

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, May 12.
 Washington, May 12.—The senate proceedings today were devoted exclusively to the consideration of the railroad rate bill, and they included many interesting and some sensational features. The actual accomplishments of the day consisted in the completion of the consideration of the Allison amendments, covering the question of review by courts of the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There were several of these provisions and all were accepted as presented or suggested by the Iowa senator, showing an almost perfect agreement among Republican senators. Indeed, one of the noteworthy features of the day was the practical unanimity of the Republicans. They not only voted almost solidly for the Allison amendments, but were just as nearly united against opposing propositions. When an adjournment was reached, there was still prospect of the continuance of the debate for next week.

Friday, May 11.
 Washington, May 11.—After passing 320 pension bills, the house today devoted much time to considering a point of order made by Tawney against an appropriation for a new steel floating drydock, provided in the naval appropriation bill. The chair held the point of order well taken, in a carefully prepared opinion.

Hepburn, of Iowa, made a vigorous attack on the court martial system of the navy, especially criticizing the officers responsible for the accidents that have happened to ships of the navy.

A point of order against the appropriation for the naval training station at Lake Bluff, Illinois, was pending when the house adjourned until Monday.

Washington, May 11.—Bailey's non-suspension amendment, applying to orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission as covered by the railroad rate bill, which has occupied so much of the attention of the senate in connection with that bill, was today adversely disposed of by the decisive vote of 23 to 61, practically a party vote.

An amendment by Rayner confining the court review to constitutional questions was also voted down. A number of other amendments were rejected.

An amendment limiting to two years the life of the commission's orders was adopted.

Thursday, May 10.

Washington, May 10.—In connection with the consideration of the railroad rate bill by the senate, La Follette today attempted to secure the imposition of imprisonment for violations of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law. He proposed terms from one to five years, in addition to fines from \$1,000 to \$20,000 for unjust discrimination, for false representation to secure business at less than the established rate.

After much discussion an amendment was adopted restoring the penalties of the old law.

Washington, May 10.—Shells and projectiles for the Navy department will, after June 30, 1906, be purchased by the bureau of Ordnance in the open market, instead of, as now the practice, in secret markets from firms engaged in the manufacture of these articles. This change in existing conditions was brought about through the efforts of the chairman of the appropriations committee, Tawney, of Minnesota, who offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bills which the house had under consideration today.

Wednesday, May 9.

Washington, May 9.—The senate spent the greater part of the day again in the consideration of the question of divorcing the production of coal and other commodities from their transportation, and closed that branch of its work by adopting a modified provision formally offered by Elkins, but originally suggested by McLaurin. There was again much sparring over parliamentary points, but there was at no time as much confusion as on Tuesday, and, when the coal question was finally closed, the progress was so rapid that the first section was entirely disposed of before the senate adjourned. Other long and short-handled provisions suggested by LaFollette was voted down by practically a party vote, all but two Republicans voting against the amendment.

May Vary Size of Farms.

Washington, May 8.—The house today passed the bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to fix farm units on government irrigation projects anywhere from 10 to 100 acres, according to the productivity of the soil and the kinds of crops that can be raised. The bill contains a provision authorizing the sale of lots in the townships of Rupert, Heyburn and Sherer, Idaho, the expenses to be defrayed from the reclamation fund. Until this bill passes, these lots cannot be sold, for the land office has no funds to sell them under the general townsite laws.

Yellow Macaroni Is Barred.

Washington, May 8.—The department of agriculture today announced that inspection of recent importations of macaroni, noodles, and similar products, contain chemical preservatives, such as fluorides, which are regarded as injurious to health, and that after June 1 next no importation of macaroni colored with mastic yellow, or other colors forbidden by the Italian law, or preserved with fluorides or other preservatives injurious to health, will be permitted.

Washington, May 9.—Nearly the entire time of the house was today taken up by two propositions—first, whether the navy department should go into the open market and purchase anchors, chains and cordage, or continue to manufacture these articles in the government navy yards, as is now done; and second, whether the cost of transporting coal from Atlantic and Gulf ports to the Philippines in American bottoms should be limited to \$5 or \$6 per ton.

On the first proposition a substitute was adopted, giving the secretary of the navy the right to purchase these articles in open market if a saving could be made.

The second proposition did not carry.

Tuesday, May 8.

Washington, May 8.—Aside from a few minutes devoted to the reception of the Allison amendments to the railroad rate bill and a half hour given to routine business, the Senate devoted its entire session today to the ineffectual consideration of the Elkins amendment, prohibiting common carriers from engaging in mining coal or in the production of other commodities in competition with shippers, and adjourned at 5 p. m. in a state of great confusion as to the exact subject before it. The disorder was due to the fact that a number of substitutes for amendments to the original amendment were introduced. During the day, the Senate decided in the affirmative the disputed point that under the agreement the chair can entertain a motion to lay on the table. It refused, however, by a vote of 29 to 47 to lay the Elkins provision on the table. That amendment and the various motions will therefore be in order when the rate bill is taken up tomorrow.

Washington, May 8.—The House of Representatives devoted the day to the naval appropriation bill, and accomplished the reading for amendment of the first 15 pages. During this time several topics incident to the measure were discussed, including the difficulty of obtaining enlisted men in the navy, the location of the naval training station on the Great Lakes, the cost of smokeless powder, and finally the expenditure of \$200,000 a year for chains for ships. This last matter was under consideration when the House adjourned.

The navy appropriation bill was sent to conference with all of the Senate amendments disagreed to.

Monday, May 7.

Washington, May 7.—The senate today spent the major portion of its time in one amendment, but instead of accepting it, adopted a substitute. The provision which was made the basis of the discussion was that suggested by Foraker prohibiting the granting of rebates, passes, drawbacks, or special rates to passengers on railways and also prohibiting discrimination in the way of accommodations where equal rates are paid.

The discussion took a broad range, covering first the pass question and then the race question in the Southern States. The race issue was raised in connection with the clause relative to discrimination, which was interpreted as referring to separate cars for the races, and it called out very warm protests from Bacon, Money, Culberson and other Southern senators.

Washington, May 7.—Notwithstanding that this was the speaker's seventieth birthday, the house, after a splendid demonstration to Mr. Cannon as he ascended to the speaker's table, settled down to one of the biggest days in the history of the present session. The day was notable for the number of bills passed, forty-five in number, covering a large number of subjects. Many of the bills could have been passed by unanimous consent, but with Williams' "determination to object to any legislation by unanimous consent," these bills came up under suspension of the rules, this being known as "suspension day."

The following were among the bills passed:

To authorize the Minnesota, Dakota & Pacific Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Missouri river.

Granting to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company the right of way through the Fort Keogh military reservation, Montana.

To punish the cutting, chipping or boxing of trees on the public domain.

To amend an act concerning leases in the Yellowstone National Park.

To provide for the subdivision and sale of certain land in the state of Washington.

For the relief of certain entrymen and settlers within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railway land grant.

To amend the act to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii.

Navy Men Did Well.

Washington, May 8.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry has laid before the president a report of cases of gallantry and signally efficient performances of duty by officers and men of the navy in connection with the San Francisco disaster. The data were collected by direction of the president, and the acting secretary's report embodies extracts from letters and telegrams from Rear-Admiral Goodrich, commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron; Rear-Admiral R. H. McCalla, and Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Haines, of the marine corps.

Cuba Wants Better Terms.

Havana, May 8.—A sub-committee of the joint committees of all the commercial and industrial associations of Cuba has submitted to the full committee a report on the general basis for the negotiations for a new commercial treaty with the United States. It is understood the full committee approves of the report. It is said the report asks for more favorable treatment for sugar, for which Cuba would be willing to give more favorable treatment to American cottons and food products.

LOOT RELIEF CARS.

Toughs Break Open on Docks and Take Much of Contents.

Oakland, Cal., May 9.—A new and heretofore unsuspected loophole for wholesale grafting of supplies intended for relief work was this morning disclosed by Colonel Maus, of the Quartermaster's Department, who has been supervising the distribution of food stocks. Somehow between people who load cars of stuff at outside points and dispatch them to San Francisco and the authorities who should receive them, wholesale looting has been done.

Colonel Maus states that he has received bills of lading for cars of stuff which he has found on opening to be entirely empty. This information has been laid before both the civil and military authorities, and an effort will be made to locate the looters and confiscate their ill-gotten goods.

There is no thought in the minds of the authorities now that the thefts have been by responsible parties, but simply by some of the many gangs of toughs which have their headquarters on the waterfront. It is believed that these people have broken into the cars on the docks while in transit across the bay. A thorough search of their camps will be made, and it is expected a great amount of stolen property will be uncovered.

General Greely feels that the food situation is rapidly becoming better. The kitchen system will be given a trial, and Major Febigier is superintending the establishment of five headquarters in various parts of the city, where cooked food will be distributed, rather than the customary bread and canned stuff.

The net is gradually being drawn tighter to decrease the number of free eaters. All applicants for rations are now challenged and the cases of all suspicious characters thoroughly investigated. Men earning wages are refused free supplies and free meal tickets.

THREE MORE ARRESTED.

Another Bag Among Oshkosh Lumbermen for Fraud in Oregon.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 9.—Three more Wisconsin lumbermen have been served with warrants charging them with complicity in Oregon timberland frauds, the warrants being issued on indictments formulated by a Federal grand jury sitting in Portland during April. The last men to be served were Joseph Black, John C. Black and August Anderson, all of Shawano. Eight Wisconsin men are now under arrest as the result of Federal capias issued at Portland. The Shawano men were expecting the indictments, and accepted a bribe through their attorney, M. J. Wallrich, who furnished bail for their appearance with the Oshkosh men before Federal Court Commissioner McDonald in this city Friday.

In the indictment it is charged that the Blacks and Anderson conspired with Sumner A. Parker, of Ashland, Or., to obtain land by means of proving up on false statements of alleged settlers in the Lakeview district, and that these lands were obtained for the Oshkosh Land & Lumber Company, of which the Oshkosh defendants were members.

STEVEDORES GO ON STRIKE.

Paid Full Wages, They Refuse to Settle for Their Meals.

Oakland, Cal., May 9.—A situation humorous and serious at once was created today by a group of some 50 stevedores who were at work on the Folsom street dock unloading Government relief supplies. While other men are donating their services and sacrificing their business to aid in the relief work, these men of toil have been receiving a bright high dollar for each hour of work they have done.

Now, when the Government officials ask these men to eat 49 cents for the three meals they pay each day on the transport Crook, the laborers are incensed and withdraw their services. In a word, the stevedores have been paid the same wages as they received before the fire, so say the Government officials, and they strike when asked to pay for their meals a mere fraction of what it would cost them at other places.

The work of unloading is as a consequence at a standstill, but if the strikers do not return, men from the refugee camps will be impressed into service.

LESSONS OF THE DISASTER.

Merits of Steel and Worthlessness of Granite, Says Metcalf.

Washington, May 9.—Secretary Metcalf returned to Washington today from San Francisco. In discussing the situation today with a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Metcalf said the destruction of San Francisco and other California cities and towns furnished the best object lesson to architects and builders in this country and in the world. It was proven conclusively, he said, that steel structures had best withstand the shock and fire, and that granite, under intense heat, was practically worthless.

Another point which impressed him considerably was the fact that the situation disclosed a less proportion of poor persons in San Francisco than generally had been supposed. It was found that there was on deposit on the day of the calamity in savings banks over \$165,000,000, or an average of \$6300 per capita for every citizen of the city.

Send Back All Drunken Men.

San Francisco, May 9.—Chief of Police Dinan today detailed 50 policemen in plain clothes to patrol the waterfront. They are instructed to keep watch on the incoming ferries from Oakland for persons who are under the influence of liquor. All men found to be in an intoxicated condition will be sent back to the place where they obtained the liquor.

James Curtin, of the firm of Curtin Bros., 4094 Twenty-fourth street, was arrested for selling liquor and his stock of goods was confiscated.

Vesuvius Breaks Out Again.

Naples, May 9.—Vesuvius is again showing considerable activity. Today a dense column of smoke is arising from the crater and spreading like an umbrella, accompanied by loud detonations and electrical discharges, which are especially noticeable from Resina. The main crater is discharging sand and cinders.

AFTER STANDARD OIL

Witness to Give Details of Bribery of Railroad Men.

MAY TRY MANAGER FOR PERJURY

Testified Before Interstate Commerce Commission That Money Was Being Used to Bribe Railroad Men.

Chicago, May 10.—The government has a rod in pickle for the Standard Oil Company, when the investigation into rebates and other methods is taken up here tomorrow by the interstate commerce commission. It was learned tonight that a witness had been secured who is in a position to tell, giving all necessary data, dates, amounts, etc., of how the Standard Oil Company engaged in wholesale bribery of railroad employees in order to crush out the independents. This man was employed by Manager Mayer, of Kansas City, who has charge of the tremendous distributing stations in Kansas and Missouri.

It is said he was entrusted with the work of buying up information from railroad employees, who told of orders received by independents, of their plans for shipments in advance, and various other details, so that the Standard Oil Company was in a position at any moment to take such steps as were necessary to crush or hopelessly cripple its small adversary.

The name of this highly important witness is closely guarded, but it is said his testimony will create a tremendous sensation and bring before the federal grand jury a large number of western railroad men who have been in the secret employ of the Standard.

Mr. Mayer, it is also intimated, is open to prosecution for perjury, as he swore before the interstate commerce commission when it sat at Kansas City, that he had never given any of his agents money to be used in bribing railroad or other men. The testimony will show, it is said, that the railroad spies were on the secret Standard Oil payroll at from \$10 to \$30 a month, depending upon how much information they could give.

SOLD SECRETS TO AMERICA.

Two Germans Sentenced for Treason to Empire.

Leipzig, Germany, May 10.—Before the imperial supreme court here today Otto Senftenleben, an ex-clerk in one of the government departments in Berlin, and Konrad, a mechanic, were found guilty of treason in selling to representatives of the American legation at Brussels a submarine mine with anchoring apparatus and drawings belonging to them.

The prisoners were also charged with selling similar drawings to Russia, and with having constructed a mine in Brussels, which was bought from them through a French intermediary. Senftenleben was sentenced to four and Konrad to three years at penal servitude and five years' loss of civil rights and to police supervision. Aneke, a commercial traveler, was acquitted.

GREAT DAMAGE TO STEAMERS.

Columbia Needs \$100,000 of Repairs, Puebla \$15,000.

San Francisco, May 10.—Considerable damage was done by the earthquake to vessels on the ways or in course of construction at the Union Iron Works.

Besides the freighters Mexican and Columbia, being built for the Hawaiian-American Steamship Company, which were damaged about \$15,000 each, the Columbia, which has been long on the Portland run, and the City of Puebla, a Seattle boat, were damaged.

The damage to the Columbia will be \$100,000. The boat is now submerged, having sunk with the dock on which it rested. The City of Puebla was less seriously damaged; \$15,000 will cover her losses.

Works for Philippines.

Washington, May 10.—Secretary Taft by a personal canvass of the senate today endeavored to revive sentiment in favor of Philippine tariff legislation at the present session of congress. He made arguments in favor of a reduction of schedules on sugar, tobacco and rice to 50 per cent of the Dingley rates. The measure left sleeping in the senate Philippine committee provides for a reduction on these articles to 25 per cent of existing schedules. He was willing to go further and to eliminate the proposition for eventual free trade with the Philippines.

Build Battleship at Navy Yard.

Washington, May 10.—The construction bureau of the navy is willing to undertake to build the levinathan 20,000-ton battleship provided for, and on the basis of the experience acquired in the construction of the battleship Connecticut at the New York navy yard, the constructors feel sure they can execute this task with reasonable dispatch at a minimum of cost. A careful estimate limits the time allowed for construction to forty-eight months and the cost to \$10,000,000.

Discredited in Washington.

Washington, May 10.—At the war department it was stated today that nothing was known of the reported surreptitious purchase at Brussels of plans for a submarine mine. Attention was also called to the fact that there is no military attache to the American legation at Brussels.

EARTHQUAKES OF HISTORY.

Other Great Seismic Disasters with Number of Victims.

San Francisco's disaster recalls other great earthquakes of history. The principal are the following:

Year	Location	Victims
70	Pompeii and Herculaneum	Thousands destroyed
115	Antioch	Thousands destroyed
551	Constantinople	Thousands destroyed
742	Syracuse and Palermo, Sicily	Thousands destroyed
1137	Catania, Sicily	15,000
1454	Naples	40,000
1531	Lisbon	50,000
1629	Naples	70,000
1638	Calabria	Thousands
1667	Schomalia (lasted three months)	80,000
1693	Sicily (fifty-four cities and towns and 300 villages)	100,000
1703	Yeddo, Japan	200,000
1716	Algiers	18,000
1729	Palerme	6,000
1731	Peking	100,000
1746	Lima and Callao	18,000
1754	Cairo	40,000
1755	Lisbon	50,000
1759	Beaulek, Syria	20,000
1773	Sustanah	38,000
1757	Quito and other towns	40,000
1812	Caracas	Thousands
1822	Aleppo	20,000
1851	Meio, Italy	14,000
1857	Kingdom of Naples	10,000
1859	Quito	5,000
1861	Mendoza, South America	12,000
1863	Mantla	1,000
1869	Several towns in Peru and Ecuador	25,000
1872	Arjo Valley, California	30
1875	Towns near Santander, on the border of Colombia	14,000
1878	Cua, Venezuela	500
1880	Mantla, Mexico	8,000
1880	Iliapel, Chile	20
1881	Belo and several villages	4,000
1883	Island of Ischia, Italy	2,000
1883	Krakatoa and other Java volcanoes	Thousands
1884	Severe shocks in England	5
1884	Andalucia and other parts of Spain	1,170
1885	Province of Granada, Spain	650
1889	Charleston, S. C.	41
1887	Riviera and Southern Europe	2,000
1891	Japan	4,000
1893	Persia	12,000
1894	Japan	10,000
1895	Tiflis, Transcaucasia	1,800
1902	St. Pierre, Martinique, eruption of Mont Pelee	40,000
1902	Andijan, India	2,800
1903	Syrta	50
1903	Tlojo, Colombia	100
1904	Severe shocks in Abruzzi, Italy, violent quake at Lima, Peru, Wellington, New Zealand, shaken	85,000
1905	North India	500
1905	Sabaria, Italy	200
1905	Scutaria, Albania	200
1905	Sherakia, Caucasus	300
1905	Tamasula, Mexico	100
1903	Region about Vesuvius	2,000

CLIFF HOUSE SAFE.

Famous Hotel Stands, Though Reported Destroyed by Quake.

The famous Cliff House at Golden Gate was first reported thrown into the sea by the San Francisco earthquake, but was afterward found to be only slightly damaged.

The hotel stands on a rocky bluff overlooking the Pacific ocean. It is probably fifty or sixty feet above the water and is a favorite resort for thousands on bright days winter and summer. It is a favorite pastime of visitors to sit on the west verandas of the hotel and watch the hundreds of seals and seals which congregate on a large rock about 200 feet from the mainland. In stormy weather the waves frequently swept over the top of the building.



THE CLIFF HOUSE.

One hundred yards north of the Cliff hotel are situated the famous Sutro baths, which were built into the rocky bluff. The baths are constructed of steel and glass and are said to be among the finest in the world. They were built at a cost of about \$500,000 by the late Adolph Sutro, who before his death gave them to the city of San Francisco. The great structure is about 600x300 feet and the top is probably 200 feet above the ocean. Here on Sundays and holidays thousands of girls and boys gather to swim both winter and summer.

Pride.

"Yes, madam," said the physician, "your little daughter's foot seems to have been bruised severely, that is all. Probably she struck it against a stone or the wall. At any rate, you need not worry. I would suggest that you apply the old-fashioned remedy—a bread-and-milk poultice."

"How common!" murmured the proud mamma, whose husband, by the way, had just succeeded in turning another million-dollar trick in stocks. "Bread-and-milk poultice! Doctor, don't you think it would be more in accord with our position in society if we used a poultice of cake and ice cream?"—Judge.

Not After Game.

Once upon a time a mighty hunter armed to the teeth, met a yokel in the highway.

"My good fellow," quoth the mighty hunter, "can you show me a tiger's tracks?"

"No," answered the yokel, "I can't do that. But I can show you a tiger." "Fool!" roared the hunter, as he turned away. "Who said a word about anything but tracks?"—Life.

One of the Two Sure.

First Doctor—Have you noticed that the people who live in a mountainous country generally have good lungs?

Second Doctor—Yes. If they don't they die there.—Philadelphia Inquirer

There is no hope for the man who knowingly persists in acting the fool

HOPE OF THE RUSSIANS.



THE CZARÉVITCH ALEXI.

Of all the royal children of Europe the condition of none appears more dubious than that of Alexei, the czarévitch of Russia and only son of the czar. He was born in August, 1904, at the very darkest moment of the fortunes of Russia during the war with Japan. Since then the storm clouds have become even blacker, for revolutionary conditions are now rife throughout the Muscovite empire until the very existence of the throne is menaced. Not only is it a question whether the czarévitch will grow up to inherit the throne, but it is even a problem whether the czar shall be able to retain his crown. Surely before he becomes of age Russia shall have passed through many political and economic changes.

The photograph itself is sufficient proof of how admirably the czarévitch has thriven in adversity, although this week there was a rumor that he was seriously ill. The picture was taken at Tsarskoe Selo at the express wish of the empress.

MAN A PIECE OF MACHINERY.

Thirteen Substances Enter Into Make-Up of Human Body.

The human organism has been often and aptly compared to a fine piece of machinery, says the Scientific American. The bones of the skeleton, held in position, moved and guided by a system of muscles and tendons, fit together like the wheels and levers of a watch. The mainspring of the machine is the heart and its regulator is the nervous system. No human hand ever constructed, no human mind ever invented so marvelous a mechanism, for all its wheels and levers are instinct with life. Millions upon millions of living cells make up the structure of the body. Each cell is a chemical laboratory and the whole community of cells constitutes a great chemical factory, where no holiday is ever kept, but vital force is incessantly created and converted, by wonderful physiological processes, into heat, work and electricity, and life is continually destroyed and reproduced. The scientific name of this mysterious activity of our chemical factory is "metabolism."

Let us look a little more closely into this complex metabolism of the human chemical factory. The millions of cells of which the body is built up vary in form and character, in function and composition. In the first place, we naturally ask of what materials they are composed. Of what does man consist? Chemistry gives a precise answer to this question. He consists of thirteen elementary substances, of which eight are solid and five are gaseous at ordinary temperatures.

The solids are carbon, calcium, phosphorus, sulphur, potassium, sodium, magnesium and iron; the gases are oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine and fluorine. Each of these elements preserves its chemical identity under all conditions. As the eminent Berlin physiologist, Du Bois Reymond, has remarked, an atom of iron remains the same whether it is traversing space in a meteorite, revolving in a car wheel or coursing through a poet's brain in a blood corpuscle. Science also gives us definite information concerning the quantities of these thirteen elements that occur in our bodies. A man weighing about 160 pounds is made up of:

Lbs.	Lbs.</
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