

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Saturday, June 16.

Washington, June 16.—The senate spent the entire day debating the bill to incorporate a ship canal connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio river, and again adjourned without action on it. The bill was savagely attacked by Patterson as in the interest of speculation, and was warmly defended by Knox and Nelson. LaFollette offered a number of amendments, which were laid on the table.

During a bill in the proceedings the president pro tem announced his signature to the statehood bill.

The senate adjourned at 4:30 p. m. for want of a quorum.

Washington, June 16.—After 40 minutes debate today the house by the vote of 129 to 82 adopted the senate resolution providing for the purchase of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama canal of domestic manufacturers and of the lowest responsible bidder, unless the president shall in any case deem the bids or tenders therefor to be extortionate or unreasonable. The adoption of the resolution came after a long discussion of purchasing canal material in open markets, while the sundry civil bill was under consideration.

The sundry civil bill also was passed. It carries a total appropriation of \$94,578,040, nearly \$26,000,000 of which is for the continuation of work on the canal.

Friday, June 15.

Washington, June 15.—When the senate took up the Kittredge sea level canal bill today, Senator Teller spoke in support of that plan. He argued that as this government had practically prohibited the French government, and later had declined to allow private corporations to embark in the canal enterprise, the United States can not afford to hesitate on account of the cost in money or time. The fact that a sea level canal would cost more than a lock canal should not deter this country from giving to the world the best possible waterway between the oceans, which must necessarily be on the tide level. He expressed the opinion that if a sea level canal could be built for the same price as a lock canal, all the engineers would favor it as the best possible canal. Hence he contended that in standing for a lock canal Chief Engineer Stevens discredits himself as an engineer.

Washington, June 15.—The house today by a vote of 110 to 36 voted in favor of a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama, the amendment to the sundry civil bill to this effect being presented by Littauer, of New York.

With members of congress sitting on the short steps in the aisles of the house, around the space in groups, the galleries filled, and with Burton, of Ohio, pointer in hand, discussing charts to show the difference between the sea level and lock canal, the house presented every appearance of a class room.

Thursday, June 14.

Washington, June 14.—The senate today decided to vote next Thursday on the Panama sea-level canal bill; accepted the conference reports on the diplomatic and naval appropriation bills, the former complete and the latter partial; passed a bill limiting the liability that may be assumed by individuals to national banks; adopted Morgan's resolution relative to the control of the Panama railroad; admitted A. W. Benson as the successor of Burton, of Kansas; received the credentials of Senator elect Dupont, of Delaware; listened to a speech by Dryden in support of a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and also passed several semi-private bills.

Washington, June 14.—After eliminating the appropriation of \$100,000 for the further gauging of the waters of the United States under the direction of the geological survey, the house today grew weary of economy and increased the appropriations for further tests of structural materials, lignites and other coals, although the appropriations committee labored zealously to retain them at their original figure.

The conference report on the omnibus lighthouse bill was adopted.

The report of the conferees of the agricultural appropriation bill was submitted.

Wednesday, June 13.

Washington, June 13.—The senate adopted without division the conference report on the statehood bill at 6:20.

For Early Adjournment.

Washington, June 12.—In an effort to bring an adjournment of congress by July 1 or earlier, Senator Allison, chairman of the senate Republican steering committee, will call the committee together Thursday to consider a program for the remainder of the session. With the statehood question out of the way, it is now believed that the railroad rate conference report and the meat inspection bill are practically the only obstructions. It is not likely there can be any agreement this session on the type of the canal.

Tillman Seeks Information.

Washington, June 12.—The Tillman-Hopkins controversy of a few weeks ago concerning the status of affairs of the Chicago National bank was revived in the senate today by an inquiry made by Tillman concerning the status of his resolution for an investigation of the course of that bank, of which John R. Walsh was president. The inquiry was directed to Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, before which the resolution is pending.

6 o'clock this evening.

The report was debated by Foraker, Bailey, Patterson, Money, Dubois, Morgan, Stone, McCumber and others. Dubois announced his intention to vote against the acceptance of the report, because of the omission of the anti-polygamy provision inserted by the senate, and in doing so he took occasion to review his own political experience in dealing with the Mormons, saying that he knew his stand on the question would result in his enforced retirement from the senate. The senate also listened during the day to an argument by Millard in opposition to the sea level Panama canal bill.

Washington, June 13.—There was a round of applause from both sides of the chamber when Hamilton, of Michigan, reported to the house today that the conferees on statehood had agreed reached an agreement and asked that it be printed in the Record.

The day was spent on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and, with the exception of an hour occupied in considering the proposed abolition of receivers of land offices, which measure the house refused to sanction, the entire day was taken up with the consideration of appropriations for the United States Geological survey, members of the appropriations committee being in severe criticism of the officials of the survey.

Tuesday, June 12.

Washington, June 12.—By a vote of 54 to 6 the senate today decided to consider the bill extending from 28 to 36 hours the time that livestock may be kept in cars without unloading. The passage of the bill was advocated by Warren, who said that under its terms the time can only be extended on the written application of the owners of the stock, and that often unloading is more harmful to the stock than to extend for a few hours the time of their confinement.

After a lengthy discussion the bill was passed.

Washington, June 12.—With a very large proportion of the members present, due to the activity of the Republican and Democratic whips, the house today passed a rule sending the railroad rate bill back to conference as asked for by the senate, without even an expression of its wishes as to any of the amendments. The rule was debated for 40 minutes. The leaders participated in the discussion, the Democrats taking the position that the time was opportune to concur in the sleeping car amendment and instruct the conferees as to the anti-pass amendment. Although the Democrats were aided by eight Republicans, they could not command votes enough to defeat the rule, which was adopted, 184 to 99.

Representative Sherman, of New York, introduced a bill today providing a passenger rate on all railroads in the United States doing interstate business shall be 2 cents a mile, effective January 1 next.

Monday, June 11.

Washington, June 11.—The senate this evening passed the Mondell bill amending the national irrigation law so as to permit the secretary of the Interior to reduce the minimum area of farm units in government projects from 40 acres to 20 acres. The bill was amended in the senate by prescribing regulations for granting an extension of time to settlers under irrigation projects for completing entries when delay is caused by failure of the government to complete the project and furnish the water in time to complete entries in the time specified by the land laws.

It was amended also by the insertion of a provision authorizing the secretary of the Interior to appraise lots in Heyburn and Rupert townships and sell them to occupants who have erected permanent buildings thereon not readily removable.

Washington, June 11.—After nearly four hours spent in the consideration of legislation affecting the interests of the District of Columbia, the house today resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill, and, after an hour and a half spent in its consideration, adjourned. An amendment was passed, permitting the appointment of retired officers of the United States corps of engineers, U. S. A., as members of the International Waterways commission, as provided for in the river and harbor bill creating this commission.

Statehood Compromise.

Washington, June 12.—The Carter compromise on the statehood bill was agreed upon today by Republican leaders of the house and senate. Nothing now stands in the way of admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a state, and a choice by Arizona and New Mexico as to whether they desire to come in as another state. It is expected that the pending conference report will be recommitted or withdrawn when it comes up tomorrow and an amended report returned to both houses embodying the compromise.

Eight-Hour Law in Islands.

Washington, June 11.—In response to a complaint by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, Solicitor Charleton, of the Philippine government, has reported to Secretary Taft that the eight hour law is enforced in the Philippines and is held to apply to all works there provided for by appropriation of public money of the United States. As to the employment of Chinese laborers, the solicitor says they are now excluded.

GERMANIA TO QUIT.

Strong Insurance Company Withdraws From California.

San Francisco, June 13.—The Germania Insurance company, of New York, will write no more insurance in this state, will close all its offices and abandon California as an insurance field. Telegraphic instructions have been received from the home office to that effect and will be followed.

Two reasons are given for this action. One, general in its scope, is that of an ultra-conservative company not caring to risk any more of its capital in California losses. The other is more specific, and says the decision of the company was influenced by the legislature and Insurance Commissioner Wolf.

The action of the Germania company is the talk of insurance circles. When it was reported that the Eagle and some of the other smaller companies would quit California, there was little comment—it was expected—but when a company like the Germania declared itself in the same manner the entire commercial community of the city was startled.

The Germania is one of the strong companies doing business in California, having assets of \$7,000,000, and is paying its losses as rapidly as they are adjusted. Among insurance men the Germania is noted for its conservatism. It was thought probable that the company had been frightened out of the state by its recent losses. This was not fully admitted at the offices of the company, though it was conceded that the character of the loss and the manner in which it was incurred may have had its effect on the directorate.

There is every likelihood that a number of companies will follow the example of the Germania. Smaller companies see in it a precedent under which they may claim a reasonable excuse for quitting the state, and on the other hand it may be the pioneer movement in what may develop into concerted action to secure the repeal of the act at the next session.

CYCLONE IN MONTANA.

Loss at Havre Placed at \$200,000—Rain Accompanied Wind.

Havre, Mont., June 13.—Havre and Fort Assiniboine were struck by a hurricane this afternoon that did damage estimated at \$200,000. Buildings were toppled over without warning when the cyclone struck and not a structure in the path of the terrific wind escaped damage. Several persons were injured, but up to a late hour this evening no fatalities were reported.

The fierce wind carried rain with it, which fact precluded the possibility of damage by fire. Men and women were swept from their feet by the hurricane and for several minutes it was counting injury to venture outside. Later the wind subsided somewhat and the work of rescue commenced.

A report tonight states that both of the reservoirs at Fort Assiniboine have burst and that the quarters of the soldiers are being flooded. Four troops of the Second cavalry and four companies of the Second infantry are stationed there.

LAWYERS TO BE PAID.

Graft on Colville Indians Passed by the House.

Washington, June 13.—Choosing an opportune moment yesterday, when nobody was looking, Chairman Sherman, of the house Indian committee, called up and secured the approval of the conference report on the Indian bill, which embodies the Colville Indian graft. It had been the intention of Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, to make a fight on this feature of the report, but he was not present at the time.

Reference to the text of the bill disclosed the fact that it is specifically stated that \$150,000 cash appropriation, the first payment of \$1,500,000 to the Colvilles for the north half of their reservation, is made "for the use and benefit of the Indians," and yet Senator McCumber, in defending the lawyers' graft, stated in the senate that it was understood in committee that this first appropriation would go to the lawyers, the Indians not to receive any part of it.

It is now up to the president to either permit this graft to go through or veto the entire Indian appropriation bill.

Economy the Cry in China.

Pekin, June 13.—China is in financial straits. The expenses of the government are multiplying without increased revenues. The pay of the new army is considerably in arrears, and a great percentage of desertions is resulting. The dowager empress has issued a long edict, impressing on all officials the necessity for economy. The edict is addressed to the people, and attempts to justify the course of the government. It says that no one appreciates so much as the throne the sufferings of the people from the taxation necessary.

Steamer Empire Cornered.

Washington, June 31.—The United States cruiser Marblehead has the American steamer Empire cornered in the harbor of Corinto, Nicaragua, and the moment the little American vessel attempts to leave the Nicaraguan coast it is believed the warship will seize it and bring it to account for the part played in assisting Guatemalan revolutionists. The cabinet considered the case today and is believed to have decided on punishing the American ship.

Trembler Cracks Buildings.

Nogales, Ariz., June 13.—An earth quake occurred at Guaymas Mex. yesterday about noon. Several buildings were cracked, but nobody was injured.

TROOPS JOIN MOB.

Czar Can No Longer Trust Soldiers to Resist Revolution.

STRIKE THREATENED AT MOSCOW.

Governor of Poltava Clamors for Fresh Troops Since Mutiny—Court Party Exposed.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—Ominous of the government's ability to cope with prospective agrarian disorders is the news from Poltava, one of the richest and most populous farming provinces of Russia, that the governor is in daily receipt of requests for troops for the protection of estates from the peasants, who have not the slightest fear of the rural guards.

The governor is unable to comply with these requests, because the local troops, one regiment of which mutinied Sunday, are so infected by the revolutionary propaganda that detachments sent to the villages immediately fraternize with the peasants. The governor therefore begs the St. Petersburg authorities to send him fresh troops.

Two daily newspaper organs of the Revolutionary Socialists, the Narodny Vestnik (People's Messenger) and the Ivestia (Peasant News) were suppressed today. The final number of the Narodny Vestnik gives statistics of General Treppoff's reactionary party in the council of the empire, which it says is composed of three princes, four counts, three barons, 24 ex-governors general, governors and other high officials, and one metropolitan, who, together draw from the government over \$500,000 in salaries. Besides this, all these reactionaries own immense estates, that of M. Polotseff being 1,500,000 acres.

An industrial tempest seems to be on the point of breaking at Moscow, whence it may again spread over the empire. A final conference between the employers and printers, whose strike produced the general strike of last October, is being held tonight. If it should be fruitless, the result will be a lockout of the printers and probably a sympathetic factory strike.

INDEPENDENTS ASK FAIR PLAY.

Independents in Ohio Ask for Special Legislative Session.

Cleveland, June 14.—The Leader today says: An extra session of the Ohio legislature is asked by the independent oil men of the state. A formal request for the issuance of a special call is being prepared for Governor Pattison, while letters bearing upon this subject are to be sent from Cleveland to every member of the legislature.

Should the special session be called, the independent oil men will urge the amendment of two laws which they deem necessary to insure them fair play against the Standard Oil company. The first is the anti-discrimination law now in operation in Kansas and Iowa. The second is the maximum freight law, which has enabled the independent operators in Kansas to obtain equal rights from the railroads, thus placing them on the same competitive basis as the vast combine.

FORCE ISSUE ON CANAL TYPE.

Amendment to Sundry Civil Bill May Come in House.

Washington, June 14.—An unexpected snag was struck today in the movement for an early adjournment, and it is possible that the type of the Panama canal must be settled before congress closes its sessions. Secretary Taft was in conference with Speaker Cannon and Chairman Hepburn, of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, which handles the canal legislation, and there is a disposition to settle the type of canal before the adjournment of congress.

Steamer Empire Is Sold.

City of Mexico, June 14.—The steamer Empire, now at Corinto, Nicaragua, and said to be assisting the Guatemalan rebels, has been sold to the Nicaraguan government, according to a dispatch received here from Salvador, and cannot now be seized. Tapachula advices report that Ayntla, Guatemala, has not been retaken by Guatemalan regulars. Ocos is said to be still in the possession of the revolutionists. The leaders of the Guatemalan revolution scout the adverse reports sent out from Guatemala City.

Terrill Granted Parole.

Guthrie, Okla., June 14.—Ira N. Terrill, serving 12 years for murder, was paroled today by Governor Frantz, over the strong opposition of certain persons. As a member of Oklahoma's first legislature he drew up its criminal code and was the first man to be convicted under its provisions. Terrill gained considerable notoriety by bringing suit against President Roosevelt, demanding freedom under the provisions of the Louisiana purchase treaty.

Goose Lake Land Withdrawn.

Washington, June 14.—The secretary of the interior today withdrew from disposition under the public land laws a strip of land extending around Goose lake, in Northern California, and Southwestern Oregon, for use in connection with the Pitt river irrigation project. The area covers approximately 40,000 acres.

WASP OF THE SENATE.

Chandler of "Rube-like" Appearance, but Sharp as Whipcord. Former Senator Chandler has not a very prepossessing personality and he would never be picked out in a crowd of men as one possessed of either strong mentality or great physical endurance. He wears a scraggy chin whisker something like Uncle Sam is pictured as wearing, except that it has the appearance



W. E. CHANDLER of being neglected. He is hardly more than five feet high and wears eyeglasses with a black silk string that ties them to his coat lapel. In summer time he is much given to the wearing of ill-fitting, baggy linen suits and "Rube-like" straw hats.

Let no one think that his stature indicates intellectual dry rot. He is as sharp as a whipcord and few men ever sat in the Senate who had the gift of repartee that he possesses. Only Ingalls of Kansas ever successfully coped with him, and Ingalls never relished a passage-at-arms with the New Hampshire man. Most people call him the "Wasp of the Senate," and Senator Vest of Missouri, who was not wanting in picturesque language when the occasion demanded it, once referred to him as the "Mosquito of the Senate."

Chandler has been in public life so long that he has a hardened exterior for the ordinary sensations in which his name becomes involved. He loves a fight and is always looking for it. He fights for the sake of fighting. He fought with Senator Foraker about the railroad rates and Ohio politics when it was no more his business than it was to regulate the affairs of the man in the moon. As far back as the Hayes administration he had prominent administration connections, and, after long and close association with President Hayes, broke with him in a series of letters and acrimonious correspondence that equals anything that has developed in connection with the Tillman-Roosevelt row.

The other day he said that he had first come to Washington in the Pierce administration and had known every President more or less intimately since that time. He is engaged in governmental work.—Utica Globe.



Felons.

A felon or whitlow is an inflammation of the hand or finger, usually of the last joint of the finger. Its importance varies with the seat of it; that is to say, with the portion of the finger involved. It may affect the skin only, the tendons or sinews, or the fibrous coverings of the bone—the periosteum.

A superficial whitlow, where the inflammation is confined to the skin, may be extremely painful, but otherwise it is not a very serious matter; but this cannot be said of the other two forms. In the tendinous whitlow pus forms in the fibrous sheath surrounding the tendon; and unless the inflammation quickly subsides, or the matter is let out by the surgeon's knife, the pus may burrow down through the sheath into the palm of the hand, and result in a permanent crippling of the member.

The third variety—called by physicians the sub-periosteal—is that in which matter forms beneath the membrane which covers the bone. As this membrane is tough and elastic, the tension due to the increasing volume of matter becomes very great, and gives rise to a throbbing, maddening pain. The relief afforded by a deep cut into this inflamed finger, right down to the bone, is magical, although the cut hurts. This is the only treatment for this form of felon, and the incision should be made early, for if it is too long delayed the bone will be killed, and a discharging sore will remain which will later necessitate a surgical operation, even if it does not result in the loss of the last joint of the finger.

The superficial whitlow does not usually call for such radical treatment. A clay poultice often affords great relief. This may be made by making a paste of clay—previously sterilized by baking in a very hot oven—and adding glycerin to prevent too rapid drying; or the clay may be obtained ready prepared in the drug store. This protects the finger from injury, keeps it cool, and if applied early enough, may prevent the formation of matter. When once pus has formed, however, no matter what the variety of the felon, the safest plan of treatment is to cut into the inflamed finger, and give exit to the confined matter and relieve the tension of the parts.—Youth's Companion.

A Home Thrust.

"I hear your newly married daughter is residing in Chicago. Does she like it?" asked Mrs. Nextdoor whose daughter bangs the piano.

"No," replied Miss Pepprey, "she just hates it."

"Ah! too noisy, perhaps?"

"I guess that's it. I read in a paper the other day that there are 300,000 pianos used in Chicago."—Catholic Standard and Times.

No bedding ever hung out of a window or over a porch railing that looked attractive enough to sleep on.



Knicker—Few girls keep up their music after they are married. Bocker—And yet some persons say that marriage is a failure.—New York Sun.

His Wife—Have you had a bad day, dear? The Financier—Yes, I lost over \$250,000. And the worst of it is that nearly \$100 of that was my own money!—Life.

Uncle—How do you like your employer? Tommy—I think he's bigoted. Uncle—In what way? Tommy—Well, he thinks dat words oughter be spelt his way all de time.

Molly—He is a student at one of the big colleges. Polly—Nonsense! He talked with us for an hour when he was here yesterday and never used a bit of slang.—Somerville Journal.

"This flower is strictly up-to-date," said the florist. "What do you mean by that?" asked the prospective customer. "Why," he explained, "it was obtained by grafting."—Detroit Free Press.

"Is she pretty?" they asked of the young man who was speaking of his fiancée. "Well, I don't want to boast," he replied, "but she always gets a seat in a crowded street car."—Stry Stories.

If the sweet girl graduate of last June hasn't got a school or an engagement ring yet, it is high time for her to study shorthand and hustle around to get a job at typewriting.—Somerville Journal.

Ferd—Really, Patrick, I'd rather ride Stagers than take a spin in the touring car. The Groom—Sure, 'tis strange ye fale that way, sor, considerin' that Stagers is only a wan-hoss-powder boss.—Puck.

"He claims that he built the first passenger elevator used in this country." "Nonsense! The Mississippi steamboats were running and blowing up regularly long before he was born."—Philadelphia Press.

"No, my little girl, I can't lend your mother any flour or oil or butter or flatirons or lamps or potatoes or anything else that she sent you over for, but go back and tell her I have a lot of trouble she can borrow."—Baltimore American.

Mother—Come now, Will, if you'll only be good I'll give you a penny. Willie—No'm; I won't be good for less'n five cents. Mother—Why, you were good yesterday for a penny. Willie—I know, but yesterday was bargain day.—Philadelphia Press.

First Girl—What are you waiting for? Why don't you finish your letter to Ella? Second Girl—I don't know whether to say "Ever yours, with truest love," or simply "Yours affectionately." You see, I can't endure Ella—I think she's detestable!—Tit-Bits.

"See here!" snapped the landlord, who had responded to the tenant's hurry call for a plumber, "I thought you said the water in your cellar was two feet deep. 'Tis only a few inches." "Well, that's as deep as my two feet," retorted the tenant, "and that's too much."

Clara—Did the papers notice your father at the great banquet? Johnny—Yes. Clara—Well, mamma said she could not see his name on the list. Johnny—No; but the list ends up with "and others." That means papa. They always mention him that way.—Illustrated Bits.

Magistrate and M. P.—After mature and careful consideration of your case, I have come to the conclusion that you are a lazy, good-for-nothing rogue. May I ask if you ever earned a shilling in your life? Prisoner—Oh, yes, I have, yer 'onor. I voted fer yer 'onor once.—The Sketch.

Tom—Look at that crowd of women trying to get in that department store. Dick—Yes, it's a regular crush. Tom—But it's so early. Why, the doors aren't open yet. Dick—Yes, they're the women who followed the line of advice in the advertisement: "Come early and avoid the rush."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The desperate man, weary of life, opened an upper window in the skyscraper and threw himself out. He landed on top of a load of mattresses with which a teamster happened to be driving along at the moment. "Hang the luck!" he exclaimed, as he rose to him feet, shook himself, and found that he was practically unharmed. "I might have known this would be the result of jumping from the thirteenth floor!"

Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego had just returned from her summer vacation. "My goodness!" she exclaimed, as she inspected the alterations that had been made in the house during her absence. "This isn't the kind of wall paper I wanted. It won't harmonize with my complexion at all!" "Well," irritably answered her husband, "you can change your complexion a good deal easier than we can re-paper the whole house."—Chicago Tribune.

A clergyman who had accepted an invitation to officiate at Sunday services in a neighboring town entrusted his new curate with the performance of his own duties. On returning home he asked his wife what she thought of the curate's sermon. "It was the poorest one I ever heard," she replied, promptly—"nothing in it at all." Later in the day the clergyman, meeting his curate, asked him how he had got on. "Oh, very well," was the reply. "I didn't have time to prepare anything, so I preached one of your unused sermons."