

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, May 19.

Washington, May 19.—The house arose today in its wrath and put to eternal sleep a measure that had previously passed, making it a penitentiary offense for any official or employee of the government, including senators and congressmen, to make public any secret information that would have an effect upon the market value of any American products. The bill originally passed the house some weeks ago without discussion, and was intended to remedy a defect in the law as exposed by the recent cotton scandal in the department of agriculture. It was amended by the senate, and the report of the conferees brought the matter to the attention of the house today.

After a heated debate in which the measure was attacked as vicious legislation by McCall of Massachusetts, Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Crumpacker, of Indiana, Republicans, and defended by Burleson, Democrat, of Texas, its author, and Chairman Jenkins, of the judiciary committee, the house, by a record vote of 107 to 66, tabled the bill, having refused in the first instance to agree to the report of the conferees.

Friday, May 18.

Washington, May 18.—After 70 days of almost continuous deliberation the house today at 4:53 p. m. passed the bad rate bill by the practically unanimous vote of 71 to 3. The three negative votes were cast by Foraker, Republican, of Ohio, and Morgan and Pettus, Democrats, of Alabama. There was a somewhat larger attendance of senators than usual, but the attendance in the galleries was by no means abnormal, and there was no manifestation of any kind when the result was announced. There was, however, an almost general sigh of relief among the senators.

Washington, May 18.—Reminiscent of the stressful days of the 47th congress were the scenes in and about the house today. Hardly had the journal been approved when the Democrats, under the leadership of Williams, of Mississippi, began the first real filibuster in a number of years, their object being to defeat the bill paying to the estate of Samuel Lee, of South Carolina, \$10,482 for allowances made by reason of the election of Lee, a negro contestant for a seat in the 47th congress.

This bill has been reported favorably by nine congresses—six times by Republicans and three times by Democrats.

After spending almost the entire day on the question the bill was passed.

Thursday, May 17.

Washington, May 17.—With the exception of Bailey's digression, the entire day was devoted by the senate to a review of the amendments made in committee of the whole and covered somewhat more than half of the measure. There was a prospect of concluding the reading until the section granting to the Interstate Commerce commission power to fix rates was reached and the question of the constitutionality of that provision was raised. The attack was made on the clause giving to the committee discretion in the matter of preserving rates, and a long debate ensued. The question was still under discussion when the day came to a close.

Washington, May 17.—After two days' debate the house today passed a naval appropriation bill, carrying \$74,000. The amendment providing that the secretary of the navy could go into the open market and purchase chains, anchors and cordage, should it be demonstrated that they could be had cheaper in free markets than they could be made by the government, was defeated today by a vote of 188 to 123.

By the action of the house on a second amendment, upon which a separate vote was demanded, a 4 per cent differential will be allowed bidders from the Pacific Coast on ships constructed there. The vote was very close, three Republicans changing from no to yes, Haughen of Iowa, Thomas and Longworth.

Wednesday, May 16.

Washington, May 16.—The consideration of the rate bill in committee of the whole was concluded by the senate today, and the measure was then reported to the senate, where there will be opportunity to review and after all

the amendments heretofore made. Practically the entire day was devoted to consideration of the anti-pass amendment, which was adopted after making so many exceptions as to arouse laughter every time the provision was read. The work of the senate after the bill was reported was confined to the partial consideration of the pipe line provision, which was so amended as to strike out the Morgan proviso extending its operation to other countries where the United States had jurisdiction.

Washington, May 16.—The naval appropriation bill, carrying nearly \$100,000,000, was completed today in the house after one of the busiest days of the present congress. The feature of the day's debate grew out of the attempt to defeat the appropriation for the largest battleship of its class in the world and the tenor of the speeches for the big ship was that the American republic must be abreast of the nations of the world in the strength of her navy. The opponents talked for peace, disarmament and arbitration, and insisted that there was no national need for such a large navy. The amendment introduced by Burton, of Ohio, to strike out the appropriation for a rival to the British Dreadnaught was defeated, as was the amendment leaving the construction of the battleship to the discretion of the secretary of the navy after the second flag conference. A final vote on the bill will be taken tomorrow.

Tuesday, May 15.

Washington, May 15.—With the exception of the anti-pass amendment, the senate concluded its discussion of the railroad rate bill in committee of the whole and, as soon as that provision shall be disposed of, will take it up in the senate. The general expectation is that the pass question will be disposed of early tomorrow, and the general hope is that the bill may be passed before the close of tomorrow's session. The greater part of the day was spent in discussing the eighth section of the bill, relating to the personnel of the Interstate Commerce commission, resulting in the elimination of the entire section and the restoration of the present law, which provides for five commissioners at salaries of \$7,500.

Washington, May 15.—The House by a decided vote today reaffirmed its faith in the Navy department, defeating an amendment of Tawney, chairman of the appropriations committee, to limit the expenditures on a ship to 10 per cent of the cost, a vote of confidence coming after two hours' hot debate. Having reached the section of the naval bill dealing with increase in the Navy and, realizing that considerable debate must ensue, the house adjourned until noon tomorrow.

Tawney was emphatic in declaring that it was both bad policy and bad administration to give to the Navy department the right of spending \$11,000,000 for repairs of vessels without so much as being compelled to give an account to any one for the money expended.

Monday, May 14.

Washington, May 14.—The session of the senate today passed without an exciting incident and without the adoption of a single amendment to the railroad rate bill, notwithstanding that measure was under consideration practically all the time from the hour of convening, 11 o'clock, until adjournment at 5:15 p. m. The most characteristic feature of the day was the rejection of amendments. This was accomplished either by direct vote or by the process of laying on the table and one followed another in rapid succession.

Among the provisions thus adversely disposed of were several intended to fix the liability of railroad companies for injury to employees. The presentation of provisions intended to accomplish this purpose had the effect of bringing out a practically authoritative statement that the committee on interstate commerce will report the independent house bill on that subject which is now pending before it.

Washington, May 14.—The house had under consideration today bills relating to the government of the District of Columbia. It completed the bill reorganizing the Washington public school system, then adjourned in the absence of a quorum, postponing action on the bills under consideration. These bills will be taken up tomorrow.

Jiminez Plans Revolution.

Washington, May 15.—Reports have reached the State department of the organization of another revolutionary movement directed against the government of President Caceres, of Santo Domingo. It is understood that the island of Porto Rico is the base of operations, and it is supposed that ex-President Morales and Jiminez are the leaders of the movement. Instructions have been sent to the insular governor of Porto Rico to take steps to carry out the neutrality laws, which would prevent departure of hostile expedition.

Inquiry Into Coal Monopoly.

Philadelphia, May 15.—The Interstate Commerce Commission will tomorrow resume its inquiry into the alleged close relations between railroads and big coal corporations. Nearly the entire time, it is expected, will be devoted to efforts to prove the ownership of stock in coal companies by officials of the Pennsylvania railroad and discrimination in car distribution. The Baltimore and Ohio will also be put under microscopic examination.

Develops Philippine Coal Mine.

Washington, May 16.—The house committee on insular affairs today presented a favorable report on a bill for the leasing of the military reservation on the Island of Bataan, one of the Philippine group, for coal mining purposes. The requirement is made that the government shall have all the coal it desires at a price to be 10 per cent greater than the cost of mining.

## DELAYS RELIEF MEASURES.

House Decides to Wait for Further News From San Francisco.

Washington, May 16.—After hearing Secretary Taft and Supervising Architect Taylor, the emergency subcommittee of the house committee on appropriations today decided to delay action regarding the \$500,000 asked for by the president for San Francisco and the \$656,000 asked for to repair the federal buildings damaged by the recent earthquake in California.

As to the emergency fund, Mr. Taft explained that he would be able in a week or ten days to submit a detailed estimate which would probably cover everything which would be needed for relief purposes. He was unable to state what that amount would be.

The estimate regarding the building was a preliminary recommendation made by telegraph on a cursory examination of the damage done to the buildings in question. These buildings are in such shape that they are being used and the Treasury department is requested to have detailed estimates made at once with the intention of having the amount carried in the general deficiency bill, which will be taken up by the committee in two weeks or more.

Mr. Taft informed the committee that there would continue to be a considerable expenditure for relief purposes for some time to come.

## MORE CHINESE ADMITTED.

Increasing Number Come as Members of Exempt Classes.

Washington, May 16.—The bureau of immigration today issued a statement regarding the disposition of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, covering the month of April, 1906, as compared with April, 1905. The statement shows that out of a total of 100 arriving in April, 1905, 86 were admitted and 14 deported. A large increase of arrivals in April, 1906, is noted, 241 having landed in this country, 13 of whom were deported.

A significant feature of the statement is the number of Chinese arriving in this country on certificates issued by the Chinese government, vised by United States consular officers. In April, 1905, 12 such reached these shores, only one of whom was deported, whereas in April, 1906, 19 arrived, none of whom was deported. This showing, it was explained at the bureau of immigration, is a refutation of the charge which it is said repeatedly has been made that certain classes of Chinese were not being accorded that liberality of treatment to which they were entitled.

## PETS OF THE RAILROADS.

Some Coal Companies Get More Than Their Share of Cars.

Philadelphia, May 16.—Testimony tending to show favoritism by railroad companies in the distribution of coal cars was elicited today when the Interstate Commerce commission resumed its investigation into the alleged railroad discrimination.

Shortly before the close of the afternoon session George W. Clark, a car distributor employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company at Altoona, Pa., admitted that he had received orders to make special assignments of cars to the Berwind-White Coal company.

Arthur Hale, superintendent of transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was on the stand the greater part of the day. Through him it was brought out that the Merchants' Coal company had frequently received many cars in excess of their percentage allotment, while various smaller companies suffered a shortage.

## Limit to Skyscraping.

San Francisco, May 16.—At a meeting of the joint committee on building laws with the various subcommittees it was definitely decided to recommend the following ordinances: On streets 100 feet wide or over, the height of buildings facing thereon shall be unlimited. On streets 80 feet wide or over, the height of buildings shall be limited to 200 feet. On streets less than 80 feet wide, the height of buildings is to be one and one-half times the width of the street upon which the building faces.

## Murder of Gapon Proved.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—At the inquest on the body of Father Gapon, which was found May 13 in the upper chamber of a lonely villa in the summer suburb of Ozerki, Finland, M. Margolin, the former priest's lawyer, positively identified the body. The autopsy showed that he had received a blow on the head, and the theory is that revolutionists were listening in an adjoining room and heard Gapon tell his connection with the government.

## CUTS OFF SALARIES

Congress May Legislate Land Receivers Out of Office.

## WOULD MAKE NO APPROPRIATION

House Committee on Appropriations Cuts Out Amount for Officials Whose Terms Expire Soon.

Washington, May 17.—The house committee on appropriations will not make provision in the sundry civil bill for the salaries of land office receivers whose terms expire during the present year. The public lands committee has refused to report a bill abolishing the office of land receiver, notwithstanding the recommendations of the president and general land office, but the appropriations committee believes this reform is justified and much to be desired.

However, the appropriation committee has not jurisdiction over this general subject, and can only act as outlined, to cut off the salaries of those receivers whose terms are about to expire.

Under this change, Miss Anna M. Lang, receiver at The Dalles, the only woman land officer in the West, will be legislated out of office unless the senate should restore this appropriation, but no other Oregon official would be affected this year.

In Washington, Receivers L. B. Andrews at Seattle and A. J. Cook at Vancouver would lose their office after July 1, along with Edward E. Garrett at Boise, Charles G. Garby, Lewiston; William A. Hodgman Hailey; Charles G. Warner, Coeur d'Alene and George A. Robethan, Blackfoot, Idaho, and P. M. Mullen, Juneau, Alaska.

It is expected that the senate will restore this appropriation to the sundry civil bill, but, if it should not, the officers named, with many others, will be dropped on June 30 next.

## CAPITAL TO REBUILD CITY.

Company to Loan \$100,000,000 To Be Organized This Week.

New York, May 17.—The Herald today says: One hundred million dollars is to be the capitalization of the new mortgage loan corporation which is to be organized here to advance money for the rebuilding of San Francisco. The promoters of the enterprise at first argued that \$10,000,000 capitalization would provide an ample vehicle for handling hundreds of millions of investments, but it was found that San Francisco favors a much larger capitalization, giving opportunity for investment by the Pacific Coast. Hence it is now considered best to capitalize for \$100,000,000, with paid in subscriptions reaching \$10,000,000 cash.

E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific; Frank A. Vanderlip, vice president of the National City Bank; Senator Newlands of Nevada and H. S. Black, president of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, today conferred with Franklin K. Lane and Thomas Magee, both of San Francisco, and members of the relief committee, upon means to be employed to remove from the minds of investors in the East the fear that the complicated mortgage laws of California will inflict double taxation upon owners of mortgages in San Francisco.

## FAVORS SEA LEVEL CANAL.

Senate Committee Votes, Carmack Having Broken Deadlock.

Washington, May 17.—The senate committee on interoceanic canals voted today in favor of constructing a sea-level canal. Senator Carmack's return from Tennessee broke the deadlock which occurred at a former meeting. The vote today was had on a resolution presented by Senator Kittredge, declaring it to be the sense of the committee that the construction of a sea-level canal be recommended. On motion the affirmative vote was: Messrs. Platt, Kittredge, Ankeny, Morgan, Carmack and Tahaferro. Chairman Millard voted in the negative.

## Pay What They Legally Owe.

San Francisco, May 17.—The insurance companies will settle their losses in their own way, each company acting for itself, according to the contracts embodied in its policies, and the Fire Underwriters' Adjusting Bureau will make no attempt to dictate a general policy or lay down uniform rules for the companies to observe in the settlement of claims. The adjustment bureau is merely to act as a board of appraisers in dealing with claims and only report on losses sustained, leaving settlement to the respective companies.

## Greener Unjustly Accused.

Washington, May 17.—Having satisfied the State department officials that the charges against him contained in Assistant Secretary Peirce's confidential report were without sufficient foundation, and that he was the victim of mistaken identity in some measure, Richard T. Greener, late commercial agent at Vladivostok, Siberia, will be given another appointment in the consular service when a suitable opening is found.

## Relief Fund Feeds 164,000.

Washington, May 17.—Dr. Edward T. Devine, Red Cross representative in San Francisco, reports that requisitions for supplies have been reduced to 164,000 a day.

## Popular Science.

The "dew pond" is a curious Stone Age relic yet to be traced in Great Britain. In the absence of springs, broad hollows were scooped out, and these were covered with straw or other non-conducting material, with a thick layer of clay and stones on top. At night the cold surface of the clay condensed an abundance of water for the cattle to drink.

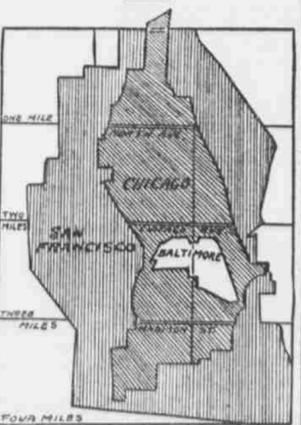
Sympathetic inks, by means of which writings can be concealed when the paper containing them is not subjected to certain external influences, have long been known, but a disappearing paper, the decay of which at the end of a fixed time destroys writing and all, is certainly a novelty. Such a paper, says the French journal *La Papeterie*, has recently been invented. It is prepared by steeping in acid, the strength of which is varied according to the length of time intended to be bestowed upon the paper. After a longer or shorter time the paper disintegrates and falls to pieces. It is suggested that this kind of paper would be a boon to those who do not wish to have their letters indefinitely preserved, but that holders of promissory notes should beware of it.

The fascinating interest of the ancient ruins in Rhodesia, South Africa, drew the attention of the archeologists of the British Association during its recent meeting at Cape Town. Among these ruins the most conspicuous is the great Zimbabwe temple, which lies about 200 miles inland from the Indian Ocean. The oldest of the ruined buildings are believed to date back at least to the days of King Solomon. It is thought that they were constructed by Semitic colonists, whose chief object was gold-mining, and who have left indications of their worship of Baal and Ashtaroth, as described in the Bible. Experts believe that precious metal to the value of three or four hundred million dollars must have been extracted from the gold reefs of Rhodesia in ancient times.

Zapupe is the Indian name of a plant that grows in Mexico, along the Gulf coast. It has within the past year or two attracted considerable attention on account of the apparent commercial value of the fiber derived from it. The natives have long used it for making ropes, cordage, bags, lariats, bridles and fish seines. The plant bears a resemblance to the henbane plant of Yucatan, but is said to yield a greater quantity of fiber. The fiber comes from the leaves, and is white, strong and flexible. The plant is propagated in a peculiar way. A stalk grows up from the center, and the branches which it puts forth become detached and fall to the ground, where they take root. This process occurs when a plant is about 6 years old, but if the leaves are taken off, not until about the 15th year.

What is now known as hypnotism was heralded nearly a half century ago as of great importance in medical diagnosis and as a moral aid in training children, and much greater powers have been assigned to it in recent years. A late French writer has shown that its usefulness has been greatly exaggerated. It affects only wills too weak to be aided, and it can have no value in systematic education. Grasset has concluded that it is so often harmful that it should be employed only by the practised physician. The same authority has found that suggestion may not be expected to cure a purely mental state, nor even a grave and profound nervous disease like hysteria, and that its chief value in therapeutics is in localizing nervous disorders, especially hysteria.

## COMPARISON OF FRISCO'S FIRE AREA.



The chart shows how much more territory was burned over in San Francisco than in the Chicago fire of 1871 and the Baltimore fire of 1904.

## Contra-Minded.

Several years ago there lived in Milltown, N. B., a unique character who always went by the title of "Captain Ab." His greatest peculiarity was that he was always on the opposite side, no matter what the question was. At a town meeting one day, after the chairman had called for the "yeas," which showed the vote was almost unanimous, he called the "contra-minded," John Farnham, one of the citizens, rose and said: "Mr. Chairman, he has just gone out." The "captain" had left the room a moment before.

A man who clerks in a cigar store should not smoke a pipe when on duty.

## TRUMPET CALLS.

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



SELF-DENIAL is the main-spring of Christian work.

The Bible is full of "queer things," until a man gets the Holy Spirit to give him understanding.

They who jeer at the church as dead are usually afraid that it will prove too lively for them at times.

Knowledge is power for evil as well as good.

Hearers of the Word criticize the truth, not doers.

God's sifting makes us less in bulk, but more in value.

The church is Christ's body, and its mission His business.

If the church is Christ's body, it will have the nail prints.

If the devil is dead, business is going on at the same old stand.

Laziness about doing Christian work is often mistaken for humility.

The lilies have no mirrors in the grass, and "yet I say unto you."

To try to save men by getting them into a church, is trying to make apples of rocks by putting them in fruit boxes.

## LIFE OF JAPANESE WORKMAN.

Comfortable Existence for a Family on Less than \$5 a Month.

The average monthly income of the Japanese workman is now something less than \$5, says Eleanor Franklin, in *Leslie's Weekly*. And this is a high average. On this a Japanese of the laboring class can keep a family of five or six in comfort and cleanliness and enjoy all the simple pleasures dear to the Japanese heart. These pleasures do not consist of feasting and drinking to excess and going to places of amusement, but are the pleasures afforded by the peculiar and complete love of nature in all her moods.

"Flower-gazing" is the Japanese expression, and "flower-gazing" costs nothing to the family that is willing to tramp any number of miles to reach some spot particularly beautified by a luxuriant display of one of the season's flowers, which, in their turn, fill every month from the new year to the new year. On these expeditions, which we would call picnics, the family takes its allowance of rice and tea, of fish and small pickled vegetables, and its feast is only such as it usually enjoys at home. The Japanese laborer works on an average twenty-six days each month and his hours are ordinarily from sun to sun. He doesn't work as hard as his brother in the West; he doesn't accomplish as much in a given time, not by any means; but he does his work thoroughly, he is efficient, as a rule, and his pay has always been sufficient for his needs.

He lives in a neat little house of two rooms, spotlessly clean and simple to absolute bareness. For this he pays something like \$1 a month, and, thanks to the kindly climate of his land, he knows nearly nothing about the expense of fuel. A little charcoal for a tiny hibachi is all he needs, and his cooking can be done on this or on a less ornamental one in a wee bit of an additional room called the kitchen. His charcoal and light together cost him less than \$1.25 a month, and for this he has all the fuel and light he finds necessary. He knows nothing about the string of rigid economy. Rice costs him more than anything else. He has to pay about \$3 for enough of this commodity to keep his family a month, and his only hardship really is that his income is not sufficient to provide for him the little luxuries of diet that his more fortunate brothers enjoy. And he has his fish and vegetables, too, each costing him a little less than \$1 a month, and after everything is paid for he still has enough left for tobacco, hair cutting and shaving, for the hair dressing of the women of his family, and for the daily hot bath in a neighboring public bath house that is so necessary to the well-being of every Japanese.

## Peace in the Philippines.

It is said that not long ago a war department official was approached by a man who was thinking of moving to the Philippines to enter business.

"I would like to know the status of things there from a reliable source," the man said. "Is there now a condition of peace?"

"Well, not exactly everywhere," the official admitted.

"Could you give me any idea as to when peace will be established?"

"Not off-hand, but you can get the census report and figure it out for yourself," the official said, somewhat bitterly. "We estimate that it requires a man's weight in lead to thoroughly 'pacify' him, and the quartermaster's office can furnish you with a statement of ammunition shipments."—*Harpers Weekly*.

## And Flower Seeds.

Piggus—The spring issues of the magazines are wonderfully interesting, aren't they?

Dismukes—Yes, they have such a fine line of refrigerator advertisements.—*American Spectator*.

When a girl gets a job down town, and wears a pencil in her back hair, she thinks she is it.

About three times out of five a man is entitled to another guess.