

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, May 29.

Washington, May 29.—Senator Perkins made an effort in the senate today to secure a subsidy of \$217,000 a year in addition to the amount now paid to the Oceanic Steamship company, plying between San Francisco and Australia. The sum is the same as carried in that company by the shipping bill, which passed the senate early in the session, and when Patterson asked Perkins why he did not wait for the passage of the shipping bill, the latter replied that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." The amendment was declared out of order on a point raised by Clay.

Washington, May 29.—During the consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill today in the house, an interesting debate was had on the amendment proposed by Longworth, of Ohio, to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the acquisition in foreign capitals of proper residences and buildings for the embassies and legations of the United States and the residence of ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries. Longworth, in urging his amendment, which went out on a point of order, insisted that, by providing residences for our ambassadors the question of rent would be eliminated. He said that was now the largest necessary expense. With a residence provided by the government, a man of moderate means could live in a dignified way on his salary.

Monday, May 28.

Washington, May 28.—The senate today sent the railroad rate bill to conference, listened to a long defense by Kirtledge of a sea level canal and three Democratic speeches on the resolution in relation to the purchase of canal supplies in foreign markets, and devoted the remainder of its time to the postoffice appropriation bill.

No objection was made to the appointment of ranking members of the interstate commerce committee as conferees on the rate bill, and they were not instructed in any manner. They are Elkins, Cullom and Tildan.

Washington, May 28.—Early in the session of the house today Williams, Miss, the floor leader of the minority, made the point that there was no quorum present, and it took a call of the house to start the wheels of legislation. After the appearance of a quorum, the house concurred in amendments made by the senate to a number of house bills. The house resolved itself into a "city council" for the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia.

The compulsory education bill for the district occupied most of the day, being finally placed on its passage. On a division, the absence of a quorum was disclosed. Williams made the point of no quorum, and a call of the house ensued, the yeas and nays being called on the passage of the bill.

Saturday, May 26.

Washington, May 26.—During the course of a listless day's legislation on the diplomatic and consular bill in the house today, Champ Clark, of Missouri, stated that he had heard whisperings that the Chinese exclusion law was to be modified to affect all classes of Chinese, with the exception of coolie labor. He gave notice that, if there was any such intention on the part of the majority, he would fight such a change to the last ditch; that he had been somewhat instrumental in putting the Chinese exclusion law on the statute books, and that for one he would not agree to its modification.

Under general debate, the house having met at 11 o'clock for further consideration of the diplomatic bill, speeches were made by a number of members and this subject took a wide range, from pensioning the Missouri militia to the rate bill.

Friday, May 25.

Washington, May 25.—The senate today passed the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$7,800,000, and, without a word of debate or an objection from any source, added to it as an amendment the bill providing for an inspection of fresh meats intended for domestic consumption.

A number of other bills were passed. The sea level Panama canal bill was made the unfinished business.

The message of the house, declining to accept the senate amendments to the railroad rate bill was received, but the senate conferees were not named. The

Torrent of Anti-Smoot Petitions.

Washington, May 29.—Petitions against the retention of Reed Smoot as a senator of the United States flooded the senate today, as follows: Minnesota, by Senator Clapp, 6,802; Indiana, by Senator Hemenway, 8,341; New Hampshire, by Senator Gallinger, 3,295; Kentucky, by Senator Blackburn, about 2,800; Alabama, by Senator Morgan, 801; Kansas, by Senator Long, 14,862; North Carolina, by Senator Simmons, 2,098. It is said that petitions will be received from every state and territory in the United States.

Seattle May Dig Her Canal.

Washington, May 29.—An understanding has been reached by members of the house committee on rivers and harbors which will result in a favorable report on a bill providing that the United States shall maintain the canal at Seattle connecting Lake Union and Shilshole bay with Puget sound. The consideration for maintenance of the waterway by the government is that a lock shall be built by a private corporation at the head of Shilshole bay.

Senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, May 25.—In the house of representatives today the question of veracity was raised between Cooper, of Wisconsin, and Hepburn, of Iowa, over a conversation in which the latter is alleged to have participated with a member of the senate and in which, Cooper asserted, the member of the house and the senator referred to agreed that the so-called express company amendment to the railroad rate bill should not remain in the bill.

The house was turbulent during the consideration of the rule sending the rate bill to conference, the fear of many members being that the rule, which disagreed to the senate amendments en bloc, might have an influence on the conferees and give them an opportunity, if they so desired, to vote out the express company amendment, the amendment relating to pipe lines and the sleeping-car amendment.

Thursday, May 24.

Washington, May 24.—The senate entered today upon the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. Hale criticized the provision permitting the secretary of agriculture to extend to 30 days the fortnight's leave now allowed to employes outside the city of Washington, expressing the opinion that the practice is growing rapidly, and that it will soon extend to all the postoffices of the country if not checked. He spoke of the general demand for government employment, saying that such employes became "a hungry, persistent band of mendicants," and that congress is dragged, importuned and browbeaten by the demands of this organized band of subordinates. Hale referred to the possibility of pensioning government employes.

The free alcohol bill was passed by the senate practically as it came from the house.

Washington, May 24.—Speaker Cannon, with the memory of yesterday's proceedings in his mind, took a new tack today when the house of representatives met, by sending word to Curtis, of Kansas, to raise the point of "no quorum" when a division was demanded by Williams, of Mississippi, on the vote to resume consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. Mr. Curtis made the point of "no quorum," taking the wind out of Williams' sails, the "call of the house" proceeding under Republican demand instead of on the demand of the leader of the minority. A quorum was present, the vote being, Ayes 222, noes 21, present 19.

Wednesday, May 23.

Washington, May 23.—In addition to passing a half dozen bills to which no objection was made, the senate devoted its entire session today to the immigration bill, which was passed just before the hour of adjournment. The major portion of the discussion was devoted to the provision for supplying information concerning the different sections of the country to newly arrived immigrants.

The bill consists of a series of amendments to the existing law, all of them intended to permit stricter regulations for keeping out the defective classes of aliens. The head tax is increased from \$2 to \$5.

An amendment requiring an educational test for immigrants and also requiring that no immigrant carrying less than \$25 should be admitted was presented by Simmons, who spoke in support of it. Lodge offered a substitute confining the test to an educational requirement and providing that no alien more than 16 years of age who cannot read in some language shall be admitted except members of the families of male adults now residing in the United States. Simmons accepted the substitute and it was adopted.

Washington, May 23.—When the house met today an unusual scene occurred. Williams, the minority leader, demanded the yeas and noes on a motion of Adams, of Pennsylvania, to go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. This was refused, the speaker holding that one-fifth of the members present had not risen to demand the yeas and noes.

"I demand that the other side be taken," called out Williams. The speaker refused to take the negative on a rising vote, stating that but a short time before it had been demonstrated that a quorum was present, 195. Then Williams thundered out a protest against the speaker's ruling.

May Not Confirm.

Washington, May 28.—In the light of the attitude assumed by the senate subcommittee on judiciary, it is quite probable that William C. Bristol will not be confirmed at this session as district attorney for Oregon. The subcommittee is not favorable to Bristol's nomination, yet does not go to the extent of recommending the rejection of his nomination. It will probably make no report to the full committee, which means that the committee will not report to the senate and no action will be taken before the adjournment.

Proposes Postal Telegraph.

Washington, May 28.—The idea of a postal telegraph has a warm advocate in Samuel W. Smith, member of congress from Michigan, who in a carefully prepared speech today in the house insisted that if the government would undertake such a system, the deficit in the postal department would be almost wiped out. "We should," he said, "have a first-class postal telegraph in the United States in connection with our splendid postal facilities."

ZULUS GAIN FORCE.

British Fear That Another Great War May Come in South Africa.

Pretoria, May 25.—The garrison here has been ordered to prepare to take the field, and it is understood that similar orders have been sent to every commandant of British troops in South Africa. The situation in Natal is growing more and more serious daily and advices received from the troops that are operating against Bambata show that he is receiving reinforcements from nearly every tribe in Zululand.

Arms and ammunition are also being sent to him, and all efforts of the colonial authorities to put a stop to this traffic have proved futile. Zulu spies are everywhere and are apparently able to keep the leaders posted as to field plans, as no sooner is a trap set for the rebels than they escape from it. They have also captured several convoys.

The fact that the colonial troops have been unable to make any headway against the rebels, and that British regulars are to be called on, indicates how serious the situation is. The authorities are hardly in a position at present to enter into a great Zulu war, and it is understood that they will bend every effort to crush Bambata within the next few days. All the regular troops that can be spared are to take the field against him, while the colonials will act with them and will also try to prevent any other Zulu tribes from reaching Bambata until he can be crushed.

ADMIT THEY GOT REBATES.

Favored Merchants Testify Against Burlington Road.

Kansas City, May 25.—Testimony of unusual interest was brought out this afternoon in the United States court in the trial of George H. Crosby, traffic manager of the Burlington railway; George L. Thomas, of New York, a freight broker, and L. B. Taggart, his clerk, on a charge of conspiracy in rebating railroad rates.

The principal witnesses were George A. Barton, of Barton Brothers' Shoe Company; George W. Taylor, of Robert Keith Furniture Company; E. W. Freyschlag, of the Freyschlag Mercantile Company, all of this city, and Walter Kelly, of New York, clerk in 1904 and 1905 for Thomas.

The testimony showed that the firms mentioned received large sums of money from mysterious sources after freight bills had been paid; sometimes in express packages, always from New York, but none knew who sent it. On the stand Freyschlag frankly referred to an agreement with Thomas whereby his firm was to receive 25 per cent rebates on freight bills, and told how the money was deposited in New York to the firm's credit by one Jackson, whom he did not know.

He could not remember whether he or Thomas had suggested the use of the name. At first he said that the idea was his, but on cross-examination he changed and said that he could not remember. He admitted that the name was used to hide "this business," a term all the witnesses today employed.

EARTHQUAKE WRECKS CITY.

Immense Loss of Life at Unianka, Mongolia.

Victoria, B. C., May 25.—Mail advices from the Orient state that an earthquake causing great loss of life and considerable damage to property occurred at the beginning of May at Unianka and vicinity, in Mongolia. The Pekin Times reports that a chasm several feet wide was caused by the earthquake.

The walled city of Unianka was almost completely destroyed, the loss of life being very heavy. Officials at Pekin had received news that the calamity was of exceptional severity and arrangements were being made for the relief of the people in distress.

Severe shocks are also reported from Fokien province of China, the most disastrous in Chuen Chou prefecture, where many buildings were destroyed; the loss of life was unknown.

Credit Without Limit.

Seattle, May 25.—Frank J. Bentley, traffic manager of the Illinois Steel company and a member of the delegation sent out by the steel trust to investigate conditions at San Francisco, arrived in this city last night on his way east, and states that, as a result of the investigation, 90 per cent of the steel consumers of San Francisco will be extended unlimited credit in the rebuilding of that city. In the report of the investigation it is estimated that 250,000 tons of steel will be used in a period extending over five years.

Panama Election To Be Fair.

Panama, May 25.—Though no special instructions have been sent to the governors of the several provinces, Secretary Guardia said today that the government will endeavor to guarantee complete freedom of action at the approaching election. General Guardia also said President Amador desired that no effort to this end be omitted, and that all government employes must comply with his previous orders to refrain from interfering in the elections.

Hermann's Trial in June.

Washington, May 25.—The trial of Representative Hermann is now scheduled to take place in this city between June 5 and 10, unless some unforeseen obstacle should arise. Francis J. Heney has notified District Attorney Baker that he will come back to Washington to conduct the prosecution. It is probable the case will be disposed of in three or four days.

WAS NOT STEALING

Supreme Court Decides on Perkins' Alleged Misdeeds.

WAS NOT EVEN MORALLY WRONG

New York Life Company Money Appropriated Openly and Avowedly for Campaign Purposes.

New York, May 26.—The appellate division of the Supreme court today handed down a decision discharging from custody George W. Perkins, whom the Supreme court had held to await action of the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny in connection with the campaign contributions of the New York Life Insurance company to the Republican national committee.

District Attorney Jerome, upon hearing the court's decision discharging Mr. Perkins, said:

"I shall appeal this case to the court of appeals and get a decision there."

Justice McLaughlin, who wrote the prevailing opinion, said:

"If the facts set out in the depositions upon which the warrant here was issued be construed in the most liberal way consistent with a judicial determination, I am of the opinion that such facts do not establish that the crime of grand larceny has been committed, as the same is defined by the penal code. The defendant had a right to give of his own funds to the chairman of the Republican national committee. The relator made the contribution at the request of the president of the insurance company with the express understanding that it would repay him. The money belonging to the insurance company was appropriated openly and avowedly by the relator, after all the facts had been stated to the finance committee, to reimburse him for the money which he had previously advanced."

Justice Patterson, while agreeing that Mr. Perkins cannot be found guilty of larceny, said that he may be compelled by a civil action to make restitution, inasmuch as the officers of the company had no power to make the contribution. Justice Ingraham says it must be understood the court is not now concerned with the civil responsibility of Mr. Perkins to the company. He continues:

"It was McCall who appropriated the money of the corporation, and the officers or employes of the company, who obeyed his direction in making that payment, without intent to do more than carry out the instructions of the president of the corporation, were not, as I view it, responsible for the act."

Justice McLaughlin says: "It cannot be said that Mr. Perkins did not have a moral claim, even though, owing to the fact that the president doubtless exceeded his authority, he may have had no legal claim for reimbursement."

NEW BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Defendants in Williamson Land Fraud Case File Revision.

Portland, May 26.—J. N. Williamson, Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs filed yesterday, through Judge Bennett, their attorney, a revised bill of exceptions with the clerk of the federal court. The bill is a voluminous document of 1,050 typewritten pages, and reproduces in a large measure the testimony of the trial in which they were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government.

A copy of the bill has been sent to Judge Hunt, of Montana, who is expected to come to Portland about June 10. Judge Hunt refused to receive a former bill of exceptions presented by the defendants. It is necessary for such a bill to be accepted before the case can go to the higher court. Judge Hunt will probably pass upon this latest filing soon.

Stir About Forest Reserves.

Washington, May 26.—Considerable stir was occasioned in the senate yesterday over an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill proposing to give 10 per cent of the receipts from forest reserves to the states in which the reserves are located, for schools and public roads. Senator Fulton proposed increasing the donation to 20 per cent, in view of the fact that the creation of reserves materially reduces the taxable area of counties, but this provoked considerable opposition, and probably will be withdrawn.

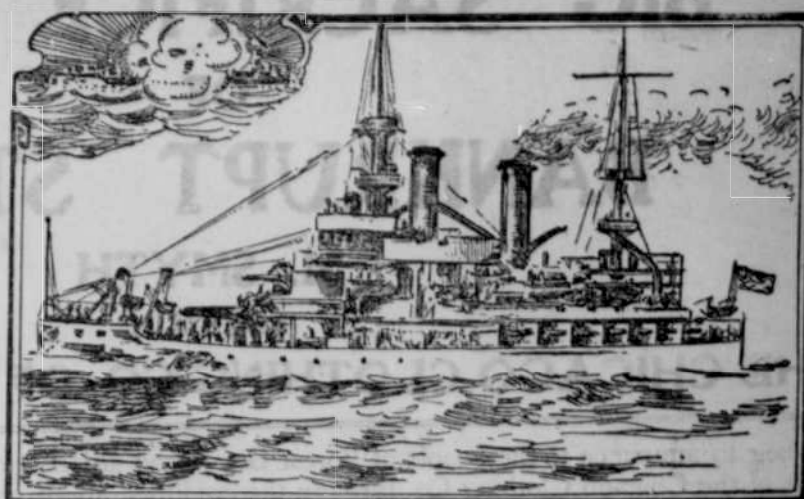
More Lighthouses for Pacific.

Washington, May 26.—The senate committee on interstate commerce today voted to report the house omnibus lighthouse bill and added the following items: Lightship for Juan de Fuca, Washington, \$150,000; light and fog signals, Cape Hinchinbrook, Alaska, \$75,000; lighthouse tender, Hawaiian islands, \$150,000; tender for lighthouse inspector, California district, \$130,000; lighthouse and fog signal, Red Rock, San Francisco bay, \$30,000.

Foreign Commerce in April.

Washington, May 26.—The foreign commerce of the United States for April aggregated \$251,000,000, of which \$107,000,000 was in imports and \$144,000,000 in exports. These figures are given in a bulletin issued by the bureau of statistics, which says that only in one previous April in the history of the country's export trade has the total of imports and exports reached as much as \$200,000,000.

BATTLESHIP KEARSARGE.



The battleship Kearsarge on which seven men met death through the accidental discharge of a quantity of powder in one of the gun turrets during target practice off the coast of Cuba, is one of the most powerful fighting craft of the United States navy. When she went into commission six years ago she attracted much attention among the naval experts because of a peculiarity in her construction, the placing of the turrets for the eight-inch guns directly on top of the turrets carrying the thirteen-inch rifles, a plan which aroused considerable controversy. The Kearsarge was launched at Newport News, Va., March 24, 1898. She measures 368 feet on the water line, 72 feet beam and her draught is 23 feet 6 inches, with a displacement of 11,525 tons. She has a speed of sixteen knots an hour, the indicated horse power being 10,000. Her battery consists of four thirteen-inch guns, four of the eight-inch type and twelve of the five-inch in the main battery, with twenty six-pounders, six one-pounders and four machine guns in the secondary battery. By a judicious arrangement of the guns, much weight was saved, which was devoted to unusually heavy armor. With this extra protection the Kearsarge is unusually light in draught for a battleship and can go in shoal water where many another lighter craft would be unable to follow her.



This quaint prescription was printed in "An Old Lady's Pharmacopoeia," published by Mrs. Delany in 1758: "Does Mary cough at night? Two or three snails boiled in her barley water or tea water or whatever she drinks might be of great service to her. Taken in time, they have done wonderful cures. But Mary must know nothing of it!"

Gentian root, often used as a tonic, is considered in many malarial countries a remedy against intermittent fever. Especially is this the case in Corsica in that section of the island near the town of Aleria, which is infested with malaria. The inhabitants recently protested violently against the introduction of quinine on the part of the medical authorities, declaring that they would not abandon the remedy which had been used among them for centuries, the gentian root either powdered or simply masticated.

Of the modern tendency to flock to the cities a writer says: "In 1801 not more than 36 per cent of the entire population of England lived in towns and embarked in urban industries; to-day they who dwell in cities form more than 66 per cent of the whole. On the other hand, in 1801 the percentage of the nation who lived in strictly rural districts and were occupied in agricultural and rural pursuits amounted to 52 per cent of the whole population; to-day it has descended to the alarming level of not more than 18 per cent."

Some years ago the addition of moisture to furnace-heated air was found by Dr. H. J. Barnes of Boston to make a room comfortable at a temperature several degrees lower. In his recent investigation in Southern Nebraska, G. A. Loveland has shown that the air of a house of fourteen thousand cubic feet should receive from twenty to forty quarts of water daily, and that this evaporation does not increase the relative humidity by more than ten per cent. The humidity indoors should not exceed about forty per cent, otherwise there will be troublesome condensation on the windows.

The degree to which solids slowly intermix is one of the recent surprising discoveries. A New Zealand teacher mentions the dark patches which appear opposite the steelwinding-stem on the inside of silver watch cases forty or fifty years old, tests showing that these patches are iron, which has vaporized, dissolved in the silver, and diffused into the solid metal. Still more remarkable is an instance of the penetration of carbon into porcelain. Fresh pencil marks are easily removed from an old porcelain writing tablet, but some notes written forty years ago have sunk into the tablet to considerable depth and cannot be erased.

The electron, as defined by Professor Soddy, is an electrical conception that has been applied to matter. It is a definite "charge"—the smallest possible—of negative electricity, and its properties, unlike those of the atom, are always the same. It is a particle, smaller than the atom, which was long regarded as the smallest division of an element. Each atom of matter must normally contain at least one electron, and it may lose this or take on at least one more without great change. With one or more electrons less than the normal, the atom becomes positively charged, or a positive ion; while an atom with one or more electrons in excess is a negative ion.

While the transmutation of elements at will is still a dream, the alkali metals have given J. J. Thomson a suggestion of control of the change. Emission from these metals in light has been long known, and he has now proven that they give off slow electrons, or Beta rays, even in darkness, and that the process is greatly influenced by light, heat and chemical forces. These act as detonators, splitting up atoms which have become unstable. This

atomic breaking up is thought to be going on in all matter, with the setting free of enormous energy, and it is calculated that if the action extends throughout the earth, the emission by every atom of an electron once in a thousand million years would account for the earth's internal heat. The atomic modification may explain the "fatigue" of platinum and other substances after long incandescence.

MADE \$6,000 ON HIS FARM.

How a Retired Lawyer Profited in New Venture.

"I am no longer a practicing attorney, but a plain farmer, as you may judge from my uniform. I conclude that if your advice was good for a few acres it ought to be better for the 400," says a writer in Farming.

"The cleaning, plowing and sowing cost me \$2 per acre; the seed cost \$1 per acre. I cannot yet give you the figures for the cutting, curing and baling, but they won't amount to more than the expenses of putting the crop in. Now, judging from what we already have baled, and making a careful and conservative estimate, I have 700 tons of first-class pea-vine hay which is contracted for at \$12 per ton. The roots and stubble have improved the soil to a very great degree."

In conclusion, it may be said the cow-peas are adapted to a rotary scheme, any style of farming, to rotation of worn-out land, to the upbuilding of any soil, for stock food, for market, for profit. The agitation for increased acreage has been going on for some years, but the spread of this valuable crop has been slow indeed when its many advantages are considered. With the growing scarcity of labor and the necessity of obtaining larger yields and more profit from a smaller acreage, cow-peas are bound to take a place as a leading crop in any rotation or diversification scheme in Southern States.

A Pointed Reminder.

There is an old story of the man who "knew every rock in the chann," and when a fearful jaw came, "There's one of them now!" His tem was not wholly unlike that used by Miss Abigail Spears for purpose of strengthening her brot memory.

"When you've kept house for minister as long as I have for Bro James, my dear, you'll know all have to be reminded of things day by day," said Miss Abigail to the mter's bride.

"Now there was the table in Bro James' room. He was always kneeling it over when he went into room in the dark, till I devised a m to remind him of it."

"How did you do it?" asked the bride, with gratifying eagerness. Miss Abigail beamed with the of a successful inventor.

"Why, it was simple enough," said. "I used to keep it parallel the shape of the room,—the way mean,—till one day I bethought how I could set it cornierwise, an corners are remarkably sharp. As you know, my dear, James has so careful that there isn't more one night in four now that he call on me to help him."

"To help him!" echoed the "How, Miss Spears?"

"To bring him the liniment, dear," said Miss Abigail, impatiently. "Don't you understand? He no tipped it over, but he—the contact really quite painful. There's some such easy way to help a member, but it requires a thought."

This Never Happened.

"I suppose you are enjoying vacation," said the friend.

"Yes," answered the member gress. "I am happy in seeing enjoy themselves. It gives me p to think of the relief experien people who do not have to listen speeches."—Washington Star.

What has become of the oloned motto that used to ha the dining room door?