

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Tuesday, January 28.
Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate today ordered that the privilege of the floor be extended to Benito Legarda, and Pablo Gantelo, resident commissioners appointed by the Philippine assembly.

Senator Heyburn's bill, granting leave of absence to settlers on government irrigation projects who have been unable to get water, was passed.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 to re-survey the Washington-Idaho line was passed.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Representative McGavin, of Illinois, in the house today attacked the custom of American girls marrying titled foreigners. He said he had no particular objection to a girl marrying a titled man, but he said that "women are sacrificing their souls and their honor on the altar of snobbery and vice." He maintained that every day a bargain day in New York, "where you can buy anything from a yard of ribbon to a pound of flesh."

Mr. McGavin was speaking on the bill to tax dowries and titled husbands. His remarks were made under the license of general debate and at times they provoked laughter and applause. The urgent deficiency bill was the principal topic of debate today, although no great progress was made. This was the last session of the house.

Monday, January 27.
Washington, Jan. 27.—Greatly to the surprise of everyone, the subject of slavery was introduced in the senate today. Secretary Taft was directly charged with having a knowledge of slavery in the Philippine islands. The debate was made pertinent by the sections of the bill revising the criminal code of the United States which provide penalties for dealing in slaves.

Hale asserted that such provisions should be stricken out, as he regarded slavery as obsolete in the United States and could see no reason for referring to it.

Heyburn, in charge of the bill, contended for the retention of the provision, saying that there are forms of slavery other than those abolished by the Civil war.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The financial question was discussed in the house today by Fowler, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, in an exhaustive speech in which he opposed bond secured currency and the proposition looking to the establishment of a central bank. He used for his text the bill introduced by him early in the present month providing, among other things, for bank redemption districts, which, he argued, would meet national emergencies.

Fowler declared the United States had the worst financial and currency process in the world, instead of the best.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported to the house today by Mr. Sherman, chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$5,215,697.

Saturday, January 25.
Washington, Jan. 25.—Representative Ellis today introduced a bill providing that the time for reclamation of all lands covered by desert land entries in Utah and Nevada, Oregon and Idaho, where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the department of the interior that the entryman has been hindered, delayed or prevented from reclaiming such land by unusual floods, either directly or indirectly, is hereby extended until the first day of October, 1909, and the time for making final proof of reclamation of such lands is hereby extended to the first day of April, 1910.

The house committee on pensions has agreed on an appropriation of \$15,000,000, an increase of about \$7,000,000.

Friday, January 24.
Washington, Jan. 24.—The senate expositions committee favorably reported the Seattle exposition bill, after setting the appropriation from \$1,125,000 to \$700,000. The bill appropriates \$300,000 for buildings and \$400,000 for exhibits. Of the latter item, \$250,000 is for the main government exhibit; \$100,000 for the Alaska exhibit, and \$25,000 each for the Hawaii and Philippine exhibits. Four buildings are authorized.

Washington, Jan. 24.—An attack on the power of the speaker was made in the house of representatives today by Mr. Shookford, of Missouri, during the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. He said Speaker Cannon was the "ablest, boldest champion of autonomy this age had produced," and declared the speaker "exercised a greater despotism than exists in any monarchy in Europe."

Representative Perkins, of New York, introduced a bill appropriating \$1,373,643 for the purchase of grounds and erection of buildings for the United States consular service in China, Japan and Korea.

During the debate on the urgent deficiency bill.

Cruiser Ordered to Hayti.
Washington, Jan. 23.—It has been decided to dispatch the cruiser Des Moines to Hayti with headquarters near the troubled section. The gunboat Eagle, Captain Marvell commanding, now at St. Marc, will look after the protection of American interests until the arrival of the cruiser, then she will resume her survey work around the coast. The immediate need for the increase of naval force in Haytian waters was a report from Captain Marvell that St. Marc had been retaken by the government troops.

Strengthens Land Fraud Law.
Washington, Jan. 23.—A bill designed to amend the statute relative to the entry of public lands in such manner as to legalize affidavits made in connection with Interior department regulations will be introduced in the senate by a member of the committee on judiciary. Officials of the Interior department have communicated the need of this amendment, which they believe will assist the department in the prosecution of bad lands.

Election Causes Uprising.
Washington, Jan. 23.—Rumors of an uprising or an invasion in Honduras has reached the State department. Details are lacking but it is believed the leaders of the movement are persons who were driven out of Honduras into Guatemala during the last revolutionary outbreak. The revival of the attempt to overthrow the government at this time is believed to have been inspired by the fact that the elections for president are to be held soon.

THE GRANGE.

Secretary for Washington Feels of Benefits to Be Derived.
By Fred W. Lewis, Secretary Washington State Grange, Tumwater, Washington.

The Grange has, for forty years, stood for the upliftment of the farmer, and we only have to look back over its history, to see what it has accomplished for us.

It is to the Grange that we owe the rural mail delivery, the oleomargarine bill, the denatured alcohol law, and in many states it has forced the passage of better tax laws, and other laws that assist in giving the farmer the benefits of his labor.

Nor is the work of the Grange alone directed to the urging of the passage of laws. It becomes needful to prevent the passage of some laws that would be detrimental to the best interests of the farmer, and that is a part of the work the Grange does.

Space will not permit me to go into details, but anyone may obtain the details by asking for them.

Although we take an interest in the legislative work of our people, we also benefit them in many ways besides.

To the young man and woman, we offer a chance to gain pleasure and profit in the meetings of the Grange, as we carry on our meetings in strict parliamentary manner, providing we get the right person for Master, and so give them a chance to learn how such work is done. We also have literary programs, providing we get the right person for Lecturer, and so give them a chance to practice speaking in public, and appearing on the rostrum before an audience, all of which is a benefit to any young or, in fact, an older person, too. In these times of public awakening, to the father and mother, who are the providers for a family, it gives them a chance to purchase their needed supplies in connection with their brothers and sisters, and so gain the advantage that is to be derived from wholesale dealing.

To the home owner, it provides a safe and sure, as well as cheap insurance for his property, and any member of the Grange, who is attached to any subordinate Grange is entitled to that benefit.

Our insurance is carried at exact cost, and we are laying by no surplus to be used by poor investments, or by the dishonesty of the officers, but we keep enough on hand at all times so that we can pay all losses promptly, upon the proof being sent in.

In life insurance we have none to offer that will answer the demands of the great majority of our patrons, but we are working on a plan, that will ultimately furnish us a life insurance as well as a property insurance, and on the same basis, that of actual cost.

In the line of purchasing and selling, we are not as well organized as we would like to be, but as the dealers are all in combined, and the commission men are all united by common consent, it behooves us, as farmers, to combine if we would protect our own interests and obtain the just rewards for our labor and enjoy the better accommodations that we might have if we could obtain the real fruits of our labors.

In the Grange we place woman where she belongs, on an equality with man, and so make our order a truly social one, and our Grange work includes the enjoyment of the fruits of our labors, as well as the education of the mind, and the guarding of the purse.

In conclusion let me state the purposes of the Grange, as set forth in the declaration of purposes adopted by the founders of the order:

To develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of the home, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and to crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more in hoof and in fleece, and less in lint and more in warp and woof. To systematize our work and calculate into neat percentages. To discontinue the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system that tends to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement.

If we, as farmers, become organized, we have the power to ask for what we want and to get it, because we have the numbers, and all that is required is the union that is the means of unifying that power.

Think the matter over, and decide to organize a Grange and so help to make this world more worth living in.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill occupied the attention of the house today to the exclusion of all other business. A surprise was sprung when Chairman Taft warned the members that the country was confronted with the certainty of a \$100,000,000 deficit unless the estimates for the next fiscal year should be cut down materially.

Taft's warning was seized upon by Underwood, Alabama, as the text for a lengthy discussion of the recent financial depression.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the senate and house copies of the tariff regulations negotiated some time ago between the United States and Germany, together with a proposed amendment to the customs administrative act, putting the same in force as a statute. In the senate the message aroused lively discussion in executive session when taken up. The remarks were not addressed to the message so much as to the policy of considering it in executive session, as well as the policy of the president in connection with the agreement.

Senator Hansbrough declared the harvest trust is trying to control delegates to the Republican National convention.

A bill has been introduced to raise the pay of officers in the revenue cutter service.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Rapid progress was made in the house of representatives in the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States. The only amendment of any importance which got through was one by Ollie James, of Kentucky, making it a criminal offense under heavy penalty, to falsify government crop statistics, the object of the amendment being to protect cotton and tobacco growers from speculators. Over 500 pages of the bill were disposed of.

The house asked the president for a report of the commission sent to Goldfield to investigate the trouble there.

Representative Humphrey introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for four submarines for Puget sound.

Representative Jones introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person to injure or destroy any part of government irrigation works.

Representative Kahn introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for submarines for the Pacific coast.

PUT UP MONITOR AS TARGET
Navy Department Decides to Make Gun Practice More Real.
Washington, Jan. 23.—Encouraged by the valuable result believed to have been obtained by the British admiralty in the spectacular sinking of the old battleship Hero by modern gun fire, the Navy department has determined upon a similar experiment, though not one to be carried out to the same point. A single-turreted monitor is to be made a target for the big 12-inch rifles of a battleship, and the experiment will take place in the waters of Chesapeake Bay or the Potomac river. It is not the purpose to destroy the monitor, which was built only about 10 years ago, but the gun fire will be directed against one of her turrets. Much mechanism is contained in the turret and information is desired as to the effect of actual gun fire upon this controlling machinery.

National Bank at Wallowa.
Washington, Jan. 28.—The controller of the currency today authorized the Stockgrowers' and Farmers' National bank, of Wallowa, Or., to begin business with \$50,000 capital. James P. Stevens is president, E. A. Holmes vice president and C. T. McDaniel cashier.

Visit Coast Defenses.
Washington, Jan. 29.—Representative Smith has been informed that probably the entire house committee on naval affairs will visit the Pacific coast early next summer and that they will include the site of the proposed navy yard at San Diego on their route. Because of the inclination of congress toward economy this year it may not be possible to secure an appropriation for the San Diego project, but Smith expects to have little trouble in securing at least an authorization for an investigation of a site.

Boil Three-quarters of a Cup of Rice in Milk in a Double Boiler. When cooked, add a half box of gelatin dissolved in a little cold milk, add sugar and vanilla to taste. When cold, beat in a quart of cream that has been whipped to a stiff froth. Set in a wet mold in the icebox to form. Serve with raspberry juice poured over it.

FULTON IMPLICATED

Brownell Gives Testimony in the Hall Case.
FORCED OUT OF RACE BY HALL
Tells How He Was Induced to Indorse Hall Because of Veiled Threats of Indictment.

Portland, Jan. 25.—Senator Fulton was unfavorably connected with the Hall-Mays conspiracy case by the testimony of George C. Brownell, ex-president of the Oregon state senate and for years a prominent Republican of the state. Brownell testified that he was forced to withdraw from the contest for appointment as United States attorney for Oregon in 1903 because of the insinuations of Hall that the government was in possession of evidence on which Brownell's indictment for complicity in the Oregon land frauds was probable. The deposed boss of Clackamas county politics further testified that in return for the indorsement of Hall for reappointment, which he was forced to make, Senators Mitchell and Fulton exacted from Brownell and Fulton the latter's former law partner, J. U. Campbell, also of Clackamas county.

The purpose of Brownell's testimony, which was admitted over the vigorous objection of counsel for the defendants, was to corroborate the charge of conspiracy alleged against Hall in the indictment in that Hall controlled Steiwer's vote for senator in return for his failure to prosecute Steiwer and his associates for enclosing government land, by showing that Hall used his office as district attorney to intimidate others and to force them to indorse and support him for reappointment. This contention by Heney has been supported by the testimony of Steiwer and Hendricks in the Butte Creek conspiracy case, and by the testimony of Brownell and Heney proposed by the introduction of other witnesses to the afternoon today, and will be followed by Clarence B. Zachary, Mr. Heney's last night would not discuss the probability that W. W. Steiwer would be called as a witness for the government, neither would he admit that Steiwer would follow the lead of his associates, Hendricks and Zachary, of the Butte Creek company, and plead guilty.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill occupied the attention of the house today to the exclusion of all other business. A surprise was sprung when Chairman Taft warned the members that the country was confronted with the certainty of a \$100,000,000 deficit unless the estimates for the next fiscal year should be cut down materially.

Taft's warning was seized upon by Underwood, Alabama, as the text for a lengthy discussion of the recent financial depression.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the senate and house copies of the tariff regulations negotiated some time ago between the United States and Germany, together with a proposed amendment to the customs administrative act, putting the same in force as a statute. In the senate the message aroused lively discussion in executive session when taken up. The remarks were not addressed to the message so much as to the policy of considering it in executive session, as well as the policy of the president in connection with the agreement.

Senator Hansbrough declared the harvest trust is trying to control delegates to the Republican National convention.

A bill has been introduced to raise the pay of officers in the revenue cutter service.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Rapid progress was made in the house of representatives in the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States. The only amendment of any importance which got through was one by Ollie James, of Kentucky, making it a criminal offense under heavy penalty, to falsify government crop statistics, the object of the amendment being to protect cotton and tobacco growers from speculators. Over 500 pages of the bill were disposed of.

The house asked the president for a report of the commission sent to Goldfield to investigate the trouble there.

Representative Humphrey introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for four submarines for Puget sound.

Representative Jones introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person to injure or destroy any part of government irrigation works.

Representative Kahn introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for submarines for the Pacific coast.

PUT UP MONITOR AS TARGET
Navy Department Decides to Make Gun Practice More Real.
Washington, Jan. 23.—Encouraged by the valuable result believed to have been obtained by the British admiralty in the spectacular sinking of the old battleship Hero by modern gun fire, the Navy department has determined upon a similar experiment, though not one to be carried out to the same point. A single-turreted monitor is to be made a target for the big 12-inch rifles of a battleship, and the experiment will take place in the waters of Chesapeake Bay or the Potomac river. It is not the purpose to destroy the monitor, which was built only about 10 years ago, but the gun fire will be directed against one of her turrets. Much mechanism is contained in the turret and information is desired as to the effect of actual gun fire upon this controlling machinery.

National Bank at Wallowa.
Washington, Jan. 28.—The controller of the currency today authorized the Stockgrowers' and Farmers' National bank, of Wallowa, Or., to begin business with \$50,000 capital. James P. Stevens is president, E. A. Holmes vice president and C. T. McDaniel cashier.

Visit Coast Defenses.
Washington, Jan. 29.—Representative Smith has been informed that probably the entire house committee on naval affairs will visit the Pacific coast early next summer and that they will include the site of the proposed navy yard at San Diego on their route. Because of the inclination of congress toward economy this year it may not be possible to secure an appropriation for the San Diego project, but Smith expects to have little trouble in securing at least an authorization for an investigation of a site.

Boil Three-quarters of a Cup of Rice in Milk in a Double Boiler. When cooked, add a half box of gelatin dissolved in a little cold milk, add sugar and vanilla to taste. When cold, beat in a quart of cream that has been whipped to a stiff froth. Set in a wet mold in the icebox to form. Serve with raspberry juice poured over it.

FULTON IMPLICATED

Brownell Gives Testimony in the Hall Case.
FORCED OUT OF RACE BY HALL
Tells How He Was Induced to Indorse Hall Because of Veiled Threats of Indictment.

Portland, Jan. 25.—Senator Fulton was unfavorably connected with the Hall-Mays conspiracy case by the testimony of George C. Brownell, ex-president of the Oregon state senate and for years a prominent Republican of the state. Brownell testified that he was forced to withdraw from the contest for appointment as United States attorney for Oregon in 1903 because of the insinuations of Hall that the government was in possession of evidence on which Brownell's indictment for complicity in the Oregon land frauds was probable. The deposed boss of Clackamas county politics further testified that in return for the indorsement of Hall for reappointment, which he was forced to make, Senators Mitchell and Fulton exacted from Brownell and Fulton the latter's former law partner, J. U. Campbell, also of Clackamas county.

The purpose of Brownell's testimony, which was admitted over the vigorous objection of counsel for the defendants, was to corroborate the charge of conspiracy alleged against Hall in the indictment in that Hall controlled Steiwer's vote for senator in return for his failure to prosecute Steiwer and his associates for enclosing government land, by showing that Hall used his office as district attorney to intimidate others and to force them to indorse and support him for reappointment. This contention by Heney has been supported by the testimony of Steiwer and Hendricks in the Butte Creek conspiracy case, and by the testimony of Brownell and Heney proposed by the introduction of other witnesses to the afternoon today, and will be followed by Clarence B. Zachary, Mr. Heney's last night would not discuss the probability that W. W. Steiwer would be called as a witness for the government, neither would he admit that Steiwer would follow the lead of his associates, Hendricks and Zachary, of the Butte Creek company, and plead guilty.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill occupied the attention of the house today to the exclusion of all other business. A surprise was sprung when Chairman Taft warned the members that the country was confronted with the certainty of a \$100,000,000 deficit unless the estimates for the next fiscal year should be cut down materially.

Taft's warning was seized upon by Underwood, Alabama, as the text for a lengthy discussion of the recent financial depression.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the senate and house copies of the tariff regulations negotiated some time ago between the United States and Germany, together with a proposed amendment to the customs administrative act, putting the same in force as a statute. In the senate the message aroused lively discussion in executive session when taken up. The remarks were not addressed to the message so much as to the policy of considering it in executive session, as well as the policy of the president in connection with the agreement.

Senator Hansbrough declared the harvest trust is trying to control delegates to the Republican National convention.

A bill has been introduced to raise the pay of officers in the revenue cutter service.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Rapid progress was made in the house of representatives in the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States. The only amendment of any importance which got through was one by Ollie James, of Kentucky, making it a criminal offense under heavy penalty, to falsify government crop statistics, the object of the amendment being to protect cotton and tobacco growers from speculators. Over 500 pages of the bill were disposed of.

The house asked the president for a report of the commission sent to Goldfield to investigate the trouble there.

Representative Humphrey introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for four submarines for Puget sound.

Representative Jones introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person to injure or destroy any part of government irrigation works.

Representative Kahn introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for submarines for the Pacific coast.

PUT UP MONITOR AS TARGET
Navy Department Decides to Make Gun Practice More Real.
Washington, Jan. 23.—Encouraged by the valuable result believed to have been obtained by the British admiralty in the spectacular sinking of the old battleship Hero by modern gun fire, the Navy department has determined upon a similar experiment, though not one to be carried out to the same point. A single-turreted monitor is to be made a target for the big 12-inch rifles of a battleship, and the experiment will take place in the waters of Chesapeake Bay or the Potomac river. It is not the purpose to destroy the monitor, which was built only about 10 years ago, but the gun fire will be directed against one of her turrets. Much mechanism is contained in the turret and information is desired as to the effect of actual gun fire upon this controlling machinery.

National Bank at Wallowa.
Washington, Jan. 28.—The controller of the currency today authorized the Stockgrowers' and Farmers' National bank, of Wallowa, Or., to begin business with \$50,000 capital. James P. Stevens is president, E. A. Holmes vice president and C. T. McDaniel cashier.

Visit Coast Defenses.
Washington, Jan. 29.—Representative Smith has been informed that probably the entire house committee on naval affairs will visit the Pacific coast early next summer and that they will include the site of the proposed navy yard at San Diego on their route. Because of the inclination of congress toward economy this year it may not be possible to secure an appropriation for the San Diego project, but Smith expects to have little trouble in securing at least an authorization for an investigation of a site.

Boil Three-quarters of a Cup of Rice in Milk in a Double Boiler. When cooked, add a half box of gelatin dissolved in a little cold milk, add sugar and vanilla to taste. When cold, beat in a quart of cream that has been whipped to a stiff froth. Set in a wet mold in the icebox to form. Serve with raspberry juice poured over it.

HENDRICKS TELLS IT

Pleads Guilty to Conspiracy to Defraud Government.
INDICTED JOINTLY WITH HALL
Zachary Also Confesses Charges Are True.—Steiwer Also Expected to Testify Against Hall.

Portland, Jan. 23.—Sensational and damaging testimony against John H. Hall was given yesterday by Hamilton H. Hendricks, who testified that in May, 1900, he had suggested to Hall that Hall use his knowledge of illegal fencing by Steiwer and his associates as a political club over W. W. Steiwer. At the morning session Hendricks, who was a co-defendant with Hall and Mays, entered a plea of guilty to the conspiracy indictment. Late in the afternoon Hendricks was called to the stand, and his testimony, following that of a number of minor witnesses who preceded him, had the effect of a thunder storm on a clear summer afternoon. While Hendricks recited the story of his interview with Hall in 1900, the ex-district attorney could not repress a commingled expression of surprise and pain. With drawn features and clenched jaws he scrutinized the face of the jury as they listened to his alleged unethical relations with the unlawful fencing monopoly now related. The accused ex-Federal official soon regained the interested and semi-hopeful expression that has characterized him from the beginning of the trial, and court adjourned for the day after the sensational statements of Hendricks.

Clarence B. Zachary, who yesterday entered a plea of guilty to the conspiracy charge, was foreman of the Butte Creek company. He was a prominent figure in superintending the different schemes that were hatched by his associates.

Mr. Heney expects to complete the government's case probably tomorrow afternoon and not later than Saturday. Hendricks will be on the stand during the morning session, possibly a part of the afternoon today, and will be followed by Clarence B. Zachary. Mr. Heney last night would not discuss the probability that W. W. Steiwer would be called as a witness for the government, neither would he admit that Steiwer would follow the lead of his associates, Hendricks and Zachary, of the Butte Creek company, and plead guilty.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill occupied the attention of the house today to the exclusion of all other business. A surprise was sprung when Chairman Taft warned the members that the country was confronted with the certainty of a \$100,000,000 deficit unless the estimates for the next fiscal year should be cut down materially.

Taft's warning was seized upon by Underwood, Alabama, as the text for a lengthy discussion of the recent financial depression.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the senate and house copies of the tariff regulations negotiated some time ago between the United States and Germany, together with a proposed amendment to the customs administrative act, putting the same in force as a statute. In the senate the message aroused lively discussion in executive session when taken up. The remarks were not addressed to the message so much as to the policy of considering it in executive session, as well as the policy of the president in connection with the agreement.

Senator Hansbrough declared the harvest trust is trying to control delegates to the Republican National convention.

A bill has been introduced to raise the pay of officers in the revenue cutter service.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Rapid progress was made in the house of representatives in the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States. The only amendment of any importance which got through was one by Ollie James, of Kentucky, making it a criminal offense under heavy penalty, to falsify government crop statistics, the object of the amendment being to protect cotton and tobacco growers from speculators. Over 500 pages of the bill were disposed of.

The house asked the president for a report of the commission sent to Goldfield to investigate the trouble there.

Representative Humphrey introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for four submarines for Puget sound.

Representative Jones introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person to injure or destroy any part of government irrigation works.

Representative Kahn introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for submarines for the Pacific coast.

PUT UP MONITOR AS TARGET
Navy Department Decides to Make Gun Practice More Real.
Washington, Jan. 23.—Encouraged by the valuable result believed to have been obtained by the British admiralty in the spectacular sinking of the old battleship Hero by modern gun fire, the Navy department has determined upon a similar experiment, though not one to be carried out to the same point. A single-turreted monitor is to be made a target for the big 12-inch rifles of a battleship, and the experiment will take place in the waters of Chesapeake Bay or the Potomac river. It is not the purpose to destroy the monitor, which was built only about 10 years ago, but the gun fire will be directed against one of her turrets. Much mechanism is contained in the turret and information is desired as to the effect of actual gun fire upon this controlling machinery.

National Bank at Wallowa.
Washington, Jan. 28.—The controller of the currency today authorized the Stockgrowers' and Farmers' National bank, of Wallowa, Or., to begin business with \$50,000 capital. James P. Stevens is president, E. A. Holmes vice president and C. T. McDaniel cashier.

Visit Coast Defenses.
Washington, Jan. 29.—Representative Smith has been informed that probably the entire house committee on naval affairs will visit the Pacific coast early next summer and that they will include the site of the proposed navy yard at San Diego on their route. Because of the inclination of congress toward economy this year it may not be possible to secure an appropriation for the San Diego project, but Smith expects to have little trouble in securing at least an authorization for an investigation of a site.

Boil Three-quarters of a Cup of Rice in Milk in a Double Boiler. When cooked, add a half box of gelatin dissolved in a little cold milk, add sugar and vanilla to taste. When cold, beat in a quart of cream that has been whipped to a stiff froth. Set in a wet mold in the icebox to form. Serve with raspberry juice poured over it.

GOOD Short Stories

She was telling a circle of sympathetic friends about the burglar scare in her home. "Yes," she said, "I heard a noise, so I got up at once. There, under the bed, I saw a man's legs sticking out." "Good gracious!" exclaimed one of the ladies. "The burglar's legs." "No, my dear; my husband's legs. He had heard the noise, too!"

A prisoner was brought before a police magistrate. The latter looked around and discovered that his clerk was absent. "Officer," he said, "what's this man, charged with?" "Bigotry your honor. He's got three wives!" The magistrate looked at the officer as though astounded at his ignorance. "Why, officer," he said, "that's not bigotry; that's trigonometry."

In a jury trial in New York recently the attorney for the defendant started in to read to the jury from a certain volume of the Supreme Court reports. He was interrupted by the court, who said: "Colonel Blank, it is not advisable, you know, to read law to the jury." "Yes, I understand your honor; I am only reading to the jury a decision of the Supreme Court."

A story is told of the famous Richard Brinsley Sheridan that, one day when coming back from shooting, with an empty bag, and seeing a number of ducks in a pond, while nearby a man was leaning on a fence watching him, Sheridan asked: "What will you take for a shot at the ducks?" "Well," said the man, thoughtfully, "I'll take half a sovereign." "Done," said Sheridan, and he fired into the middle of the flock, killing a dozen or more. "I'm afraid you made a bad bargain," said Sheridan, laughing. "I don't know about that," the man replied. "They're not my ducks."

During his first year the amateur farmer discovered that all his little chickens, which were confined in coops, were languishing at the point of death. The novelist went over his "hen literature" to locate the cause of the trouble, but to no avail. Finally he called upon a neighbor, to whom he put the question: "What do you suppose is the matter with those chickens?" "Well, I dunno. What do you feed 'em?" "Feed them!" exclaimed the novelist-farmer. "Why, I don't feed them anything!" "Then how'd you s'pose they was a-goin' to live?" "I presumed," replied the literary person, "that the old hens had milk enough for them now."

A Fable.
The hen remarked to the muley cow. As she cackled her daily lay, (That is, the hen cackled), "It's funny how I'm good for an egg a day. I'm a fool to do it, for what do I get? My food and my lodging. My! But the puddle gets that—his the house-hold pet. And he never has laid a single egg yet—Not even when eggs are high."

The muley cow remarked to the hen. As she masticated her cud, (That is, the cow did), "Well, what then? You quit, and your name is mud. I'm good for eight gallons of milk each day."

And I've given my stable and grub: But the parrot gets that much, anyway—All she can gobble—and what does she get? Not a dribble of milk, the dub!"

But the hired man remarked to the parrot. "You get all that's comin' to you. The puddle does tricks, an' the parrot kin swear. Which is better 'til you kin do. You're necessary, but whin's the use 'O' bewailin' your daily part? You're bourgeois—workin's your only excuse. You can't do nothing but just produce—What then feller's does is Art?"—Musicalian's Chronicle.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill occupied the attention of the house today to the exclusion of all other business. A surprise was sprung when Chairman Taft warned the members that the country was confronted with the certainty of a \$100,000,000 deficit unless the estimates for the next fiscal year should be cut down materially.

Taft's warning was seized upon by Underwood, Alabama, as the text for a lengthy discussion of the recent financial depression.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the senate and house copies of the tariff regulations negotiated some time ago between the United States and Germany, together with a proposed amendment to the customs administrative act, putting the same in force as a statute. In the senate the message aroused lively discussion in executive session when taken up. The remarks were not addressed to the message so much as to the policy of considering it in executive session, as well as the policy of the president in connection with the agreement.

Senator Hansbrough declared the harvest trust is trying to control delegates to the Republican National convention.

A bill has been introduced to raise the pay of officers in the revenue cutter service.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Rapid progress was made in the house of representatives in the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States. The only amendment of any importance which got through was one by Ollie James, of Kentucky, making it a criminal offense under heavy penalty, to falsify government crop statistics, the object of the amendment being to protect cotton and tobacco growers from speculators. Over 500 pages of the bill were disposed of.

The house asked the president for a report of the commission sent to Goldfield to investigate the trouble there.

Representative Humphrey introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for four submarines for Puget sound.

Representative Jones introduced a bill making it unlawful for any person to injure or destroy any part of government irrigation works.

Representative Kahn introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for submarines for the Pacific coast.

PUT UP MONITOR AS TARGET
Navy Department Decides to Make Gun Practice More Real.
Washington, Jan. 23.—Encouraged by the valuable result believed to have been obtained by the British admiralty in the spectacular sinking of the old battleship Hero by modern gun fire, the Navy department has determined upon a similar experiment, though not one to be carried out to the same point. A single-turreted monitor is to be made a target for the big 12-inch rifles of a battleship, and the experiment will take place in the waters of Chesapeake Bay or the Potomac river. It is not the purpose to destroy the monitor, which was built only about 10 years ago, but the gun fire will be directed against one of her turrets. Much mechanism is contained in the turret and information is desired as to the effect of actual gun fire upon this controlling machinery.

National Bank at Wallowa.
Washington, Jan. 28.—The controller of the currency today authorized the Stockgrowers' and Farmers' National bank, of Wallowa, Or., to begin business with \$50,000 capital. James P. Stevens is president, E. A. Holmes vice president and C. T. McDaniel cashier.

Visit Coast Defenses.
Washington, Jan. 29.—Representative Smith has been informed that probably the entire house committee on naval affairs will visit the Pacific coast early next summer and that they will include the site of the proposed navy yard at San Diego on their route. Because of the inclination of congress toward economy this year it may not be possible to secure an appropriation for the San Diego project, but Smith expects to have little trouble in securing at least an authorization for an investigation of a site.

Boil Three-quarters of a Cup of Rice in Milk in a Double Boiler. When cooked, add a half box of gelatin dissolved in a little cold milk, add sugar and vanilla to taste. When cold, beat in a quart of cream that has been whipped to a stiff froth. Set in a wet mold in the icebox to form. Serve with raspberry juice poured over it.

China Still Resists Japan.
San Francisco, Jan. 23.—Judge Dunne this morning continued for one week his decision upon the demurrers to the indictments against them, filed by Walter J. Barnett, J. Dalseg, Brown, formerly vice president and general manager, respectively of the California Safe Deposit & Trust company, now in the hands of a receiver. These two officials and James Treadwell, a former director, are charged with embezzlement in connection with the alleged wrecking of the bank. The latter also filed a demurrer.

Fleet Sails From Rio.
Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 23.—To the booming of guns and the cheers of thousands on the accompanying pleasure craft, the American warships sailed from Rio yesterday afternoon, bound for Punta Arenas in Magellan straits. Ten days will bring the fleet almost midway on its 14,000 mile cruise to San Francisco, and the ships and the men carried with them the Goodspeed and good wishes of the whole Brazilian people.

Woman Suffrage for Michigan.
Lansing, Mich., Jan. 23.—The constitutional convention committee on elections unanimously reported on last night a proposal granting woman suffrage, with a recommendation that it be passed.

FAMILY BIBLE IS MISSED

Its Record Pages of Vital Statistics Very Seldom Seen.
"The family Bible, with its genealogical record, served a useful purpose in its day," said the librarian, "and I don't see that, with all our boasted advance in civilization, we have developed anything worthy to take its place. Of course, novelties, cities and towns pride themselves on the accuracy of their vital statistics, and we have whole libraries of genealogical works—dry enough most of them are, too. But the individual family record, such as was kept a few generations ago, is very decidedly missing, and it's a pity that such is the case."

"For one thing, the list of births, marriages, and deaths that were kept in the ponderous volume of holy writ operated to keep the members of the family close to one another; it was, in a way, a central point, valuable for sentimental reasons as well as for reasons more distinctly utilitarian. As scribe succeeded scribe, the family continuity was emphasized, and the entries were significant of the growth of a clanish feeling, which is too little in evidence at the present time. There are not, I venture to say, very many people in this year of grace who know anything of care anything about their relatives further removed than the degree of first cousinship, and even first cousins are frequently out of mind. Of course, our tendencies are responsible largely for this state of affairs, but I often wish that we had reminders of our kin such as were furnished by the family Bibles of past days with their direct personal testimony, amounting to messages from parents to children. Whenever I see one of these pages filled with careful entries—entries made in joy and in sorrow, in the confidence of pride of life or by the trembling fingers of old age, it seems to me that we have lost something in our hurried existence that is to be regretted. We can go to the city or town clerk, or, perhaps, to the public library for information as to our ancestry or our relatives, but this is a rather cold and formal method of procedure. Certainly we do not find in official records and in books the hand-writing of our forebears.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill occupied the attention of the house today to the exclusion of all other business. A surprise was sprung when Chairman Taft warned the members that the country was confronted with the certainty of a \$100,000,000 deficit unless the estimates for the next fiscal year should be cut down materially.

Taft's warning was seized upon by Underwood, Alabama, as the text for a lengthy discussion of the recent financial depression.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the senate and house copies of the tariff regulations negotiated some time ago between the United States and Germany, together with a proposed amendment to the customs administrative act, putting the same in force as a statute. In the senate the message aroused lively discussion in executive session when taken up. The remarks were not addressed to the message so much as to the policy of considering it in executive session, as well as the policy of the president in connection with the agreement.

Senator Hansbrough declared the harvest trust is trying to control delegates to the Republican National convention.

A bill has been introduced to raise the pay of officers in the revenue cutter service.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Rapid progress was made in the house of representatives in the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States. The only amendment of any importance which got through was one by Ollie James, of Kentucky, making it a criminal offense under heavy penalty, to falsify government crop statistics, the object of the amendment being to protect cotton and tobacco growers from speculators. Over 500 pages of the bill were disposed of.

The house asked the president for a report of the commission sent to Goldfield to investigate the trouble there.

Representative Humphrey introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for four submarines for Puget sound.