

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, February 20.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The senate passed three or four hours today to a session of the details of the pure food bill. A number of minor amendments were suggested, but under the agreement to vote on all amendments tomorrow none of them could be acted upon. Raynor presented by request from the Baltimore & Ohio broad company to the charge of disincorporation against it by the Red Rock company, of West Virginia, denouncing unfair treatment. The senate adjourned a few minutes after 4 o'clock of respect to the memory of the Representative Castor, of Pennsylvania.

Wallinger presented four petitions in residents of Oklahoma praying prohibition in the proposed state of Oklahoma. The most voluminous contained the names of 8,000 voters, and Wallinger said that it was 264 feet long. One of the others contained the names of 6,000 women, and another of 6,000 children. The fourth was signed by Indians only. The pure food bill was then taken up. A long discussion of amendments was participated in by Lodge, Piles, Newaway, Gallinger, Spooner, Heyn, McCumber and others, Hemenway and Piles appearing for the first time in debate in the senate.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The house of representatives today took an immediate adjournment out of respect to the memory of Representative George A. Loror, of Pennsylvania, after the passage of appropriate resolutions and the adjournment of a funeral committee. Representative Castor died yesterday in Philadelphia.

Monday, February 19.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Three bills were passed under suspension of the rules—requiring a two-thirds vote—in the house today.

The first makes gambling unlawful in the territories of the United States, including Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Alaska. The bill is directed particularly against Arizona and New Mexico, where it was reported that gambling was licensed.

The second provides additional work for the Census bureau by requiring statistics to be taken on insurance, fish, electrical industries, savings banks and crimes. The third appropriates \$50,000 for purchase of 300 acres of coal land on the island of Patan, one of the Philippine archipelago. On the last bill a debate of two hours was had. The others were debated 40 minutes each.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Discussion of the pure food bill occupied practically the whole of the day in the senate. The speakers were Heyburn, who has charge of the bill; Foraker, who presented a number of amendments desired by farmers or interests; Money, in favor of his amendment; and McCumber. An order was made to devote time tomorrow to considering amendments under the tentative rule, and begin voting at 5 o'clock Wednesday.

The president transmitted to congress a special message agreeing with the majority report of the consulting engineers on the Panama canal in favor of lock canal.

Thursday, February 15.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The senate passed today the consideration of the statehood bill and for an hour a half listened to a speech by Dick who supported the bill as reported from committee on territories. The bill prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of the insignia of the G. A. R. by other soldier organizations was passed. Bills were passed establishing light-house and fog signals on Cape Hinckrook island, William sound and Cape Spencer, Cross sound, in Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 15.—"Morning" prevailed in the house today until after 5 o'clock. The net result is the passage of a bill to increase to \$10,000 a year the Federal appropriation to each state and territory for the support of agricultural experiment stations and a bill repealing the present law granting American register to foreign ships wrecked and repaired on the American coast in the discretion of the secretary of the department of Commerce and Labor, and requiring a special act of congress to grant such registration.

Will Report Bill.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Philippine tariff bill, which has been held up by the senate committee ever since it passed the house, is soon to be reported. The Democrats of the committee, who were supposed to be solidly arrayed against the bill, held a conference today and two out of the five declared their intention to vote to report the bill. The Democrats of the committee, who were supposed to be solidly arrayed against the bill, held a conference today and two out of the five declared their intention to vote to report the bill.

May Try Behring Sea Claims.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The house committee on judiciary today returned a favorable report on a bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Circuit court of the United States for the Ninth circuit (Pacific coast states) to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Behring sea arbitration of Paris and to render judgment. The house committee also ordered a favorable report for United States courts at Victoria, Tex., and Miami, Fla.

## HEYBURN'S DRASTIC BILLS.

Would Stop Creating Reserves and Order General Survey.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Senator Heyburn is going after the president's forest reserve policy again. Today he introduced a bill far more drastic than anything he has heretofore attempted. It prohibits further withdrawals of public land for forest reserve purposes in Idaho, and stipulates that where land has heretofore been withdrawn, and has not been created into forest reserves, it shall immediately be restored to the public domain. It also provides that no reserve or withdrawal made for forestry purposes in Idaho shall include sections 16 or 36, title to which was in the United States at the date of the admission of Idaho into the Union. It further stipulates that no forest reserves shall be created in Idaho to include land heretofore classified as mineral.

The effect of this bill, if enacted, would be absolutely to put a stop to forest reserve extension in Idaho, but, like Mr. Heyburn's other forestry bills, it will not pass.

Mr. Heyburn also introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the survey of all unsurveyed public land in Idaho. Mr. Heyburn says Idaho's development is being retarded by reason of the fact that only one-third of the state has been surveyed. Furthermore, the lack of surveys makes it impossible for the state to perfect many of its selections made under various special grants.

## CHINESE ATTACK MISSION.

Viceroy Now Takes Lead in Enmity to White "Barbarians."

London, Feb. 16.—The correspondent at Shanghai of the Standard telegraphs says as follows:

News has reached here of another attack on a foreign mission at Nganking, province of Nanhwei, on the left bank of the Yangtze Kiang river. No loss of life is reported.

Yesterday an attempt was made here by a trusted Chinese servant to murder the secretary of the French municipal council while he was asleep. The attempt was frustrated and the assailant arrested.

Many of the great provincial viceroys are displaying a marked anti-foreign attitude, which they would hardly dare so openly to assume unless they thought that Peking approved their conduct. In the foreign settlements of treaty ports efforts are being made quietly to recover privileges granted to foreigners.

In some quarters Japan is believed to view the possibility of armed intervention being necessary with equanimity, since it would provide her with occasion to obtain from China what she failed to exact from Russia.

In Shanghai two additional companies of volunteers are being raised. It is reported that the Municipal council favors strengthening the Sikh police force by 500 men. Unfortunately, it is at this juncture that it has been decided to reduce the British China squadron.

## HE BLAMES THE GRAFTERS.

Rojestvensky Says Bad Shipbuilding Caused His Defeat.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—"Perhaps I am guilty to some extent for our defeat, and perhaps my subordinates did not do all they might have done, but at all events we who have fought the battles were not thieves," said Admiral Rojestvensky, who addressed the Imperial Technical society yesterday evening upon the causes of the defeat of the Russians at the battle of the Sea of Japan.

The admiral made no specifications regarding the construction of the ships, but he commented at length upon the destructive force of the heavy Japanese shells, which, when they only exploded in the water near the Russian vessels, cracked their plates and opened great leaks, while those which hit the Russian ships squarely were as destructive as mines.

A young lieutenant during the discussion attempted to lay the blame on submarine boats, but the admiral denied that submarine boats or mines were used during the engagement.

## Must Pay Wages for Shut-Down.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Feb. 16.—Considerable comment has been caused by the judgment of the communal court at Widzowo, near Lodz, ordering the Coates thread factory to pay the wages of 800 employes during the ten weeks the factory was closed. The works shut down November 30 and a shortage of coal was given as the reason for doing so. The court in rendering judgment said it was not lack of coal, but the high price of coal which induced the closing, and found that this was not a good reason.

## Believe Fire Under Control.

Honolulu, Feb. 16.—Water is now being pumped only at intervals into the hold of the steamer Texan, whose cargo took fire the other day while the vessel was lying at her dock. It is now believed that the fire is under safe control, and the agents of the vessel say that they expect that all her lime will be slaked by tomorrow and that they will then be able to discharge cargo. They think that the hull of the vessel is not damaged.

## First Year Men Must Study.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 16.—The Harvard athletic committee voted tonight to concur with Yale and Princeton in an agreement excluding first-year men and graduate students of all departments from university athletics.

## AMERICA IS READY

### Many Troops and War Vessels Close to China.

## MOVEMENTS MADE WITH SECRECY

### More Troops in Philippines Than Any Time Since Pacification of the Islands.

Washington, Feb. 17.—It has been decreed by the administration that, come what may, American lives and American property in China shall be protected, even if it becomes necessary to resort to arms. Guided by the experiences of the Boxer outbreak of 1900, this government is quietly mobilizing a small army in the Philippines, within easy reach of Chinese ports, and is maintaining a fair-sized fleet of war vessels especially adapted to service in the rivers that reach important Chinese strongholds.

It is a fact that there are more troops in the Philippines than at any time since the pacification of the Philippines. There are now on the way to the islands two additional regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery. As shown by the records of the War department, the military strength in the Philippines today includes four full regiments of infantry, in addition to two companies of engineers and three companies of the signal corps. These troops for the most part are in easy reach of Manila, and a comparatively large force could be landed on Chinese soil on very short notice and still leave an adequate garrison in the Philippines.

To supplement the land force is the Philippine fleet, which includes the battleships Ohio, Wisconsin and Oregon, the last named under orders to return to this country. It is found, however, that the Oregon may not be able to undergo repairs at Puget sound for four or five months, and it may be determined to retain her in the Orient, at least until the Chinese disturbances blows over or comes to a head. In addition, there are the cruisers Baltimore, Cincinnati, Concord and Raleigh, the monitors Monadnock and Monterey, the gunboats Helena and Wilmington and a number of smaller gunboats, which were captured from Spain and brought into the United States navy.

## STANDS BY EXCLUSION LAW.

### Fulton Declares Boycott Cannot Accomplish Its Repeal.

Washington, Feb. 17.—In response to a request for his views on the Chinese boycott, Senator Fulton today made the following answer:

The real purpose of the Chinese engaged in the boycott of American goods is to secure the repeal of the exclusion law. No doubt the manner in which the law has been enforced has in some instances given just cause for complaint, and tended to intensify and accelerate the growing resentment engendered by the law, but the real animus is opposition to the law as a whole and the purpose is to enforce its repeal. To that we cannot accede. It is of great interest and concern to us that cordial and friendly relations with China shall be maintained and our trade and commerce with her increased, but, if such conditions can only be purchased by sacrificing the rights and imperiling the welfare of American labor, the price is greater than we can afford to pay.

We must not repeal or substantially modify the present exclusion law. So to do would work great hardship on and be unparadonable injustices to our own wage earners. We of the Pacific coast have learned in the school of experience how serious a menace to the peace, prosperity and morals of the community is a large influx of Chinese coolies and we will never consent to legislation making such conditions again possible.

## Wood May Command in China.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The United States army transport Sherman sailed today for Honolulu, Guam and the Philippines, with 100 cabin passengers, a few troops and 4,000 tons of military supplies. Among the passengers were Major Generals Brooke and Weston, the latter going to Manila under sealed orders. In army circles it is surmised that General Brooke may succeed General Leonard Wood in case the latter should be ordered to China. Colonel William S. Patten also sailed on the Sherman.

## Will Receive Famine Aid.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—Judge Morrow, president of the California branch of the American National Red Cross, has made an announcement stating that in accordance with the appeal of President Roosevelt of February 13 for aid for the thousands of persons on the verge of starvation in Northern Japan by reason of the famine existing there, the public is informed that the California branch of the American National Red Cross will receive contributions.

## Progressive American Consul.

Prague, Feb. 17.—The American consulate established today a department for commercial information. Consul Ledoux explained the task of the institution to many merchants, who declared it would greatly increase the respective exports and imports of the countries interested.

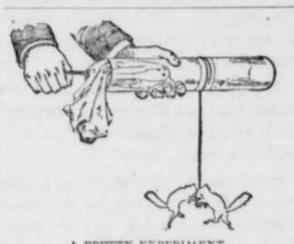


## The Electrified Lamp Chimney.

A very simple but beautiful experiment may be made by any bright boy with a straight lamp-chimney, the kind used with the Argand or the Weisbach gas-light. First, cut a narrow strip of tin-foil and paste it around the chimney, in the middle. Then paste a strip of the same from one end of the chimney to within about half an inch of the band in the middle.

Now take a bristle brush, the kind made to clean lamp-chimneys with, and over its bristles wrap a perfectly dry silk handkerchief. Hold the chimney in your left hand so that your fingers do not touch the tin-foil anywhere, and putting the silk-covered brush into the chimney, rub it briskly back and forth.

This part of the experiment should be made in the dark, and if, while rubbing the chimney, you take the brush out now and then, you will see, every time you do so, a big spark of electricity jump from one piece of tin-foil to the other. In other words, the friction made by the rubbing has turned the lamp-chimney into an electrical machine.



A PRETTY EXPERIMENT.

Another pretty experiment may be made with this little device. Wrap a piece of iron or brass wire around the middle half of tin-foil, letting one end hang down five or six inches. To this end attach several strips of cigarette paper in a bunch. Now put the brush into the chimney at the opposite end to that used at first and rub it briskly.

The electricity thus generated will go into the strips of paper, and make them stand out from each other as if they were alive and were struggling to get as far apart as possible. If the paper be cut to form two cats the result will be very amusing. These experiments are best made in perfectly dry weather, and it is well, also, to warm both chimney and handkerchief at the fire.

## Kids.

I wonder why some pas has none, And others have so many. It seems the poor pas have the most, And rich ones haven't any.

The richest man I know in town Has just one small boy only; But pa says, 'Gad! he pities him In that big house so lonely.

It seems to me 'twould be so nice, If kids all come out even; And when I asked pa why they don't, He said, "Be quiet, Stephen."

Then families all'd have bills like pa, For us five kids together, He says, would bust a cattle man, We wear out so much leather.

But when the circus comes to town Pa's glad he has so many, For he has more fun takin us Than if he hadn't any.

My pa says some day that he'll be Too old to go on workin', And then he hopes that none of us Our duty will be shirkin'.

You bet we won't! We all love pa, But wouldn't it be funny, To have your father hangin' round And askin' you for money?

I've 'most a quarter in my bank To buy a bullet moulder, But now I think I'll save it up For pa when he gets older.—Lippincott's.

## Crazy Pictures.

"Never mind if it does rain. Mamma always thinks of something extra nice for rainy days," said Harold.

"I have thought of something now," said mamma. "Get some pieces of smooth brown paper for Frankie and little Helen, and some of that pretty green cardboard for Esther and Mabel and you and Leon may use your scrap-books. I will pick out some old magazines, and Leon may get some paste. Esther, you may take the cloth off the dining-table, and spread out some newspapers. I am going to show you how to make crazy pictures."

The children ran to collect the things, and mamma sent Harold for both pairs of scissors and the shears, and Esther for some empty boxes and covers to lay the parts of pictures in.

"Now," said mamma, giving the things round to the different ones as she spoke, "you may cut the brown paper into sheets about six by eight inches; you may cut the cardboard the same size.

"Now all you little ones may cut out the pictures of everything in the advertisement pages that is alive, but don't try to cut them close to the picture; let the older ones do that. Harold may punch the sheets on one end, so they can be tied together to make a book when they are done. You could make a book at first, but if you spoil a page it looks badly to cut it out, so I like sheets best."

Then mamma cut out several pictures quickly, and cut off their heads and

arms and legs, putting the heads into one box, the arms into another, the legs into a third, and the bodies into a fourth. Sometimes she left the arms with the body, as it would spoil some of the bodies to have them cut off.

As soon as all the children had pictures enough to cut so there were quite a number in each box, mamma gave a body to each child, and then while one was picking out a pair of legs, another was choosing arms, and another a head. As soon as any one had a picture ready he pasted it on his sheet or book, and a crazy-looking set of pictures they were!

The little children's were the funniest, for sometimes they placed feet where arms should be, and they made the body turn one way and the head another. Sometimes a girl had a dog's head, or a man had the body of a child and the skirts of a woman. One boy drawing a sled had the legs of an ostrich.

They were all surprised when Maggie came to set the table for luncheon. "Let's send these pictures to the Children's Hospital," said Mabel, "and they will make the children there laugh, too."—Youth's Companion.

## The Shells Were Easy.

Mildred, who was visiting her grandmother in the country, was asked to bring an egg from the henery. After several minutes she returned with her apron full of eggs. While yet a distance away the grandmother asked: "Well, did you break any eggs on the way?"

"No, grandma," was the prompt answer, "but the shells came off a few."

## Willie's First Pockets.

Willie is a bright 5-year-old boy, who, in his first trousers, could only thrust his hands through his belt, having no pockets. He had his heart rejoiced at last with a pair of trousers which had real pockets in them. His first act was to come down to a male relative with his hands stuck proudly in these pockets and cry gleefully: "Look, I've got pockets with floors in 'em!"

## From the Mouths of Babies.

A little girl came into the house with very dirty hands, and her sister made fun of them. The little culprit raised her blue eyes to her sister's with an expression of grief, and said, reproachfully: "Don't you know mamma said you mustn't talk about any one's 'formities (deformities)?"

## As Good as a Gold Mine.

Oscar, who had spent the summer on a farm, after hearing an older brother tell about a one-karat diamond that had been found, said: "Why, that's nothing; Uncle Frank had a barrel of carrots on the farm."

## Old Friends the Best.

Little Harry was in the first grade. He was very fond of his teacher. When the school year was over and he was promoted to the next grade, he said: "I don't see how I can be promoted unless they promote my teacher, too."

## MARRIED THE WRONG MEN.

### Two Queer Instances Where Women Wed Their Lovers' Doubles.

A strange case of matrimonial fraud has lately occurred in Vienna. A woman of the lower middle class married a man whom she took to be a Herr Weiss, her fiance, returning after a year's absence in America to make her his wife. In less than a month he robbed her of her savings and then suddenly disappeared.

A month later she received a letter from America regretting that the writer had been too ill to return at the time agreed, but stating that he was about to sail and that immediately on his arrival would fulfill the promise by leading her to the altar. The letter was signed "Hermann Weiss."

The poor woman was thrown into a sad condition of perplexity and apprehension and her worst fears were realized when, on her correspondent's arrival, she recognized that she had been imposed upon by a callous impostor whose resemblance to the real simon pure was marvelously striking. It subsequently transpired that the genuine Hermann Weiss had while in America forgotten with his double, who had ascertained sufficient of the former's history and prospects to enable him to carry out with success his base scheme of deception and heartless robbery.

When Claude Bonnat, a baker of Marseilles, was in hiding from the police, who held a warrant for his arrest on a serious charge, he managed to communicate with an acquaintance, one Leriot, who in every respect was his exact double, and conjured him on the strength of their old friendship to promise that should any misfortune befall him he would, by impersonating him—an easy enough task by reason of the striking resemblance existing between them—keep from the young woman to whom he was engaged the knowledge of her lover's shame. Leriot gave his promise, which sat out lightly on his conscience as one to be kept or broken as whim might direct.

However, when Bonnat a day or two later fell into the hands of justice Leriot sought out the young woman, of whom he had no previous knowledge, with the result that his susceptible heart was so touched that he entered into the fulfillment of his promise with surprising zeal. So well, indeed, did he enact the role of Bonnat that he is a short time espoused the latter's fiance. The couple led a life of complete happiness, which was in nowise dimmed when some years later, on the convict's release, the wife first discovered the fraud of which she had been the victim.—Tit-Bits.

When a man is in love he thinks he is entitled to a liar's license.