

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, April 13.
 Washington, April 13.—Owing to the fact that none of its members were prepared to speak on the railroad rate bill, that measure was temporarily laid aside today in the senate, permitting the devotion of the entire time to the consideration of other bills on the calendar. Of these more than 300 were passed, most of them being private pension bills.

Among the general bills passed was one increasing the pensions of ex-soldiers who lost limbs in the service; another retiring and pensioning petty officers and men of the army, navy and marine corps after 30 years of service at three-fourths their regular pay; and a third bill increasing the pensions of ex-Mexican war soldiers to \$20 per month and making the attainment of 75 years of age evidence of disability.

Washington, April 13.—After spending much time in useless debate and wrangling, the house took up the post-office appropriation bill.

The bill was finally perfected at 5:45 o'clock, when Moon, of Tennessee, entered a motion to recommit to the post-office committee with instructions to report the bill to the house immediately with the Southern railway mail subsidy stricken out. On this motion Crumpacker, of Indiana, demanded a rollcall, which was ordered. Moon's motion was lost, 96 to 99. This retained the subsidy in the bill, and without further objection the bill was passed.

Thursday, April 12.

Washington, April 12.—The feature of today's proceedings in the house of representatives was the speech made by Cochran, of New York, who, under an agreement made on a previous day, was given an hour to elucidate the subject of "general debate" on appropriation bills. In view of the announcement that Cochran would speak, the galleries were crowded and a very large proportion of the members were in attendance.

Cochran, after a short discussion of the fiction of "general debate" and the failure of members to attend the sittings of the house while subjects covering the widest possible latitude were being illuminated, launched into a defense of the Hepburn rate bill and the high position taken by the house, not only in the exceptional character of the legislation, but in the dignified way in which the bill passed the lower branch of congress. In this connection he ridiculed the constitutional debaters in the senate.

Washington, April 12.—After a brief speech by Lattimer in support of the house railroad rate bill, Foraker today took the floor on that measure and consumed practically all of the remainder of the day's session of the senate. He spent some time in the discussion of some of the amendments he has suggested, and then entered upon the consideration of the entire question of railroad rate regulation, arguing against the constitutionality of the pending bill from various points of view. He was frequently interrupted by other senators. Lodge spoke briefly in support of the practice of granting lower rates on goods intended for export than on those used in domestic consumption.

Wednesday, April 11.

Washington, April 11.—Among the many bills passed by the senate today was one granting land on Morton island, in Snake river, Oregon, to that state as a fish hatchery. Other bills passed follow:

Authorizing the allotment of land to natives of Alaska; prohibiting the use of diving apparatus in the taking of sponges; authorizing the state of Montana to select lieu lands; prohibiting aliens from gathering sponges in American waters.

In response to a request by Tillman to fix a time for taking a vote on the rate bill, Aldrich expressed the opinion that before the end of the week the speeches would be so far disposed of as to enable the senate to foresee the end of general discussion.

Washington, April 11.—When Speaker Cannon called the house to order today, a senate bill ratifying an agreement with the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe of Indians, in South Dakota, was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up.

The military record of General Jacob H. Smith was the subject of a speech

May End Race Problem.

Washington, April 10.—Dr. S. Harris, professor of medicine in the University of Alabama, at Mobile, talked to the president today about the ravages of consumption among the negroes of the South. He expressed the fear, and he added that his opinion was concurred in by the medical fraternity generally in the South, that the negro race was likely to become extinct in this country. Statistics showed, he declared, that the death rate among the members of the negro race in America was greater than the birth rate.

Seattle Objects to Negro Soldiers.

Washington, April 9.—Seattle is vigorously protesting against the assignment of a colored infantry regiment to Forts Lawton and Wright, in place of the Tenth infantry, that goes to Alaska in August. The appeals of Senator Fife have been without avail and he is informed that Washington must have its share of colored soldiers. The detail of colored troops to the department of Columbia will not include Vancouver barracks. The detail is for two years.

by Banon, Ohio, who defended the actions of General Smith, in the Philippines, stating that General Wood's achievements were a complete vindication of the case of General Smith. Hayes, Cal., spoke in favor of an increased salary for postal clerks.

Tuesday, April 10.

Washington, April 10.—For seven hours today the house had under consideration the postoffice appropriation bill, but in only a few instances were the provisions considered. During the debate on the special appropriation for railway mail pay, bitter words were exchanged between representatives from North Carolina, Arkansas and Kentucky, but all were within the rules of the house. A humorous speech was made by J. Adam Bede, Minn., and Charles A. Towne, New York, spoke in behalf of the Jamestown exposition. Both Bede and Towne represented the Duluth district in Minnesota in other congresses. They were warmly congratulated on their speeches.

Washington, April 10.—For more than four hours today Bailey held the undivided attention of the senate with a speech in reply to Spooner and Knox, and just before its conclusion there was a significant suggestion from Hale indicating the possibility of an understanding and an early vote on the railroad rate bill.

The day was one of the most notable in the recent history of the senate. Very few senators were absent at any time during the day and every seat in the galleries, public, private, senatorial, executive and diplomatic, was held by its occupant with marked tenacity.

Monday, April 9.

Washington, April 9.—McLaurin and Morgan addressed the senate today on the railroad rate question, the former advocating the legislation and the latter opposing. The Mississippi senator announced his intention to support an amendment providing for a court review of the decisions of the Interstate Commerce commission and also stated his adherence to the Bailey amendment, prohibiting the temporary suspension of the commission's orders by the inferior courts. He criticized what he characterized as an effort to inject politics into the consideration of the bill. Morgan took the position that the proposed legislation was an interference with the rights of the states to control the corporations created by themselves, and said that the best way to check exorbitant railroad rates was to keep the waterways in such condition as to insure competition.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Cannon Gives Aid.

Washington, April 14.—Speaker Cannon today assured Representative Jones, of Washington, and Chairman Burton, of the river and harbor committee, that he will permit them to call up the Columbia river bill on Monday under suspension of the rules. This is the most satisfactory arrangement that could be brought about, for it means that the bill must be considered solely on its own merits, and can under no circumstances be confused or associated with any other river and harbor or appropriation bill. The merits of the bill are so apparent that it cannot be assailed, unless by members who have been unable to secure reports on bills making appropriations for rivers or harbors in their own districts, and it is not believed any such opposition can now defeat the Columbia river bill.

Everyone who is directly interested in the bill seems confident that it will pass on Monday. It will certainly receive the approval of the president, for he long since committed himself to its passage.

No Limit on Use of Franks.

Salt Lake, April 10.—That there is no law limiting or prescribing the character of printed matter which congressmen may authorize to be sent through the mails under official frank, is the gist of a decision rendered here today by Judge John A. Marshall, of the United States District court. L. R. Anderson, chairman of the Republican committee of Sanpete county, Utah, was indicted for alleged illegal use of the frank of Congressman James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, for distribution in Utah of political matter.

Question for Steel Trust.

Washington, April 10.—After a conference with the president today, General Grovernor, chairman of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, announced that his committee proposed this week, in connection with hearings on the ship subsidy bill, to interrogate officials of the United States Steel corporation regarding the reported selling of steel products abroad at a rate cheaper than was given to consumers in this country.

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St. Paul Fast Mail 6:15 p. m. via Spokane	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Wallace, Pullman, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	8:00 a. m.

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TIME TABLE NO. 31
 Trains from and to Yaquina

No. 1— Leaves Yaquina..... 7:00 A M Arrives Corvallis..... 11:15 A M Arrives Albany..... 12:15 P M	No. 2— Leaves Albany..... 12:45 P M Leaves Corvallis..... 1:45 P M Arrives Yaquina..... 6:00 P M	
Trains to and from Detroit		
No. 3— Leaves Albany for Detroit..... 7:30 A M Arrives Detroit..... 12:30 P M	No. 4— Leaves Detroit..... 1:00 P M Arrives Albany..... 6:40 P M	
Trains for Corvallis		
No. 8— Leaves Albany..... 7:55 A M Arrives Corvallis..... 8:50 A M	No. 10— Leaves Albany..... 8:30 P M Arrives Corvallis..... 8:10 P M	
Trains for Albany		
No. 5— Leaves Corvallis..... 6:30 A M Arrives Albany..... 7:10 A M	No. 9— Leaves Corvallis..... 12:40 P M Arrives Albany..... 1:25 P M	
No. 7— Leaves Corvallis..... 6:00 P M Arrives Albany..... 6:40 P M	Regular Sunday Trains	
No. 5— Leaves Corvallis..... 6:30 A M Arrives Albany..... 7:10 A M	No. 11— Leaves Corvallis..... 11:30 A M Arrives Albany..... 12:15 P M	
No. 7— Leaves Corvallis..... 6:00 P M Arrives Albany..... 6:40 P M	No. 6— Leaves Albany..... 7:55 A M Arrives Corvallis..... 8:50 A M	
No. 12— Leaves Albany..... 12:45 P M Arrives Corvallis..... 1:25 P M	No. 8— Leaves Albany..... 7:55 A M Arrives Corvallis..... 8:50 A M	

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