

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Saturday, April 10.

Washington, April 10.—The bill to provide for the taking of the next census was passed by the senate today in a form which, it is understood, will meet the views of the president regarding the appointments for census work under regulations by the civil service commission. Efforts by some senators, led by Bailey, to allow these appointments to be made upon recommendation of senators and representatives without examination received but slight support.

Friday, April 9.

Washington, April 9.—After three weeks of consideration the Payne tariff bill was passed by the house of representatives tonight amid great excitement by a vote of 217 to 161. One Republican, Austin, of Tennessee, voted against the measure, and four Democrats, all from Louisiana, Broussard, Estopinal, Pujo and Wickliffe, voted for it. An attempt by Champ Clark, minority leader, to recommit the bill with instructions signally failed.

The day was filled with excitement from the moment the session began at noon until adjournment. The members were keyed up to the highest pitch and practically the full membership remained on duty throughout.

One of the principal changes was the placing of petroleum on the free list today. Hides were left on the free list and an increased duty placed on gloves and stockings. All attempts to place lumber on the free list failed.

A resolution providing that until further orders the house meet Mondays and Thursdays of each week was adopted and adjournment taken until Monday.

Thursday, April 8.

Washington, April 8.—The house today made changes in the tariff bill as follows: The mica schedule was stricken out and a new one substituted, providing that unmanufactured mica should pay a duty of 5 cents a pound and 20 per cent ad valorem, and that mica cut or trimmed, mica plates and all manufactures of mica should pay 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Steel ingots, blooms and slabs were reduced from 1 cent to 8-10 of a cent per pound. The ad valorem provision on boiler or plate iron or steel was stricken out and the duty made specific.

The committee amendment increasing the duty on round iron or steel wire smaller than No. 16 was voted down, 155 to 146, and in its stead there was adopted a substitute presented by Clark, fixing the rate at 3/4 of a cent per pound. On the final vote the Clark amendment was defeated and the original Payne amendment adopted.

The rate in briar root, briar wood and laurel root was increased from 5 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

The tobacco schedule was amended so as to fix a duty of 75 cents a pound on the unstemmed and \$1 a pound on stemmed filler tobacco imported from countries which prohibit similar imports.

A tax of 45 per cent ad valorem was put upon tire fabric or fabrics used for pneumatic tires. The effect of this provision will be to place the duty on the long staple cotton used in the fabric.

A duty of 20 per cent ad valorem was put upon cotton, bleached and purified, whether medicated or not.

The dividing line between the high and low rates of duty on oil cloth and linoleum was fixed at 11 feet, instead of 9 feet, as originally. It was 12 feet in the Dingley law.

Wednesday, April 7.

Washington, April 7.—This was a bad day for the Republican organization of the house. By a coalition between some Republican "insurgents" and the Democrats, the ways and means committee was bowled over and the advocates of free crude oil and its products won a signal victory when an amendment by Norris, of Nebraska, placing the insignificant duty of 1 per cent ad valorem on those articles was adopted by a substantial majority.

On all other propositions the committee was sustained. The barley schedule ran the gauntlet without change. Tea and coffee were placed on the free list.

The first subject to come up for discussion was barley, upon which there was considerable discussion yesterday. There were two amendments pending on that schedule, one by Miller, of Kansas, fixing the duty at 25 cents a bushel, and the other by Alexander placing it at 10 per cent ad valorem, as against the rate of 15 cents a bushel provided for in the bill.

As a substitute for both amendments, Humphrey, of Washington, offered an amendment placing barley on the free list.

Chairman Payne earnestly opposed all three of the amendments. After 20 minutes' debate the vote was about to be taken on the Miller provision, when Tawney offered a resolution making the rate 20 cents a bushel. This was defeated, as was also the amendment.

States Cannot Make Tariffs.

Washington, April 8.—The United States Supreme court today, in an opinion written by Associate Justice Peckham, held that the Kentucky railroad commission, constituted under the McChord act of March, 1900, has no right to make general rate schedules for all roads within the state. The case was brought on the question of the constitutionality of the McChord act, but the Supreme court refused to recognize this feature.

of Miller. The vote then turned to the Alexander and Humphrey amendments, both of which were lost.

Tuesday, April 6.

Washington, April 6.—Wrangling, confusion, captious objections, personalities and language bordering on vituperation marked the first days' discussion of the Payne tariff bill for amendment in the house today. With practically a full attendance the members were wrought up to a high tension and were prepared to fight to the last ditch for the things their constituents demand.

Nearly the entire day was consumed in discussing the lumber and hides schedules. The advocates of free lumber went down to defeat by the narrow margin of six votes after the striking out the countervailing duty on lumber.

An overwhelming majority was mustered against an amendment by Scott, of Kansas, taking hides from the free list and fixing a duty upon them of 10 per cent ad valorem.

The barley schedule came in for a lively discussion and, when the bill was laid aside for the day, there were pending two amendments, one raising the rate in the Payne bill from 15 cents to 25 cents a bushel, and the other fixing the rate at 10 per cent ad valorem.

The sum total of the days' work, with the exception of eliminating the countervailing duty on lumber, was to leave the bill in identically the same condition in which the committee reported it. This grants free raw hides and a duty of \$1 per thousand on sawed timber.

Monday, April 5.

Washington, April 5.—Three o'clock p. m. April 5 was set by the house today for a vote on the Payne tariff bill. The long resolution of the committee on rules closing general debate, providing for certain committee amendments and a full and free opportunity to change the lumber and hides schedules was reported late in the day and accepted with 16 votes to spare, notwithstanding the desertion of 20 Republicans. Four of the 16 votes came from the Louisiana delegation, who likewise broke away from their party.

After a motion by Payne to take up the bill, Clark, of Missouri, made a parliamentary inquiry whether general debate could not be dispensed with and its reading for amendment begun. He wanted the whole bill considered paragraph by paragraph. "We are ready for that performance now," he said.

Washington, April 5.—Senator Culom today offered a joint resolution favoring the extension of the presidential term to six years. After a brief session the senate adjourned to Thursday.

Senate Is To Talk Census.

Washington, April 7.—The senate committee on census will give a hearing tomorrow on the house census bill. President Black, of the civil service commission, will contend that the employees under the measure should be chosen wholly by civil service examination. This position will be combated by Director North, of the census bureau, on the ground that there are certain classes of employees who must be selected by their proved ability.

Fulton Out of Race.

Washington, April 9.—Ex-Senator Charles W. Fulton has withdrawn his application for the Federal judgeship in Eastern Oregon created under the act passed at the last session of congress. Indications now point to the appointment of Judge Robert S. Bean, of the Oregon Supreme court, to this position. It is possible, however, that President Taft will appoint some person outside the state.

Situation Nears Crisis.

Washington, April 6.—Indications are that diplomatic relations between this country and Nicaragua are nearing a crisis, resulting from the failure of President Zelaya to adjust the Emery claim. The reticence of the State department in regard to the case indicates that the situation is grave and that there is little probability of any settlement on the basis proposed by Secretary Knox.

Fulton May Go to China.

Washington, April 9.—It is learned today that President Taft has offered Charles W. Fulton, former senator from Oregon, the position of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China. Fulton asked 10 days in which to consider. This action by the president finally disposes of the rumor that Taft would appoint Fulton to a Federal judgeship.

Taft Nominates Young.

Washington, April 9.—President Taft sent to the senate Thursday the nominations of Judge Richard E. Sloan, of Prescott, as governor of Arizona, vice Kibbey, whose term expired, and George U. Young, of Prescott, as territorial secretary of Arizona.

Calls on States for Money.

Washington, April 6.—Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas has introduced a bill calling upon the states to refund money that Andrew Jackson distributed among them in 1836, when the surplus from the sale of public lands reached \$38,000,000.

Hitchcock Is Very Sick.

Washington, April 6.—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, ex-secretary of the interior, is critically ill at the home of his son-in-law, Commander Sims, U. S. N., and grave fears for his recovery are entertained.

GALE CAUSES LOSS.

Severe Wind Storm Passes Over Atlantic Coast States.

Boston, April 9.—Moving Eastward with increasing velocity, the storm which has done so much damage in the Central and Lake states today swept over New England, and a tale of woe has poured into this city from shipping interests as a result. The gale has varied in velocity from 50 to over 92 miles an hour, and shipping up and down the coast has sought shelter.

From off the Rhode island coast it is reported that three barges with their crews have been blown out to sea, and staunch ocean-going tugs have started to their relief. On the treacherous sands off Cape Cod a sloop is reported ashore, and from Vineyard Haven it is reported that many vessels have put in there in a disabled condition.

In the path swept by the storm wires are just being restored to working order, and tales of loss of life and suffering are rapidly coming in.

Throughout Eastern Canada the gale was particularly severe, and from Ontario it is reported that many houses were unroofed. A schoolhouse at Guelph was demolished and many persons injured.

In Rochester, N. Y., the gale acquired a velocity of 58 miles an hour, and one man was killed. At Wheeling, W. Va., one man was killed and three seriously injured.

The oil country near Pittsburgh suffered great damage in the gale, and over 2,000 derricks over the wells were blown down. The loss to oil men will total at least \$100,000. Houses, barns and fences throughout the country were wrecked.

MODJESKA PASSES AWAY.

Famous Actress Loses in Her Battle Against Death.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 9.—Madame Helena Modjeska, the famous Polish tragedienne and one of the most noted actresses of the American stage, died at 10 o'clock yesterday at her island home at Bay City, in Orange county, at the age of 65, after an illness of about two months. For several days she had been unconscious and her death was almost hourly expected. Bright's disease, complicated with heart trouble, was the immediate cause of death.

Gathered around the bedside of the noted actress when she died were Count Bozenta, husband of Madame Modjeska; Ralph Modjeska and his wife, son and daughter-in-law, of Chicago, and Dr. J. C. Boyd, the family physician. The fatal illness of Madame Modjeska has been a hard strain on the count and the other members of the family, who have watched almost incessantly at her side for a month past.

The body of the actress will be embalmed and taken to Los Angeles, where it will lie in a vault for some time. Later Count Bozenta will take the body to Cracow, Poland, the early home of Modjeska, and there it will be interred.

UNITED STATES AROUSED.

Nicaraguan President Must Account for Mutilating Papers.

Washington, April 9.—Nicaraguan mutilation of official dispatches to this government and continued grave conditions in Central America, are under earnest consideration of the Washington government. Investigation have convinced the officials here that cipher dispatches passing between John H. Gregory, the American charge at Managua, Nicaragua, and the State department at Washington were purposely mutilated.

It would not be surprising, in view of the unsatisfactory conditions, if the American government should take active steps to end the existing state of affairs in Central America and notify Nicaragua that henceforth peace must prevail at all hazards.

Moral suasion with Nicaragua has failed to accomplish the object sought—that of impressing her with the desire both of the United States and Mexico that there be a cessation of the contentions which keep other Central American republics constantly guessing. Intervention in Central American affairs has been talked of unofficially.

Build Sanitarium at Once.

Chicago, April 9.—The city's approval of a municipal tuberculosis sanitarium by a vote of 4 to 1 has been followed by immediate activity in preparations looking toward its establishment. The idea is to have the sanitarium completed by a year from next fall. The first tax levy cannot be made until next year. If it is found possible to borrow on the strength of next year's tax, the work will be begun almost immediately. According to tentative plans, the sanitarium will be located outside the city.

Boosts for Irrigation.

Helena, Mont., April 9.—Arthur Hoeker, secretary of the National Irrigation congress, which will meet in Spokane August 9 to 14 next, is in attendance at the Montana publicity meeting here. He said: "The irrigation congress has a national policy to preserve the forests, store the floods, reclaim the deserts, make homes on the land. It emphasizes the great value of water to American people. It shows the immense development possible."

Balloon Italia Tumbles.

Schio, Italy, April 9.—The trial of the dirigible balloon Italia today ended disastrously. After maneuvering for some time at a height of 1,200 feet, the engine broke down and the balloon descended precipitately. It was badly damaged, but the aeronauts were not hurt.

KING OF THROAT AND LUNG REMEDIES

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR COUGHS AND COLDS CURES ALL THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES

SAVED HER SON'S LIFE

My son Rex was taken down a year ago with lung trouble. We doctored some months without improvement. Then I began giving Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed a change for the better. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks and now my son is perfectly well and works every day.

MRS. SAMP. RIFFER, Ada, Mo.

50c AND \$1.00

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

C. F. MOORE

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.

WHEN YOU CATCH COLD

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, Visalia, California, writes: "There is no doubt but what Foley's Honey and Tar saved my life. I had a awful cough and my lungs were so bad that I had to quit work. I commenced using Foley's Honey and Tar and found relief from the first and three bottles cured me completely."

A Policeman's Testimony.

J. N. Patterson, night policeman, of Nashua, Iowa, writes: "Last winter I had a bad cold on my lungs and tried at least a half-dozen advertised cough medicines and had treatment from two physicians without getting any benefit. A friend recommended Foley's Honey and Tar and two bottles of a bottle cured me. I consider it the greatest cough and lung medicine in the world."

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