

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, June 9.

Washington, June 9.—The bill prohibiting corporations from making campaign contributions was passed by the senate without debate this afternoon. It makes it unlawful for any national bank or any corporation under a government charter to make a contribution in connection with any election and also unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a contribution to any presidential, senatorial or congressional election whatever.

A fine not exceeding \$5,000 is the penalty for offending corporations, and a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 for every officer or director who shall consent to the granting of any contribution.

Washington, June 9.—The item in the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating \$25,000 for the present went out in the house of representatives on a point made by Williams, of Mississippi. The decision, however, that the matter was new legislation came after a free discussion, Democrats and Republicans generally expressing themselves in sympathy with the idea of giving the president a fund for railroad expenses.

Beyond the debate on the president's traveling expenses, the house devoted the day to the sundry civil bill. Salzer, of New York, talked on good roads and Sims, of Tennessee, discussed the rural free delivery box question, which, he said, will grow into a scandal should the government persist in compelling rural patrons to purchase certain styles of boxes.

Friday, June 8.

Washington, June 8.—The senate today listened to two set speeches, one by Morgan in support of his resolution providing for an investigation by a senate committee of the affairs of the Isle of Pines, and the other by Hopkins in opposition to the sea level canal bill. Neither measure was acted on. Some time was also spent in considering the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Washington, June 8.—With the exception of an hour spent on pension legislation, in which time 327 bills for the relief of Civil and Spanish American war veterans were passed, the house labored today on the sundry civil bill, making much headway.

Under the lead of Keifer, of Ohio, the house refused to transport silver coins and other money by registered mail, insisting that their transportation should be handled by the express companies. During the arguments it was contended that the West and South need silver dollars for circulation.

Thursday, June 7.

Washington, June 7.—The senate today sent the rate bill back to conference, after a debate on several topics, which ended in the rejection of the conference report.

Objection was made by Tillman to any effort to instruct the conferees, as proposed, by Hale, who then withdrew his motion that it was the sense of the senate that no railroad employes and their families should be exempt from the anti-pass amendment.

Daniel and Carter opposed stringent anti-pass legislation, the latter saying that the postmaster general should have authority to issue passes over every railroad in the United States to members of congress, to afford opportunity to obtain information of the railroads.

Washington, June 7.—Representative Prince in the house today during the discussion of the sundry civil bill spoke of the anti-pass amendment to the railroad bill and of the bill itself and insisted that the country would hold the house primarily responsible for depriving 1,296,121 railway employes, as well as members of their families, of free transportation; likewise persons actually and necessarily in charge of livestock, who are deprived of free transportation when going to point of shipment or returning from point of delivery.

Wednesday, June 6.

Washington, June 6.—When the conference report on the railroad rate bill was taken up by the senate today, the anti-pass conference amendment received the attention of Spooner. In the main he endorsed the prohibition of passes, but he contended that there should be exceptions, including railroad employes. Congress had no right, he said, to step between employer and employe.

Nebraska Balks at Drydock.

Seattle, June 5.—The battleship Nebraska, building at Moran Bros., tried twice this morning to get back to her dock and each time was swung away from the slip by a heavy wind and a strong ebb tide. Once she came near ramming the company's dry dock and the second time narrowly escaped crashing into the Pacific Coast company's coal bunkers. Then the attempt was given up and the boat taken out to a city buoy. The battleship was taken out Saturday for a preliminary trial spin.

No Mail for Seward Peninsula.

Seattle, June 5.—Because of the fact that the postal department made no arrangements for the forwarding of mails from Seattle to Nome this year, no mail will be forwarded to the Seward peninsula for some time. Last year the government paid 4 cents a pound on mail from Seattle to Nome and St. Michael. The steamship companies advanced the rate to 8 cents this year. The department has asked for bids for the contract, to be opened June 19.

Washington, June 6.—The consideration by the house of the sundry civil appropriation bill in committee of the whole today was made the occasion of some severe strictures by Democrats of the heads of departments for exceeding their legal powers, Sullivan, of Massachusetts, leading the attack.

Taney, in explaining the provisions of the bill, which deals with all departments of the government and is the next to the last money bill to be acted on by the house, stated that the total appropriation for the sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year 1907 carried by this bill is \$94,342,156. Of the total amount \$25,456,575 is for the Panama canal and is reimbursable from the proceeds of the sale of bonds. In addition to this sum, the amount carried for river and harbor acts, and especially by the act passed at the last session of congress, is in excess of the amount appropriated in the current law for that purpose by 6,774,944.

Tuesday, June 5.

Washington, June 5.—Before the senate had begun business in earnest today Senator Hale took the floor to urge the importance of all possible promptness in the disposition of the appropriation bills.

"This," he said, "is absolutely necessary if we are going to adjourn before the end of this month, and do the very best we may it will be the very last days of the month before we can possibly get through."

He gave notice that immediately after the close of the routine morning business today he would move to take up the naval appropriation bill, and he suggested that this bill should be followed by other appropriation bills, even to the exclusion of conference reports. He called attention to the fact that there are six of the big appropriation bills still unacted on by the senate.

Washington, June 5.—In many particulars today was a "red letter" day in the house, not only in the number of bills passed, but in the general character of the legislation enacted. What bids fair to cause endless trouble, the naturalization bill, was passed under suspension of the rules, the speaker and the gentleman in charge of the bill, B-myng, of Colorado, doing team work of a superior kind.

The house refused to pass a bill leasing to a private firm or corporation the right to mine coal on the island of Bataan, in the Philippine group, although it was stated that such a lease would decrease the amount paid by the government for coal very considerably.

For two hours the house worked under suspension of the rules. The rest of the day was taken up with the passage of bills by unanimous consent.

Monday, June 4.

Washington, June 4.—Arthur Pue Gorman, United States senator from Maryland, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 9:05 o'clock this morning. While Senator Gorman had been ill for many months, he had shown some improvement lately. Heart trouble was the immediate cause of death.

Washington, June 4.—The senate adjourned today immediately upon receiving the announcement of Senator Gorman's death. No business whatever was transacted, even the reading of the journal being dispensed with. There was an unusual number of senators present, and all were impressed by the solemnity of the occasion. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and a committee to attend the funeral was appointed, as follows: Rayer, Allison, Morgan, Hale, Aldrich, Teller, Gallinger, Elkins, Martin, Tillman, Clay, Spooner, Keam, Bailey, Blackburn, Clark, of Montana, and Overman.

After the senate adjourned the desk and chair formerly occupied by Senator Gorman were draped in black, in accordance with the custom in such cases. The house also appointed a committee to attend the funeral.

The house adjourned when the announcement of the death of Mr. Gorman was made.

The house passed a bill creating a United States District court for China. The judge is to receive an appointment for 15 years at a salary of \$8,000 and expenses when on circuit. The district attorney is to receive \$4,000 and expenses and the marshal \$3,000 and expenses.

Oppose Wickersham's Confirmation.

Washington, June 4.—Senators Nelson and McCumber are preparing to make a long filibuster in executive session to defeat the confirmation of Judge Wickersham, of Alaska. They are compiling pamphlets and documents bearing on the case in any manner whatsoever, and propose having them read at length to consume time. One senator said today that if this filibuster keeps up Wickersham will get every vote in the senate save those of Nelson and McCumber. Their play for time is decidedly unpopular.

Puts Cost on Government.

Washington, June 4.—The Wadsworth substitute for the Beveridge beef inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, has been completed and printed for the information of the house committee on agriculture. The substitute is said to follow the lines of the Beveridge amendment with the vital exception that it places the cost of inspection upon the government. It also provides a court review. Details will not be given.

NEILL A. TARTAR.

Packers Make Their Case Worse by Their Questions.

Washington, June 8.—His charges against the meat packers were repeated and enlarged upon today by Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, in his testimony before the house committee on agriculture. He was subjected to a close cross-examination, especially by Chairman Wadsworth, the author of the bill to make the government pay the cost of inspection, and Mr. Lorimer, Republican boss, of Chicago, and he even accused these gentlemen of quibbling and seeking to discredit him. He was championed by several members of the committee, who resented the tone of some of the questions.

The effect of the questions was only to emphasize the worst of Mr. Neill's charges. He described floors black with filth, which all the seas could not wash clean; he identified diseases from which employes were suffering by the smell of the medicines they carried; he told again the story of the hog which slipped into the wrong place; he answered the statement that girls were allowed to sit by saying they had nothing to sit upon; he gave a graphic word-picture of a man climbing with hands, knees and feet over a pile of meat; he denied that packing houses are open to the public.

Before Mr. Neill testified, Thomas Wilson, representative of the packers, finished his testimony. He declared the possibility of passing on the cost of inspection to cattlemen, and predicted disaster to the livestock industry, as well as to the packers, from the loss of foreign trade.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

Ambassador Cheng Discourses Before Cleveland Business Men.

Cleveland, June 8.—Sir Cheng Tung Liang Cheng, the Chinese ambassador at Washington, was a guest of honor and the principal speaker at a dinner given by the local chamber of commerce today. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Secretary John Hay. He dwelt at length on the increasing opportunities for American commerce in China. He said in part:

"China and the United States seem to be admirably situated for close commercial relations. With a chain of insular possessions extending across the Pacific, the United States has its trading posts at the very gate of China. Even now the cotton mills of the South depend upon the China market for the disposal of their products; for China takes from the United States more than half of its total exports of cotton manufactures. Even now the mills of the Northwest find China a good customer for their flour."

"The commerce between the two countries has steadily grown to its present proportions in spite of all discouragements and restrictions. With a better understanding of each other's needs and conditions there is every reason to believe that the growth will be much more rapid in the future."

CLAIMS COPYRIGHT ON VOICE.

Sousa Accuses Phonographs of Piracy and Injury to Music.

Washington, June 8.—At the hearing on the copyright bill today John Philip Sousa, the composer and band conductor, testified that in every one of the catalogues of the manufacturers of talking machines was a list of some twenty to one hundred of his compositions, but he had yet to receive the first cent for what he regarded as this "piracy." Mr. Sousa condemned the machines roundly.

"I tell you the human voice is not heard as it used to be," he said, "and I prophesy that the vocal cords may by their disuse become useless."

"Another evidence that these machines are taking the musical initiative from our people is that the sales of the banjo, the mandolin and the guitar are greatly decreasing and the dealers tell me this is on account of the increased use of the talking machines."

Victor Herbert followed Mr. Sousa, speaking, he said, for many brother composers, for the provision in the bill intended to protect their rights.

Suicide Clause Invalid.

Albany, N. Y., June 8.—The court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the cost and judgment of \$2,262 in favor of Anna T. Fago, of Wyoming county, against the Supreme tent of the Knights of the Macabees of the World, a fraternal organization. The plaintiff's husband, who held a policy, committed suicide, and despite the fact that the by-laws state that no benefits shall be paid to the beneficiaries of a member who commits suicide, the lower courts awarded the plaintiff a verdict and the highest state court has affirmed the judgment.

Bear and Lion May Be Chums.

Paris, June 6.—The tendency toward better relations between Great Britain and Russia is attracting the greatest interest in official circles here, where confirmation has been received of the reports referring to the approaching visit of the British Channel fleet to Russian Baltic ports. The diplomats express the conviction that the drawing together of these two great powers, forshadows alasting peace throughout all Europe.

British Teachers Coming.

London, June 8.—Arrangements have been completed under a plan outlined by Alfred Moseley to send between November and March 500 British teachers to the United States and Canada to study the educational systems of the two countries. They will be chosen from all parts of the United Kingdom and will represent all the classes in the schools.

## PACKERS HIT HARD

Loss In Business Is Estimated at \$150,000,000.

ENGLAND DISCARDS OUR GOODS

Armour Says It Will Be a Long Time Before European Prejudice Can Be Allayed.

Kansas City, June 7.—The Journal will say:

It is estimated that the business done by the packing houses located here will suffer to the extent of \$10,000,000 as a result of the agitation in connection with the president's crusade against canned meats. Representatives of the various plants seen yesterday agreed with the estimate in the telegraphic dispatches of yesterday that the business of the whole country would show a loss of at least \$150,000,000. Charles W. Armour said yesterday:

"All this agitation is going to do an immense amount of damage and in quarters where it will be the hardest to overcome the prejudice aroused. It will be a long time before the prejudice against American meats in England is allayed and it will be still longer on the continent. The packing industries of the country have enough obstacles to contend with without increasing the number unjustly or mischievously."

"Everybody knows how hard it is to control the meat trade in Germany and France. The world is allied commercially against the United States. It is only by dint of sheer superiority of products, better methods and American strenuousness that America holds her own and is conquering the markets of the world. It is not from any commercial hospitality."

"I do not think the estimate of \$150,000,000 loss to the packers in the whole country is exaggerated. That is only a straggler of about 10 per cent on the total volume of business done, which I think easily \$1,500,000,000 in all branches of the trade. We have complaints from England that the canned meat trade is decreasing."

POSTPONED UNTIL FALL.

Hermann Trial Delayed by a Long-Drawn-Out Postal Case.

Washington, June 7.—Representative Hermann's trial in this city on the letter book indictment has finally been postponed until the fall term of the court and under the agreement made today will probably not be called until the latter part of November or December. The case, which had been set for trial June 18, was today postponed by Justice Gould on motion of United States District Attorney Baker, the motion being concurred in by A. S. Worthing for the defense. The latter stated that he had agreed to the postponement of the United States attorney with the explicit understanding that the trial should follow immediately after the trial of the Hyde-Diamond Benson land fraud cases. The postponement was necessitated by the fact that the Green-Doremus postoffice case gives promise of consuming much more of the court's time than was originally anticipated.

CASH RAINS ON HIM.

Pennsylvania Railroad Clerk Gets Fortune Without Question.

Philadelphia, June 7.—That he accepted gifts of stock amounting to \$11,000 and money aggregating more than \$46,000 from coal mining companies during a period of about three years was admitted today by Joseph Boyer, chief clerk in the office of A. W. Gibbs, superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Boyer purchases the fuel used in the locomotives of the company, and the donors of the gifts were the coal companies which furnish it. Mr. Boyer named five companies, which allowed him from 3 to 5 cents on each ton sold to the railroad company.

He declared that he never asked for the allowance, but it was accepted because he believed he was following a custom of the department.

Call All to Account.

New York, June 7.—The Mutual Life Insurance company today brought suit against its former vice president, Robert A. Grannis, for an accounting of the funds of the company which were expended under his direction. Mr. Grannis is alleged to have directed the use of part of the so-called "yellow dog" fund. James McKee, counsel for the Mutual, said that such doubtless will be brought against all persons who handled the company's money and who have failed to give an accounting for it.

Invite Everybody to Inspect.

Chicago, June 7.—The Chicago packers have inserted in all of the daily papers of this city a full page advertisement inviting the general public to visit their plants and by means of a personal inspection satisfy themselves regarding the purity and wholesomeness of their products and the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the buildings. The invitation is extended to everybody in the United States, and particularly to the residents of Chicago and vicinity.

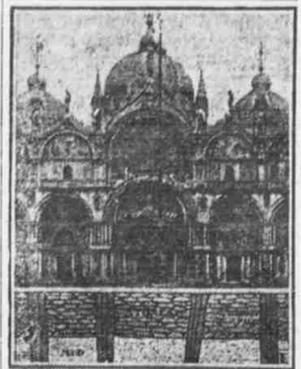
Three Killed by Heat.

Chicago, June 7.—Yesterday was the hottest day so far experienced this year, the mercury reaching 90 degrees at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Three deaths and many prostrations were reported.

MANY TOTTERING TOWERS.

Dangerous Condition of St. Mark's and Other Great Domes.

After the fall of the Campanile of St. Mark's in 1902, a careful examination of the structural stability of the basilica of St. Mark's was undertaken by Prof. Manfredo Manfredi, a well-known architect, and Signor Luigi Marangoni, an engineer. The committee appointed to watch over the condition of St. Mark's approved a proposal made in the report of these examiners for a thorough study of the foundations, which, owing to the peculiar po-



TOWER OF SAN STEFANO.

sition of Venice, are extremely liable to give way in various directions. This irregular settling of the foundations adds greatly to the danger of the building, which appears to have cracked in all directions under its gorgeous outer dress of marble and mosaic.

The report calls attention especially to the vaults of Paradise and Apocalypse, which are in a dangerous condition through the bulging of the walls and the sinking of the foundations.

In addition to the cathedral of St. Mark's there are other buildings in Venice and Italy which are in great danger owing to the subsidence of foundations and other causes. The fine Campanile of San Stefano in Como is in a very dangerous condition. It is a



TOWER OF SAN FEDELE.

Gothic Venetian brick structure erected 1234-1235. The building itself is unusually beautiful and contains a great number of valuable art treasures and some fine carving. The building has been repaired from time to time, but recently the conditions have become somewhat alarming. The old church of San Fedele at Como is one of the oldest and most interesting churches in northern Italy. Its position at Como renders it of unusual interest, as it was at Como that the so-called Comacine architects had their headquarters. This guild of architects at Como appears to have formed a connecting link between the ancient classic architecture of Italy and the more modern Gothic architecture which followed it. The traces of this Lombardic influence



VIEW OF ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

in the erection of the European cathedrals has recently been traced in a volume entitled The Cathedral Builders, by Leader Scott.

San Fedele, or St. Euphemia as it was first called, was built in St. Abondio's time, A. D. 440. It is stated to be the only church of that time which retains its original architecture in the rounded apse. This rounded apse is so similar to the rotunda of Aix la Chapelle that it is suggested that Charlemagne really brought builders as well as marble from Italy, and that the Magister Comacini were those builders.

Nothing Serious.

Mann Hatton—What! you're not going to move?  
Brooke Lynn—Yes, we're obliged to.  
Mann Hatton—Why, your wife told me you had the cutest little flat imaginable.  
Brooke Lynn—I know; but some friend gave us a rubber plant at Christmas, and it's growing so fast we've got to move to give it more room.—Philadelphia Ledger.



Commenting on Benjamin Franklin's kite experiment, which proved that lightning and electricity are the same, a scientist says: "It was one of the most brilliant examples of luck yet recorded. To attempt the extraction of lightning flashes from a lowering sky was almost suicidal. Even at this late day timid persons occasionally fly to feather beds, sit on glass-legged chairs, or find refuge in rubber boots during thunderstorms. A repetition of Franklin's experiment cost his immediate imitator his life."

Emil Jung, a professor in the University of Geneva, says that snails perceive the odor of many substances, but only when not far away. In order to prove this it is necessary merely to dip a glass rod in a strongly smelling substance and bring it near the large tentacles of a snail in motion. If it is put close to these horns, the tentacles are violently drawn back. As the animal perceives the odor, it changes its course. Snails also smell by means of their skin. Contact is not necessary, for the mere vicinity of a perfume causes an indentation of the skin.

An Englishman who is a large employer of labor has been investigating the arguments of those who say that a workman under modern conditions becomes at an early age valueless. He has kept a record of all accidents that have incapacitated his men for three days and upward. The people engaged in his employment are from 15 to 65 years of age, and he asserts that more accidents occur to men under 30 than to those over 50. He says: "I would much rather intrust an exceptionally dangerous job to a man over 50 than to one of 30 years of age."

Amateur entomologists will be interested in a suggestion by Dr. F. E. Lutz for the preservation of all kinds of spiders' webs. The webs should be sprayed from an atomizer with artists' shellac, and then, if they are of the ordinary geometric form, pressed carefully against a glass plate, the supporting strands being at the same time severed. After the shellac has dried, the plates carrying the webs can be stored away in a cabinet. Even dome-shaped webs may be preserved, in their original form by spraying them with shellac and then allowing them to dry before removal from their supports. Many spiders' webs are very beautiful, and all are characteristic of the species to which they belong, so that their permanent preservation is very desirable.

Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, who recently visited the electric plant in Norway, where soil fertilizers are made direct from the atmosphere, describes the apparatus there used as differing from all others in that the flame of electric sparks is caused to move rapidly through the air instead of having the air blown over it. The result is the production of a much greater quantity of nitric acid in a given time. The "flame disk," formed between the electrodes, swiftly expands and contracts, being now only half an inch and now six feet in diameter. To make nitrogen burn with oxygen, electric energy must be pumped in, because, whereas in ordinary combustion, such as occurs when carbon combines with oxygen, heat is given out, the formation of nitric acid is an endothermic reaction; that is to say, heat is absorbed. Prof. Thompson estimates the nitrogen hanging over the city of London alone as considerably greater in quantity than all that is contained in the nitrate beds of Chile.

CHURCH WITH SIXTEEN SIDES.



The curious structure shown in the cut is at Richmond, Va., and it is one of the most peculiar church edifices in America. It is a sixteen-sided building, planned for union services held by sixteen denominations. It was built as long ago as 1813 on the south side of the Winooski River and is in an excellent state of preservation, having been constructed of hand-hewed timber. The building has not been used for public worship for over thirty years.

Method.

"No matter what opinion is offered, you express a contrary view," said the impatient friend.

"Well," answered Mr. Bilgins, "that's a way I have of acquiring knowledge. A man is more likely to give up all he knows on a subject if you get him to warm up with a little controversial indignation."—Washington Star.

Good Morning, Judge!

"Who's dat old guy?"  
"Dat's me old friend Judge Whelan."  
"Yer old friend! I s'pose you an' him's visitin' acquaintances, eh?"  
"No, merely speaking acquaintances. I know him well enough to say 'Good mornin'' to him every few weeks."—Cleveland Leader.

There are numerous sure-thing confidence games, but matrimony is the surest.