IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, May 1.

Washington, May 1.—By a vote of 158 to 58 the House today decided to continue the free distribution of garden flower seeds. Many of the items in the agricultural bill broadening the work of the Bureau of Chemistry and Dr. Wiley's department were eliminated on points of order, particularly those relating to the adulteration of foods, ferments, drugs and beverages. Considerable progress was made on the bill but the free-seed proposition was out of the way, and the bill will be completed tomorrow.

Washington, May 1.—The proceedings in the Senate today included an extended discussion of the railroad rate bill by Daniel, an explanation of the items of the appropriation for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in California by Allison and a controversy among several Senators as to the propriety of adopting without referring to committee a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General Horace Porter for his services in recovering the body of John Paul Jones from its long and resting place in Paris. In the last-mentioned proceedings Aldrich opposed action by the Senate in advance of committee consideration, and succeeded in sending the measure referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Monday, April 30.

Washington, April 30.—The senate will begin voting on the amendments to the railroad rate bill on Friday, May 4. An agreement to that effect was reported today, but it proved impossible to so extend the understanding as to have it include the fixing of a date for taking a final vote on the bill as a whole. Tillman first proposed a final vote on May 9, and Morgan was the only senator to make objection. His opposition was sufficient, however, to frustrate the design, and the next most feasible course, the disposition of amendments, was decided upon. The general impression among senators is that the final vote will be reported within a week from the time of the beginning of the consideration of amendments. Most of the time of the senate was devoted to listening to a speech by Clarke, of Arkansas, in which he criticised the Hepburn bill as injurious to remedy existing conditions.

The house bill appropriating $170,000 for the emergency needs of the navy department at Mare Island, and for the postal service at San Francisco, made necessary by the earthquake, was passed by the senate when it convened today.

Washington, April 30.—This was both a field day and a "seed" day in the house, the major portion of the legislative session being given over to the consideration of the agricultural bill and, incident thereto, the free distribution of seeds, for which the bill does not provide, but which it is agreed will be restored to the bill.

Eighteen pages of the agricultural bill were considered and perfected. The debate on the question of free seeds will be resumed tomorrow, when a vote is expected on the amendment to insert an appropriation of $90,000 for the purchase and distribution of "rare and unusual seeds."

The debate on seeds might have continued indefinitely under the "animal industry" item if Wadsworth had not made a motion putting a stop to the debate, which was carried by a vote of 97 to 62. On motion of Wadsworth, the committee arose, the vote being 87 against 78.

Saturday, April 28.

Washington, April 28.—The Indian appropriation bill was passed by the senate late this afternoon, after an all-day discussion as to the best method for providing for Indians in general and those of the Indian Territory in particular. The bone of contention was the attempt to remove the restrictions for the alienation of land by the allottees of the five civilized tribes. Mr. Warner, of Missouri, offered an amendment to this effect, exempting, however, the fullbloods and minors, and it received the support of Mr. Long, of Kansas, who had made a similar attempt but had failed. The amendment was accepted.

Among the changes made in the measure was the striking out of a committee amendment that provided for the turning over to the Indians of all moneys on deposit to their credit from the sale of timber and lands aggregating several millions.

Washington, April 28.—The tariff discussion started in the house on Thursday afternoon occupied practically all the time of the house today. John Sharp Williams concluded the speech he began Thursday, and consumed the first two hours in a collaboration with Towne of New York, in which Towne read the letters and other articles Williams wanted to include, and Williams, standing beside him, kept up a running fire of interjectory comment, explaination and argument.

Cushman spoke for nearly an hour in defense of the protective tariff system.

The agricultural appropriation bill, which is before the house, will come up Monday for amendment and discussion under the five-minute rule.

Friday, April 27.

Washington, April 27.—At the beginning of today's session of the senate a bill amending the existing laws relative to notice of land entries, so as to require that papers in which they are printed shall be in the county or district in which the lands are located, was passed.

Spooner then resumed his speech on the rate bill, again taking up the question of the distinction between judicial power and jurisdiction. Replying to Bailey he said that, owing to the fact that the powers are totally different, it cannot be said that one is greater than the other.

Allison expressed the hope that the discussion of the rate bill would go on, saying that if congress was to finally adjourn before the first of August it was necessary that the debate proceed without delay.

Washington, April 27.—Immediately after the house convened today the emergency appropriation bill calling for $170,000 for the navy to be expended at San Francisco was passed.

After voting this the house decided to take up the pension calendar. Capron (R. I.) was called to the chair. Williams said he would object to passing pension bills unless the committee had a chance to vote on each bill. The passing of pensions did not proceed with the usual speed. There were 315 pensions favorably acted on in committee and reported to the house.

At 3 o'clock the house completed the consideration of pension bills, when the tariff revision bill was taken up and general debate resumed.

Wednesday, April 25.

Washington, April 25.—An amendment to the Indian bill for the cession of the lands of the Blackfoot Indians in Montana was accepted by the Senate after being modified. The bill was then laid aside and the message of the President regarding the employment of labor on the Government works in the vicinity of San Francisco was ordered printed.

Flint followed the reading of the message by immediately introducing a bill appropriating $300,000 for the employment of extra labor in the navy yard at Mare Island.

Tillman made an effort to have a day fixed for a vote on the railroad rate bill, but was again unsuccessful. Spooner gave notice of a speech for tomorrow, and Clarke of Arkansas of a speech on Friday on the same question.

A bill was passed amending the law relative to the allotment of land to Indians.

Washington, April 25.—The House today continued consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The President's message recommending an appropriation of $300,000 for Mare Island navy yard was read and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Ashland Reserve Enlarged.

Washington April 26.—The Ashland forest reserve in Oregon has been slightly enlarged for the purpose of including more fully the watershed of Ashland creek, which is the source of water supply for the city of Ashland and a large territory of agricultural land in that vicinity. A narrow strip of country which has been added consists of a tract lying along the summit of a spur of the Siskiyou mountains, which has the average elevation of 7,200 feet and culminates in one of the most prominent landmarks in Southern Oregon.

Siskiyou Peak is a tract unfit for cultivation, and has no settlements on it. As it forms the watershed of various tributaries of Ashland creek, it is important to insure proper protection to the forest and prevent the streams from bein contaminated in any way.

Will Not Abandon Bay City.

Washington, April 26.—Senator Fulton was today informed by Quartermaster-General Humphrey that there is no intention of even temporarily abandoning San Francisco as army transport headquarters, therefore there is no possibility of diverting this business to Portland, as requested by the Chamber of Commerce. One transport about due from Manila will unload at Seattle, and one other transport may load there, but as the government docks are unimpaired and railroads are again making deliveries at San Francisco, there will be no temporary discontinuance of headquarters at that city.

Protests Against Barnes.

Washington, May 1.—The nomination of B. F. Barnes, assistant secretary to President Roosevelt, to be postmaster at Washington was before the Senate in executive session today. No action was taken. Senator Culbertson stated that a general protest had been filed by citizens against the confirmation of Mr. Barnes, and the postoffice committee had failed to give the protests the consideration of an investigation. The charges relate to the action of Mr. Barnes in having Mrs. Minor Morris ejected from the White House, and that the office should be given to a citizen.

Hermann Still Fights Delay.

Washington, May 1.—Representative Hermann has about abandoned hope of being brought to trial in this city on the letter-book indictment before Fall. District Attorney Baker insists upon postponement on account of the enforced absence of Special Prosecutor Heney from this city. Tomorrow Judge Gould will give Hermann's attorneys an opportunity to show cause why the trial should not be postponed; but there is little expectation that he will disregard the wishes of the Government prosecutors.

No Cash to Clear Streets.

San Francisco, May 1.—Money for clearing the streets of debris was cut off this morning, and the work consequently ceased, but a great deal of progress has been made upon the principal thoroughfares within the last fortnight. Probably one-tenth of the streets in the burned district are now passable. Lack of funds and ignorance of the amount of the appropriation to be given by the finance committee have, according to Commissioner Thomas Egan, retarded the operations of the Board of Public Works in clearing the streets of debris and garbage and repairing the sewers.

Vote on Rates Soon.

Washington, April 30.—The generally expressed opinion about the senate today is that an agreement to vote on the railroad rate bill will be secured early next week and by common consent the vote is fixed for some time during the week beginning May 7. The request for the naming of a day will be repeated early next week, and it was said that those who had been opposing a vote would no longer seek delay. The final vote on the bill itself will be preceded by debate on the amendments.

$100,000,000 FOR REBUILDING.

New York Syndicate Offers Capital—Palace Hotel Restored First.

San Francisco, May 2.—According to a telegram received by W. F. Herrin, chief counsel of the Southern Pacific, $100,000,000 for rebuilding San Francisco will be supplied by a syndicate of New York capitalists, who have already been approached on the matter by United States Senator Frank. G. Newlands.

The plan provides for the organization of a syndicate with a capital stock of $100,000,000. Fifty per cent of this will be subscribed in stock, while the remainder will be represented by the realty. With the cash the work will be commenced at once of rebuilding the business section of the city. Among the first edifices to be restored will be the famous Palace Hotel, in which Senator Newlands holds a controlling interest.

The telegram has been read to the members of the finance committee and discussed by it in a tentative way. So far it has met with unqualified approval.

SANTA ROSA NEEDS MONEY.

Pardee Finds Much Distress—Burbank's Garden Is Saved.

Oakland, May 2.—Governor Pardee has returned from Santa Rosa, where he inspected the ruin wrought by the earthquake.

The Governor said that the pressing need of Santa Rosa at present is money. The debris must be cleared away before business can be resumed. It is estimated that $147,000 will be required to do this work. There is call for $25,000 or $30,000 for immediate needs.

Governor Pardee said that the conditions at Santa Rosa were depressing, but the townspeople were brave-hearted and had faced the calamity with sturdy determination to recover.

A remarkable escape from injury was that of Luther Burbank, the world-famous horticulturist. His home and experimental gardens were undisturbed.

Mr. Burbank saved his valuable collection of photographic negatives. These were unbroken, though the other half of the gallery in which they were stored was smashed to splinters.

PREPARE TO START MINES.

Operators Will Operate, Strike or No Strike.

Scranton, Pa., May 2.—Notwithstanding that many of the leading operators in this part of the anthracite field are of the opinion that a strike will not be declared, every company is making preparations to resume work in case a strike should be declared at the convention, which will be opened in this city on Thursday.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company is laying plans for the operation of all its collieries and washeries as soon as a strike is declared. This company produced about 180,000 tons during the past month, which is probably as much as the combined output of all the other companies.

Many other companies have, it is said, a large force of men engaged waiting for the result of the convention.

NEED OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

Citizens Will Confer and Bring Pressure on Governor.

San Francisco, May 2.—The urgent importance of calling an immediate session of the legislature was the principal matter of discussion at this morning's meeting of the general committee. After hearing the views of several members, the Mayor announced he would appoint a special committee of forty to confer with the other bodies recently formed, and that a full report would be presented to the Governor at once, setting forth the need of an early legislative session. One of the most important things that will be asked of the legislature will be the extension of leases from fifty to ninety-nine years. It is expected that this will give the smaller landowners a chance to recoup their lost fortunes.

Wants to Save Her Face.

London, May 2.—The correspondent at Pekin of the Times telegraphs as follows: China opposes the opening of the Manchurian ports of Antung and Tatungkau, as provided by the American and Japanese treaties, on the ground that the war prevented the settling of the localities for residences and the drafting of regulations. When this is done she desires herself to give notice of the opening of the ports, and thus "save her face" with the people. There will be similar delay on China's part in the opening of Mukden, which Japan consents to open June 1.

May Be Another Smith.

Oregon City, May 2.—Two residents of Linn County, who are acquainted with the Smith family of that section, called at the Coroner's office yesterday and positively declared that the remains of the dead outlaw are not those of Frank Smith, of the Upper Willamette Valley, as was suspected. Members of the Smith family residing in Linn County have been notified of the killing of a supposed relative here, and they will arrive today to identify the remains if possible.

WILL NOT UNSEAT SMOOT.

Washington, May 2.—Senator Smoot will not be unseated. According to the action of the committee today, it will require a two-thirds vote to unseat Smoot, and two-thirds of the Senate is not opposed to him. His case may not be brought out of committee.

MAY BE NEW PARIS

Daniel Burnham Tells of San Francisco's Opportunity.

MAY REPEAT FEAT OF NAPOLEON

Says Ground is Clear for Execution of His Plan—May Go To Burned City.

Chicago, April 28.—Daniel H. Burnham, the architect who drew the plans for beautifying San Francisco, returned to his home here yesterday from Europe. He said San Francisco now has it within its power to rebuild itself into one of the most beautiful and convenient cities in the world.

Mr. Burnham, on his arrival, found awaiting him a message from James D. Phelan, president of the association fer the improvement and adornment of San Francisco, asking him to go at once to that city. He replied that he could not say until Monday whether or not he could go. Mr. Burnham said:

"The two chief features of my plan, which can now be carried into effect, are those relating to the cutting of diagonal streets and the construction of a splendid outer boulevard which will encircle the whole city.

"San Francisco has a chance to do what Louis Napoleon did in Paris in 1851—the opportunity to make itself one of the beauty spots of the world."

BUILDING MOVEMENT IS ON

Mrs. Oelrichs Declares Purpose—Magee to Build Steel Structure.

San Francisco, April 28.—The work of rebuilding San Francisco will proceed rapidly. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, of New York, has agreed to repair the Rialto building and to build again on the site of the Crosley. She and her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have also stated that they will put up solid office structures on their Montgomery street site.

Thomas Magee, a real estate dealer, will start for New York on May 1 to complete arrangements for the erection of a 12-story steel building on Market street, just above the Mutual Bank building.

The Emporium, a large department store, will resume business on a large scale next week. A temporary structure will be built at the corner of Post and Van Ness avenue.

In two weeks seven floors of the new Monadnock building, which was in course of construction at the time of the disaster, will be filled with offices.

Capitalists are not in the least dismayed or disheartened. James D. Phelan, chairman of the finance committee and multi-millionaire, said:

"Before the earthquake I was asked by certain capitalists to erect a large hotel on the site of the Phelan building, at Market and O'Farrell streets. Since the disaster the proposition has been repeated and even urged. This shows most decidedly that there is no lack of faith in the future of the city."

SAY SOLDIERS SHOOT AND LOOT

Refugees Tell Lurid Story of Slaughter and Plunder.

Des Moines, April 28.—Stories of wholesale robbery by soldiers as well as vandals, of innocent as well as guilty men shot down at sight by military guards, are told by Harry Shostro and W. C. Lane, Iowa men, who spent three days in San Francisco. They reached Des Moines today.

"The soldier is supreme in San Francisco," said Mr. Shostro. "On the slightest provocation they shoot a citizen down and nobody has thus far questioned the act. There has been lots of looting by vandals, but the soldiers have committed wholesale plunder also. I know that when buildings were to be blown up the soldiers would go inside, blow open and loot the safes and then dynamite the walls. I saw lots of soldiers with their pockets bulging with booty that I knew had been stolen, and I overheard one in uniform bragging that he had stolen $2,000 worth of diamonds. Another told of a fine gold watch he had secured, he said, in this manner."

Both men say they are eager and willing to lay before the war department charges against the United States soldiers, offering specific evidence if necessary.

Build Chemical Factory.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 28.—W. R. Wales, a prominent physician and manufacturing chemist of Denver, was in this city today, and said he would establish a large chemical factory at Portland in the near future, that would employ many persons of both sexes. He will make chemicals for the trade, and invest thousands of dollars in the enterprise. He already has plants at Omaha, Denver, Kansas City and St. Paul. He will establish plants also at Seattle and this city. He is due in Portland within ten days.

Hermann Is Indignant.

Washington, D. C., April 28.—Representative Hermann is satisfied from information he has gathered that he will not be brought to trial in this city on the letterbook indictment until the fall term of court, though no official determination has been made to this effect, and none will be forthcoming until next week, owing to the illness of Hermann's attorney. Hermann is wrathy and thinks profane things about the government prosecutors.

Cuba May Give $50,000.

Havana, April 28.—A resolution was offered in the house today appropriating $50,000 for the victims of the California disaster.

THE OLD-TIME SUGAR CAMP.

In the Good Old Days When Everything Was Done by Hand.

Most everybody knows about the modern method of maple sugar making, writes E. A. Bushnell in the Cincinnati Post. The story I would tell deals with the good old days when everything was done by hand. The season begins about March 1 and lasts from four to six weeks.

When I tended camp, in the old days, a big black kettle was swung to the "hanging pole" out in the open. The sap was brought from the trees to the kettle in pails hung one on each end of the "sap yoke" resting on the neck and shoulders of a man. During a "big run" it was kept filled and boiling all day and night. In spite of smarting eyes from the wood smoke and scorching heat, the fire must be tended every few minutes and the scum, pieces of bark, dead leaves, cinders and twigs skimmed from the surface of the boiling sap.

I can see the blue smoke curling from the tops of the brown leafless trees in the old camp, and smell the sweet odor of the steam from boiling sap through the open door of the sugar house. The air is frosty and invigorating. Down in the hollows on the north side of the hill, little patches of cold white snow are hiding beneath matted dead leaves, behind tree trunks and old moss-covered logs.

Ice clings to the banks of the sluggish brook, and I hear the trill of wood

IN THE OLD SUGAR CAMP.

birds, and the monotonous throbbing of a partridge's wings up where the hemlocks stand thick and gloomy. On the southern slopes the first warm breath of spring has melted the snow. It stands in clear crystal pools where the grass is green, and reflects back the sky and tall trees as you look down in it.

The sweet, cold, sparkling sap from the maple trees on the hillside tinkles drop by drop into the buckets, and red-breasted robins call to their mates among the branches.

A frightened woodchuck scurries into his hole at the sound of merry song and laughter, and barking of dogs from the camp in the valley. A flock of hungry "cawing" crows "flap" lazily over a frozen and honeycombed wheat field on their way to the rookery in the old mysterious tamarack swamp.

The air grows chilly as the sun goes down and dark shadows creep through the woods. The little barnlike-looking sugar house, which to the superstitious was a rendezvous for ghosts throughout the cold, bleak winter, now resounds with cheery voices, and is aglow with light and welcome.

There is a "big run" on and the tenders are "boiling down" all night. And supper is ready, and such a supper! Smoked ham, eggs cooked in boiling sap, potatoes roasted in ashes, and coffee sweetened with pure maple syrup.

Posthumous Honors on Suicides.

When the Japanese protectorate over Korea was declared recently many Koreans grumbled and some even went the length of committing suicide in order to mark their displeasure. According to the Korea Daily News, the emperor has conferred posthumous honors upon several of these suicides. One of the misguided men, who poisoned himself with opium, was a minor official of the educational department, but the emperor raised him to the rank of vice minister of education, and an official of that department was dispatched by the emperor to inscribe the title upon his coffin. Another man, a private in the army, who committed suicide at the same time and for the same reasons, has also had posthumous promotion conferred upon him.

Their Policy.

"And so you live in Skaneatales?" he asks of the fair young thing who is visiting his cousin.

"Yes, sir," she replies, pleasantly enough.

"How do you pronounce the name of that town, anyway?"

"We don't pronounce it. We permit strangers to have their own way about it."—New Orleans Picayune.

Duty First.

Her Ladyship (who is giving a servants' ball, to butler)—We shall begin with a square dance, and I shall want you, Wilkins, to be my partner.

Wilkins—Certainly, m'lady; and afterwards I presoom we may dance with 'oom we like?—Punch.

Peanut Pick-Me-Up.

When you come in tired from a shopping trip, try a glass of milk, hot or cold, thickened with chopped peanuts.

Perhaps the reason short calls are fashionable is that the caller who stays less than fifteen minutes is not expected to ask the daughter to play on the piano.

REVIEW OF DOWIE'S SPECTACULAR CAREER.

JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.

1888—Lands at San Francisco with $100 in his pocket.

1890—Arrives in Chicago and begins preaching in the streets.

1892—Establishes a divine healing mission at Stony Island avenue and 63d street.

1894—Opens headquarters and establishes a bank and newspaper at Michigan avenue and 12th street.

1899—Inaugurates metropolitan crusade, preaching nightly in different parts of the city. Mobbed by hoodlums.

1900—Purchases site of Zion City and conducts crusade in England.

1901—Starts factories at Zion City. Declares himself to be Elijah III or Elijah the Restorer.

1902—Negotiates for Mexican plantation and Texas land for colonization purposes. Refused credit by Chicago merchants. Ordered to refund $50,000 to Frederick Sutton of New Zealand, who had invested in Zion.

1903—Receives large contributions and tithes from his people in the famous collection barrel. Leads the Zion Restoration host of 3,000 workers in eight special trains on a religious visitation to New York. Creditors press claims and Zion placed in hands of a federal receiver during several weeks.

1904—Departs on mission around the world, via San Francisco and Australia. Returns six months later and takes title of First Apostle of his church.

1905—Gets an option on 700,000 acres of Mexican land and makes trip to complete colonization plans. Stricken with paralysis on his return to Zion City. After a second stroke leaves for West Indies.

1906—Makes Wilbur Glen Voliva deputy general overseer of the Christian Catholic Church and the Zion industries.

TESTIMONIAL FOR CARNEGIE ON HIS METHOD OF SPELLING

Andrew Carnegie recently has appeared as the financial backer of a commission of learned men to "reform" spelling and make it more phonetic. Many unnecessary letters should be omitted, it is the learned men's opinion, and sound should be consulted more than derivatives.—New York Herald.

Wedding Customs in Turkey.

The Dowry of a Turkish bride is fixed both by law and custom and must not exceed a sum equal to $1.70 in United States currency. On no pretext can this amount be made greater or less, even though the parents be extremely poor or immensely wealthy. The wedding is invariably set for Thursday, the festivities beginning on the previous Monday and lasting four days. The merrymaking is carried on by the men and women separately, and each day is distinguished by a change in ceremonies. On no account will Turks allow spoons, forks, knives or wine on the table when celebrating a wedding.

No Use Expecting Her to Forget.

"I know that spring is coming," she sang.

"Yes, confound it," groaned her husband, "you bet you do, and there isn't any likelihood that you'll forget it either. Oh, well, come on, I may as well know the worst right at the start. What's it going to cost this year?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Too Significant.

"What did the wife put on Gayboy's tombstone?"

"The simple phrase—'Peace to His Ashes.'"

"Ashes! Couldn't she think of anything less significant of Gayboy's abode in the other world!"—Pittsburg Press.