised in the townships through which it will pass.