

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Saturday, April 11.
 Washington, April 11.—Debate on the naval appropriation bill in the House today resolved itself in the main into a discussion of the possibilities of war between the United States and Japan. In line with his well-known views on the subject, Hobson, of Alabama, pleaded for four battleships instead of two for the next fiscal year, and pointed out that from now on the United States should have a fixed policy with regard to naval construction. A war between the yellow and the white races he regarded as inevitable, and he asserted that Japan's present military activity was with a view to the supremacy of the Pacific and ultimately she would clash at arms with the United States.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—No definite arrangement has yet been made for the consideration of the Fulton land grant resolution in the House. While a privileged matter, it is not as highly privileged as appropriation bills, and as long as there are appropriation bills waiting to be considered there will apparently be no time to take up the resolution.

Chairman Mondell, of the House public lands committee, who has charge of the resolution, said today that he would call it up at the first opportunity, but he did not deem it wise to endeavor to crowd it in ahead of any appropriation bill, for by so doing he would arouse those members interested in appropriations and furthermore, probably be overruled by the speaker, who would consistently give preference to appropriation measures. Before long, however, the appropriation bills will have all passed the House, and then, if not before, Mr. Mondell thinks the resolution can be called up and passed.

Friday, April 10.
 Washington, April 10.—The dove of peace hovered over the house today. Instead of interminable roll calls and clashes of party leaders on questions of parliamentary law, there was an orderly session devoted almost entirely to consideration of the naval appropriation bill. Both Chairmen Foss, of Illinois, and Padgett, of Tennessee, of the committee on naval affairs, made exhaustive speeches justifying the action of the committee in reporting what they characterized as a conservative naval program for the next fiscal year.

Thursday, April 9.
 Washington, April 9.—The bill relating to the liability of common carriers by railroads, passed in the house of representatives on April 6, was today passed by the senate without amendment and without division.

The senate bill on the same subject was not confined to railroads, but covered all forms of common carriers, and Dolliver, of Iowa, who had reported it from the committee on education and labor, sought to substitute it for the house bill, but his motion was defeated. Numerous amendments were offered, but all were voted down.

Washington, April 9.—Three times today in the house the Democrats caught the Republicans napping and forced them to produce a quorum. On one other occasion a vote by teller disclosed the absence of a quorum, but Speaker Cannon peremptorily applied the Reed rule and secured a quorum to be present. In doing so Cannon had a brief but lively clash with Williams.

Notwithstanding repeated roll calls, progress was made in the transaction of public business. Both the army and the fortifications bills were sent to conference; the senate bill to increase the efficiency of the revenue cutter service was, with Democratic help, passed, and the bill to promote the safe transportation of interstate commerce explosives was considered. It will be finally disposed of tomorrow.

Wednesday, April 8.
 Washington, April 8.—The naval appropriation bill, authorizing the construction of two instead of four battleships, and eight instead of four submarine torpedo boats, and carrying a total appropriation of \$108,967,618 for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was reported to the house today by Chairman Foss of the committee on naval affairs.

The bill carries an item of \$1,000,000 toward the construction of the submarine torpedo boats and an item of \$445,000 toward the construction of sub-surface torpedo boats. Provision is made for the enlistment of 6,000 men to man the following ships, which are to be put in commission within the next few months: The California, Mississippi, Idaho, New Hampshire, South Dakota, North Carolina, Montana, Chester, Birmingham and Salem; and for 1,500 men required to man torpedo boats not now in commission.

Representative Hobson, of Alabama, submitted a minority report recommending that provision be made in the bill for four first-class battleships instead of two.

Tuesday, April 7.
 Washington, April 7.—The senate today adjourned until Thursday, and on

Sioux Want Reservations Opened.
 Washington, April 8.—A delegation of Sioux Indians from the Cheyenne and Standing Rock reservations, who favor opening at least half of these reservations to settlement, called upon the president today with Commissioner Leupp, of the bureau of Indian affairs. The president chatted with them a short time. If the plan for opening these reservations should become a law, about 3,200,000 acres would become open to settlers.

that day will take another adjournment until Monday of next week. This program was arranged today by the Republican leaders because no new measures now on the calendar are likely to be enacted this session. The unfinished business is a bill by Gamble to regulate the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the several states relative to the disposition of public land. It is understood that this bill will not be passed at this session, and that the other land bills, such as the one to provide an enlarged homestead, will also go over until next session at least.

Expectations are that there will be little legislation except the appropriation bills, and it is not impossible that congress will be ready to adjourn some time between May 15 and May 30.

Monday, April 6.
 Washington, April 6.—The army bill, carrying an appropriation of almost \$100,000,000, was passed by the senate today practically as reported from the committee on military affairs. The only amendment adopted carried an appropriation of \$20,000 for a system of water works for Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana. The bill materially increases the pay of officers and enlisted men.

The fortifications bill, reported to the senate today, carries Senator Ankeny's amendment, increasing the appropriation for fortifications on Puget sound \$1,000,000. As the bill passed the house, it appropriated \$747,000 for this work. The appropriation is not itemized. The senate today passed Ankeny's bill, appropriating \$220,000 for a public building at Walla Walla.

Washington, April 6.—Beyond forcing roll call on the approval of the journal and on adjournment, the Democrats of the house today offered no obstruct on to the orderly transaction of business. This being suspension day, several important bills were put through by practically unanimous vote. Among these was the Sterling employers' liability bill, only one vote being recorded against it, that of Littlefield, of Maine, and the bill establishing a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and appropriating \$650,000 for the purpose, against which Sherwood, of Ohio, stood alone.

At 5:10 p. m. the house took a recess until 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Ridder Sure of Victory.
 Washington, April 9.—Herman Ridder, of the New York Staats Zeitung, who represents the Newspaper Publishers' association in their demand for free wood pulp, so as to reduce the price of white paper, said today, after conferring with President Roosevelt, that he was sanguine congress would not adjourn without passing such a measure. Mr. Ridder said he had the written pledges of 68 Republican members of the house, which, added to the Democratic vote, makes a large majority. Mr. Ridder declares that the ways and means committee of the house is responsible for not reporting a bill.

Leech is Public Printer.
 Washington, April 7.—John S. Leech, of Illinois, now public printer in the Philippines, was today appointed public printer. Mr. Leech is a legal resident of Bloomington, Ill., although he served respectively as compositor, proof readers and foreman in the government printing office here from 1889 to 1901, at which time he was selected as public printer for the Philippines. He has made for himself a most enviable record as an administrative officer there, according to reports in the possession of the insular bureau.

Sues Heflin for Damages.
 Washington, April 7.—Representative Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, was today made the defendant in a suit for \$20,000 damages filed by Louis Lundy, the negro with whom the congressman had an altercation on a streetcar on March 27 last. The affair grows out of Mr. Heflin's taking exception to the negro's drinking on a streetcar in the presence of women. Lundy is represented by four negro attorneys.

Denies Ill-treating Indians.
 Washington, April 8.—Major Reynolds, government agent on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana, today testified before the senate committee on Indian affairs, denying the charges made by Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray, of ill treatment of the Indians. He produced a large amount of documentary evidence taken from the files of the Indian office, in defense of his conduct in various matters of which Mrs. Gray complained.

CONDITION WORRIES DOCTORS

Admiral Evans Very Sick Man and Recovery Will Be Slow.
 Paso Robles, Cal., April 10.—Mrs. Robley D. Evans and her daughter, Mrs. Charlotte C. Marsh, arrived here shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and joined Rear Admiral Evans at the hot springs. Their coming cheered him greatly, and it is believed, will have a good effect.

While his rheumatism has almost disappeared as a result of the treatment at the hot springs and his normal condition has improved greatly and he has regained considerable strength, Dr. McDonald and L. E. Phillips, the physician at the hot springs, admitted this morning that there were other complications which retard his rapid recovery and will make permanent improvement very slow.

Lieutenant Evans' departure for Los Angeles to accompany his mother here was no doubt largely for the purpose of preparing her for the great change in her husband.

That she would be greatly shocked when she saw him was admitted. But a mere shadow of his former self, his pale, drawn face furrowed with many deep lines, his thin, emaciated body, his knees and ankles so enlarged and deformed as to be very noticeable through his clothes, there is not much resemblance in the physical appearance to that of the man who stood on the bridge of the Connecticut, leading his great feet out of Hampton Roads, less than four months ago. He then weighed 175 pounds, now he weighs barely 120.

GRAVE PERIL IN ANARCHY.

President Sends Vigorous Message to Both Houses of Congress.

Washington, April 10.—In one of the shortest messages which he has yet transmitted to congress, President Roosevelt yesterday called the attention of that body to the necessity for further legislation on the subject of anarchy. With the message he transmitted a report reviewing the legal phases of the question by Attorney General Bonaparte. The message of the president is as follows:

"To the senate and house of representatives: I herewith submit a letter from the department of justice which explains itself. Under this opinion I hold that existing statutes give the president power to prohibit the postmaster general from being used as an instrument in the commission of crime, that is, to prohibit the use of the mails for the advocacy of murder, arson and treason, and I shall act upon such construction. Unquestionably, however, there should be further legislation by congress in this matter. When compared with the suppression of anarchy, every other question sinks into insignificance. The anarchist is the enemy of humanity, the enemy of all mankind, and his is a deeper degree of criminality than any other. No immigrant is allowed to come to our shores if he is an anarchist; and no paper published here or abroad should be permitted in this country if it propagates anarchist opinions. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

THE LIABILITY LAW.

Provision of Measure Just Passed by Both Houses.

Washington, April 10.—As passed by both houses of congress, the liability bill is expected to meet the objections of the United States Supreme court to the common carrier liability law of 1896, decided to be unconstitutional by the court. The bill abolishes the strict common law liability, which bars a recovery for personal injury or death of an employee occasioned by the negligence of a fellow servant. It also relaxes the common law rule which makes contributory negligence a defense to claims for such injuries, and permits an employee to recover for an injury caused by negligence of a co-employee. The bill does not bar recovery, even though the injured one contributed by his own negligence to the injury. The amount of the recovery is diminished in the same degree with the negligence of the injured to the injury.

Decide Not to Build Here.
 Portland, April 10.—That the packing firm of Schwartzschild & Sulzberger has given up all intention of building a plant at Portland since being refused the privilege of building on the Zimmerman site, in South Portland, is the statement of J. S. Heisey, Pacific coast manager for the company, who has just returned from New York, where he conferred with the heads of the company in regard to the matter. Mr. Heisey returned here to settle up some affairs that were pending. The S. & S. people will locate at some other city.

Burn Railroad Property.
 Rio Janeiro, April 10.—Serious rioting broke out yesterday in the city of Campos, and troops were sent in today to restore order. The Leopold railroad has maintained exorbitant rates on freight in and out of Campos. This aroused the indignation of the people and last evening they descended upon the railroad property and set fire to two stations, 30 cars and several warehouses. The railroad bridge over the Parahiba river was destroyed.

Glass Too Ill for Trial.
 San Francisco, April 10.—When the bribery charge against Louis Glass, of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company, was called in Judge Lawlor's court this morning, his attorneys stated that the defendant was very ill and asked for a continuance of two weeks. Assistant District Attorney O'Gara was made no objections. Judge Lawlor set the matter for May 13.

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A paper that will prove interesting to every member of every family in this county

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Through Pullman standard and tourist sleeping cars daily to Omaha, Chicago, Spokane; tourist sleeping cars daily to Kansas City; through Pullman tourist sleeping cars (personally conducted) weekly to Chicago, Kansas City; reclining chair cars (seats free) to the East daily.

DEPART	TIME SCHEDULES	ARRIVE
Chicago, Portland, Special 9:30 a. m. via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express 8:15 p. m. via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	7:15 a. m.
St. Paul Fast Mail 6:15 p. m. via Spokane.	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Walla Walla, Pullman, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	8:00 a. m.

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When You Have a Bad Cold



You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.
 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. Urquhart, 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."

It is Equally Valuable for Children
 It Contains no Narcotic and is Safe and Sure
 Ask your Druggist for it.

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Do not take chances on it wearing away or experiment with some unknown preparation which may leave the bronchial tubes and lungs weakened and susceptible to attack from the germs of Pneumonia or Consumption.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. Contains no opiates.

It Saved His Life After the Doctor Said He Had Consumption.
 W. R. Davis, Vassilla, California, writes: "There is no doubt but what Foley's Honey and Tar saved my life. I had an awful cough on my lungs and the doctor told me I had consumption. I commenced taking Foley's Honey and Tar and found relief from the first and three bottles cured me completely."

Three sizes—25c, 50c and \$1.00. The 50-cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much. Refuse Substitutes.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY
C. F. MOORE