THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, March 20.

ngton, March 20. — In less minutes the senate voted away ,000 of the public funds. The rried by the pension appro- bill, which brief document was subject of very little discus- The railroad rate bill was laid the day and the major por- the time was devoted to the ation of the fortification bill. connection the question of the for seacoast fortifications in ilippines was discussed at with the result that all provis- such fortifications in these was eliminated. The consider- the measure was not concluded. as also a brief discussion of the of the conference committee to the bill providing for punish- premature divulgence of gov- t secrets so as to make the in- extend to senators and mem- the house of representatives, subject was left undisposed of time.

hington March 20.—The house esentatives today did business microscope in one hand and the king appropriations for the sal- f its officers and employes in the The result was that, although urs were spent in reading the tive appropriation bill for ment, less than 25 pages were ted. The spirit of economy in hings was all absorbing. Points er were made and many of them tal to proposed increases in the s of officers, janitors, doorkeep- essengers and laborers. oint of order which made the en- room of the house cost $270 in- of $280 a year, as proposed, a constitutional debate of more an hour on the point as to whether ouse could do as it saw fit in the r of fixing the salaries of its em- s. The conclusion seemed to be it could, and that it prescribed its action by its rules. However, rules prohibited increasing a sal- without provision of law.

Monday, March 19.

ashington, March 19.—There were speeches on the railroad rate bill e senate today. McCreary, Bailey Heyburn were the orators. Mc- ry announced his determination to for the bill whether amended or but said that he would not object reasonable provision for the review he Interstate Commerce commis- 's findings. Bailey replied to crit- ns of his suggestion for a prohibi- of the suspension of the commis- 's orders by courts below the Su- ne court. He contended, that con- s had the absolute power to pre- be limitations for the courts which reates, and cited a large number of isions in support of his position. yburn advocated a review provision, expressed the opinion that, even if vere omitted, no person could be de- ved of his right of admission to the urts.

Washington, March 19.— The house lay reached a compromise on the estion of abolishing the grade of utenant general in the army, pro- ling that it shall not become effective til October 12 next, in order that nerals Corbin and MacArthur may promoted before their retirement. An important bill, declared to be the st step toward a reorganization of the nsular service, was passed. The ll already has been acted upon by the nate. It reclassifies the service and creases the salaries to the extent of 70,000 a year.

Friday, March 16.

Washington, March 16.—For an in- ant in the house today there was a ase in the vigilance of those who ave been on guard to prevent legis- ation which would take away the ank of lieutenant general in the army, nd the chances of Generals Corbin and IacArthur for promotion. Prince, of llinois whose bill abolishing the grade n question is the regular order of bus- ness under call of committees, slipped nto the legislative breach. There was n immediate call to arms on both ides, and for three hours the friends of the generals filibustered against the bill.

The net result was that the previous question is odered on the bill and an amendment is pending, having been offered by Grosvenor, of Ohio, which extends the time of the operation of the bill so as to allow the promotion of the two officers named. On this amendment the house was voting, but without a quorum, when adjournment was had until Monday, when the vote will be completed. At present it stands 78 ayes and 83 noes on the amendment.

Previous to this, the first real filibuster of the session, there had been four hours of debate on the legislative bill. Shackleford opened the program with a severe criticism of Speaker Cannon, which he was not allowed to finish. Then followed a somewhat lively debate on the appropriation bill.

Thursday, March 15.

Washington, March 15. — Williams occupied the last few minutes of today's session of the house, which was shortened on account of the Republican statehood caucus, in a sarcastic speech on the division among his opponents on the statehood bill. He declared that a reference of the bill to a committee before the house had had an opportunity to vote on the senate amendments "would be the most high-handed tyranny that ever took place from the speaker's chair."

The Townsend resolution, conferring additional power on the Interstate Commerce commission to make the special investigation authorized in the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, regarding the relation between certain railroads and the coal and oil industries, was passed.

Washington, March 15.—The senate today contineud consideration of the railroad rate question by listening to the reading of a report on that measure by Tillman. His report was read at the request of Aldrich, who said he was curious to hear the opinion of the South Carolina senator. Brief attention was called to the message of the president transmitting the letter of the secretary of War relative to the recent Moro battle. Bacon spoke of the killing of the Moros as "slaughter," and Lodge deprecated criticism until the facts should be known. The house resolution giving the Interstate Commerce commission authority to administer oaths in connection with its investigation of charges of discrimination made against railroads was adopted without resorting to the formality of requiring its reference to committee.

Wednesday, March 14.

Washington, March 14. — The railroad rate bill today reached the controversial stage in the senate. The question came up in the regular order of business shortly before 2 o'clock and held the floor until the doors were closed for a brief executive session shortly after 5 o'clock. Rayner was the chief speaker of the day. Among the senators who were aroused by him were Foraker, Lodge and Doliver. Both the Ohio and the Massachusetts senators took exception to Rayner's contention that the railroads have interfered with the framing of the bill and Foraker also expressed himself as dissatisfied with the intimation that the railroads are represented on the floor of the senate.

Warren addressed the senate on the bill extending from 28 to 36 hours the me during which livestock in transit on railroad trains may be confined without change, saying that the measure was in the interest of humanitarianism and should be passed. He said that the extension of time was to be made only upon the request of shippers, and that it would not work a hardship on either owners or their stock.

Washington, March 14.—The second day of general debate on the legislative bill developed limited discussion of the retirement of aged clerks intersperced with a speech on statehood by Babcock, of Wisconsin, one on the restriction of immigration by Gardner, of Massachusetts, and a presentation of reasons why the jurisdiction of Federal courts should be restricted in certain cases where it was acquired because of the citizenship of the litigants being in different states.

Babcock said the house bill was one of the greatest legislative outrages ever enacted; that the senate had properly amended the bill, and he favored the senate amendments. Babcock dwelt at length on the reasons why Arizona and New Mexico should not be united as one state.

Revise Second-Class Rate.

Washington, March 20.—The house committee on postoffices and postroads reported the postoffice appropriation bill to the house today. It provides for an expenditure of $191,373,848 for the fiscal year 1907, or $913,221 less than the modified estimates of the Postoffice department. This amount exceeds the appropriation for 1906 by $10,351,755. Legislation for freeing the mails of heavy matter and for gaining information to reclassify mail is included in the bill. One provision appropriates $10,000 to pay freight on supplies.

Measure Oregon Streams.

Washington, March 20.—The Geological survey has formed a new hydrographic district, comprising the states of Washington and Oregon. The head quarters of J. C. Stevens, hydrographer in charge, will be at 351 Washington street, Portland Mr. Stevens is trained in engineering, and has had several years of experience investigating the hydrography work in the arid states of the West. He is well qualified for this important work. The Oregon state surveyor at present co-operates with the government geogaphical survey.

All Eat Chinook Salmon.

Washington, March 20. — United States senators and a few favored members of the house feasted on royal Chinook salmon from the Columbia river today, Senator Fulton acting as host. A big 50-pound fish was cooked and served Oregon style, and liberally served, to every senator with his luncheon. So popular has fresh Columbia river salmon become that it is impossible to hold a quorum in the senate when one of these fish is being served.

Claim for Exploded Shell.

Washington, Mach 20.—A claim for $15,000 has been presented to the War department by the parents of three children who were injured by the explosion of a shell on the American lake camp site near Tacoma. This shell was fired during the maneuvers two years ago, but failed to explode. The children were playing with it recently and exploded it. The department is unable to pay the claim, and will refer it to congress.

ACT ON JETTY BILL.

House Rivers and Harbors Committee Will Soon Meet.

Washington, March 16. — Chairman Burton, of the house rivers and harbors committee, said he would call a meeting of his committee at an early day to consider Senator Fulton's will appropriating $400,000 for work on the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river. The committee is due to arrive here from its southern trip by Saturday or Sunday and it is probable the meeting will be held some time next week.

If it shall be the opinion of the committee that this separate bill should be presented to the house and pressed on its merits, the bill will be reported without amendment. There is every reason to believe that the committee will favor the appropriation of $400,000 inasmuch as the chief of engineers and secretary of War have both stated that this amount is absolutely necessary to preserve the jetty work from destruction and have specifically stated that any less amount will not answer.

There is a report that the members of the house committee may favor enlarging the Fulton bill by adding provision for three or four other emergency projects, so as to make it virtually an emergency river and harbor bill, such as was suggested earlier in the session. This is not certain, however, as the committee has had no meeting this session, and its sentiments cannot be accurately ascertained. If the bill can be so amended without making it a general river and harbor bill, its chances of passing the house will be brighter than would the bill making an appropriation for the Columbia river alone.

CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

Commissioners Predict This as Result of Study of America.

New York, March 16.-- Prince Tsai Tse, High Commissioners Shang Chi Heng and Li Cheng To, envoys of the emperor of China, their secretaries and attaches, sailed on the White Star liner Baltic today to continue their investigations in England, France and Belgium. The prince said last night:

"I have greatly enjoyed my visit to this country, and the uniform courtesy that has been accorded me, including the reception by President Roosevelt, has deeply impressed me with the friendly attitude of the American people. I believe that such contact makes for a better understanding and must bring benefit to both of our peoples."

That China will soon have a constitutional government is the opinion of some of the commissioners. Announcement of this belief was made by one of the secretaries of the commission just before the Baltic sailed. It followed a brief conference between all members of the party.

"We have been making a comprehensive study of the political situation in this country," he said, "and have seen the application of your laws and the workings of the governing bodies. I believe that China will soon have a constitutional government. It will probably be modeled much on the lines of the British constitution, but will contain some of the good features of your own constitution."

WRECK KILLS 150 PEOPLE.

Head-On Collision of Fast Passenger Trains in Colorado.

Pueblo, Colo., March 16. — No. 1, southbound, and No. 3, northbound, passenger trains on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad collided head on near Portland, Colo., shortly after midnight, and it is reported at least 50 persons are killed and a large number injured.

Relief trains have been ordered from Pueblo and Florence. At this hour details are unobtainable.

Meager but authentic information from several sources states that the number killed in the collision will reach 150. The coaches caught fire and most of the victims were roasted to death.

Money for Guns and Powder.

Washington, March 16.—The senate committee on appropriations today completed the fortifications bill, and it was reported by Senator Perkins. It carries appropriations aggregating $5,618,993, an increase of $780,000 over the amount appropriated by the house bill. The increases are: For mountain, field and siege cannon and equipment and machinery for their manufacture at arsenals, $290,000; for the erection and equipment of a powder factory and or seacoast cannon, equipment and machinery for their manfacture, $365,000.

Did They Steal Money?

New York, March 16. — The grand jury which is investigating evidence in the insurance matter submitted by District Attorney Jerome is at sea as to whether a political assesment by a director of a corporation constitutes the crime of larceny. The members of the jury questioned Mr. Jerome on the matter and at his suggestion the matter was placed before Judge O'Sullivan, of the Court of General Sessions, who will render an opinion next week.

Will Nationalize Railroads.

Tokio, March 16. — The parliamentary majority in favor of nationalization of railways is reported to be increasing and there seems to be little doubt the project will be carried through. Work on the elevated railroad in Tokio, suspended during the war, has been resumed. Japan and Russia are planning to exchange imperial envoys to signify the restoration of peace.

WRECKAGE BURNED

Certain That Thirty-Five Bodies Are Reduced to Ashes.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN COLORADO

Flames Do Work So Thoroughly That Only One Body Has Been Identified.

Pueblo, Colo., March 17. — A wreck accompanied with horrors exceeded only by the Eden disaster, which occurred August 7, 1904, on the line of the same railroad, resulted from a head on collision of two passenger trains on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad four miles east of Florence, Colorado, at an early hour yesterday morning. The trains were the Utah-California express No. 3, west bound, from Denver, and the Colorado-New Mexico express No. 16, east bound, from Leadville and Grand Junction. They met on a sharp curve and were less than 200 yards apart when the engineers discovered that a collision was imminent.

The disaster was made more horrible by the manner of the death of many of the passengers, variously estimated from 20 to 35. Fire swept over the wreck, engulfing the victims in a cauldron of flame and leaving only charred and blackened bodies to tell the tale of slaughter.

A list of injured given out by officials of the railroad company comprises 32 names. None of the injured are dangerously hurt, and it is believed all will recover quickly.

It is reliably reported that but one body is sufficiently intact to make recognition possible, all the others having been incinerated. The identification of the victims who succumbed to the merciless flames is only possible, it is believed, through a comparison of lists of rescued and missing. No accurate estimate of the number of dead was possible by reason of the fact that so many of the bodies were practically destroyed.

One of the pathetic tragedies of the disaster was the wiping out of all but two of the family of Taylor Hewitt, of Lebo, Kan. Father, mother, daughter grandchild, and the wives of the two sons are missing. The sons, A. E. Hewitt and W. L. Hewitt are among the injured in the hospital here each of them having leg fractures in addition to other injuries.

ACT LIKE CAT AND DOG.

Russia and Japan Ready to Spring at One Another.

St. Petersburg, March 17. — General Grodekoff's order issued yesterday excluding Japanese from Russian Manchuria, and at the same time beginning the distribution of land among the disbanded troops whose familis are helped by the government to emigrate to Manchuria, and the fact that many officers are dispatched to Vladivostok daily indicates that the situation in the Far East is considered unsafe. A famous general who recently returned from Manchuria is quoted as saying:

"Despite official and diplomatic declarations at Tokio, we believe the Japanese consider the war unfinished, and that they will seize occasion to conquer the Amur region from Harbin to Lake Baikal. Their military forces in Manchuria have been strengthened rather than diminished, and officers allow no one to visit headquarters. Even Englishmen are excluded.

"The disorganized state of the Russian army in Siberia favors the plans of the Japanese. This is the reason for General Grodekoff's order and General Rennenkampf's excessive severity in crushing the revolution at Chita in Trans-Baikalia.

Robbed of Large Sum.

Great Falls, Mont., March 17. — A Tribune special from Kalispel reports the loss of $8,000 by the O'Brien Lumber company at the hands of highwaymen. John Peterson, a trusted employe, was carrying the money from Kalispel to the works at Somers, about nine miles distant. Near the mill he was stopped by three men. One held the team, another held a gun at Peterson's head, and the other secured the currency. The robbers were disguised, but are believed to the be men from that locality.

Russia Threatens China.

Pepkin, March 17. — The Seoul authorities have sent an official dispatch to the Pekin government stating that a large body of Russian troops has penetrated to Wusuli and Helunkang, near the northern frontier of Corea. This extraordinary move is perhaps intended as a demonstration to influence the Russo-Chinese negotiations, which show little progress. The Pekin authorities wired instructions to the Tartar general at Helunkang.

Bond Company a Fraud.

Louisville, Ky., March 17.—Charges of fraud and insolvency were made in a suit filed late yesterday against the American Reserve Bond company, of Chicago, asking for the appointment of a receiver. Millions of dollars belonging to investors all over the United States are involved in the suit, which was filed in the United States court for the eastern district of Kentucky by Levi Hake and Mary Welch, investors in the company.

Poor Boys Become Presidents.

The second President of the United States, John Adams, was the son of a farmer of moderate means, who was compelled to work constantly for the support of his family. When, at the age of 21, the son graduated at Harvard College, his education was his only capital for his start in active life.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in extreme poverty. He grew up in the woods of North Carolina, living in the home of a relative, where his mother worked to support herself and her three children.

James K. Polk, the eleventh President, spent his early life on a new farm in the wilderness of North Carolina. His father placed him in a store, with the intention that he should enter the mercantile life; but his dislike for business was so great that, at the age of 18, he was sent to the Murfreesborough Academy to fit for college.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his home was an humble one. When he was 14 years old he was sent away from home to learn the business of a clothier. But five years later he entered a law office, and at the age of 23 he was admitted to the bar.

James Buchanan was born in a small town of the Allegheny Mountains. His father was poor, and by his own ax built his home in the wilderness. When James was 8 years old he was placed at school, and six years later entered Dickinson College, where he graduated with the highest honors.

It is well known that Abraham Lincoln was the son of parents who were the poorest of the poor. Till he was more than 21 his home was a log cabin. His attendance at school was limited to a few months. From early life he was compelled to depend on himself, not only for his living, but also for his success in his business and his profession.

At the age of 10 Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor. Previously his mother had supported him by her own labor. He was never able, it is said, to attend school. His education he gained by his own efforts at night, after working all day at his trade, and by the help of his wife.

The early home of General Grant, also, on the banks of the Ohio, more than fifty years ago was without many of the comforts of civilized life. Till he was 17, when he was sent to West Point, he lived the life of a common boy in a common home.

James A. Garfield, like so many of his predecessors, was born in a log hut. When he was a year and a half old his father died. The family was poor. When he had scarcely entered his teens he was doing a man's work in the harvest field. He learned the carpenter's trade. He worked on the Ohio canal. He was determined, however, to have an education, and, leaving his plane and scythe, he worked his way through the preparatory school, and, with some help from his friends, was able to graduate at Williams College.

The lives of many of the Presidents prove that no boy is so poor but that he may hope to attain the highest honors which the American people can give.—Philadelphia Ledger.

When Papa Is Away.

Darling papa, here is I
  Writing you a letter;
And I hope 'at you will try
  To write me on 'at's better;
For I don't know what to say,
  Les' I say I love you,
An' when you are far away
  I gets awful blue.
Here I put a great big kiss
  On this black ink blot,
So I know you cannot miss
  Finding the right spot.
Now I hug you very tight;
  I'm so sleepy—so good-night.

According to Dorothy.

Dorothy is a sweet little maid of two and a half. Her father never carries a cane, and when a caller came in with one one day she was observed standing before it rapt in contemplation.

"Well, Dorothy," said her mother, "what's that?"

Dorothy looked up with a puzzled expression. "Umbwella without any clothes on," said she.—Lippincott's.

The Story of a Nursery Rhyme.

Every one knows the rhyme, "Sing a song of sixpence," but very few people have any idea that it is anything but a nursery jingle. It is, however, an ancient and interesting allegory.

The four and twenty blackbirds represent the hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, and its crust is the sky which overarches it. The opening of the pie signifies the dawn, when the birds begin to sing, which is indeed a sight for any king.

The king, who is represented as "sitting in the counting house counting out his money," is the sun, and the golden pieces which slip from his fingers are the golden sunbeams.

The queen, sitting in her parlor, is the moon, and the honey is the moonlight.

The diligent maid, who is at work in the garden before the sun, her king, has arisen, is the daybreak, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds. The blackbird which comes by and ends the song by nipping off her nose is the sunset. Thus we have the whole day in a pie, if not in a nutshell.

A Metagram.

A metagram is a puzzle in which various letters are changed. I am an animal; change my first and I fly, my second and I am another animal, my third and I am an inhabitant of South Africa, my fourth and I am a small ship.

Answer—Boar, soar, bear, Boer, boat.

How It Originated.

Do you know that the expression, "Sure as eggs is eggs," was never meant to be as ungrammatical as it sounds? The original was sure as X is X.

KINGDOM OF BORNEO NO MORE.

Great Britain Adds Another to Her List of Possessions.

The ancient kingdom from which the great island of Borneo derives its name ceased to exist Jan. 1, 1906, and Great Britain made yet another addition to her over-sea possessions, for this, of course, in crude words, is the interpretation of the diplomatic announcement that "an agreement had been concluded with the Sultan which provides for the appointment of a British resident, with powers to control the general administration of the state," says the New York Herald.

The conclusion was long foregone. There is no combination service in the law of nations, and the white man has been busy removing the eastern potentate's landmarks for many years past. Southwestward the British North Borneo Company has been pushing until its boundaries rested on Brunei bay, while the territory of Sarawak has been as steadily working to the northeast. Nipped between these two opposing forces, the ultimate fate of Brunei was only a matter of time, and, after existing finally as a mere strip of territory on either side of its solitary river, it has at length come to form a part of Greater Britain.

Very different was Brunei in the days when we first hear of it. Varthema touched here 1505, but only long enough to remark that the people were "Ydolaters of sharp wyt, and manner of lyuyng not greatly to be discommaned." It is to Pigafetta, Magellan's friend and comrade, that we owe the first real account of the place. Here he was royally entertained by the king, who had numbers of trained elephants and horses, forts with heavy ordnance, gold vessels and spoons, silk embroideries, porcelain dishes, and, in short, all the adjuncts of a high civilization—a good deal of it, no doubt, borrowed from the Chinese, whose money was in sole use. These people were Mohammedan Malays, who must have established themselves on the islands centuries before, for the Dayaks were the subject race even in the south, Malay rule extending, nominally at least, throughout the island.

Brunei, like Labuan, which is now to be administered with it, is rarely visited by travelers, but it is, nevertheless, one of the most remarkable cities of the far east, being built entirely on piles in the water, in a lake-like reach of the river, and thus meriting the title, frequently conferred upon it, of the Venice of the east. Vessels anchor in its main streets, and the children can swim almost before they know how to walk. Its market is not less singular—a dense pack of canoes, now dispersing, now swarming like a hive of bees, the occupants being nearly all women, wearing hats as big as umbrellas. The busy scene, the incessant shouts of the crowds and the marvelous dexterity of the paddling are not likely to be soon forgotten by the spectator. But there is little in the way of trade in Brunei. Coal, indeed, there is, and in this respect the British territories in Borneo may some day prove a very useful asset, but otherwise they can not be said to produce much except creeses.

Unmoved.

"Isn't this hazing something dreadful?" said the solicitous parent.

"Well," observed Farmer Corntossel, "you must consider that the boy that's at school standin' on his head or doin' exercises to expand his chest ain't plowi'n eleven miles a day in the hot sun, nor gettin' blisters on his hands with a scythe."—Washington Star.

Invitations.

The postman passes on his daily round
  And envy then gnaws at the aching heart,
Ah, bitter is the day when it is found
  That of the Smart Set some are not quite smart.
—Indianapolis News.

In after years when a man meets his first love he is happy in the belief that it were better to have loved and lost.

No man can love two women simultaneously—after one of them finds out.