

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, June 12.

Washington, June 12.—By a vote of the senate today decided to con- sider the bill extending from 28 to 36 the time that livestock may be taken in cars without unloading. The bill was advocated by the Democrats, who said that under its terms the time can only be extended on the application of the owners of the stock, and that often unloading is harmful to the stock than to ex- plore a few hours the time of their confinement.

Washington, June 12.—With a very large proportion of the members pre- sent to the activity of the Republi- can Democratic whips, the house passed a rule sending the railroad bill back to conference as asked by the senate, without even an ex- ception of its wishes as to any of the amendments. The rule was debated for 40 minutes. The leaders partici- pated in the discussion, the Democrats taking the position that the time was to be extended and instruct the conferees to the anti-pass amendment. Al- though the Democrats were aided by the Republicans, they could not com- plete the vote enough to defeat the rule, which was adopted, 184 to 99.

Representative Sherman, of New York, introduced a bill today providing for a passenger rate on all railroads in the United States doing interstate business shall be 2 cents a mile, effective Janu- ary 1 next.

Monday, June 11.

Washington, June 11.—The senate today evening passed the Mondell bill providing for the national irrigation law to permit the secretary of the Interior to reduce the minimum area of land in government projects from 20 acres to 20 acres. The bill was passed in the senate by prescribing regulations for granting an extension of time to settlers under irrigation pro- grams for completing entries when delay is caused by failure of the government to complete the project and furnish the water in time to complete entries in the time specified by the land laws. It was amended also by the insertion of a provision authorizing the secretary of the Interior to appraise lots in Hey- burn and Reppert townsites and sell them to occupants who have erected permanent buildings thereon not read- ily removable.

Washington, June 11.—After nearly four hours spent in the considera- tion of legislation affecting the inter- ests of the District of Columbia, the senate today resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill, and, after an hour and a half spent in its considera- tion, adjourned. An amendment was passed, permitting the appointment of retired officers of the United States army of engineers, U. S. A., as mem- bers of the International Waterways commission, as provided for in the river and harbor bill creating this com- mission.

The house in committee of the whole today passed a bill for the purpose of making an additional appro- priation for marking the places where American soldiers fell and were tem- perarily interred in Cuba and China, on the ground that it was a bad prece- dent.

Saturday, June 9.

Washington, June 9.—The bill pro- hibiting corporations from making cam- paign contributions was passed by the senate without debate this afternoon. It makes it unlawful for any national bank or any corporation under a gov- ernment charter to make a contribution in connection with any election and also unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a contribution to any presi- dential, senatorial or congressional election whatever.

A fine not exceeding \$5,000 is the penalty for offending corporations, and a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 for every officer or director who shall consent to the granting of any contribution.

Washington, June 9.—The item in the sundry civil appropriation bill ap- propriating \$25,000 for the president to be put out in the house of representatives at a point made by Williams, of Mis- sissippi. The decision, however, that the matter was new legislation came after a free discussion, Democrats and Republicans generally expressing them-

For Early Adjournment.

Washington, June 12.—In an effort to bring an adjournment of congress by July 1 or earlier, Senator Allison, chairman of the senate Republican caucusing committee, will call the committee together Thursday to consider a program for the remainder of the ses- sion. With the statehood question out of the way, it is now believed that the railroad rate conference report and the inspection bill are practically the only obstructions. It is not likely there can be any agreement this ses- sion on the type of the canal.

Tillman Seeks Information.

Washington, June 12.—The Tillman- Hopkins controversy of a few weeks ago concerning the status of affairs of the Chicago National bank was revived in the senate today by an inquiry made by Tillman concerning the status of his resolution for an investigation of the affairs of that bank, of which John R. Walsh was president. The inquiry was referred to Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, before which the resolution is pending.

selves in sympathy with the idea of giving the president a fund for railroad expenses.

Beyond the debate on the president's traveling expenses, the house devoted the day to the sundry civil bill. Sulzer, of New York, talked on good roads and Sims, of Tennessee, discussed the rural free delivery box question, which, he said, will grow into a scandal should the government persist in compelling rural patrons to purchase certain styles of boxes.

Friday, June 8.

Washington, June 8.—The senate to- day listened to two set speeches, one by Morgan in support of his resolution providing for an investigation by a senate committee of the affairs of the Isle of Pines, and the other by Hopkins in opposition to the sea level canal bill. Neither measure was acted on. Some time was also spent in considering the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Washington, June 8.—With the exception of an hour spent on pension legislation, in which time 327 bills for the relief of Civil and Spanish American war veterans were passed, the house labored today on the sundry civil bill, making much headway.

Under the lead of Keifer, of Ohio, the house refused to transport silver coins and other money by registered mail, insisting that their transportation should be handled by the express companies. During the arguments it was contended that the West and South need silver dollars for circulation.

Thursday, June 7.

Washington, June 7.—The senate to- day sent the rate bill back to confer- ence, after a debate on several topics, which ended in the rejection of the conference report.

Objection was made by Tillman to any effort to instruct the conferees, as proposed, by Hale, who then withdrew his motion that it was the sense of the senate that no railroad employes and their families should be exempt from the anti-pass amendment.

Daniel and Carter opposed stringent anti-pass legislation, the latter saying that the postmaster general should have authority to issue passes over every railroad in the United States to mem- bers of congress, to afford opportunity to obtain information of the railroads.

Washington, June 7.—Representative Prince in the house today during the discussion of the sundry civil bill spoke of the anti-pass amendment to the railroad bill and of the bill itself and insisted that the country would hold the house primarily responsible for depriving 1,298,121 railway employes, as well as members of their families, of free transportation; like- wise persons actually and necessarily in charge of livestock, who are deprived of free transportation when going to point of shipment or returning from point of delivery.

Wednesday, June 6.

Washington, June 6.—When the conference report on the railroad rate bill was taken up by the senate today, the anti-pass conference amendment re- ceived the attention of Spooner. In the main he endorsed the prohibition of passes, but he contended that there should be exceptions, including railroad employes. Congress had no right, he said, to step between employer and employe.

Washington, June 6.—The considera- tion by the house of the sundry civil appropriation bill in committee of the whole today was made the occasion of some severe strictures by Democrats of the heads of departments for exceeding their legal powers, Sullivan, of Massa- chusetts, leading the attack.

Tawney, in explaining the provisions of the bill, which deals with all depart- ments of the government and is the next to the last money bill to be acted on by the house, stated that the total appropriation for the sundry civil ex- penses for the fiscal year 1907 carried by this bill is \$94,342,156. Of the total amount \$25,456,575 is for the Panama canal and is reimbursable from the proceeds of the sale of bonds. In addition to this sum, the amount carried for river and harbor acts, and especially by the act passed at the last session of congress, is in excess of the amount appropriated in the current law for that purpose by 6,774,044.

Statehood Compromise.

Washington, June 12.—The Carter compromise on the statehood bill was agreed upon today by Republican lead- ers of the house and senate. Nothing now stands in the way of admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a state, and a choice by Arizona and New Mexico as to whether they desire to come in as another state. It is expect- ed that the pending conference report will be recommended or withdrawn when it comes up tomorrow and an amended report returned to both houses embody- ing the compromise.

Eight-Hour Law in Islands.

Washington, June 11.—In response to a complaint by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, Solicitor Charleston, of the Philippine government, has reported to Secretary Taft that the eight hour law is enforced in the Philippines and is held to apply to all works there provided for by ap- propriation of public money of the United States. As to the employment of Chinese laborers, the solicitor says they are now excluded.

MUST STILL FEED 25,000.

Bread Line Gradually Thinned, but Problem Continues Large.

San Francisco, June 11.—Thursday's distribution of rations showed a reduc- tion of nearly 4,000 in the bread line, which now numbers approximately 36,000. The exact number fed by the raw food distribution on Thursday was 31,486, against 35,386 on Tuesday, and the number of meal tickets given out had increased from 11,095 to 11,254.

By the time the army leaves the work, it is expected that the number will have been reduced to 25,000, and that many of that residue will have to be cared for an indefinite time. As long as any of the quarters in the bar- racks which have been built at the speedway in Golden Gate park remain unoccupied, there will always be the proposition of relief in excess of the demand. There is still room for 700 or 800 more persons.

How to manage the relief work after the army withdraws at the end of the month is the problem. One plan con- templates the centralization of all the supply distribution in each neighbor- hood at the soup kitchen, where hot meals and supplies of raw food could be distributed to families whose needy condition has been determined, the tickets for different supplies, including clothing, to be given out under the management of the Red Cross.

"The Associated Charities will do the work of investigation in whatever form of relief is determined upon after the army leaves," said General Greely, and he added: "I have not yet seri- ously considered any of the plans for carrying on the work after the army withdraws and I shall not do so until it is determined who is to be in con- trol."

CAN HE DEPEND ON UNCLE SAM

John Bull Inquiring About American Inspection System.

London, June 11.—John Burns, pres- ident of the local government board, has requested the Foreign office to com- municate with the State department at Washington and ascertain to what ex- tent reliance can be placed on the system of meat inspection undertaken by the bureau of Animal industry. In announcing that he had taken this ac- tion through the medium of a reply to a question put in the house of com- mons by William Field, Nationalist member of the St. Patrick's division of Dublin, and president of the Irish Cattle Traders and Stock Owners' as- sociation, Mr. Burns said he had ascer- tained that a quantity of boneless beef and pork is imported into this country from America and converted into saus- ages, which are sold as English prod- ucts. He admitted that there were serious difficulties in the way of effective British inspection of some of these imported foods, but said the local government board had taken action to see that the local authorities exercised their powers to the full extent.

WATCHING THE REVOLUTION.

Cruiser Marblehead Shadows Move- ments of Filibuster.

Washington, June 11.—Secrecy no longer surrounds the movements of the United States cruiser Marblehead, which has sailed north from Panama. At the request of the State department, the Marblehead sailed for San Jose, Guatemala, to investigate the move- ments of the American steamer Empire, which is reported to have landed re- cruits from San Francisco and arms and ammunition for the use of the revolution- ists against President Cabrera.

Disquieting dispatches reached the State department today from Guatema- la regarding the revolution. The mem- bers of the present administration are active in parts of the republic, but it is impossible to discover the exact cause of the movement and the directing force.

Both the Salvadorean and Mexican borders have been lending support to the revolution, and it is the desire of this government that the Marblehead shall find out exactly what the situa- tion is and have care that there be no participation in the revolution by Ameri- cans which may involve the United States in an international dispute.

The Empire sailed for San Jose, Nica- ragua, before sailing for San Jose, ac- cording to dispatches from Panama.

Heat Kills Eight in Chicago.

Chicago, June 11.—Although yester- day was appreciably cooler than the preceding day, heat was given as con- tributing cause to eight deaths reported in Chicago. In addition there were several prostrations. The temperature reached a maximum of 81 degrees, and there was a rainfall of .11 of an inch. The wind attained a velocity of 40 miles an hour from the southwest. The cumulative effect of the three days of warm weather was the chief element in the deaths. With little children this effect was more marked.

New Washington Statue.

New York, June 11.—A heroic eque- strian statue of George Washington will be unveiled next Saturday, at the Brooklyn terminal of the new Wil- liamsburg bridge, and formally pre- sented to the city of Brooklyn by James F. Howe. City officials, members of military organizations and government representatives from Washington will be present at the ceremonies. Wash- ington is represented in Continental uniform as at Valley Forge.

Witte's Return is Rumored.

Chicago, June 11.—A cablegram to the Inter-Ocean from St. Petersburg says: "It is rumored that Count Witte, at the czar's request, is return- ing in haste from abroad to resume the premiership, from which he retired on M. Goremykni's appointment."

MILLIONS TIED UP

San Francisco Suffers at Hands of Insurance Companies.

POLICY HOLDERS BAND TOGETHER

Business of Bay City But One Third of What It Was During Month of May 1905.

San Francisco, June 9.—Interest here has centered in the insurance situation. Business conditions remain uncertain and wait upon the settlement of losses. The time has come when the insurance companies must positively declare themselves. The policies held by San Franciscans call for the payment of about \$200,000,000. So far but little more than \$3,000,000 has been paid, and almost all of this was in small amounts. The \$200,000,000 is needed to enable the people of the city to resume business. How badly the money is needed may be gathered from the clearing house figures. In May, 1905, the clearances in San Francisco amounted to \$147,000,000. For May, 1906, the clearances amounted to \$50,000,000. In other words, one-third as much business was done last month as in the corresponding month a year ago. The policy holders have become weary of the dilatory tactics of the insurance companies. They have re- frained from criticism for six weeks, but now are insisting that their claims be paid without further delay. The policy holders of each company have banded together for protection. They have the support of the newspapers, the commercial bodies and the indus- trial and commercial organizations of every city on the coast. They no longer deal as single individuals with the insurance companies, but present a solid front which is not to be repulsed. This organization will save them in the end.

It is known that millions of dollars are lying dormant in the banks of this city and Oakland to the credit of the insurance companies. The question naturally suggests itself: Why do not the insurance companies pay? The answer is that they are trying to drive the best bargain they can, hoping to bring about a compromise in the end. These are not pretty tactics, but never- theless they are used.

San Francisco, June 9.—At a confer- ence today between Insurance Commis- sioner E. Myron Wolf and F. C. Coan, attorney of the underwriters, Mr. Wolf warned the latter that he would immediately call for a list of policy holders from every company which failed to sign an agreement to extend to 60 days the time for proof of loss. The notification is equivalent to a declaration of war on all companies which have not signed. The statute provides \$1,000 penalty for failure to respond to the demand. In effect, the order will compel every company to grant the extension or go out of busi- ness in this state.

The sweeping order applies to more than half of the companies doing busi- ness in the city, and is designed by Mr. Wolf to complete the work begun when a notice was served on all the companies suggesting that all sign an agreement which would prevent the policies from lapsing through the in- ability of the insured to get their proofs made out in time.

The policy holders of the Traders' Insurance company will form a corpora- tion to look after their interests in the litigation which will be brought to compel that concern to pay all obli- gations in full. This was determined at a meeting of the policy holders held in this city today.

Cost of Obedience to Law.

Chicago, June 9.—The improvements at the Union stockyards to be ordered by the city authorities as the result of the recent examination of buildings will cost the packers nearly \$1,000,000, according to estimates made by Building Commissioner Hartzman. It will require an expenditure of about \$500,000, maybe \$200,000 more, to make changes needed to conform with the requirements of the city building ordinances, while the sanitary im- provements to be insisted upon will cost about \$300,000.

Slaughter of Sheep.

Spokane, June 9.—A Lewiston, Ida- ho, special to the Spokesman Review says: Mesger details are to hand of an alleged serious war between sheep and cattle men on the Salmon river, 18 miles from White Bird. The matter has not been reported to the authorities of Idaho county. The rumor is that cattlemen, who resented the advent of sheep on ranges hitherto used exclu- sively by stockmen, fired into bands at A. T. Davis' ranch, slaughtering 300.

Wants Island for Terminus.

Sacramento, Cal., June 9.—A con- current resolution introduced in the senate by Mr. Shortridge and in the assembly by Mr. Atkins provides that the United States government be requested to cede to the state of Cali- fornia the island in San Francisco bay known as Goat Island, or Yerja Buena, to be used by the state as a terminal for different railroad companies.

A HIDEOUS MARRIAGE MOCKERY.



MARRIAGE OF A SOCIETY DAME TO A CONDEMNED CRIMINAL.

In England, during the eighteenth century, women, by a curious legal anomaly, were relieved of all debts upon their marriage. Women of fashion who had become involved in financial straits, used often to go to Newgate prison and marry condemned criminals just before the cart started with the latter for Tyburn hill to be executed. This shocking mockery of the Christian institution of marriage seems to have had the approval of the corrupt society of that period, and it is an evidence of improved manners, morals and man- hood that such a hideous thing would be impossible to-day. It is recorded in one case that a condemned criminal thus married was unexpectedly reprieved and the society woman found herself in an unfortunate position, from which she was ultimately released by the discovery that the man was already mar- ried, the second marriage being, accordingly, invalid.

STANFORD MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

Elaborately Decorated Church Was Ruined by Earthquake.

One of the most wonderful buildings destroyed by the earthquake on the Pacific coast was the memorial chapel of the Leland Stanford University. It was erected by Mrs. Stanford to the



STANFORD CHAPEL BEFORE THE QUAKE.

memory of her husband, and was dedi- cated on Jan. 25, 1903. The chapel was of modified Moorish-Romanesque archi- tecture, and was built in the form of a cross with rounded arms. The mate- rial was buff sandstone rough-hewn, with tooled face on the inside, relieved by elaborate carved designs and fif- teenth century mosaics of great beauty. These mosaics suffered terribly. The design shown here is the great com- position over the main doorway. There were also superb mosaics in the apse, of which, unfortunately, no photo- graphs were available. In the apse also were three great stained-glass win- dows, marble statues of the Apostles, and a bas-relief from Giulio Cisler's painting of "The Entombment." Be- hind the altar was a replica of Cosmo Rosselli's "Last Supper" from the Sistine Chapel at Rome. To the right and left, running to the arch of the apse, were long panels surmounted by reproduc-

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MOOSAICS OVER MAIN ENTRANCE.

tions in mosaic of Michel Angelo's Prophets. In the nave, transept, and apse were nineteen stained-glass win- dows of beautiful design, decorated with scenes from the life of Christ. The windows of the clerestory held single figures from the Old and New Testa- ments. The great rose window above the organ-gallery had for its center a copy of Hoffman's "Christ Child." The extreme length of the church, through vestibule, nave, and apse, was 190 feet; the extreme width through the transept wings, 155 feet; the four gables of the nave, transept wings, and apse were united by a twelve-sided belfry-tower,

the spire of which was 188 feet high. On the exterior the tower was flanked by corner turrets. It was engirdled at the base by an outside gallery, and strengthened by flying buttresses. In the tower was a clock with a peal of four bells tuned to the Westminster chimes. The building was the special care of Mrs. Leland Stanford, who spent enormous sums upon its decora- tion. She never told what the build- ing had cost her, but the price was fabulous.

Some Queer Food Markets.

"I see," said Capt. Hopkinson of the artillery, in the New York Press, "that they have a market up in Alaska, at a place named Fairbanks, where they cut your steaks with an ax from frozen bears, and deer frozen stiff in a tem- perature, some 27 degrees below zero and which stand about the market as if they were alive.

"That is a peculiar sort of market, I will admit, but it is no stranger than one I ran across in Cartagena, Colom- bia. It was awfully hot instead of awfully cold down there and things were melting instead of freezing, as you can imagine. And what do you think the stock of that market consisted of? Well, there were dogs and cats and some lard and some rice. You see they happened to have a revolution on and the city had been besieged for some time when I got through the lines and then wished myself out again. The cats and dogs for sale were dressed and skinned and, unless some one told you what they were you would hardly guess.

"I remember they charged \$3 each for the cats and when made into a stew you could not tell them from rabbit. The dogs, on the other hand, were pretty poor eating, being very tough and stringy. As to the other delicacy, lard and rice, a combination of these two ingredients fried together does not go bad when you are hungry.

"In Corsica once I saw a market es- tablished on the sidewalk—it was in Ajaccio—at which nothing was for sale except goats. They were the black mountain goats of the island and mighty good eating."

Expression "Fired Out" in Classics.

Is "fired out" an Americanism? This question is put by a London paper in discussing the use of the expression by the Vienna correspondent of the Times in connection with the dismissal of the American ambassador to Austria-Hun- gary. Anything that seems slangy is generally stamped as an Americanism, but in this case, as in so many others of a similar nature, it is shown that the phrase can be found embedded in the classics of the English language. "Fired out," an Americanism? Well, in one of Shakespeare's sonnets, as one of the London papers says, you may read:

Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt, Till my bad angel fire my good one out. An American school teacher, and this is another illustration that comes to mind—decided that his pupils should drop the word "say" because it was in- elegant. The tendency to begin a re- mark or a question with "say" may certainly be overdone, but, as a bright pupil pointed out, if "say" is vulgar how shall we regard the use of it in the first line of "The Star Spangled Banner"—"O, say, can you see?" Money can be lost in more ways than won.