

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Saturday, May 15.

Washington, May 15.—The lowering of duties in the case of eight or ten classes of wire goods contained in the steel schedule, upon motion of Aldrich, in charge of the tariff bill, gave great encouragement today to senators who are advocating a revision downward. With evident gratification, Beveridge greeted the proposed amendments by the chairman of the finance committee, declaring:

"Good; that's making progress." The entire session was devoted to the steel schedule, the section relating to pen knives being under consideration when the senate adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock Monday morning, one hour earlier than the senate has been beginning business during the last ten days.

Friday, May 14.

Washington, May 14.—Again the committee on finance was upheld when the senate today by a vote of 35 to 42 voted down an amendment by Cummins to lower the duty on round iron and up-held the house rate, which was recommended by the senate committee. Almost the entire day was given up to a debate on the profits of the United States Steel corporation, and toward the end personalities were exchanged. Beveridge proposed an amendment increasing the duty on tobacco and its products and charged that by continuing the short weight packages of the Spanish war period the tobacco trust was reaping a harvest of \$2,000,000 a year.

Asking that an interview with J. J. Hill be read Scott endorsed its advice to congress that oratory be suspended and that congress promptly pass the bill.

"This," Scott said, "is in line with letters I am daily receiving, begging and praying that these gentlemen (waving his hand over the senate chamber) get through with their windjamming and let the country go ahead with its business."

Thursday, May 13.

Washington, May 13.—After a day devoted to discussing the duty on iron ore, the senate adopted by a vote of 61 to 24 the recommendation of the committee on finance for a duty of 25 cents per ton. Party lines were annihilated in the vote today, as 17 Democrats voted "aye" with the Republicans and 12 Republicans voted "no" with the Democrats.

During the day Bailey announced that he proposed to vote for the duty on iron ore as a revenue measure; declared that free ore would not affect the prosperity of the United States Steel corporation, and added that, even if it did, there was a better way to deal with that organization, which was by an enforcement of the anti-trust law against it. He declared he expected to see this law enforced, and expressed confidence that eventually the officers of the Steel corporation would either be in the penitentiary or fugitives from justice. For the first time there was a suggestion looking to the fixing of a date for a vote, but it came to naught because of objection from Beveridge.

Wednesday, May 12.

Washington, May 12.—After a debate of several hours in the senate today on the window glass schedule of the tariff bill, Aldrich asked that the paragraph be passed over. Some other sections relating to glass manufactured articles that previously had been passed over were agreed to.

The senate considered sections that had been passed over until the iron ore paragraph was reached, when Crawford spoke at length upon the lack of wisdom of any tariff that encouraged the exhaustion of natural resources which could not readily be produced here. He insisted that there should be no tariff on iron ore, oil, lumber and coal.

Paynter spoke in favor of the removal of the duty of six cents a pound upon leaf tobacco as a means of freeing the tobacco growers from the control of the tobacco trust.

Tuesday, May 11.

Washington, May 11.—Substantial progress was made in the consideration of the tariff bill today, the amendments of the committee on finance being upheld in the senate by substantial majorities.

The schedule covering the products of lead was passed over upon the suggestion of Aldrich, because, he said, the finance committee desired to make some changes in the duties as previously recommended.

The committee's amendment striking out the house duty of one-half of 1 percent per pound on refined nitrate of salt petre was agreed to. It is understood that that product will be placed upon the free list.

The house provision on sulphur was further amended so as to place crude sulphur on the free list and to provide for a duty of \$4 a ton on refined sulphur, the present law and the house bill providing for a duty of \$6 a ton.

Cummins offered several amendments

Persia Plans Reforms.

Washington, May 13.—That the Persian government will look to England and Russia for support in tranquillizing the disturbed situation in Persia and bringing about reforms contemplated under a constitutional form of government, is stated in dispatches from the American legation at Teheran. A new cabinet has been formed, general amnesty is to be granted to the political offenders and permission extended for political exiles to return.

to the window glass schedule, saying they were intended to prevent in the future any combination for putting up prices.

Without acting on the window glass schedule, the senate adjourned.

Monday, May 10.

Washington, May 10.—The ability of the Republican majority of the senate to uphold the recommendation of the committee on finance on the lead schedule in the tariff bill, which contains the Dingley rates in place of the lower duties fixed by the house, was fully demonstrated today when, by a vote of 35 to 44, the senate declined to reduce by 3/4 of a cent a pound the duty on pig lead, as recommended by the committee on finance. In this vote 11 Republicans voted with the Democrats and two Democrats with the Republicans. By a viva voce vote the senate adopted the rate of 2 1/2 cents a pound on pig lead, as recommended by the committee.

Chairman Aldrich said he regarded the vote as an endorsement of the action of the committee and expressed confidence that all the schedules of the committee would be upheld.

New Receiver for Lakeview.

Washington, May 15.—When Senator Bourne returns to Washington early next week, from New Bedford, Mass., he will take up the matter of the appointment of a successor to J. N. Watson, who has resigned the receivership of the Lakeview land office. No intimation is given as to who will be recommended, beyond the statement that the department requires all registers to have a knowledge of law, if they are not practicing attorneys. The department has not received Watson's letter of resignation, giving his reasons for giving up his office.

Employees Make Charges.

Washington, May 14.—Representative Ellis said today it was because of complaints made by school employees at the Umatilla Indian agency against Superintendent McFadrigue that the latter had been relieved of charge of the school affairs, pending investigation into the charges. It is understood the complaint is based entirely on the superintendent's administrative methods and that nothing sensational is involved. Temporary Supervisor McChesney is in charge of the school.

Court Martial for Hains?

Washington, May 14.—Final adjudication of the case of the state of New York against Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., for the murder of William E. Annis, will be awaited by the War department before it determines upon the attitude the military branch of the government will take. If the department decides there was a military offense, as distinct from a civil offense, the officer may be tried by court martial, irrespective of the action of the courts of New York.

Mint Director May Resign.

Washington, May 12.—Frank A. Leach, director of United States mints, practically admitted today that he was seriously considering resigning his post when he declared that the announcement that he would step out of office was "premature." Leach admitted that there was some talk among his friends to the effect that he would be offered the presidency of the People's Water company at Oakland, but he said no such offer had yet been made.

Cure Act of Court.

Washington, May 15.—Attorney General Wickersham has endorsed the joint resolution introduced by the Pennsylvania delegation in congress to make effective the commodities clause of the Hepburn act against the coal carrying roads. This is regarded as an administration act to counteract the results of the Supreme court's decision last week, which was that the roads might transport the coal of the mining companies they control.

Shut Off Talk, Says Hill.

Washington, May 15.—"Prosperity will return to the country as soon as the oratorical steam is shut off on Capitol Hill," declared James J. Hill today. Hill had just emerged from the president's office, where he had been in conference with Taft. He declared that the tariff agitation was the only thing now preventing the return of prosperity. Permanent prosperity would come within a short time, he said.

Form Art Federation.

Washington, May 14.—Architects, artists, landscape gardeners, sculptors, men of science and others from organizations for the promotion of art, met in convention here today. The object of the gathering is the formation of a National Art federation, and it is being held under the auspices of the National Academy of Art, of which James Pierpont Morgan is president. Vice President Sherman welcomed the guests.

Laboratory Is Burned.

Washington, May 11.—The chemical laboratory of the geological survey here was badly damaged by fire today and only the prompt work of the firemen prevented the flames spreading to other departments. The fire was confined to the laboratory, but burned valuable minerals and chemicals.

New Nevada Marshal.

Washington, May 11.—President Taft today sent to the senate the nomination of Harry J. Humphreys, of Nevada, to be United States marshal of that state.

UNION PACIFIC EXEMPT.

Interstate Commerce Commission Allows Protest to Stand.

Washington, May 14.—Because it is 2,300 miles from St. Paul to Spokane over the Harriman railway system and only 1,900 miles over the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, the Interstate Commerce commission today modified its recent decision in the Spokane rate case, exempting the Harriman roads from adoption of the rates fixed by that decision as to St. Paul traffic. This decision was made possible only by the fact that no direct line from St. Paul to Omaha was a party to the Spokane case.

The commission, however, is unwilling at this time to grant similar exemption to the Harriman system on freight from Chicago to Spokane, because the Northwestern and Burlington roads, which connect with the Union Pacific system at Omaha, were parties to that case. However, the commission temporarily postpones its order as to Chicago-Spokane rates over the Union Pacific, giving the Harriman roads opportunity to establish new rates from Chicago to all territory between Pendleton and Spokane.

California Enters Protest.

San Francisco, May 14.—Believing that the reduction of freight rates to inland distributing points ordered recently by the Hill and Harriman lines, in accordance with the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission in the so-called Spokane case, will seriously injure Pacific coast cities to which no corresponding reduction has been made, William R. Wheeler, traffic manager of the Merchants' exchange, wired to the commissioners today asking for a stay in their approval of the proposed rates until the coast cities have had an opportunity to show the injustice of the new tariff.

WILL FIGHT STRIKE.

French Deputies Show Confidence in Government.

Paris, May 14.—A turbulent session of the chamber of deputies today resulted in a victory for Premier Clemenceau, when the government's policy with regard to the postal strike was emphatically endorsed by a vote of 454 to 59, including also the government's insistence that the postal employees and other functionaries have no right to strike.

Immediately afterward the chamber passed a vote of general confidence in the government by 365 to 75.

The strikers received the chamber's rebuke with a shrug of the shoulders, declaring it only served to bind closer their forces, which would soon startle the country by a big increase and a rapid extension of the general movement. On the other hand, it is intimated that the government has other plans in view.

Up to midnight there was no change in the situation. If anything it was in the direction of a weakening of the strike sentiment. The general conviction is that if the movement does not make vast strides tomorrow it is almost certain of complete failure.

FEWER RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

Year 1908 Was 40 Per Cent Safer Than Was 1907.

Chicago, May 14.—Not since the business prostration of 1895 and 1896 has travel on American railroads been so safe as it was during 1908. In a pamphlet issued by the bureau of railway news and statistics, it is stated that there were 1,932 fewer fatalities to passengers and employees in railway accidents during 1908 than there were during 1907, which is a decrease of approximately 40 per cent. The greatest decrease was in fatalities resulting from train accidents, and the following conclusion is drawn:

"All things considered, the conclusion is unavoidable that the diminution in fatalities was due almost entirely to the recession in freight traffic, which took the strain off every department of service and substituted an orderly observance of rules by passengers and employees, instead of their violation in the feverish rush of prosperity."

Taft to Aid at Opening.

Montrose, Colo., May 14.—The committee having in charge the celebration incident to the approaching opening of the Gunnison tunnel today received a letter from Secretary of the Interior Ballinger accepting the invitation to attend the opening. Acceptances have also been received from Director Newell, of the reclamation service; Chief Forester Pinchott and President Taft. The acceptance of President Taft is conditional upon the exercises being held between August 15 and 20.

Divorce Records Broken.

San Francisco, May 14.—Seven divorces in 28 minutes—just four minutes to a decree—was the new record established today in the speedy dissolution of the marriage bond by Superior Judge George H. Cabanis. The judge was in a hurry and took the examination of the seven plaintiffs and seven corroborating witnesses out of the hands of the attorneys. The quickness with which questions and answers came made the court gasp.

Mikado to Great Americans.

Tokio, May 14.—Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber and other officials will be received in audience by the emperor of Japan Monday next. At the dinner which will be given to the officers of the American fleet by Minister of Marine Saito this evening, the chief aim will be the cultivation of true friendship between the visitors and the Japanese. To accomplish this, formality will be laid aside as much as possible.

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FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

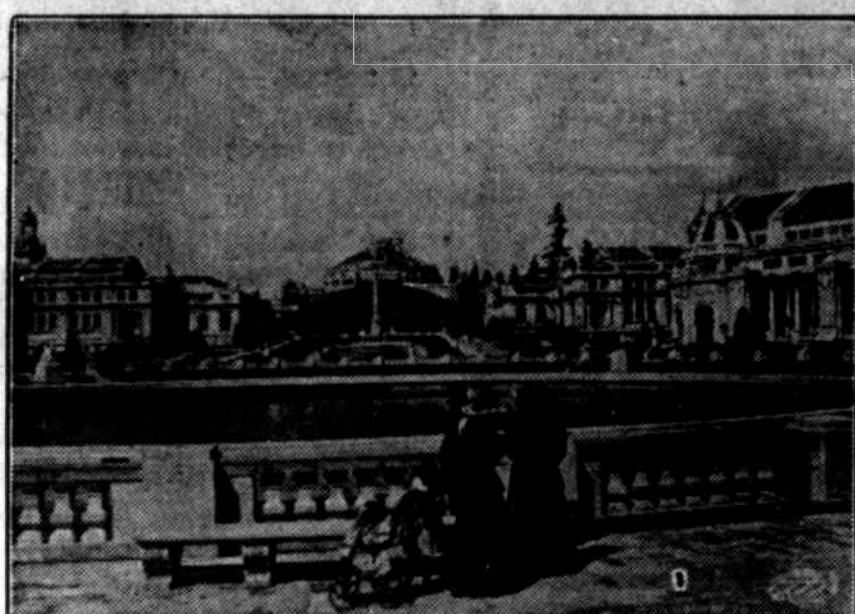
PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

I had the most debilitating cough a mortal was ever afflicted with, and my friends expected that when I left my bed it would surely be for my grave. Our doctor pronounced my case incurable, but thanks be to God, four bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery cured me so completely that I am all sound and well.—MRS. EVA UNCAPHER, Grovertown, Ind.

Price 50c and \$1.00 **ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED!** Trial Bottle Free

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

C. F. MOORE

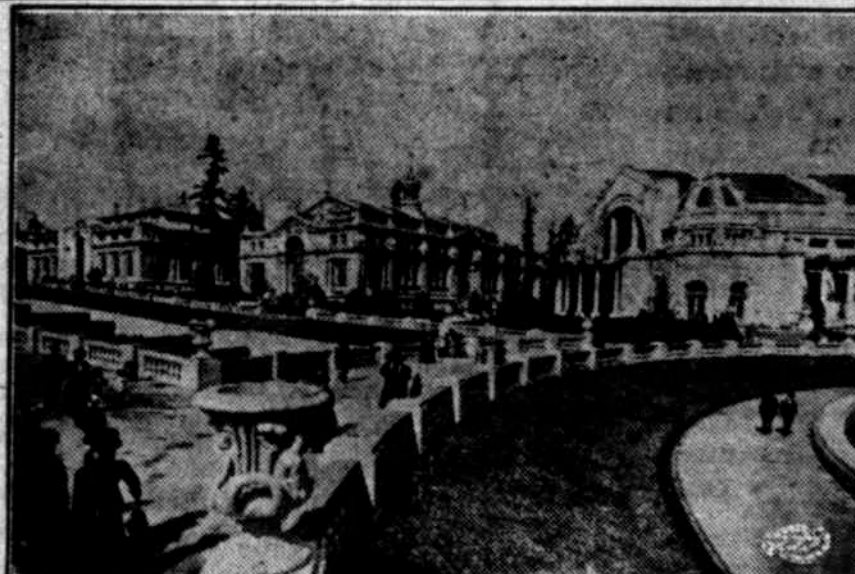


A VIEW OF THE COURT OF HONOR, A-Y-P. EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

All of the principal buildings of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition are grouped in close compass around the Cascades and Geyser Basin and the flower beds which line each.

The picture shows a view from the lower side of Geyser Basin, directly up the Court of Honor. On the right are seen the Palace of Manufactures, the Oriental and Hawaiian Buildings. On the left are the European Exhibits and Alaskan Buildings. In the far center is the Central Government, which shows its incomplete front as it looked on April 15. On that date this was the heaviest piece of construction to be finished before the opening day of the Exposition and the contractors estimated that it would take them ten days to do the work.

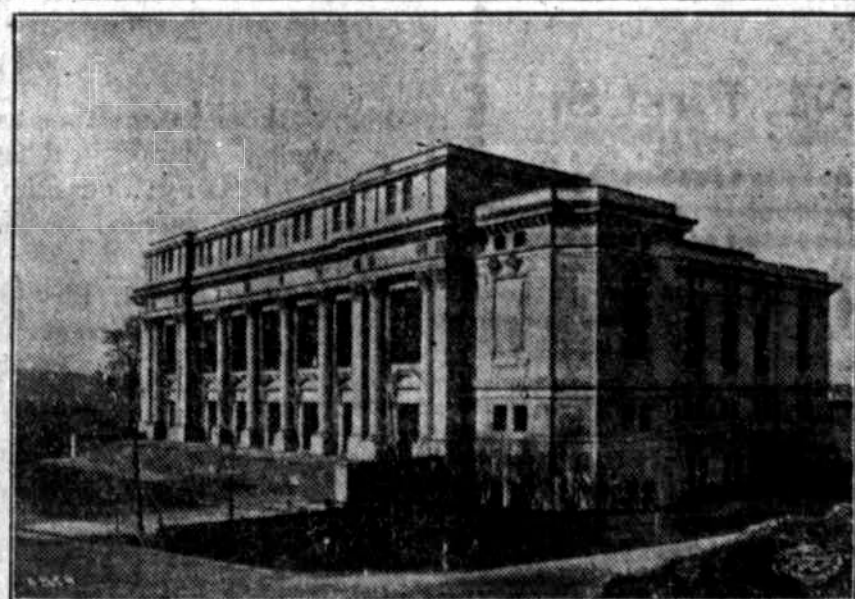
Geyser Basin is in the foreground, and just beyond it show the steps in the Cascades.



PANSIES AND POSIES EVERYWHERE AT A-Y-P. EXPOSITION.

In the foreground of the picture is shown the bank which slopes up from Geyser Basin at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle. Upon it have been planted 300,000 tufted pansy plants, and close up to the ballustrades high-growing plants of bright blossom.

Above Geyser Basin can be seen the banks of the Cascades, and around these are growing 100,000 rose bushes, so selected that there will be a rotation of blooms throughout the Exposition.



THE AUDITORIUM AT A-Y-P. EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

Probably the most striking structure on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is the Auditorium. It is builded of reinforced concrete, steel and brick and is a part of the rich legacy which is to be handed down to the State University when the Fair is over.

The Auditorium stands upon an eminence overlooking the main entrance to the Exposition Grounds. It is now in use as a lecture room by the University Law School and for all assemblies of students. It has a seating capacity of close to 3000, which can be greatly increased.

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