

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, June 2.

Washington, June 2.—The greater part of the day was spent by the senate in discussing the resolution directing the purchase of Panama canal supplies in America, unless the price was extortionate and unreasonable. Mallory's motion to strike out the word "extortionate" was lost, 39 to 19. Carmack sought to limit the government's action to a preference for goods of home manufacture, other conditions being equal. It was lost, 39 to 17. Bacon wanted no higher prices paid for American goods than the American manufacturer charged abroad for the same article. This went down, 37 to 15. Culberson wanted goods purchased in the cheapest markets; lost, 38 to 16. An amendment proposed by Pettus limiting the purchase to the lowest responsible bidder was adopted.

The bill was passed, 39 to 16.

Washington, June 2.—What might have been a serious parliamentary snarl was dextrously avoided by Speaker Cannon late this afternoon in the house of representatives, when Murphy, of Missouri, rose to present what he denominated a privileged resolution. The conference reports on the rate and the statehood bills had been made and ordered printed, when the Missouri congressman presented a resolution rescinding the action of the house sending the statehood bill to conference and providing for a vote on the senate amendments.

Payne, of New York, leader of the majority, instantly made the point that the resolution was not privileged. The speaker, with smiling face, held that the resolution was not privileged, as the papers in the case were with the senate.

Friday, June 1.

Washington, June 1.—The senate today passed the bill regulating the liability of railroad companies for injury to employees, but Daniels gave notice of a motion to reconsider, which, if it prevails, will have the effect of again bringing the question before the senate for consideration.

The remaining time of the opening session was devoted to a speech by Morgan in support of the assertion of American control in the Isle of Pines, and to a discussion of the resolution prescribing a policy for the government in the purchase of supplies for the Panama canal. Stone opposed the amendment as useless, and attacked the president as weak and wavering in policy. After a protracted executive session the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

Washington, June 1.—A blackdraped desk in the hall of the house of representatives covered with June flowers, brought a shock to almost every member when the house convened today. It told, with a pathos all of its own, the story of the passing of Robert Adams, Jr., late a congressman from the Second Pennsylvania district, from the scene of a busy, active life.

Following the reading of the letter, Morrell presented a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, expense to be paid out of the contingent fund of the house, and then, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

Washington, June 1.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today voted that Smoot, of Utah, was not entitled to his seat. The report of the committee will be ready for the senate next Friday.

Thursday, May 31.

Washington, May 31.—The Senate today passed the Knox immunity bill and the omnibus lighthouse bill, and with practically no debate passed the military academy bill, and was only prevented from passing the employers' liability bill by a motion at 2 p. m. to go into executive session.

Most of the afternoon was devoted to consideration in executive session of the nomination of Judge James Wickes to be judge of the United States circuit court for the district of Alaska, but he was not confirmed.

Washington, May 31.—The Democrats of the house resumed their filibustering tactics today, and demanded roll calls on every possible parliamentary point. Notwithstanding these tedious delays, the house passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$2,734,869. A number of amendments

Torrent of Anti-Smoot Petitions.
Washington, May 29.—Protests against the retention of Reed Smoot as a senator of the United States flooded the senate today, as follows: Minnesota, by Senator Clapp, 6,802; Indiana, by Senator Hemenway, 8,341; New Hampshire, by Senator Gallinger, 3,265; Kentucky, by Senator Blackburn, about 2,800; Alabama, by Senator Morgan, 801; Kansas, by Senator Long, 14,862; North Carolina, by Senator Simmons, 2,098. It is said that petitions will be received from every state and territory in the United States.

Seattle May Dig Her Canal.

Washington, May 29.—An understanding has been reached by members of the house committee on rivers and harbors which will result in a favorable report on a bill providing that the United States shall maintain the canal at Seattle connecting Lake Union and Shilshole bay with Puget sound. The consideration for maintenance of the waterway by the government is that a lock shall be built by a private corporation at the head of Shilshole bay.

were adopted, chief among which were changing the salary of ambassador to Japan from \$17,500 to \$12,000, and fixing the salaries of the ministers to Belgium (John Barrett), The Netherlands and Luxembourg at \$10,000 per year, instead of \$12,000, as fixed by the bill when originally reported.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the post-office appropriation bill were sent to conference.

Tuesday, May 29.

Washington, May 29.—Senator Perkins made an effort in the senate today to secure a subsidy of \$217,000 a year in addition to the amount now paid to the Oceanic Steamship company, plying between San Francisco and Australia. The sum is the same as carried for that company by the shipping bill, which passed the senate early in the session, and when Patterson asked Perkins why he did not wait for the passage of the shipping bill, the latter replied that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." The amendment was declared out of order on a point raised by Clay.

Washington, May 29.—During the consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill today in the house, an interesting debate was had on the amendment proposed by Longworth, of Ohio, to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the acquisition in foreign capitals of proper sites and buildings for the embassies and legations of the United States for the residence of ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries.

Longworth, in urging his amendment, which went out on a point of order, insisted that, by providing residences for our ambassadors the question of rent would be eliminated. He said that was now the largest necessary expense. With a residence provided by the government, a man of moderate means could live in a dignified way on his salary.

Monday, May 28.

Washington, May 28.—The senate today sent the railroad rate bill to conference, listened to a long defense by Kittredge of a sea level canal and three Democratic speeches on the resolution in relation to the purchase of canal supplies in foreign markets, and devoted the remainder of its time to the postoffice appropriation bill.

No objection was made to the appointment of ranking members of the interstate commerce committee as conferees on the rate bill, and they were not instructed in any manner. They are Elkins, Cullom and Tillman.

Washington, May 28.—Early in the session of the house today Williams, Miss., the floor leader of the minority, made the point that there was no quorum present, and it took a call of the house to start the wheels of legislation. After the appearance of a quorum, the house concurred in amendments made by the senate to a number of house bills. The house resolved itself into a "city council" for the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia.

The compulsory education bill for the district occupied most of the day, being finally placed on its passage. On a division, the absence of a quorum was disclosed. Williams made the point of no quorum, and a call of the house ensued, the yeas and nays being called on the passage of the bill.

Will Need More Money.

Washington, May 30.—What members of the house committee on appropriations regard as an absolute disregard of the law authorizing the construction of the new building for the department of agriculture is revealed in the hearings before that committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill. In 1903 congress appropriated \$1,500,000 for this building. It was the general understanding that this was for the erection of a complete building for the accommodation of the entire department.

It was with some astonishment that the members learned last week that "somebody" had ordered the construction of two wings of what may be some day a completed building and that the two wings have practically exhausted the \$1,500,000 appropriated for a complete structure. The wings, when completed, will, according to testimony given before the committee, be inadequate to house the department force, and congress will be called upon to appropriate another couple of millions to fill the space between the two wings.

May Not Confirm.

Washington, May 28.—In the light of the attitude assumed by the senate subcommittee on judiciary, it is quite probable that William C. Bristol will not be confirmed at this session as district attorney for Oregon. The subcommittee is not favorable to Bristol's confirmation, yet does not go to the extent of recommending the rejection of his nomination. It will probably make no report to the full committee, which means that the committee will not report to the senate and no action will be taken before the adjournment.

Proposes Postal Telegraph.

Washington, May 28.—The idea of a postal telegraph has a warm advocate in Samuel W. Smith, member of congress from Michigan, who in a carefully prepared speech today in the house insisted that if the government would undertake such a system, the deficit in the postal department would be almost wiped out. "We should," he said, "have a first-class postal telegraph in the United States in connection with our splendid postal facilities."

OBJECT TO JUDGE SMITH.

Lawyers for Federation Officials Ask Change of Venue.

Caldwell, Idaho, May 30.—When the Canyon county district court convened here yesterday morning, the case of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who are charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, were called, attorneys for the prisoners immediately filed notice of alleged disqualifications which should prevent District Judge Frank Smith from sitting as trial judge, and gave notice of a motion for change of venue.

Twenty-six reasons which are alleged to disqualify Judge Smith are given. Among other points it is alleged that Governor Frank R. Gooding has issued a public manifesto, declaring the guilt of the defendants and that he has proof of their guilt.

The fact that Judge Smith is an appointee of the governor is set forth, and the allegation that he is subject to the influence of the governor is made. The manner of drawing the grand jury in this county also is attacked. The petition severely criticizes the conduct of both Governor Gooding and Judge Smith in relation to these cases.

Before taking any notice of the motion in behalf of the defendants, James K. Hawley, chief counsel for the prosecution, filed affidavits setting forth the present status of the habeas corpus proceedings taken to the Federal Supreme court on appeal from the Federal court for the district of Idaho. He said the trial of the defendants could not proceed until the habeas corpus matter should be disposed of by dismissal or final decision in the Supreme court.

Nothing was accomplished beyond submitting to Judge Smith legal points claimed for the prosecution to be a bar to further proceedings at this time. An adjournment was taken until Thursday.

PASS DISEASED MEAT.

Special Commissioner Reynolds Saw It Done in Chicago.

Chicago, May 30.—How 24 out of 31 diseased cattle were "passed" under the eyes of James B. Reynolds, one of President Roosevelt's special commissioners appointed to investigate conditions at the stockyards, was divulged today by a man who accompanied Reynolds to the plant of the Standard Slaughterhouse company. This scene dictated in a large measure the report of the commissioners and brought about the inspection bill now before congress.

Mr. Reynolds reached the slaughterhouse shortly after 7 o'clock. Unknown to those in the place, he made an examination of the cattle in the pen. There were 31 diseased cattle standing in the pens when he visited the place. Without exception, the "umps" in their jaws, according to the testimony of one who was with him, were from the size of a coconut to that of a peck measure. Mr. Reynolds watched these cattle brought to the killing beds and slaughtered.

"How many of them were condemned on post-mortem inspection?" he asked the city inspector, after all had been killed.

"Seven," replied the inspector. The commissioner turned away sickened.

"What becomes of the products of these vats?" asked the commissioner of Cornelius Short, manager of the slaughterhouse.

"The grease goes to the butterine man and other users of grease, the solids to the fertilizer."

"What is done with the meat that passes?" was the next question.

"There are two firms in Chicago that make a business of buying it, and it is sold to certain restaurants and hotels."

"There was not a dozen in that bunch of 31," said the commissioner to his companion, as he walked out of the place, "that could rightly have been passed."

The Standard Slaughterhouse company was organized during the administration of Governor John P. Altgeld, who compelled its establishment so that the handling of diseased meat could be centralized and thus better controlled.

Supreme Judge Brown Retires.

Washington, May 30.—Official announcement of the retirement of Justice Brown from the Supreme court of the United States was made yesterday by Chief Justice Fuller. In making the statement he gave out the correspondence between the retiring justice and the court, in which the eight colleagues of Justice Brown expressed their high appreciation of him as a justice. Justice Brown replied in fitting terms to the members of the court, thanking them for their expressions of good will.

Damage to Federal Buildings.

San Francisco, May 30.—Judge W. W. Morrow, of the subcommittee on federal buildings, reported as follows at yesterday's meeting of the committee of forty: The estimated damages to federal buildings in San Francisco on account of the earthquake, fire and use of dynamite is as follows: Appraiser's store, \$10,000; sub-treasury, \$30,000; mint, \$65,000; postoffice and United States court building, \$500,000; revenue cutter storehouse, \$6,000.

Land Open to Entry.

Redding, Cal., May 30.—The Redding land office received notification from Washington that 320,000 acres of irrigation and forest reserve land in the Klamath lake section in Siskiyou county will be thrown open to entry and location September 3. It is valuable agricultural, mineral and grazing land and a big rush is expected.

DIG THE CANAL NOW

Chairman Shouts Calls for End to Delay Over Plans.

LOCK CANAL IS THE BEST TYPE

Accuses Congress of Throwing Obstacles in the Way of Benefits to Present Generation

Atlanta, Ga., May 31.—Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama canal commission, as the guest today of Atlanta friends. He delivered two addresses. The first was at the dedication of a new building at Agnes Scott Institute, a college for women, in Decatur, a suburb of Atlanta. The second was delivered this evening before the chamber of commerce, in which he spoke of the relations of the south to the Panama canal. He took strong ground in advocacy of the lock canal system.

Mr. Shonts said that between the time of the selling of the supplies which will enter into the construction of the Panama canal and the period when the opening of the canal will result in the development of the country a gulf is fixed. How great and how wide that gulf is will depend on the type of canal selected. Mr. Shonts spoke in favor of a lock canal as recommended by the minority of the consulting board and endorsed by the canal commission. He said, in conclusion:

"The practical question for all sections of the country is, How long shall we wait before we can enter upon the period of development which the opening of the canal will bring to the country? I am not surprised that European countries are indifferent to the early completion of this canal. I am not surprised that they are indifferent as to how much this canal may cost our government. I am not surprised that they can view calmly an indefinite postponement of the operation of this great waterway. They are neither paying the bills nor will their commerce and industries suffer by waiting for the completion of this undertaking."

"But I am surprised that those who are supposed to represent the best interests of the American people should try to throw obstacles in the way of realizing the benefits of this work at the earliest possible date. When we can get a better canal for less money and receive the benefits ourselves, why wait? Why make it a heritage to our children, with the possibility of their being deprived of its benefits through some unforeseen contingency? I have spoken of a gulf. Now how wide that gulf shall be depends on the people. Do you want to reap the benefits of this undertaking yourselves, or do you want to transmit a hope to your children or your children's children?"

INSURANCE MEN ARE SLOW.

Rebuilding Stopped Because They Do Not Pay Losses.

San Francisco, May 31.—Building operations in the ruined portions of this city have received a decided setback owing to the dilatory tactics of the underwriters. Almost before the ruins had cooled the owners of large buildings in the business section which had not been destroyed beyond restoration planned for their speedy and complete rehabilitation. In a few days after the great fire throngs of men were engaged in strengthening the shells and clearing away the debris of the great office buildings and hotels in the downtown district.

Today the men engaged in the Crocker, Shreve, Mutual Savings bank building and the St. Francis hotel in these operations were given notice that all work must cease because of lack of funds. Accordingly the army of laborers and skilled mechanics who were making the ruins of the great buildings hives of industry were laid off, and quietness once more reigns in these sections of the devastated district.

Good Provision for Queen.

London, May 31.—Under the marriage treaty signed here May 7 and issued in the form of a parliamentary paper today, King Alfonso engages to ensue to Princess Victoria, as Princess Ena is now known in Spain, an annual public grant of \$90,000 while both are alive, and in the event of her widowhood \$150,000 annually while she remains a widow. A private settlement is also made. The treaty recognizes that the princess forfeits all hereditary rights of succession to the crown of Great Britain.

Stampede Empties Town.

Goldfield, Nev., May 31.—Remarkable strikes have been reported from near Alkali Springs, 17 miles northwest of Goldfield, and today Goldfield is nearly depopulated of mining men and prospectors. For two days the stream of goldseekers has been pouring into the district from Goldfield and nearby camps. The ore taken out much resembles the Tonopah, bearing gold and silver in nearly equal quantities. The field is large.

Serious Revolt in China.

Shanghai, May 31.—A serious rising, assisted by secret societies, is in progress at Yingshan, in the province of Kiangsi. The people are seeking refuge in the cities. The British gunboat Snipe, from Sangchang, will proceed to the scene of the disorder. The governor of the province is sending troops. No missionaries are involved.



It has been discovered that many of the recent great bush fires in New South Wales and Victoria, Australia, were caused by the phosphorus paste laid down to kill rabbits. As soon as the mixture dries it catches fire under the heat of the sun's rays.

Of the 58,324 square miles of England and Wales, Miss Nora E. MacMunn finds that 26,482 are under 250 feet in elevation above the sea, 16,365 are between 250 and 500 feet, 10,476 are between 500 and 1,000 feet, 4,698 are between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, 300 are between 2,000 and 3,000 feet and four are more than 3,000 feet.

Tantalite, the metal recently employed in Germany for making an improved filament for electric lamps, has found another use. Messrs. Siemens and Halske have produced pens of tantalite which are said to be at the same time harder than steel and more elastic than gold. Tantalite is very resistant to chemicals. It is the intention to employ this metal for the manufacture of various kinds of tools.

To enable people to send their voices to their friends through the mails is the ambition of three French inventors, who have united their ingenuity in the production of a wax-like material called "sonorine," which may be spread upon a post card. Spoken messages may be impressed upon the prepared cards by placing them in a phonographic apparatus, into which the sender speaks, and the receiver of such a card has only to put it through a receiving phonograph in order to hear the voice of his friend as in a telephone.

One of the strangest cargoes a vessel could possibly have was unloaded at the London docks toward the close of March. It consisted of several sacks filled with dried flies, consigned to a large firm of grain merchants. These flies, exported from Brazil, have been purchased for use in the manufacture of food for chickens, cage birds and the like. They were caught on the River Amazon by Brazilians, who travel up the river in flat-bottomed boats and who are provided with gauze nets with which they capture these insects in millions, as flies hover in dense clouds over many of the swampy reaches of the Amazon. The flies thus caught are killed and dried in the sun.

Neuman Tobias of Kingston, Jamaica, has invented a remarkable lock. The combination consists of four sets of twenty-four letters of the alphabet, which can be set to a sentence in most modern languages. When one letter is used in one alphabet and another in the second set and so on it becomes a very complicated matter indeed. Furthermore, instead of letters, the inventor has employed four sets of numerals. Assuming that the lock is set to a figure in the number of 8,080,803, 080,303,080, it would take any one who undertook the job of unlocking the safe 96,000,278 years 289 days 30 minutes and 30 seconds working at the rate of sixty numbers a minute to arrive at the proper combination. During that time he would have no time for eating, drinking or sleeping.

TALKING OF GRIZZLY BEARS.

Hunter Says Wild Animals Are Dangerous Only When Attacked.

"In the mountains of Wyoming, where I have hunted for years, you can find any kind of savage animals that you get in America except alligators. Grizzlies, black bears and mountain lions are commonly killed there," says Hugh Silverly of Sheridan, Wyo. "Some of the men that come out there to hunt think that if they stir 100 yards away from camp they must be armed to the teeth for fear of being attacked by a bear or a 'painter' and killed. There's a heap more danger of getting killed on account of leaving your gun at home when you go down Market street. Someone might shoot you on the street in a big city, but it is dead sure that a bear or a mountain lion will never attack you unless you drive him to it."

"I've hunted through the best districts for big game in this country and I've seen a good many grizzlies, but I've never seen one of them go after a man unless he was cornered or wounded. If you run into a grizzly bear in a lonely place you'll hear a grunt, something like that of a mammoth hog, and then there will be a mighty crashing of underbrush as he makes off in the opposite direction as fast as he can go. All you can generally see of a mountain lion is a tawny streak as he makes off at incredible speed. If he has any intention of going after you it must be his intention to go around the world and catch you in the rear, for if you are standing to the east of him he is sure to go due west."

"Mountain lions in the winter time will follow sleighs at a distance, waiting as they go, but there is nothing in that to inspire terror, for I don't think they have ever been known to close in on anybody. Their terror of human beings is the thing which makes them hard to shoot. In all the time that I have been in the mountains I have never heard of anyone being attacked by a wild animal that has been left strictly alone. But I've known men to be killed even by deer when the brute was driven to desperation."

"Grizzlies are the best game in the world. When you once get their dander up they are savage fighters and the hunter's life is in danger every minute unless he is a good shot and has a

steady nerve. If you ever get within reach of the grizzly's paw you are a dead one. These stories of men killing them with knives in hand-to-hand fights are about as reasonable as it would be to talk of stopping a locomotive by getting in the way of the train. If the big fellow gets a chance to deliver one blow it is all over. There was a grizzly on our way that the cowboys called 'Big Ben' who killed about 150 steers before he was finally shot. He would break a steer's neck with one blow and then he would lift him up and carry him off to a secluded place. Grizzlies look awkward, but they are mighty light on their feet and they can beat any man in a foot race."—Louisville Herald.

A RUDE JOKE.

One can display no greater breach of courtesy than in deriding anything which a people hold sacred, no matter how absurd the object of veneration may seem to the foreign mind. In an incident told in "Temples and Elephants," by Carl Bock, the Siamese audience showed by their silence and restraint a politeness superior to the funmaker in the ring, although the circus men belong to a nation supposed to be more civilized.

The sacred white elephants of Siam are clearly albino, but they are seldom, if ever, white. Their usual color is a pale reddish brown, although there may be a few real white hairs on the back.

An English circus at one time visited Bangkok, where the performances were witnessed by the king and princes. One day it was announced that a "real white elephant" would take part in that evening's show. The circus was crowded.

After the usual program had been carried out two clowns came into the ring.

"Did you ever see a white elephant?" asked one.

"Oh, yes," answered the other. "The king's got a whole stableful of them."

"No, the king hasn't. They're all chocolate. I will show you the only genuine white elephant in the world."

A small Indian elephant was led into the ring—as white as snow. The audience gave a gasp of admiration and reverence. The animal went through various tricks, tumbling about, grinding organs, and so forth. As it performed the secret of its color gradually leaked out. Whatever the elephant touched became white. Presently the first clown told the second to "rub his red nose on the beast and 'twould leave its mark on him."

The audience had been growing very still. They saw that the so-called white elephant had been chalked all over. When the clown made his speech it was received by an ominous silence. Their religious belief was being ridiculed.

With admirable restraint, they left the circus without any sign of annoyance; but once outside, they expressed their confident belief that the proprietor would be punished by Buddha. Curiously enough, not many days after, the trick elephant was killed, and not much later the circus proprietor died. When the Siamese heard of the calamities, they declared that it was a just manifestation of Buddha's wrath for the disrespect shown to the sacred animal.

At Napoleon's Tomb.

Henry Vignaud, secretary of the American embassy at Paris, enjoys telling of an American who was being shown the tomb of Napoleon. As the loquacious guide referred to the various points of interest in connection with the tomb, the American paid the greatest attention to all that was said.

"This immense sarcophagus," declared the guide, "weighs forty tons. Inside of that, sir, is a steel receptacle weighing twelve tons, and inside of that is a leaden casket, hermetically sealed, weighing over two tons. Inside of that rests a mahogany coffin containing the remains of the great man."

For a moment the American was silent, as if in deep meditation. Then he said:

"It seems to me that you've got him all right. If he ever gets out, cable me at my expense."—Success.

Not to Be Put Down.

A parish clerk who prided himself upon being well read occupied his seat below the old "three-decker" pulpit, and whenever a quotation or extract from the classics was introduced into the sermon he, in an undertone, muttered its source—much to the annoyance of the preacher and amusement of the congregation. Despite all protests in private, the thing continued until one day the vicar's patience being quite exhausted he leaped over the pulpit side and impulsively exclaimed: "Drat you, shut up!" Immediately, in the clerk's usual sententious tone, came the reply: "His own."

Ancient, but It Goes.

Feebles (about to be operated upon for appendicitis)—Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, the Rev. Mr. Blank, come over.

Dr. Sawm—Certainly, if you wish it, but—

Feebles—I'd like to be opened with prayer.

Experience may be a great teacher, but a man's experience with a woman doesn't teach him sense.

There is usually but one end to a woman's line of talk—and that is the beginning.