

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Saturday, March 28.

Washington, March 28.—But little progress was made in the house today in considering the agricultural bill. The discussion dwelt mainly upon the proposed establishment of Federal standards of cotton grades and Federal inspection of grains. Mr. Crumpacker and others opposed a section providing for the establishment of Federal laboratories for examination of samples of seed or grain.

The clause of the section providing that the reports made as result of such laboratory examinations "shall serve as a basis for the fixing of definite grades, such grades to become the official standards for the grading of grains" was stricken out on a point of order after a lively debate.

The section was then adopted as amended.

Friday, March 27.

Washington, March 27.—The Aldrich bill was passed by the senate today by a vote of 42 to 16, in the main a party vote. Previous to the taking of the vote on the Aldrich bill, a vote was taken on the Bailey substitute authorizing the government, instead of the national banks, to issue the emergency circulation for which the bill provides. The vote on the substitute stood 42 to 13, and this vote was entirely partisan, even La Follette casting his vote with the Republicans. The bill has been before the senate since January 2. The vote was not reported until after 6 p. m. and the galleries were practically empty.

As passed, the bill provides for not more than \$500,000,000 of emergency currency to be issued to national banks upon the deposit by them of state, county and municipal bonds to be approved by the secretary of the treasury. The currency is to be issued with a view of securing an equitable distribution of the currency over the United States, and in accordance with the unimpaired capital and surplus of banks in each state. Banks are to pay for this emergency circulation one-half of one per cent a month during the first four months it is circulated and afterward three-quarters of one per cent a month.

The bill provides that national banks shall not pay less than 1 per cent on government funds deposited with them.

As amended today, the bill carries an important change in banking laws relating to bank reserves. This amendment provides that of the 15 per cent reserve required to be kept by banks not in reserve cities, four-fifths is to be kept in the vaults of the banks, and of that amount one-third can be in the form of securities of the kind required.

Washington, March 27.—The house passed 360 private pension bills, at the rate of ten a minute.

An urgent deficiency appropriation bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for carrying on the work of the Washington naval gun factory was passed.

Thursday, March 26.

Washington, March 26.—Although the senate met today with the intention of devoting the entire time of the session to the currency bill, the credentials of Senator-elect John Walter Smith, of Maryland, early became the subject of a discussion that consumed nearly four hours and destroyed all hope of disposing of the currency bill before adjournment today.

The result of the debate on the propriety of swearing in Mr. Smith was a vote of 34 to 39 in favor of receiving his credentials and leaving the regularity of his election to be considered by the committee on privileges and elections, and by the senate later.

Washington, March 26.—More shafts of sarcasm and invective were aimed at President Roosevelt in the house of representatives today. In one of the most scathing arraignments of a public officer ever heard in that chamber, Beall, of Texas, charged the president with having been guilty of "a disgusting usurpation of power," not only toward the national legislature, but the judiciary as well.

When the agricultural appropriation bill was read for amendment today, Macon, of Arkansas, endeavored to have inserted as a new provision his bill prohibiting the dealing in futures in agricultural products, but the chair sustained a point of order against it. Scott, of Kansas, in charge of the bill, expressed his entire sympathy with the proposition which, however, he insisted should be acted on independently.

On a point of order the several new stations were stricken from the bill. These stations were proposed to be located in Texas, Kansas, Virginia, Michigan, Vermont, Missouri and Indiana.

Wednesday, March 25.

Washington, March 25.—A good deal of progress was made by the senate today in disposing of proposed amendments to the Aldrich currency bill. It was evident throughout the session that the bill will be perfected in the form approved by the finance committee, as no proposition that failed to receive

Slaves Appeal for Compatriot.
Washington, March 25.—Representative Sabath, of Chicago, today laid before the president a petition signed by 470,000 Slaves and Bohemians in this country requesting that the United States make representations to Hungary for the release from prison of Frank Folakovic, a naturalized American citizen, who was imprisoned for singing an objectionable Slavonian hymn. The president will take up the matter with the State department.

the sanction of the committee received any substantial support. The amendments reported by the committee were all adopted without opposition and then one senator after another offered additional amendments which, except in the cases of one proposed by Dupont and one by Lodge, were voted down.

Washington, March 25.—In the course of a bitter denunciation of the president, on the floor of the house of representatives today, Stanley, of Kentucky, compared him with Alexander Hamilton, whom he designated "an obscure adventurer," and both of whom, he said, had profound contempt for the constitution and displayed everlasting impatience with its restraints. The president was a man who relished glamor and who became intoxicated by applause. On the other hand, he said, Mr. Bryan had the respect of the country as a statesman and was trusted as a man.

When Scott, in charge of the agricultural appropriation bill, today sought unanimous consent to limit to five hours further debate on the bill, Sulzer, of New York, objected. That action forced the house to a vote, and it was agreed to confine general debate to four hours instead of five.

A plea for homesteads for farmers of 320 acres instead of 160 acres was made by French, of Idaho.

The remainder of the session was devoted to brief speeches by Griggs, of Georgia, who gave notice of an amendment increasing by \$100,000 the appropriation for the investigation of soils; by Bell, of Georgia, who favored governmental aid to public roads; Elzerbe, of South Carolina, who also favored increased appropriations for soil investigation.

Tuesday, March 24.

Washington, March 24.—Upon the conclusion of Senator La Follette's speech on the Aldrich currency bill in the senate today, a plan was decided upon by which Senator Aldrich will tomorrow move to take up the bill and continue its consideration until it has been disposed of.

Aldrich asked for unanimous consent to dispose of the bill before adjournment Thursday, but to that proposition La Follette objected, on the ground that he feared debate would be curtailed by such procedure.

The colloquy which resulted in Aldrich's announcement followed the conclusion of the third and last installment of La Follette's speech in opposition to the Aldrich bill. La Follette declared the statement that the industries of this country were controlled by less than 100 men had been attacked as sensational. Declaring that such was not the case, he said that he had been too conservative, and that in fact a much smaller number of men dominated the industries.

Washington, March 24.—Determination to conduct a filibuster on all occasions where opportunity presented itself, in order to force the Republicans to action on an employers' liability bill and other measures deemed necessary of enactment was announced by Williams, of Mississippi, in the house of representatives today during the consideration of the agricultural bill. He said he had waited until today to see some evidences of an intention to transact business which the people were demanding, but, finding none, had reached the conclusion that the time was ripe to force the hand of the Republican party. The Democrats cheered the announcement.

Monday, March 23.

Washington, March 23.—The senate today for the fifth time in the present session adjourned because death had robbed the body of one of its members.

The untimely death of Senator Bryan, who was familiarly known as the "baby" of the senate, a title which he took pride in, came home to the senate with more force than any which had preceded it. There was no other subject of conversation prior to and after the session than the fact that the mortality record of the present session is greater than in any previous entire congress.

Washington, March 23.—A scene somewhat out of the ordinary was enacted in the house of representatives today because of a charge made by Mann, of Illinois, that Sulzer, of New York, had put into the congressional Record what purported to be a speech delivered by him last Saturday, but which Mann charged was not the one delivered.

It all had to do with Sulzer's claim that he, and not Mann, was the author of the legislation that brought the department of commerce and labor into being.

A letter addressed to Speaker Cannon from Representative Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, tendering his resignation as member of congress, to take effect September 30 next was read.

After passing a number of measures relating to the District of Columbia, among them an amendment prohibiting betting on horse races at Bennington's track, the house adjourned out of respect to the late Senator Bryan.

Favor Country's Ships.

Washington, March 26.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce agreed today to report favorably the senate resolutions to restrict to vessels of United States register the transportation from the United States to the Panama Canal zone of material for the canal. The resolution authorizes the Isthmian Canal commission to purchase or charter and operate vessels of the United States for the transportation of such material and of canal mail.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Formal Charge Filed Against Slayer of Stevens.

San Francisco, March 27.—In. When Chang and Ming Wun Chun, the Korean patriots who elected to kill Durham W. Stevens for what they believed to be treachery to the Hermit Kingdom, were this morning charged with murder. They must face trial for their deed in the courts of this city. Held in detention pending the struggle for life which the courageous diplomat made, the two men were charged on the police blotter as soon as news of the end was conveyed to police headquarters.

In Wun Chang, the Korean who fired the shots which proved fatal to Stevens, when informed last night at the jail of his victim's death, received the news without surprise and with manifest delight. Since the day of the shooting Chang has been expressing the hope that Stevens' wounds might prove fatal. Last night, when asked if he was sorry for what he had done, Chang said: "No; I am glad. He was no friend of Korea, and he is better dead."

There is a movement on foot among the Japanese to erect a monument to Stevens. Japanese commenced going about among their fellow countrymen this morning broaching the idea and suggesting that subscriptions be forthcoming. The proposition is still in the tentative stage, but, judging from the feeling the Japanese show toward the dead American, there will be no difficulty in bringing it to accomplishment. Whether the monument shall be erected in this city, in Tokio or in Seoul, the theater of Stevens' services to Japan, has not yet been decided.

CITY ROBBED WHOLESALE.

Immense Frauds Discovered in Chicago Water Department.

Chicago, March 27.—An amazing system of robbery and graft, involving city employees and big business firms, and extending back through several years, has been discovered in the water department. Two employees, including a division head, were removed, and 28 subordinate employees will be discharged. Some of them may be indicted.

Through tampering with meters and the connivance of city employees, several large corporations have defrauded the city of hundreds of thousands of dollars in water taxes. City employees have sold meters to junk dealers and bartered materials for drinks in saloons.

Supplies never used by the city were purchased ostensibly for the water department and then used by plumbers in private business.

The payrolls were padded with idlers and incompetents. The force, which originally numbered 200 men, was reduced by Superintendent W. J. McCourt, of the water bureau, to 50.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Striking Alaska Miners May Destroy Property.

Seattle, Wash., March 27.—Troops have been ordered from Fort Seward, at Haines, Alaska, to preserve order at the Treadwell mines, on Douglas island, where 800 miners have gone on a strike. The troops are due to arrive at Treadwell early tomorrow morning, and serious trouble is anticipated. United States Marshal Shoup, who has just returned from Washington, left for the scene of the trouble, on receipt of dispatches from his chief deputy.

The miners have threatened to blow up the works if troops are landed on the island. They stole 10 kegs of dynamite today from the mine stores.

Colonel Green, in command of one company of the Tenth infantry, left Haines tonight with a gatling gun, and should reach the mines at an early hour this morning. The other companies stationed at Fort Seward have been ordered to be in readiness to reinforce the first company if needed.

Just before his departure for Juneau at 9 o'clock last night, Marshal Shoup received a message from his chief deputy that no serious disturbances have occurred, but trouble of a serious nature is anticipated when the troops are landed on the island in the morning.

Bribery is Charged.

San Francisco, March 27.—Tonight it was learned that the new grand jury which today heard the testimony of many of the witnesses who appeared before the Oliver grand jury, when Patrick Calhoun, Tiley L. Ford, George M. Abbot, ex-Mayor E. E. Schmitz and Abraham Ruef were indicted on many counts for bribery in the granting of the United railroads trolley franchise, have voted to bring three joint indictments for the same offenses against Calhoun, Ford and Ruef. Schmitz is left out of the new indictments.

Does Not Want Hill.

Berlin, March 27.—The German government has informed President Roosevelt that Dr. David J. Hill, at present American minister [at The Hague, is not acceptable to it as ambassador at Berlin. Charlemagne Tower, the present ambassador, declined today to either confirm or deny this statement. From other sources it was learned that the grounds are that Dr. Hill is not representative enough for the United States to send to Germany.

More Warships to Hayti.

Washington, March 27.—Two additional war vessels were ordered to Hayti today following a conference of officials of the State and Navy departments. The Des Moines already had been sent to the scene of the recent outbreak. The two vessels dispatched today are the gunboats Marietta and Paducah, both of which have been at Guantanamo, Cuba, preparing for target practice.

The NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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DEPART	TIME SCHEDULES	ARRIVE
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Atlantic Express 8:15 p. m. via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Pt. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	7:15 a. m.
St. Paul Fast Mail 6:15 p. m. Spokane	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Walla Walla, Pullman, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	5:00 a. m.

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When You Have a Bad Cold



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You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all of these requirements, and for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds stands without a peer.

A Severe Cold Quickly Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"Last winter I caught a very severe cold which lingered for weeks," says J. Dr. Quhart, of Zephyr, Ontario. "My cough was very dry and harsh. The local dealer recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and guaranteed it, so I gave it a trial. One small bottle of it cured me. I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have ever used."

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It Contains no Narcotic and is Safe and Sure
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FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

stops irregularities, strengthens the urinary organs and builds up the worn-out tissues of the kidneys so they will perform their functions properly. Healthy kidneys strain out the impurities from the blood as it passes through them. Diseased kidneys do not, and the poisonous waste matter is carried by the circulation to every part of the body, causing dizziness, backache, stomach trouble, sluggish liver, irregular heart action, etc. If you have any signs of kidney or bladder trouble commence taking FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE at once, as it will cure a slight disorder in a few days and prevent a fatal malady. It is pleasant to take and benefits the whole system.

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You can easily determine if your kidneys are out of order by setting aside for 24 hours a bottle of the urine passed upon arising. If upon examination it is cloudy or milky or has a brick-dust sediment or small particles float upon it, it is a sign of kidney disease, and FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE should be taken at once.

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G. B. Burhans of Carlisle Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating that I had been entirely cured of a severe kidney trouble by taking two bottles of FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. It entirely stopped the brick-dust sediment and pain and symptoms of kidney disease disappeared. I am glad to say that years ago I had a kidney stone, and it was evidently cured by taking two bottles of FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. I can say no more than to say that FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE should be taken at once."

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