

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, March 6.

Washington, March 6.—The house began its session today by passing without discussion or opposition a bill for the relief of tobacco growers by permitting them to sell leaf tobacco without paying the tax of 6 cents a pound hereafter charged. The rest of the day was devoted to tariff discussion, the Indian appropriation bill being the vehicle to carry the debate.

Washington, March 6.—The question of the enlargement of the medical department of the army occupied the major portion of the time of the senate today. The question arose in connection with the consideration of a bill for the displacement of contract surgeons by physicians who shall be given the rank of army officers in the reorganization of the medical corps. Hale criticized the bill as an entering wedge for an increase of the army, and as a part of a general plan of the general staff, which charged with a purpose to increase the army's importance. In his remarks a senator said: the general staff was disposed to encourage an invasion of China. Carter and Gallinger spoke in somewhat the same vein of objection, while the bill was defended by Warren, Blackburn and other senators. The bill was not disposed of.

The only speech of the day on the statehood bill was made by Long, who advocated the passage of the bill as reported by the committee on territories.

Monday, March 5.

Washington, March 5.—President Roosevelt sent a message to congress today, accompanying plans for coast defense prepared by a joint board of army and navy officers, in which he emphasizes the necessity for further defense and reviews the history of the defensive works in this country. The president calls special attention to the recommendation of the board that the entrance to Chesapeake bay be added to the list of places in the United States to be defended. He says the naval possessions cannot be longer neglected if the United States desires to hold them. Defenses are recommended for Manila bay, Pearl harbor, San Francisco, Guam, San Juan and Honolulu, because of their strategic importance. Defenses are recommended for the entrances to the Panama canal.

Washington, March 5.—In the senate today, Nelson continued the discussion of the statehood bill, urging the passage of the measure as reported to the committee on territories. The remainder of the session was devoted to the passage of the bills on the calendar among them being one providing compulsory education in the District of Columbia and another regarding selection of officers in the revenue department to the West were:

Providing for the issuance of patents and to Indians on the Colville reservation, state of Washington, under the Moes agreement of July 7, 1903.

Washington, March 5.—Legislation of the house today was under consideration of the rules occupied the attention of the house and resulted in the passage of several bills, some of considerable importance. The adoption of a resolution of inquiry as to whether criminal prosecutions have been instituted against individuals in the North-South Securities company furnished the basis for a speech of criticism by William D. Hooper, the Democratic leader, directed against the administration. Brief answers were made by Jenkins, of Wisconsin, and Grosvenor, of Ohio.

Friday, March 2.

Washington, March 2.—The senate passed the bill providing for the removal of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. Under the guise of considering the bill, the senate spent the entire day in discussion of the railway question. The bill has passed both the house and the senate, and it will now go into conference. It is a general bill for the adjustment of the affairs of these tribes in their abandonment of their tribal organization.

Hermann as a Plagiarist.
Washington, March 7.—Representative Hermann, probably in a fit of abatement, today introduced another joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. It is the second time this session he introduced this resolution, and in his instance he offered resolutions that had previously been introduced by other members, running his pen through the name of the original author and writing his own.

Justice to Seized Sealers.
Washington, March 7.—The senate passed senator Fulton's bill pertaining to owners of American sealing vessels seized in Behring sea by American revenue cutters to bring suit to recover on losses sustained. This bill, if passed by the house, will put American sealers on the same basis as foreign sealers who suffered from like seizures as American sealers whose ships were seized by the Russian government.

ARMY IS READY.

All Details Arranged to Send 25,000 Men to China.

Washington, March 2.—It is possible today to give for the first time the details of the preparations which the War department is making for an invasion of China. In case of necessity, which to military minds seems imminent, it is the intention of the government to dispatch 20,000 regulars from the United States to join a Philippine force of 5,000 men for an expedition to the Chinese empire.

The troops for the Oriental service have been selected, the posts from which they will be taken are named in the plans and the proper allotment has been made among the various branches of the service. Not only has this been done by the officers who have been working out the invasion scheme, but they have perfected a plan for the distribution of the troops which will remain in the United States, so that they may be available in case of home disturbances.

The scheme of invasion as at present contemplated is with the view principally of a combination of the American forces with those of other powers, but a subsidiary arrangement has been made to meet the possibility that the United States will be forced to act alone.

If the situation in China demands the dispatching of American soldiers for a march to Peking, within three weeks of the time of the call to arms there will not be a regular infantryman left within the borders of the United States, for it is the intention of the department to send its full force into the field, save only the infantrymen doing duty in the Philippines.

As stated in previous dispatches, the officers of the War College have estimated that 100,000 men will be necessary to make an invading force strong enough to conduct a successful campaign against Peking. If by an unfortunate trend of events it should become necessary that America act alone, there would be no attempt at the outset to reach the Forbidden City. Tentative plans, in case America goes alone into the fight, contemplate a joint army and navy expedition to seize one of the greater coast towns in China. This might or might not have an effect on the Chinese government, but, because of recent events, it would seem that the Chinese governments is not all-powerful in the control of its affairs, and as a consequence such a seizure might be of little avail, save possibly for indemnity purposes.

The army bill as passed carries something more than \$69,000,000.

The house agreed to a senate joint resolution, which continues the tribal government of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory until the property of the Indians shall be disposed of.

Wednesday, February 28.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The details of the provisions of the army appropriation bill occupied the house of representatives throughout the day. Throughout members of the appropriation committee, headed by Chairman Tawney, were in controversy with Chairman Hall and the members of the military committee. Each contest was an effort either in the direction of reducing or restricting the amounts carried in the bill. In some cases the appropriations committee was successful, and in others the military committee.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic, under which the former undertakes to collect and disburse the customs revenues of the latter, was reported to the senate in executive session today by Senator Lodge.

While the treaty was given a place on the senate legislative calendar by the report made today, it will not be called up until after the railroad bill has been disposed of, and even then it may go over for some time.

For three hours, lacking three minutes, today, Foraker held the attention of the senate while he read a carefully prepared speech on the railroad rate question. His speech was a protest against any general legislation, on the theory that the existing Elkins law could be so extended as to make it answer all the requirements. He did not fail, however, to point out what he considered the defects of the Hepburn-Dolliver bill, and he made the declaration more than once that it would fail to remedy the evils complained of. The speech was listened to by a large attendance, both on the floor and in the galleries, and at its close the senator was warmly congratulated by a number of his colleagues.

Five Year Census of Agriculture.

Washington, March 1.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of Agriculture, appeared before the house committee on census today in support of the Burleson bill for the compilation of farm statistics by the government every five years, instead of every ten years. Secretary Tomlinson, of the Stockgrowers' association, also urged favorable action on the bill.

Test Vote on Philippines.

Washington, March 6.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on Philippines, has decided to make a motion that the senate discharge the committee from further consideration of the tariff bill and it be taken up for consideration. Under the rules a motion of this character is debatable. The senator proposes to make an argument in favor of the bill and ask that action be taken by the senate concerning it. He does not intend, however, to precipitate a continuation until after the statehood bill has been disposed of.

Prospects Are Not Bright.

Washington, March 6.—A conference regarding the statehood bill, now pending in the senate, was held at the white house this afternoon, the parties to it being, besides the president, Senators Long of Kansas, Burkett of Nebraska and Warren of Wyoming, all supporters of the measure. It is conceded that the prospects for the enactment of the measure into law are not bright, and the conference was held for the purpose of considering means to save the bill.

RAISE PAY OF RURAL CARRIERS.

Cortelyou Recommends an Increase When Routes are Adjusted.

Washington, March 2.—This statement has been furnished the Associated Press for transmission:

"In the matter of rural carriers' pay, it can be authoritatively stated that there is no disposition on the part of the Postoffice department to cut rates. On the contrary, the department has strongly recommended the advisability of congressional consideration of the subject, looking to more adequate compensation.

"In the recent readjustments to complete county service, the number of routes reduced in mileage has exceeded the number increased. These conditions have resulted in lowering the pay of the carriers somewhat. Until the service is completed throughout the country, the average of carriers' salaries based upon present legal allowance will naturally fluctuate from time to time as routes are increased or decreased in length. Under the so-called new rural policy of the department, out of a total of 34,938 routes installed up to February 1, but 27 had been discontinued. These discontinuances were mostly due to readjustments in order to complete service in counties."

Continues Present Rates.

Washington, March 2.—President Roosevelt today issued a proclamation imposing the rates of duties provided by section 3 of the Dingley act upon imports from Germany in return for Germany's concession of minimum tariff rates on United States products. The articles and rate of duty named in the president's proclamation are the same as those now in force, which would have been terminated yesterday, but for the recent action of the German government in giving this country the benefit of its minimum tariff.

Shaw Opposes Souvenir Coins.

Washington, March 2.—Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury department, appeared today before the house committee on industrial arts and exhibitions to discuss the bill providing appropriations for the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. He expressed emphatic disapproval of the provision of the bill for the coinage of 1,000,000 \$2 silver pieces upon which the exposition desires to realize \$600,000 profit on the cost of coinage.

Report on Female and Child Labor.

Washington, March 1.—The house of committee on labor decided today to make a favorable report on a bill appropriating \$300,000 for a compilation of full statistics by the department of Commerce and Labor on the condition of women and child workers throughout the United States. This bill grew out of the movement inaugurated by Governor Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, for the investigation of labor conditions.

Aid Sent to Famine Sufferers.

Washington, March 2.—The National Red Cross today cabled to the Japanese Red Cross \$5,000, making a total of \$27,000 contributed by the American people and transmitted to Japan through that organization for relief of the famine sufferers.

CONFIRMS ORCHARD

Steve Adams Reveals Dark Secrets of Inner Circle.

COMPLETE TO SMALLEST DETAIL

Oregon Suspect Breaks Down Under Solitary Confinement and Tells of Steunenberg Murder.

Boise, Idaho, March 3.—The Statesman says this morning:

"The Statesman is authorized to announce that Steve Adams, arrested at Haines, Or., on February 20, in connection with the Steunenberg assassination, has made a full and sweeping confession. This second confession is far more important than that made by Harry Orchard."

This is the statement made for publication last evening by James McParland, the detective, in the presence of Governor Gooding and J. H. Hawley, who is in charge of the prosecution.

Mr. McParland added that Adams' confession fully and exactly corroborated that made by Orchard at every point touched upon by both. Moreover, Mr. McParland continued, Adams knows far more of the workings of the "Inner Circle" than Orchard did and was able to give a mass of detailed information that Orchard's confession did not cover.

The confession of Adams, he said, corroborated that given by Orchard in every substantial point connected with the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg. Adams, however, was not at Caldwell at the time of the assassination, nor was Orchard at the time of the unsuccessful effort in November. The man who assisted Orchard on the latter occasion, as set forth in Orchard's confession, was Jack Simpkins.

Still another statement made by the detective was that the Adams confession gave the details of a large number of murders that were not referred to in any manner by Orchard. It was further stated that the confession had been reduced to writing, signed and acknowledged. It was a voluminous document, covering a greater field and in more detail than that made by Orchard.

RUN OUT AMERICAN SILVER.

Canadian Banks Collect and Deport It to a Good Profit.

New Westminster, B. C., March 3.—A clean sweep of American silver from the Dominion of Canada has been devised by the Dominion government, and the banks of Canada, on arrangement with the government, put the law into force today. The banks are to collect all the American silver, in all about \$600,000, and transmit the same to the agency for the Bank of Montreal at New York, receiving gold in exchange. This amount will then be replaced in circulation by Canadian coin, while on the \$800,000 the banks will get three-eighths of one per cent, and also on all shipments made hereafter the percentage will be the same.

With the silver market in the present condition, the Dominion government should make about \$400,000 on the deal, besides giving the bank a fair profit and also putting into circulation much Canadian silver that has been held in check by the American money. On several occasions in former years the banks have endeavored to terminate the circulation of American silver by placing a discount on it, but it was found that, in spite of this, the coin was in circulation, but never went to the banks.

However, there will now be no discount on American silver, but the banks will not pay it out. Three-quarters of the silver in circulation in Southern British Columbia is of American origin. The main point the government claims in putting this scheme into operation is to get Canadian currency into circulation.

Failure Again Threatens.

Washington, March 3.—While no immediate break in the conference at Algiers is expected by the government, the negotiations there have reached the stage which, according to the reports received here, threaten the failure of the conference unless there is a change in the attitude of Germany. A long conference occurred at the State department today between Secretary Root and M. Juserand, the French ambassador, during which the negotiations at Algiers were the main subject under discussion.

Deep Snow Covers Utah.

Salt Lake City, March 3.—The heaviest snow storm of the winter prevailed last night and today throughout the inter-mountain country. The storm center is moving east and today is over Colorado. The weather is moderately cold. In Salt Lake City and at several other Utah points the snowfall was fully 18 inches. At Fort Douglas, just beyond the eastern limit of Salt Lake City, the snow lies three feet deep and is badly drifted.

First Infantry at Malta.

Valetta, Island of Malta, March 3.—The United States transport Kilpatrick and the transport McClellan, having the First Infantry on board, arrived here today from Gibraltar on their way to Manila.

Science AND Invention

A faint luminous mist in the bulb and on the fingers has been noted by Professor Sommers on rubbing electric light bulbs that have been not long in use. No satisfactory explanation has been given.

The layer of the sea taken up by the clouds each year is now estimated at fourteen feet in thickness. The winds carry the clouds to land, where the water falls as rain, to find its way in due time back to the ocean.

Late statistics show that a Spaniard lives less than two-thirds as long as a Norwegian. The average duration of life is, in Norway, 50 years; England, 45; Belgium, 44; Switzerland, 44; France, 43; Austria, 39; Germany, 39; Italy, 39, and Bavaria, 38.

A remarkable effect of pile-driving was lately observed at Rotterdam. On withdrawing some piles that had been rammed through quick-sand by 150 to two hundred strokes per minute, the points were found to be charred by friction and they ignited spontaneously on contact with the air.

A new sugar plant from South America, which has been named eupatorium rebandum, is pronounced by Beron, the German chemist, to be of great industrial value. It grows from eight to ten inches high and is found to contain from twenty to thirty times as much saccharine matter as sugar-cane or the beet.

A physician writes of the effect of London's smoky atmosphere upon the human lungs: "The coal miner's lung is black, the lung of the Eskimo is a pearly white, the lung of the Londoner is a rich gray. Natural selection evolves beings adapted to meet all sorts of natural circumstances—among which a carbon-laden atmosphere is not included. Such an atmosphere is a product of man's own stupidity and nature has had no chance of protecting him against its consequences."

Birmingham, England, is having trouble with its new water supply. The water is "soft." The city's health board has warned hardware dealers and manufacturers that galvanized kettles and utensils are dangerous, as the zinc coating is quickly dissolved by the water. Birmingham plumbers say that their business has increased immensely since the new water arrived. It seems to have no great effect on brass taps, but lead pipes and cisterns are eaten away much faster than before.

Readers of the late Paul du Chailly's travels still recall with many a thrill vivid descriptions of encounters with the gorilla in its native forests. But none of the monsters seen by him could be compared with a gorilla recently shot on the shores of the river Sangha, French Congo, which measured no less than seven feet six and three-quarter inches in height. The substantial accuracy of this measurement seems to be established by photographs that have been sent to Europe. Prof. E. T. Hamy, the French anthropologist, thinks that this specimen indicates a new race, if not a new species, of gorilla.

Gradually all the great rivers are being harnessed for the great advance that the mechanical powers under the control of man are destined to make during the twentieth century. In the nature of the case, those rivers whose upper courses are marked by many waterfalls possess the greatest available power. Recent calculations by Bavarian engineers show that the Danube is capable of developing, together with its Alpine tributaries, a little less than 2,000,000 horse power. This applies only to that part of the river's course lying in Bavaria. Only 700,000 horse power could be effectively utilized, and only 75,000 has as yet been developed. The principal uses found for water power in the Alps are for mountain railroads, and for electro-chemical and electrometallurgical industries.

EARLY DAYS OF THE ERIE.

What Beginnings of Railroads in This Country Were Like.

The monument dedicated at Deposit, N. Y., Nov. 10, in commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the beginning of work on the Erie, marks an important date in American railroad history, says the New York Evening Post. Few, if any, roads have passed through such vicissitudes as fell to the lot of the Erie from its very inception; none has been more typical in its construction, and certainly none has been more often or more ruthlessly plundered by conscienceless financial managers. The first passenger train with a locomotive had been put in actual service in South Carolina on Jan. 15, 1831. Two and one half years later the New York and Erie Company was organized, upon the assurance that the desired road would cost only \$3,000,000. As a hint of the lawlessness to come, the organizers violated the act incorporating their company by beginning business with only 5 per cent of its capital subscribed, instead of 10.

That James Gore King himself was a visionary appears from the speech he made as he dug up the first spadefuls in the "beautiful meadow" in which the inaugural ceremony took place. That vale, he declared, would soon see a different spectacle—"a track of rails with cars passing and repassing loaded with merchandise and the produce of the country." "The freight," he continued, "will amount to \$200,000 per annum in a very few years." Frightened at the incredulity expressed on the faces of those who heard this wild prophecy, he hastily added, "at least eventually!" Nine years later, in 1844, only forty-four miles of road were in operation, from which was received in that year the munificent income of \$46,178.84 from passengers and \$79,841.00 for freight. The cost of operation and repairs was but \$66,945. The only other great railroads then were the Baltimore and Ohio and the road between Moscow and St. Petersburg.

From that time on the road grew slowly enough, like all the other new roads. But, unlike them, it could not combine with other local railroads. Early construction in this country was almost precisely like the development of electric street railways during the last decade. First were a lot of little railroads between cities. Then came connecting links, and finally an amalgamation of many roads into a trunk line. Of this procedure the New York Central is the best example. It was made out of a chain of ramshackle local roads of different gauges. The Erie itself was forced to lease two roads connecting it with Jersey City, as its passengers disliked getting off at Piedmont, its terminal, and coming down the Hudson on a steamer to this city.

The ceremonies at the Erie's completion in 1851 were attended by President Fillmore and four members of his cabinet, including his Secretary of State, Daniel Webster. Two palatial special trains conducted the guests to Dunkirk—with some difficulty, it is true, as one engine, although a monster capable of pulling forty tons, gave out early in the trip. But Elmira was reached in ten hours, and on the second day the remainder of the forty-six miles was covered in seven hours. "This peaceful victory," said a banner on the special train from Newburg, "is more glorious in its triumph than Austerlitz or Waterloo." Another declared that "this day wanting, the world had not seen the extent of human greatness."

"COUSIN" GRAFT OF JAPS.

Secret Service System Among Yellow Servants Amazing.

The hundreds of Japanese who are doing their best to solve the servant problem for the American cities, just as they have solved it for the people of the Pacific coast, form one of the most compact and dependable bureaus of general information that any city has ever seen.

By virtue of what is known as the "cousin system" these Japanese houseboys, cooks and valets know absolutely everything that there is to be known about the working conditions in houses where not they, but other Japanese, who naturally might be expected to be their rivals in business, are employed. They know to the minute when any other Japanese is to leave his position and they know all about the habits of the household in which this Jap has been employed.

Servants of no other nationality ever kept such close tabs on affairs. This solicitude on their part to accumulate all possible knowledge about everything is never known to their employers until it becomes necessary for the Japanese' own purposes to reveal the same. For instance, there is a broker who for three years has had as general factotum in his bachelor establishment an intelligent Japanese. This little yellow man has been getting \$100 a month, all his employer's old clothing, and other perquisites. The itch for culture attacking the Japanese, nothing would do but that he must go to the university. He would resign his place, he said, if his employer would agree to engage in his stead his cousin. The first cousin proving unsatisfactory, exactly fourteen more were submitted for inspection. The fourteenth having proved worse than the first, the original servant was steered from his higher thought idea and lured back to pressing clothes and setting bachelor table.

During the experience with the fifteen the broker learned what everybody on the Pacific coast has known for years—that among the Japanese servants there exists an organized and wonderfully effective secret service, and that the cousins, who are no more cousins than they are deadly enemies, are responsible for the dissemination of much knowledge about their employers. But they don't break their trust either with him or themselves, even if they are long on the distribution of news that is useful to their craft.

Their Verdict.

It was the first case ever tried in Stony Gulch and the jury had sat for hours, arguing and disputing over it, in the bare little room at the rear of the court room. At last they struggled back to their places, and the foreman, a tall mountaineer, voiced the general opinion.

"We don't think he did it," he said slowly, "for we allow he wasn't there; but we think he would of if he'd had the chance."

Also a Reformer.

"Dey're sendin' a lot o' grafters to jail," remarked Meandering Mike. "I'm glad of it," answered Plodding Pete. "If dis high-class patronage-keepers comin' in maybe de warden will wake up an' improve de accommodations."—Washington Star.

An English Army Order.

An army order advises that, where possible, mules should be used to draw machine guns. "When, however, a mule is not available, any intelligent non-commissioned officer will do instead."—London Mail.

You can't convince a stubborn man that it is impossible to convince him.