DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Tuesday, February 4.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate today passed the urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of over $24,000,000. The large deficiency appropriation for the navy brought out considerable discussion of the subject of executive departments making expenditures not provided for by an appropriation.

Deficiency appropriations for the Panama canal gave rise to Democratic criticism of the publication of a paper by the Canal commission at Panama, and incidentally Teller declared that he believed the lock canal at Panama would some day be declared a failure and that a sea-level canal would take its place.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduced a bill absolutely repealing the timber and stone law. He offers no alternative plan of disposing of public timber, but is in conference with Secretary Garfield and is drafting a bill.

Washington, Feb. 4. — President Roosevelt's recent message to congress on the relations of capital and labor and of corporations and the public again was the theme of discussion in the house today. So great was the demand for time that geneal debate on the Indian appropriation bill, which is the pending business, was extended tomorrow for four hours. Interest in today's proceedings centered in a speech by John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, who, while lauding the president for some of his sentiments, expressed the belief that others were dangerous. Williams spoke for nearly two hours. His remarks on the financial question prompted a lengthy discussion of that subject by Hill, of Connecticut, in which he opposed the Aldrich bill.

Resolutions of sorrow over the assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince of Portugal were adopted today.

Monday, February 3.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Piles, of Washington, made a decided hit in the senate today with his speech in support of his bill appropriating $700,000 for government exhibits and buildings at the Seattle exposition.

Senator Fulton secured the passage of his bill sending to the United State Circuit court for the Ninth circuit all claims of American sealers whose vessels were seized by government vessels while in the open seas.

Senator Fulton introduced a resolution directing the secretary of war to survey the locks at Oregon City with a view to purchasing them in conjunction with Oregon.

Tillman's resolution asking the president to inform the senate what action had been taken in regard to violation of land grant laws in Oregon and Washington by the Southern Pacific was passed.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Three of the giants of the house of representatives had their innings today. Technically, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while national politics occupied the stage.

Before the political question cropped out the house, with next to the largest attendance of the session and with but one dissenting voice, passed a general widow' pension bill granting a flat pension of $12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law and an increase of $4 a month for those who have benefited under the act of June 27, 1890. The law expressly waives the limitation of property holdings. The bill involves the expenditure of more than $12,000,000.

Friday, January 31.

Washington, Jan. 31.—After the reading of the president's message, the senate devoted today to further consideration of the bill revising the criminal laws of the United States. The first reading was concluded, including all paragraphs to which no objection has developed. When the measure is next taken up, sections involving amendments to the law and others to which objections have been made will be considered.

Senator Nelson introduced a local option bill today applicable to Alaska.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The house today passed 288 pension bills and then took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Representative French today introduced a bill proposing to amend the constitution by granting the right of franchise to women.

The house is awaiting with interest a speech from Cushman, of Washington, who now wears the title of "Humorist of the House." His colleagues look to him for at least one "funny" speech each session.

A favorable report on the Townsend arbitration bill by the committee. The bill provides for the appointment by the president of a commission to investigate each dispute between capital or labor of such magnitude as to interfere with interstate traffic.

Thursday, January 30.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The senate today held a short session during which Senator Aldrich reported his banking bill from the committee on finance, which he announced he would call up for consideration on Monday, February 10.

Mr. Aldrich said that the committee had under consideration some amendments to the bill relating to railroad bonds, and probably would suggest them at a later day. He explained that the bill was the bill of the majority of the committee and that members of the minority might have a substitute to offer later.

Senator Bourne introduced a bill providing for the sale at public auction or sealed bids of reserved land in the Siletz Indian reservation and appropriating $300,000 for purchase.

Senator Gore introduced a bill prohibiting the granting of restraining orders by Federal courts in cases between employer and employe unless it is necessary to prevent injury to the property of the applicant.

Washington, Jan. 30. — The approaching trial in this city of Hyde, Diamond, Benson and Schneider, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government out of public lands in Pacific coast territory, provoked considerable discussion in the house today in the course of the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The bill carries a provision requiring that the expenses of the trial shall be borne entirely by the United States, but it was stricken out on a point of order by Mann, of Illinois.

Wednesday, January 29.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The senate was entertained today by a series of animated comments on the method adopted by Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou in placing before the senate his reply to the resolution calling for notification relative to the operations of the Treasury department in connection with the financial disturbance. The secretary had had the introductory part of his reply printed, and copies of the pamphlet were on the desks of all senators, which was declared by Democratic senators to be without precedent.

The Seattle exposition bill was given a black eye when it was passed over under rule nine. This means that hereafter the bill can be considered only when a majority of the senate votes to take it up.

The senate passed a bill to reorganize the corps of dental surgeons attached to the army.

Senator Hopkins introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting polygamy in the United States.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The need of an American merchant marine as an auxiliary to the navy formed the principal topic of discussion in the house today during the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The debate was precipitated by Littlefield, of Maine, who questioned the legality of the provision appropriating $1,000,000 to supply a deficiency of coal for the navy caused by transfer of the battleship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He criticised congress for its failure to make appropriations for a merchant marine.

The bill was still under consideration when the house adjourned.

REPORT TO BE FAVORABLE

Fulton's Bill Regulating Railroads Receives Support.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Northwestern senators who united in supporting Senator Fulton's amendment to the interstate commerce act, prohibiting railroads from enforcing any increased interstate rate prior to the determination of its reasonableness by the Interstate Commerce commission, have been very busy during the past week, so much so that the Interstate Commerce commission has agreed to report favorably the bill.

When Senator Fulton appeared before the committee early in the week, he was told that the railroads were demanding a hearing and that the committee would not act on the bill until a full hearing could be granted. This meant that the bill would be pushed aside and go unacted upon, at least this session. The Northwest men were determind to get action that they finally induced the committee to waive hearings on condition that the bill be amended giving the Interstate Commerce commission the right to determine what increased rates should become operative without action on their part and what should be investigted before becoming effective. The compromise bill was framed by a subcommittee Saturday afternoon.

Rushes Revenue Cutter Bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senator Fulton today took up with the house members of the Oregon delegation his bill appropriating $250,000 for a revenue cutter for Oregon coast service, which passed the senate last evening. Earnest effort is to be made to pass the bill in the house, and the delegation believes this will be accomplished.

Mexico to Get Statehood.

Washington, Jan. 30.—A general rumor was in circulation about the senate end of the capitol today that what amounts to practically an assurance has been given to Governor Curry, National Committeeman Solomon Luna and other citizens of New Mexico, in Washington, that a bill granting statehood to New Mexico will be allowed to pass during the short session of the Sixtieth congress. This, according to the rumor, is in return for the agreement of New Mexico to let statehood drop until after the presidential election.

Agree to Recommend Utter.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Idaho senators today formally agreed to recommend the appointment of D. A. Utter, of Weiser, to be surveyor general of Idaho, vice Mr. Eagleson, resigned. The formal recommendation will be sent to the president Monday. Mr. Utter was the original choice for this appointment, but the matter was suspended when his citizenship was questioned. This has been satisfactorily explained.

Young Men Are Wanted

Washington, Feb. 5.—The United States reclamation service is looking for ablebodied engineers, preferably young men, for service on government irrigation projects. Civil service examinations will be held in all the regular examination cities April 15 and 16, and in addition on many of the projects where government work is now in progress. Among the latter points are Klamath Falls and Hermiston, Oregon; Okanogan, Washington; Provo, Utah; Cody, Wyoming; La Mesa and Huntley, Montana, and Oakland, Cal.

Experiment Farm in Umatilla.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Representative Ellis today again took up with the reclamation service the question of establishing an experimental farm in the Umatilla irrigation project to demonstrate the best method of irrigation and the best crops to plant. He was told that 40 acres had been set aside for this purpose. Later he was assured by the secretary of agriculture that his department would at once take charge of the farm.

SCENES IN EUROPE.

President of Washington State School Tells His Experiences.

Following is the address delivered by President E. A. Bryan, of the state college, to the wheatgrowers of Washington at their recent meeting in Pullman, in which he recited various observations he had made during his recently completed trip abroad:

"The one thing that impressed me while in Europe was the fact that we Americans do not fully realize the greatness of our own land, and its opportunities, and the greatness and opportunities of our own people as compared with our brethen in Europe. The opportunity for the average man is so much greater that we can hardly conceive the difference. In Europe a man is born in a class from where he cannot escape, and he accordingly fits himself for that classs. There is stratification after stratification, and it is practically impossible for an individual to pass from class to class; and think that the freedom of the American people is one of the greatest things which we have here.

"In Italy the poverty and distress were very interesting, although it excited the greatest pity. It seemed as if there were no end of beggars. They begged in almost every way imaginable. Whole families could be seen begging together by means of musical instruments. In one case I noticed a woman holding an umbrella upside down to catch the coppers, while the father played the guitar, and the children each played some sort of musical instrument, and all were begging. Several husky looking fellows dived into the sea to get coppers worth about a half cent, and begged the people to throw the coppers in. It seemed as if one-half of the population lived off the other half.

"I was very much interested in the horses. The average horse in Paris for the heavy draft work is a very good animal indeed. There were great numbers of magnificent stallions that would have sold in this market for from two thousand to three thousand dollars, and they were all of a very high type. One thing that impressed me both in London and Paris was that the average coach horse was a much larger fellow than we have been accustomed to see for that work. I think that we people here in America should look toward breeding a larger animal that we have in the past, and unless we watch ourselves, we will be inclined to breed down. In Naples there were many cab horses, and about ninety per cent of the cab horses driven were stallions. One thing that was very interesting to me was that they do not use the bit. They use an instrument that fits over the nose, and above the nostril is apiece which extends out about three inches, and when pulling a horse to stop, they pull on the nose.

"In going up the Tiber river north of Rome, almost every wagon that I met was being drawn by oxen, either by tandem, or with a yoke. The oxen were all very strong fellows, quite large, well built, and had huge horns rising above their heads. There did not seem to be the beef type of cattle, nor was there any milk type. I suppose their cows, were, of course, used for milking purposes, but they were not apparently bred to either type, but rather to the ox type.

"The poorer class of Italians do not know what it is to have meat in any quantity. The average man is too poor to be able to buy beef, as they would have to pay not less than twenty-two cents a pound for it. Kids are used for flesh there a great deal. The swine there were very large, and rather more of the type of the bacon hog than like our Berkshires or Poland Chinas. They use goats' milk a great deal, and especially in Naples. In the morning you would see women and men driving goats around from place to place, as the customer has the privilege of having the operation of milking performed in his presence. The goat selected is milked, and in many cases you will see a goat being taken up in an elevator, or up a stairway, wherever the customer may be, and then milked in his presence.

"In Italy the tillage is of a very intensified kind. There, many of the Italians have their own vegetable garden, and raise their own vegetables. Here we pay twelve or fifteen cents a head for cauliflower, and in Italy you can buy a dozen heads of cauliflower for six cents, and that will make it clear why the Italian is able to live on a vegetable diet so well. The people train their vineyards upon trees, and in many cases there is hardly any top to the trees, as they had been cut down to stumps for the vines to climb on. I did not get a decent apple to eat until I was on board the ship, and had some Oregon apples served to me."

Crystallized Fruit.

Make a syrup by boiling together a pound of sugar and a gill of water, without stirring, until a little dropped into iced water becomes brittle. Take from the fire, set in an outer vessel of boiling water and add the juice of a quarter of a lemon. Have the various fruits ready and as dry as they can be made, run a thin skewer through each and dip it in the syrup. Lay on waxed paper to dry. In packing in tin boxes to keep clean, sprinkle each layer with powdered sugar. Keep in a dry, cool place.

Horseradish Sauce.

For cold meat. To four tablespoonfuls of freshly grated horseradish add a heaped teaspoonful of granulated sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and two teaspoonfuls of prepared mustard. Add vinegar to make it smooth and creamy. To serve with hot meats, add two tablespoonfuls of thick cream and heat in a dish set in boiling water. Do not let the mixture boil.

Eggs Baked in Tomatoes.

Select round, smooth tomatoes of uniform size. Cut a thin slice from the top of each and with a teaspoon scoop out enough of the pulp to admit an egg. Season the cavities with salt and pepper and a tiny pinch of onion or parsley. Drop an egg into each. Set the tomatoes into a well-buttered pan, to which a very little water has been added and bake about fifteen minutes. Season with butter and serve each tomato on a slice of delicately brown toast.

SCORES EVIL-DOERS

President Answers Critics and Proposes New Laws.

SAYS TRUSTS NEED CONTROL

Criminal Rich Banded Together for Reaction—Employers' Liability Laws—Less Injunctions.

Washington, Feb. 1. — President Roosevelt yesterday sent to congress a special message which is devoted mainly to a vigorous defense of his policy as regards railroads and trusts from the assaults of his critics and an even more vigorous denunciation of those critics and those whom they champion.

Beginning with the recommendation of new employers' liability bills, both binding the government and interstate corporations, and of laws restricting the issue of injunctions, the message proceeds to renew the president's former recommendations for legislation dealing with railroads and monopolies. Then it enters upon a reply to the criticism of the president's policy, not mincing words in its characterization of his antagonists as lawbreakedrs. It shows their inconsistency in criticising Judges Landis and Wellborn after having condemned the president's much milder criticism of other judges. It advocates measures to prevent stock gambling, attributes the panic to speculation and high finance, and declares that, even if the president's policy did contribute to the panic, it is better than to allow dishonest business to thrive. He declares his purpose of continuing the same policy without flinching.

While the message was being read in the senate, many senators simply scanned their printed copies at first, and before it was half finished they generally took up other matters. When the striking passages were reached, many of the senators looked around the chamber and exchanged smiles. Tillman seemed especially pleased with the document; La Follette paid very careful attention; Beveridge, McCumber, Knox, Gallinger, Nelson, Elkins, Hemenway and Burrows, on the Republican side, and Culberson, Teller, Davis, Bankhead and Overman, among the Democrats, were especially attentive to the document.

On the conclusion of the reading of the message, Senator Davis, of Arkansas, promptly moved that 10,000 copies of the message be printed as a public document.

"It is the best Democratic doctrine that I have ever heard emanating from a Republican source," said Davis.

The motion was agreed to, and without further comment the message was referred to the committee on interstate commerce.

The reading of the message in the house was listened to with intense interest, by the members, of whom there was an unusually large number in attendance.

As the reading of the message progressed in the house, numerous members were heard audibly to exclaim "most unusual," "this is red-hot," etc.

The president's vigorous denunciation of wrongdoers was greeted with loud applause, as was his defense of Federal judges who punish offenders for violations of the law.

The frequency of the applause increased as the reading proceeded. The hum of conversation over the message subsided and the members followed every word. But the climax came when the reading was concluded.

Without regard to party, the members loudly applauded, cheered, thumped their desks and gave other evidences of their approval of the document. After a moment's silence, the applause broke out again, several members, including many Democrats, arising from their seats and clapping their hands.

The message then, on motion of Payne, of New York, was referred to the committee on the state of the Union.

Mass Troops on Pacific.

Omaha, Neb. Feb 1.—Added strength to the theory that the sending of Rear Admiral Evans' fleet to the Pacific may not be so much for mere naval practice as for possible protection was given today, when it developed here that the national government is also making preparations for the mobilization of more troops on the Pacific coast by the time the fleet arrives there. Troops will be sent from Fort Crook, in Nebraska, Fort Leavenworth in Kansas, and Fort Russell, in Wyoming, to various Coast barracks.

After Trade in the Orient.

Seattle, Feb. 1.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will shortly begin an active campaign for its share of trade in the Orient. President A. J. Earling, who is in Seattle, said: "Negotiations have been made for a line of steamships between Puget sound and the Orient. J. H. Hiland, third vice president of the St. Paul, and F. A. Miller, general passenger agent, have been sent to investigate traffic conditions in China and Japan, and will report upon the possibilities of trade development."

Cut in Price of Steel.

New York, Feb. 1.—About 70 steel men, representing the United States Steel corporation, the Republic Steel company, the Bethlehem Steel company, the Jones & Laughlin Steel company and the Pennsylvania Steel company, were in conference in this city today and tonight. None of those present would talk, but it was stated unofficially that the subject of the conference was a proposal to reduce the price of steel in general.

Workmen Begging for Food.

Buffalo, Feb. 1.—The office of the superintendent of poor at West Seneca was besieged today by 50 men begging for food. The partial suspension of the steel and iron industry there has caused much suffering among the foreign laborers.

SETTLE FATE OF RUEF

Played Prosecution False From Very Beginning.

MEMORY SUDDENLY FAILED HIM

Thought Decision of Appellate Court Would Result in Releasing Him From Jail.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—An attempt to kidnap Abe Ruef from the county jail and spirit him away was unearthed last night by Sheriff Larry Dolan. The details of the plot were revealed by one of the guards, who had seen the preparations. The plot was being engineered by the indicted magnates, who recognize that they must get Ruef out of the way at all hazards to save themselves.

In the midst of the denunciation being heaped upon the graft prosecution by Patrick Calhoun and his fellows in indictment has come a clear light showing that the prosecution stands at the present moment as strong as, if not stronger, than ever.

Abe Ruef's trial will be pressed with vigor. Then he will be sentenced to 14 years in prison. He may at once be placed on trial again and his sentence raised to 28 years. Then Patrick Calhoun will be put on trial and Ruef dragged from the prison to testify.

This arrangement has been made necessary by the discovery that Ruef and the indicted magnates were negotiating during the very time that Ruef was under guard. The plot has been unearthed by Special Agent William J. Burns, and it includes the insinuation that Ruef had an advance tip on the decision of the Appellate court, which quashed the indictment against him. With this information, Ruef, believing that he would be turned loose, suddenly lost his memory on all matters that would tend to incriminate Calhoun and other indicted magnates.

HALL ON STAND.

Testimony Is Vigorous Denial of Conspiracy Charges.

Portland, Jan. 30.—For over three hours yesterday John H. Hall, ex-United States attorney, testified in defense of the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment on which he is being tried in the Federal court. He vigorously denied that he had ever entered into a conspiracy or an illegal agreement with Steiwer and his associates or with anybody else. He asserted that at no time had he ever been unfaithful to his trust as a prosecuting officer for the government, neither had he ever been dilatory in prosecuting all violations of the law that had been reported to him and supported by the necessary evidence. Mr. Hall will probably complete his testimony this morning and the cross examination of the witness by Heney will follow. Aside from the final arguments to the jury, Heney's cross examination of Hall promises to be the feature of the trial.

Judge Webster, counsel for Mr. Hall, said last night that he would probably call only one witness when the witness finished his testimony, although it is understood Steiwer will be recalled for further cross examination. Heney will offer some testimony in rebuttal when the defense has concluded its case, so that the final arguments cannot begin before tomorrow afternoon and probably not until Saturday.

Blame for Theater Fire.

Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 30.—The jury which has been investigating the disastrous fire at the Rhoades opera house, turned in a verdict at 1 o'clock this morning, in part as follows: "We are of the opinion that Mrs. Munro and the deputy factory inspector are largely responsible for the disaster, owing to negligence. We request the prosecuting attorney of Burke county to arrest and if possible convict Mrs. Munro, owner of the stereoptican machine, and Harry M. Bechtel, the deputy facory inspecor, on the charge of criminal negligence."

Scramble for New Jobs.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 30. — Governor Sparks signed the police bill yesterday and it is now a law. Already there is a fierce scramble for places on the police force. Applications for officers are being received from all quarters. It is believed that the new force can take the field inside of 40 days. The afternoon session of the legislature resulted in several appropriations. The lieutenant governor's salary was raised from $1,800 to $3,000 in order that he may comply with the duties necessitated by the new police law.

Big Increase in Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 30.—A general pension bill, which, if ratified, will increase the pension roll by about $12,000,000, has been introduced by the chairman of the committee on invalid pensions. The bill provides for the payment of a pension of $12 a month, instead of $8, as at present, to all widows of veterans of the Mexican war, of the Indian wars, all widows of veterans of the Civil war married prior to June 27, 1890 and all widows of Spanish war veterans who died of disease contracted in the service.

Riot in Lisbon.

Lisbon, Portugal, Jan. 30.—There was an outbreak of political rioting on the streets of this city this afternoon in which shots were fired and some people wounded. The disorders, however, were of short duration. The police had received warning in advance and they acted promptly. The crowd made use of revolvers and for a few moments the firing was heavy, but it rapidly gave way and was dispersed before a show of force.

Band of Women Thieves.

Lublin, Russian Poland, Jan. 30.—The police of this city have unearthed a band of robbers composed entirely of women and the leaders have been taken into custody. The women are said to be responsible for a long series of highway robberies.

THE MODERN CROESUS.

ed to 1,630,846. One person in every thirty of the population was depositing his or her savings where they would draw interest. To-day 8,588,811 persons, or almost exactly 10 per cent of the entire population of the country, have accounts in savings banks—an average of one in every ten men, women and children in the United States.

The internal commerce for the year was greater than ever before. On the Great Lakes and on the railroads the movement of natural products was beyond all comparison. There was a gain of 15 per cent in the amount of iron ore shipped, a gain of 25 per cent in coal and a similar gain in corn, wheat, live stock and every other important article, while the freight charges averaged lower than for any previous year.

The increase in exports occurs chiefly in manufactured articles. The figures of agricultural exports remain about the same as in 1906, when they were the largest on record.

The government treasury was never in better shape. The report of the United States treasurer for June 30, 1870, showed an available cash balance of $150,000,000 in the treasury at Washington; the report for December 14, 1907, shows an available cash balance of $259,762,309, without counting $246,284,455 deposited in national banks and subject to the call of the department. This makes a total available balance of $506,046,764.

Secretary Wilson in his recent annual report showed us that the crops of the farmers of the United States for the year 1907 was beyond all comparison and had a farm value of $7,412,000,000— an increase of 57 per cent in eight years.

In 1870 the value of the farm animals in the United States was $1,554,969,149; in 1907 they are worth $4,423,697,853.

In 1870 our farmers had 25,484,100 neat cattle; in 1907 they have 72,533,996.

In 1870 they had 8,248,800 horses; in 1907 they have 19,746,583.

In 1870 the wool clip was 152,000,000 pounds; in 1907 it was 298,915,130 pounds.

The wheat crop in 1870 was 235,884,700 bushels; in 1907 it was 735,260,970 bushels.

The corn crop in 1870 was 1,094,255,000 bushels; in 1907 it was 2,927,416,091 bushels.

In 1870 the cotton crop was 3,114,552 bales; in 1907 it was 13,510,082 bales.

The cotton mills of the United States consumed 857,000 bales of cotton in 1870 and 4,627,000 bales in 1907.

In 1870 we exported 958,558,523 pounds of cotton; in 1907 we exported 4,518,217,220 pounds.

The production of gold in 1870 was $36,000,000; in 1907 it was $90,000,000.

In 1870 the production of silver was $16,334,000; in 1907 it was $37,042,000.

In 1870 we produced 220,951,200 tons of coal; in 1907 we produced 5,312,745,312 tons.

In 1870 we produced 1,655,170 tons o. pig iron; in 1907 we produced 25,307,191 tons.

In 1870 our furnaces had an output of only 68,750 tons of steel; in 1907 the output was 20,023,947 tons.

In 1870 we operated 52,922 miles of railroad; in 1907 we had 222,035 miles in operation, and carried 815,774,118 passengers and 216,656,795,936 tons of freight. The statistics for freight and passenger traffic do not go back of 1890, when the railroads of the country carried 520,439,082 passengers and 79,192,985,125 tons of freight.

The average freight rate per mile in 1890 was 93 cents and in 1907 it was 77 cents per ton.

There were 684,704 tons of shipping on the great lakes in 1870, which has increased to 2,459,741 tons in 1907. The amount of freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal in 1870 was 690,525 tons; in 1907 the total was 41,098,324 tons.

In 1870 we had 28,492 postoffices in the country; in 1900 we had 76,688. Since that time, by the introduction of rural free delivery, the number has been reduced to 62,659.

There is no better thermometer of commercial and industrial activity than the Postoffice Department, for people do not write letters when they have no business to write about. The receipts of the department in 1870 for postage stamps amounted to $19,722,222; in 1907 they had increased to $167,932,783.

In 1880 there were 4,829 money order offices in the United States. In 1907 there were 37,500. In 1880 7,240,537 domestic money orders were issued; in 1907 the number was 62,069,783. Those issued in 1880 represented a value of $100,352,818; those issued in 1907 represented a value of $479,650,342.

In 1870 the pay roll of teachers in public schools was $37,852,560. The pay roll in 1907 was $177,562,981.

The increase in wages per capita in the United States since 1870 has been about 32 per cent; the increase during the last fifteen years has been 24 per cent.

The increase in the cost of food since 1870 has been about 22 per cent. The increase in the cost of food during the last fifteen years has been 14 per cent.

PLANS FOR ESTABLISHING POSTAL BANKS

How Bills of Carter and Hitchcock Differ from Madden-Snapp Measure.

DISPOSITION OF THE FUNDS.

Democrat Provides for Board of Investment—All Fix Deposit Limit at $1,000.

Upon the indorsement by Postmaster General Meyer and later by President Roosevelt of the postal savings bank system for the United States, three separate and distinct plans have been proposed to Congress as the proper procedure for establishing and putting into operation such banks. In the House of Representatives Representatives Madden, of Chicago, and Snapp, of Joliet, Ill., have introdnced similar measures. Representative Hitchcock, of Omaha, a Democrat, has introduced another House bill, and Senator Thomas Carter, of Montana, is the father of a senate bill. The main differences in these bills lie in the protection afforded depositors and deposits and in the investment features of the funds of the postal savings banks.

All these bills place a limit on the interest-bearing deposits which can be made by any individual within any single calendar year and finally. The Madden-Snapp bill provides that $500 may be deposited within one year and that no interest shall be paid to any depositor upon a deposit in excess of $1,000. The Carter bill makes the limit of annual deposit $500 and the final limit of interest-bearing deposit $1,000, while the Hitchcock bill has a double-barreled provision which is more complex. It provides a limit of monthly deposit of $100 and the final limit of any single deposit at $1,000. In addition it provides that no interest shall be paid on more than $500 to any depositor and that if any depositor deposit more than $200 in any one year interest shall not be paid on new deposits in excess of that amount.

Both the Madden-Snapp and Carter bills provide an interest rate of 2 per cent on deposits, while the Hitchcock bill stipulates that the rate on $200 or less shall be 2½ per cent, and over that amount and up to $500 the rate shall be fixed by a board of investment, composed of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency.

In establishing postal savings bank adjuncts to post offices there is also a difference between the Madden-Snapp bill and the others. The Madden-Snapp measure gives the Postmaster General discretion in the selection of offices for postal savings bank purposes; the Hitchcock bill is mandatory in that all money order post offices are made branches of the postal savings bank system, while the Carter bill makes all first, second and third-class post offices branch postal savings banks and gives the Postmaster General some discretion as to further extension into the fourth-class post offices.

In administration the Madden-Snapp bill provides a general superintendent of postal savings banks, with such assistants and clerks as may be necessary, while the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the auditor's force in the Post Office Department. The sum of $50,000 is set aside to start the banks in operation. Both the Hitchcock and Carter bills stipulate that the head of the postal banks shall be an officer known to the Fifth Assistant Postmaster General, and ask $100,000 to establish the banks.

The Nobel prizes were awarded, that for literature going to Rudyard Kipling.

The treasurer of a Canadian railroad confessed to stealing $185,000 in eighteen years.

Advices from London indicated that Ambassador Bryce may quit his post in this country.

Japan and the United States came to a verbal understanding to limit emigration of Japs to this country.

Richard Miller of St. Louis won high praise in France, one of his paintings being bought by the Minister of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, whose ship was caught in a storm off Boulogne, had a narrow escape from death.

Mrs. Atherton won her breach-of-promise suit against Captain Yarde-Buller, the London court giving judgment for damages and costs.

Foreign newspapers expressed varied opinions on the significance of the sailing of the American fleet on its globe-girding expedition.

The cabinet of the Shah of Persia resigned because of the delay in executing soldiers who fatally attacked Teheran shopkeepers.

A terrible storm swept the Atlantic coast of Europe, a French schooner sinking off Nizerita in view of thousands, among whom was the premier.

The financial program of Japan was formally settled at the meeting of the council of the elder statesmen on Monday. It involves a reduction in the expenses of the army and navy for the next six years, whereby the government will save $200,000,000.

Dispatches from Santiago, Chili, indicate that about 8,000 laborers in the Tarapaca nitrate fields have gone on strike and business is paralyzed. The situation is considered critical and warships and troops have been sent to the troubled districts, but up to the present time there has been no violence.