

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, February 27.

Washington, Feb. 27. — The senate today agreed to vote on the statehood bill before adjournment on Friday, March 9. The proposition was made by Beveridge, and there was little difficulty in reaching an understanding. The suggestion immediately followed a speech in support of the bill by Hopkins, during the course of which he suggested that the territories were not prepared for statehood, and suggested that their admission be deferred.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the discussion of the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, the major portion of the time being given to the provision for the disposal of the coal lands in Indian Territory.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Military matters held the attention of the house today, the army appropriation bill being under consideration for amendment. That General Corbin and General MacArthur might become lieutenant generals, the provision abolishing that rank was eliminated on a point of order raised by Grosvenor, of Ohio, who substituted an amendment to abolish the grade after these officers had been promoted, but this, too, met defeat. Members of the appropriations committee disputed the right of the military committee to appropriate for an apparatus for fire control of field artillery, but without success. Only eight of the 50 pages of the bill were passed upon when the house adjourned.

Monday, February 26.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The death of ex-Speaker David B. Henderson was the subject of appropriate action in the house of representatives today, when, after the transaction of less than a day's business, resolutions of regret and esteem were adopted and adjournment taken as a further mark of respect to his memory. Several bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed, incorporating the Lake Erie & Ohio River Ship Canal company. The bill will be put on its passage the first thing tomorrow.

During the consideration of district legislation, Sims, of Tennessee, made a severe arraignment of the form of the District. It was un-American, un-republican and un-democratic.

A bill was passed giving a national charter to the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Hepburn railroad rate bill was reported to the senate today by Tillman, in accordance with the action of the senate committee on interstate commerce last Friday. Large crowds assembled in the galleries, anticipating a field day of debate, but were disappointed. There was little of interest in the proceedings regarding the bill. A brief statement from Tillman with the necessary arrangement for printing the report of the hearings before the committee and a promise that a formal report would be made later, was followed by a few remarks from Aldrich, showing the position of the five republicans who opposed the bill as reported. Aldrich indicated that there would be no unnecessary delay, but that the bill would be discussed in accordance with its importance.

Clapp called up the bill to dispose of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, and the preliminary discussion was mainly criticism of the disposition of the coal lands owned by the Indians.

Dick occupied the floor during the afternoon, continuing his speech in support of the joint statehood bill.

Among the bills passed was one appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Moscow, Idaho, and one at Baker City, Oregon, costing \$75,000.

Friday, February 23.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Peculiarly a debate which indicated no hesitancy, but rather a relish, in taking action against alleged railroad combinations, the house agreed without opposition today on the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, directing the Interstate Commerce commission to make an immediate inquiry and report regarding alleged restraints of trade on the part of certain railroads in the handling of coal and oil. The resolution was not in the form in which it passed the senate, and will go back to that body for its second action.

Proceeding under call of committee, bills were passed to require \$75 worth of work annually on mining claims and \$5 worth of work on roads and trails.

Smoot Makes an Enemy.

Washington, Feb. 27.—When the senate takes a vote on the Smoot case, it is quite likely that Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, will vote to unseat Mr. Smoot, notwithstanding it has always been understood that Mr. Heyburn was a Mormon sympathizer in his own state, and was elected by Mormon votes in the Idaho legislature. Behind this apparent change of front on the part of Senator Heyburn lies an interesting story that developed during the course of his now famous speech against Roosevelt's forest reserve policy.

No Aid for Congo.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The attitude of the American government towards the conditions in the Congo Free State and the American desire for some plan for administration of Central Africa by several powers ruling or exercising controlling influence there are stated in a letter sent by Secretary Root to Representative Denby, of Michigan. Secretary Root says that government has no power to investigate Congo conditions.

New Naturalization Bill.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The house committee on immigration and naturalization submitted a favorable report today on a bill to create a bureau of Immigration and Naturalization under the department of Commerce and Labor and to amend existing naturalization laws. Representative Bonyne, of Colorado, prepared the report, which reviews naturalization frauds and says two principles controlling naturalization are included in the bill.

Decides for Railroads.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The suits known as the citrus fruit cases, in which all the railroads of Southern California were introduced, were today decided favorably to the railroads by the Supreme court of the United States, the opinion being by Justice Peckham. The cases involved the right of the railroad companies to designate the route for fruit shipped East after leaving their own lines. The decision of the Circuit court for the Southern district of California and also the order of the commission were reversed.

Men Won't Let Women Talk.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Discord in the congress for uniform divorce laws became so great this afternoon that Miss Fannie Leake Cummings, the sole representative of Washington state, withdrew and left for her home. Her reason was "the men won't let the women talk." Of these offenders, she said, ministers were the worst. It was earlier in the day, while she was making a speech on the "Real Causes of Divorce," that C. L. Larnum, of Philadelphia, asked her to cease, because he considered her remarks "nauseating."

Drydock Dewey Adrift.

New York, Feb. 23.—According to a dispatch to the Herald from Las Palmas, Canary islands, the drydock Dewey broke adrift three times and was picked up with difficulty. This is reported, the dispatch says, by the tug Potomac, which recently reached Las Palmas. The fleet and drydock are now 480 miles west of the Canaries, the dispatch says, and everything is going well.

Condemns Export Tax on Coal.

London, Feb. 23.—The British export tax on coal apparently is slated for removal in the forthcoming budget of Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith. Mr. Asquith informed a deputation today that, while he declined to make any declaration in regard to the taxation until he presented the budget, he considers the coal tax vicious and unnecessarily injurious to an important industry. He said that the members of the deputation would find him anxious to remove it.

## SEALERS MAY SUE UNCLE SAM.

Bill Allowing Courts to Adjust Claims for Compensation.

Washington, Feb. 23.—A favorable report was made today on Senator Fulton's bill which permits owners of sealing vessels seized for pelagic sealing in Behring sea to go into the Circuit court for the Ninth circuit to recover from the government an amount equal to the loss they sustained through the seizure of their vessels.

Years ago, when Behring sea was held to be a closed sea, the United States claimed jurisdiction over the east half and Russia over the remainder, and sealing was prohibited. Many sealing vessels were captured by the two governments. The Supreme court subsequently held Behring sea to be an open sea and denied the jurisdiction of this government beyond the three marine leagues limit.

Following this, British sealers whose vessels were taken by American revenue cutters sued and recovered from the United States, and owners of American ships taken by Russians recovered from that government. But this government has never paid the claims of American sealers whose vessels were illegally seized by the American government. It is to pay these claims that the bill is pressed. In the aggregate it is not believed the claims will exceed \$1,000,000.

## 'TWTX HOPE AND FEAR.

Morocco Delegates Doubtful of Success of Conference.

Algiers, Feb. 23.—Although the Franco-German deadlock remains unbroken, the opinion of the delegates to the Moroccan conference fluctuates as to the results, the view today being rather more hopeful that some solution is possible. This is due largely to the German attitude that an adjustment eventually will be reached. The American delegates also continue confident, despite the French and British pessimism. Some of the delegates express the view that some conciliatory movement will be made directly from Berlin.

At the afternoon session the conference settled a few minor points on the bank question, including the adoption of a gold basis.

The Italian delegates are discussing the possibility of the appointment of a number of the conferees as arbitrators for the settlement of the controversial points of the French and German projects, should agreement relative to the majority of the details be attained.

Ambassador White persists in his optimistic view of the ultimate result of the conference.

RUSSIA WILL BRAND COWARDS.

Officers Who Surrendered Without Cause To Be Disgraced.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—Unprecedented regulations to purge the army of officers accused of cowardice and surrendering during the war for no reasonable cause were announced today by the military organ, the Roseky Invalid. Captive officers returning from Japan will, unless they were wounded when captured, be tried before courts of honor, and unless reinstated by the unanimous decision of their fellow officers, will be dismissed in disgrace. "Contastions," a frequent excuse for surrender, will not be accepted.

The higher officers who were responsible for the surrender of their organizations must secure a vindication from a court of honor and the minister of war. Such cases will be submitted to the emperor individually.

The troops which composed the garrison at Port Arthur are exempt from these provisions, the responsibility for the surrender of that fortress falling upon General Stoessel.

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## WARNING IS ISSUED

State Department Tells Missionaries of Danger in China.

WILL GIVE EVERY PROTECTION

Says They Should Leave Interior—Assistant Secretary Bacon Admits Cause for Anxiety.

Cincinnati, Feb. 24.—In answer to a letter from F. M. Rains, corresponding secretary for the Foreign Christian Missionary society, to the State department at Washington regarding the situation in China, Acting Secretary of State Robert Bacon sent the following letter to Mr. Rains:

"The condition of affairs in China is causing this government much anxiety, and, while nothing is known here which would justify the immediate withdrawal of missionaries from the interior, it would appear prudent to the department for the heads of the missions to warn all outlying stations of the apprehension caused by their exposed condition and to advise them to take early steps to remove to places of safety at the first cause of alarm, even if it should appear insignificant and the danger not imminent.

"This government is disposed to afford every protection in its power to its citizens in China, but in case of an outbreak such protection would be much facilitated if American citizens were congregated in accessible localities."

COMMERCE STILL INCREASES.

Large Advance in Exports and Imports for Fiscal Year.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The foreign commerce of the United States during the first seven months of the fiscal year 1906 amounted to \$1,752,421,330, according to a bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. This shows a considerable increase in both imports and exports, but more especially in exports over the corresponding months of 1905.

In the seven months ending with January, imports have increased \$70,000,000, and exports have increased \$155,000,000. Imports during the seven months ended with January, 1906, were \$699,764,556, and exports were \$1,052,656,764. The increase in imports occurs chiefly in manufactures' materials and finished manufactures, while the increase in exports occurs chiefly in agricultural products and manufactures.

WANTS TO IRRIGATE EGYPT.

American's Claim to Slice of Desert Held Up.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The State department has been informed, through Consul-General Gittings, at Cairo, that, in regard to the claim of Cope Whitehouse to a vast tract of land in the Egyptian desert, that the application filed by Whitehouse was regular.

Whitehouse has made extensive explorations in Africa and Egypt. He discovered what he believed to be the site of an ancient city in the Egyptian desert, and took steps to secure title to a large area of land including this place. His purpose was to reclaim and develop the arid land by means of irrigation. He has not yet been able to take possession of the land and he alleges that his claim has been held up in the Egyptian foreign office on technical grounds without any right.

Power From the Colorado.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 24.—According to the Times, the energy of the Colorado river is to be transmitted to Los Angeles, according to plans now being matured by local and Philadelphia capitalists. First the power is to be distributed among the mining camps on the Nevada and Arizona border and ultimately brought here. It is said that between the Grand canyon of the Colorado and the Black canyon it is possible to take advantage of certain sites and develop electrical energy equal to 500,000 horse power.

Local Option in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Feb. 24.—The house this afternoon by a vote of 91 to 16, passed the Jones bill, backed by the Ohio Anti-Saloon league, which provides for municipal local option by petition instead of by election, leaving the initiative exclusively in the hands of the temperance people, and it is claimed by the Anti-Saloon league that it will enable the people to drive saloons from all the residence districts of the cities of Ohio.

Investigate Rates on Oil.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 24.—John T. Marchand, of Washington, secret agent of the Interstate Commerce commission, arrived here today to investigate illegal rates on oil. The resolution under which Mr. Marchand is working was introduced in congress Monday by Congressman Campbell, of Kansas.

## OLDEST LOCOMOTIVE NOW USED.



The out of date locomotive herewith illustrated is a relic of the early days of railroading in America, but modern progress in this direction has not yet succeeded in relegating it to the junkshop. It is still in use on the Cumberland Valley line, and although it is not remarkable as a mountain climber it still does good service as a yard engine.



The ocean contains about 2,139 grains of salt and other solids per gallon, and the Dead Sea about 19,700 grains per gallon.

Glass bricks, a German product, are translucent, but not transparent, and possess the advantages of being acid proof and of harboring no disease germs.

The celluloid wind screens of automobiles give great risk of fire. Very fine copper gauze is said to have proven a satisfactory substitute, being easily seen through and non-inflammable, while it does not crack like celluloid.

The low efficiency of the steam engine tempts inventors with great possibilities of saving fuel. M. Cantor, a European engineer, has hit upon an altogether new form of heat engine, and proposes to use for power the expansion of the gas produced by the burning of liquid fuel—like petroleum and alcohol—when sprayed upon a white hot oxidizing material, like oxide of copper. The oxygen removed from the copper oxide would be restored by an air jet. Pending practical test, it is claimed that the highest possible rate of expansion would be produced in the working gas, and that a greatly increased thermodynamic efficiency would be secured.

Professor W. E. Ayrton points out that the common expressions "buying electricity" and "consuming electric current" are misleading. No electricity is used up in lighting buildings, driving machinery, and propelling cars and trains. "Just as much electricity flows away per minute, through the return conductor, from your electrically lighted house as flows to it through the coming conductor. The electric current is like a butcher's cart carrying round meat—you no more consume current than you consume meat. It is not the vehicle but what it leaves behind that the consumers buy, meat in the case of the butcher's cart, and energy in the case of the electric current."

The construction of an ordinary telegraph line between Lima, on the Pacific side of the Andes in Peru, and Iquitos, near the Amazon, being all but impossible, because of the density of the forests and the animosity of the ignorant natives, the wireless method is to be employed. Already communication by wireless telegraphy exists between Lima and Puerto Bermudez, and this line will be extended to Iquitos, a distance of about 600 miles, with three intermediate stations. If the enterprise succeeds, it is the intention to extend the wireless communication across the whole width of Brazil to Manaus and Para, thus linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans across the Andes and the great Brazilian plains.

The Pomelo, sometimes called the Chinese breadfruit, a citrus-fruit which may be described as a cross between the orange and the grapefruit, combining the good points of both, is the subject of an interesting report by Mr. Anderson, the United States consul at Hangchow. Mr. Anderson regards it as the finest fruit grown in the far East. He believes that it might be introduced with profit into the southern United States. Already, it is understood, a few persons in this country are cultivating the pomelo, but not upon a commercial scale. In China, it is believed, this fruit has been cultivated for at least 2,000 years. The best pomelos in the world are said to come from a little valley near a large Chinese city named Chang Chew, lying inland from Amoy, and not yet opened to foreign trade. The summers in this valley are hot and rather damp, and the winters are without severe frosts.

SIX YEARS AT CANANES.

"Lost Mountains" Mines Now Producing \$9,000,000 a Year.

Six years ago at Cananes, Mex., one would have settled an irregular range of low mountains, eighteen miles long—"lost mountains" the geologists call them, because they are connected with no other range, says Leslie's Weekly. They are mere "stubs," the tops worn down by the powerful action of the elements, and the valleys filled by erosion. These "lost" hills were barren and bleak. Sometimes a bunch of stray cattle would range among the mountains, but no white man made his abode there. Even the beasts of prey avoided this solitary range. There was no wilder, lonelier spot in the

whole world than the "lost mountains" of Cananes.

That was six years ago. Now the are the seat of the third largest copper mine in the world, the site of city of 20,000 inhabitants. In the mine there are thirty-three miles of underground workings; 5,000 men are taking out of the earth and running through reduction plants and smelter 2,500 tons of rock daily, producing copper, gold and silver more than \$9,000,000 every year. Already the mine have yielded \$35,000,000. The "lost mountains" are the scene of tremendous industry. There are great furnaces with smoking stacks, ore bins, foundries, shops, electric light plants, ice and water plants, shaft houses, concentrators, broad and narrow gauge railroads, street cars, a telephone system, banks, stores, schools, a hospital and all the other activities of a modern industrial town.

SHOEING OF AN AFRICAN MULE



The picture herewith given comes from Greytown, Natal, and shows the method of shoeing a refractory mule, which is in vogue in that faraway region. By means of pulleys, ropes and a wide leather band the animal is put into a frame, its head resting on padded bar, its front legs bent and fastened to side bars, and its hind legs attached to a stout crossbar. To prevent damage from the hoofs of the coarse bags are tied about them. Thus protected from all active interference on the part of the animal, the shoe may do his duty with comparative safety.

The Remnant of a Regiment.

On the opening day of the Sha-Ho battle there were many deeds of heroism, writes the author of "An Eye Witness in Manchuria." One incident, he says, brought out clearly the terrible nature of the encounter. During the Russian retreat a single officer commanding a division noticed through the lines. It appeared as if it were a small party which had been charged with some outpost duty, and had shown the white feather. Incensed at their apparent cowardice, the general rode up to the officer and asked him what he meant by deserting his post. With a somewhat grim smile the officer, saluting, said: "Sir, this is all that is left of my regiment."

That regiment had gone into action over two thousand strong.

A Family in Distress.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, used to be as fond of her dolls as any other little girl, and her dolls went through the same experience that dolls with imaginative mothers usually undergo. One day, at dinner in the palace, her small majesty made her appearance when dessert was served, and placed herself next to a courtly old general. After eating some fruit the little girl turned her gaze up at him and seriously exclaimed, "I wonder you're not afraid to sit next to me!"

Everybody at the table turned toward the childish voice.

"On the contrary," said the general, "I'm too pleased and honored to sit next to my future queen. Why should I be afraid?"

"Cause," and the little girl looked quite woebegone, "my dolls have the measles—they're all of them down with it."

The Nerve of Him.

"Adam—Adam," repeated St. Peter, meditatively; "the name seems familiar, but—"

"I," explained the applicant, "come from Eden. I am the progenitor of the whole human race."

"And you," thundered St. Peter, "you have the nerve to apply for admission here! Frost! Show the gentleman below!"—Puck.

Some men are such home bodies that the look as out of place in a restaurant at noon as a housekeeper does on the street at meal time.

The wise old hen chuckles to herself when she sees a man trying to make a fortune with an incubator.

Size of a woman's hat has nothing to do with the price.