

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Saturday, March 27.

Washington, March 27.—Debate on the tariff bill in the house today was largely devoted to an academic discussion of the question and the political issues involved, although Gardner of Massachusetts thoroughly reviewed the question of free hides and a tariff on leather goods. Longworth of Ohio and Harrison of New York, the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, were the only representatives of the tariff framing committee who made speeches.

The house adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock Monday. The house will meet for ten and one-half hours each day. The hours agreed upon are from 10 in the morning to 6 at night, when a recess of two hours is to be taken, the house to continue in session from 8 to 10:30 at night.

Friday, March 26.

Washington, March 26.—The monotony of the tariff debate in the house was relieved for a time today by a clash between Fordney of Michigan, and Byrd of Mississippi, which came near ending in blows. Fordney had been discussing the lumber schedule when he was interrupted by the Mississippi, who insisted that the lumber manufacturers, of whom Fordney was one, were in a trust. Fordney peremptorily denied the statement and said that Byrd "did not know a damned thing about it."

Opposed to Fordney was Howland of Ohio, who wanted the product placed on the free list. Others who spoke were Poo of North Carolina, and Macon of Arkansas, both of whom arraigned the Payne bill for not accomplishing what it was pretended it would do, while Humphrey of Washington advocated a tariff on shingles and lumber high enough to enable the lumber and shingle manufacturers of this state to compete with those of British Columbia employing cheap Oriental labor.

Thursday, March 24.

Washington, March 25.—Almost every shade of opinion on tariff revision was represented today on the Payne bill. After a general assault by Underwood of Alabama, the bill was defended by Crumpacker of Indiana, one of its framers, who is a pronounced advocate of free raw materials and such tariff on finished products as will foster home manufactures without breeding monopolistic trusts. Then came Sheppard, of Texas, with an attack on the sincerity of the Republicans in carrying out their revision pledge. Kuestermann of Wisconsin, denounced the countervailing duty on oil as a boon to the Standard, but Smith of Colorado, and Vreeland of New York, said this duty was not on the Standard, but on the producer of crude oil.

The bill was called up by Payne immediately after the body convened, and the debate was opened by Underwood of Alabama, who spoke at length in opposition.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Chamberlain introduced his first bills today. They provide for increases in pensions to \$16 to survivors of the Indian war and granting several private pension increases. Senator Bourne introduced a bill providing for four collection districts in Oregon at Coos bay, Yaquina, Astoria and Portland.

Wednesday, March 24.

Washington, March 24.—Declaring among other things that a mistake was made in the Payne bill in not arranging the revision on the basis of raising revenue only on every element, Clark of Missouri, the minority leader, held the attention of the house for more than five hours today in discussing the measure. Incidentally he pointed out that much time would have been saved in the consideration of the bill had the Democratic members of the committee been consulted about its provisions. Clark spoke in characteristic style and frequently moved the house to applause and laughter. At the conclusion of his remarks he received an ovation from the Democratic members.

Washington, March 24.—The tariff bill to be recommended by the senate committee on finance will be ready to be reported on the day the Payne bill passes the house, according to the present intentions of the Republican members of the committee who are holding daily sessions. Consideration of the schedules on earthenware and pottery was begun and concluded today.

Tuesday, March 23.

Washington, March 23.—Occupying the entire session of the house today Payne, of New York, chairman of the committee on ways and means, concluded his speech in explanation of the tariff bill. He was on his feet almost all of the five hours and ten minutes that he had the floor. At times he gave evidence of being greatly fatigued.

In his arguments he took the position that the bill would not injure the tin plate or steel rail industries of the

Honey Fights Powell Also.

Washington, March 25.—Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, has recommended the reappointment of T. Cader Powell, of Portland, as United States marshal at Nome, Alaska. He says Mr. Powell's Alaska record is splendid. The only person protesting against Mr. Powell's reappointment is Francis J. Heney, and it is understood that T. C. Becker, while here as Mr. Heney's representative, will enter objection to Mr. Powell as well as to Mr. Fulton.

United States, and free hides would not be a menace to the farmers.

The inheritance tax, he said, was preferable to an income tax, because it would not give rise to perjury or fraud. He held also that an income tax was unconstitutional.

Clark, of Missouri, followed and had proceeded but a minute or two when, at the suggestion of Payne, he suspended and the house adjourned.

Payne said that the men who wanted the Dingley duty on lumber retained were those who were interested in an immense lot of stumps and who were actuated solely by motives of greed. If the duty were removed entirely on lumber, he said, it would be of great benefit to the American people and would enable the men he had referred to still to realize a golden fortune, but not such a golden fortune as were the duty to be kept on.

Monday, March 22.

Washington, March 22.—There were introduced in the senate today 495 bills and four joint resolutions. Heyburn reintroduced the bill providing for a new executive department to be known as the department of mines.

Annuities for ex-presidents and the widows of ex-presidents are provided in a bill introduced by McCumber. Flint introduced a bill directing the secretary of war to establish a line of steamers along the Atlantic coast operated by the Panama railroad, and appropriating \$10,000,000 therefor. He reintroduced the bill appropriating \$1,663,186 to reimburse the Southern Pacific Railroad company for its expenditures in controlling the break in the Colorado river levee in 1906.

Washington, March 22.—The tariff bill held full sway in the house today. The measure was promptly put before the body immediately after it convened. Payne of New York, chairman of the committee on ways and means, spoke for four hours and ten minutes in explanation of the bill. Then, somewhat fatigued, he suspended until tomorrow. He was subjected to a cross fire of questions.

Payne, in speaking of the maximum and minimum features of the bill, predicted that France, Germany and other European countries would hasten so to equalize their duties on American products that they would derive the benefit of the minimum rates offered.

New Star Field for Flag?

Washington, March 26.—A new "Old Glory" is proposed in a bill recently introduced by Representative Ansbury, of Ohio, to amend the section of the revised statutes which relates to the design of the American flag. A new formation of the stars is suggested. They would be arranged "in five arcs in combination, the centers of the arcs to be the apices of a regular pentagon, the radius of the arcs to be equal to one side of the pentagon." As to the size of the stars, the bill prescribes that their radius shall be equal to "one-fourth the distance of the stars from center to center." Provision for adding new stars for new states might be made by extending the arcs.

Must Prove Necessity.

Washington, March 27.—Senator Bourne, who is making a strenuous fight to prevent the removal of department headquarters from Vancouver says the president will insist that the War department produce proof positive of their assertions that the military interests of the government will be best subserved before he would sanction the change. Senator Bourne is anxious to receive from the commercial associations of Portland a complete showing why the change should not be made, to strengthen his protests filed with the president and secretary of war.

Canal Open in 1915 Sure.

Washington, March 24.—It developed today that during a recent conversation between President Taft and Chairman Goethals, of the Isthmian Canal commission, the president expressed his desire that the canal be completed by the Fourth of July, 1913. Colonel Goethals, however, is not at all sanguine of accomplishing any such result, holding to his heretofore expressed opinion that January 1, 1915, will see the canal open to navigation.

Kansas Wins Boundary Suit.

Washington, March 27.—The United States Supreme court in an opinion written by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes today decided the Missouri-Kansas boundary line dispute in favor of Kansas, ending the long controversy relative to Goose island in the Missouri river near Kansas City.

Judge and Attorney for Alaska.

Washington, March 27.—President Taft today nominated Thomas R. Lyons to be United States district judge of the first division of the district of Alaska, and Cornelius D. Murans to be United States attorney for the third division of the district of Alaska.

Watson Declines All Balm.

Washington, March 23.—Ex-Representative James E. Watson, of Indiana, who lost his fight for the governorship, has been offered and has declined the governorship of Porto Rico and the ministry to Cuba.

Sanitarium for Tuberculosis.

Washington, March 26.—An appropriation of \$250,000 for the establishment of a national tuberculosis sanitarium in the state of Colorado is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Sabath today.

NEAR SOUTH POLE.

British Expedition Reaches Point 111 Miles From Object.

London, March 24.—Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton, of the British navy, a commander of the Antarctic expedition which returned on the barkentine Nimrod to Invercargill, N. Z., today, succeeded in getting within 111 miles of the south pole.

Lieutenant Shackleton left his permanent quarters last autumn for a dash to the south pole and has succeeded after an arduous sledge journey of 1,708 miles, which occupied 126 days, in reaching 354 miles nearer the pole than the point attained by the Discovery expedition, of which he was an officer.

As the expedition to the south was undertaken rather for the purpose of geographical survey than with the idea of reaching the pole itself, it may be said to have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations.

Shackleton made some departures from the usual preparations for a journey across the snow and ice. He took with him a motor car, which could be converted into a sledge and substituted ponies for dogs and light woolen clothing for heavy clothes.

Summarized, the results of the expedition are that a point was reached within 111 miles of the south pole; that the magnetic pole also was reached; eight mountain chains were discovered, and 100 mountains.

Mount Erebus, 13,120 feet high, was ascended by the party; a new coast and high mountains were located running west from Victoria land, and coal fields were discovered in the Antarctic continent.

The theory of the existence of an area of atmospheric calm around the south pole was disproved.

VENGEANCE FEARED.

Woman Suspect Utters Threat Upon Arrest for Kidnaping.

Cleveland, March 24.—"I am the one who planned the whole thing; there will be trouble for me and hell in Sharon tomorrow."

These words, spoken to Captain of Police Shattuck yesterday by a woman he had arrested in company with a man on suspicion of being implicated in the kidnaping of Willie Whitta, of Sharon, O., have stirred the police to new efforts to run down the band who stole the lad away from his school. While the police were at first inclined to think that their prisoners, who carried the sum of \$9,989 with them, were the entire kidnaping gang, the woman's words are regarded as a threat and the police now think that possibly one or two other members of the gang are still at large and that revenge for the capture of the ringleaders will be taken on the boy.

Extra precautions to guard the Whitta lad at his home will be taken to make the carrying out of any such threat an impossibility and anyone found lurking around the premises will be instantly arrested.

OFF TO AFRICA.

Roosevelt Party Leaves New York for Wilds of Jungle.

New York, March 24.—Waving a parting farewell with his black sash hat as he stood on the captain's bridge of the steamship Hamburg, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt sailed yesterday for his long planned African hunt. He left amid cheers of thousands of persons that swarmed the Hamburg-American line pier, amid the whistles of countless river craft and thunderous reverberations of the president's salute of 13 guns from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

Beside Mr. Roosevelt stood a young lad, seemingly dejected, as he wistfully gazed at the cheering multitude on the pier below. It was Kermit Roosevelt, son of Mr. Roosevelt, who accompanied his father as official photographer of the expedition. Father and son, both clad in brilliant buff hued army coats, remained on the bridge on the trip down the bay and acknowledged with sweeps of their hats the salutes of the vessels. The demonstration was unofficial, but many high in the affairs of the nation were present.

Criminal Career Alleged.

Reno, Nev., March 24.—Charging that under the guise of conducting a hotel in Reno, George and Frederick Elkins, wealthy hotelmen, have been for months acting as the intermediaries for thieves and robbers, the police arrested George Elkins tonight on a ranch near town, which it has been found has been the hiding place for a vast quantity of merchandise, said to have been stolen from box cars and warehouses in this city. The arrest followed an investigation resulting from the accidental discovery of the merchandise.

Boy Bought Oil Honors.

New York, March 24.—In his quest for occasions for distinguishing himself and thereby obtaining promotion which in time would lead to his being made a director of the Standard Oil company, William Reddy, 18 years old, employed in the filling department of the company, tonight confessed that on several occasions he had set fire to the plant of the Standard in Brooklyn. His object was to impress his superiors by his alertness in discovering the blaze.

Asks for Exclusion Law.

Sacramento, March 24.—The assembly adopted today the substitute resolution offered by the senate committee on Federal relations, asking congress to enact a general Asiatic exclusion law, including Japanese.

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DR. KING'S
NEW DISCOVERY
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG
DISEASES PREVENTS
PNEUMONIA AND CONSUMPTION

"Two years ago a severe cold settled on my lungs and so completely prostrated me that I was unable to work and scarcely able to stand. I then was advised to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and after using one bottle I went back to work, as well as I ever was."
W. J. ATKINS, Banner Springs, Tenn.

PRICE 50c

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**Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy**
WILL CURE
Your Cold. Try It

The uniform success that has attended the use of this remedy in the cure of bad colds has made it one of the most popular medicines in use. It can always be depended upon to effect a quick cure and is pleasant to take.

It contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. Price 25 cents. Large size 50 cents.

DRIFTING TOWARDS BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Many people who are neglecting symptoms of kidney trouble, hoping "it will wear away," are drifting towards Bright's Disease, which is kidney trouble in one of its worst forms.

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.

Now to Find Out.
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. Upon examination it is cloudy or milky or has a brick-dust sediment or small particles float in it. If you find any of these signs, FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE should be taken at once.

G. B. Burhans Testifies After Four Years.
G. B. Burhans of Cardiac Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating that I had been afflicted with Bright's Disease. I had been treated by 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 I have never had any return of the disease. I have heartily recommended Foley's Kidney Cure to my wife and several friends who are afflicted with kidney or bladder trouble."

Two Sizes, 50 Cents and \$1.00.

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