

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Saturday, June 5.

Washington, June 5.—After devoting the larger portion of the day to listening to a discussion of the cotton cloth schedule, the senate entered upon a period of voting late in the afternoon and rapidly disposed of the entire subject of changing from ad valorem to specific duties for the purpose of preventing under-valuation. On all votes taken the finance committee was sustained by a majority of from 10 to 11. Three votes were necessary to accomplish the result and others would have been necessary but for Bacon, who seeing the futility of opposing the committee, suggested the grouping of the votes after the first two ballots had been taken. This was unanimously agreed to, with the result that so much was accomplished that a night session was not held.

Friday, June 4.

Washington, June 4.—Although Aldrich has indicated the tactics he intends to pursue to kill the income tax amendments to the tariff bill in the senate, and although he has demonstrated his ability to get votes enough to accomplish his purpose, some senators who sincerely believe in income tax legislation and who have had the courage to stand by their convictions still hope against hope that at the critical time they will muster enough strength to secure the adoption of their pet measure. This is optimism in the extreme degree.

Through forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions the senate today labored on the cotton schedule. La Follette completed his long speech, attacking changes in the Dingley rates recommended by the senate finance committee.

The senate adopted LaFollette's resolution calling on the president to send to the senate correspondence between the state department and the German government, or its representatives, relating to the German report on wages.

Thursday, June 3.

Washington, June 3.—LaFollette was the center around which a storm raged in the senate today and tonight. In the afternoon he resumed his speech in opposition to the cotton schedule, but was forced by exhaustion to suspend. When he resumed he made a violent attack on the "autocracy of the senate," aiming his attack directly at Aldrich.

An amendment by Aldrich placing a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on tam-pico when mixed with other vegetable substances was adopted. The paragraph on furs was changed so as to levy a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on dog, goat or sheepskins which have been sewed together, instead of 35 per cent duty, as reported by the finance committee.

Aldrich offered a substitute for the paragraph placing a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on jewelry, by which specific rates were placed on a long list of articles of jewelry. Aldrich said the new paragraph would prevent under-valuation and would increase the revenue. It was agreed to.

The most important amendment adopted was a reduction of the duty on common gloves for women and children from \$1.75 to \$1.25 per dozen. The rest of the glove schedule, which was a restoration of the Dingley rates in place of the house rates, which were considerably higher, was agreed to. The amendment was offered by Aldrich.

Quilts were made dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem and a 50 per cent duty was placed on combs of horn or metal, on which the house rate was 40 per cent. The committee amendments to the paragraphs on works of art were agreed to.

Wednesday, June 2.

Washington, June 2.—With the adoption of a resolution providing for day and night sessions beginning tomorrow, the senate heard today a suggestion of a policy for limiting dilatory motions which caused an earnest protest from Bacon and others. The vice-president, basing his action upon a precedent made in the last congress, when the Aldrich-Vreeland fair cur-rency bill was under discussion, held that attention could not be called to the absence of a quorum if the senator occupying the floor declined to yield for that purpose. Bacon declared this was one of the revolutionary rulings when the currency bill was under consideration and that under it there would be serious abuse of rules.

A long speech dealing with the pledge of party leaders was begun by LaFollette and will be continued tomorrow. By numerous quotations he maintained that no question could be raised as to the pledge of the party for a revision downward and declared that before he should conclude his speech, he would demonstrate that on the whole, the pending bill placed the customs duties above the Dingley rates. Since the enactment of the Dingley law and until 1904, he said, the control of trusts had been extended to 8664

Fear Trouble at Adana.

Washington, June 2.—The Times Constantinople correspondent says apprehension has been caused among the Young Turks and Armenians by news that the new Vali of Adana, who is described as a fanatical Kurd, has entrusted the important task of the government relief fund to Bagdad, a Turkish landowner, who was the first to lead a band of armed men into the bazaar at Adana, and began the slaughter of the Armenians.

plants with a capital of more than \$20,000,000,000.

Tuesday, June 1.

After, in effect, receiving information from Chairman Aldrich that night sessions for the consideration of the tariff bill would be held, beginning with tomorrow, the senate began consideration of the cotton cloth schedule today. Snoot and Lodge, both majority members of the finance committee, were the principal orators and both spoke in support of the committee provisions. Lodge spoke of the general policy of the Republican party with reference to tariff revision. He contended that the purpose of the party had been merely to revise the tariff as to protect American manufacturers against cheap foreign labor.

Senator Jones today introduced an amendment to the tariff bill, placing Calcutta grain sacks on the free list. If this amendment is voted down he will propose another reducing the present duty from 1.76 cents to 1 1/4 cents on sacks and reducing the duty on bur-lap from 1.48 cents per pound to 1/2 cent. This is intended to cheapen bags to the wheat growers of the Northwest.

Cotton minimums were reduced from 25 to 20 per cent ad valorem on suggestion of Aldrich, following which a clash ensued between the Rhode Island senator and Dolliver, when the latter attempted to secure an amendment replacing with ad valorem rates a line of specific rates on cloth not dyed or otherwise treated.

The house was in session only 13 minutes today, adjourning until Thursday without transacting any business.

Monday, May 31.

Washington, May 31.—Agreements were reached in the senate today upon many sections of the tariff bill, so that as the hours for adjournment approached, the paragraphs relating to agriculture were nearly all disposed of.

More than two hours were consumed by a debate on the proposition to increase the duty on lemons from 1 cent a pound, as provided by the Dingley law, to 1 1/2 cents a pound, and after earnest opposition by Root, the increase recommended by the committee was sustained 43 to 28.

Among other duties affected was that on dried peas, which was reduced from 30 to 25 cents per bushel. The duties on chicory root, chocolate and cocoa were reduced, as was that on salt, from 12 to 10 cents per 100 pounds in bags and from 10 to 8 cents in bulk.

Stout, ale, beer and porter were given an increase of duty from 40 to 45 cents when in bottles, etc., and from 20 to 25 cents per gallon when in bulk. Senators were very sour looking as they entered the senate chamber because of their having to meet on a legal holiday that most of them had usually devoted to exercises in commemoration of the day.

The roll call being demanded only 43 senators, not more than a quorum, answered to their names.

Confer on Labor Measures.

Washington, June 4.—Samuel Gompers, president and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, had a conference with President Taft today regarding the various matters affecting organized labor, which were presented to the president by the executive council of the federation several weeks ago. The recommendations of the council cover a wide range of subjects which it is desired to have the president take up in his annual message to congress next December. Mr. Taft promised to take the matters up with his cabinet.

McFtridge Confesses.

Washington, June 4.—Major E. McFtridge, until recently Indian agent at Umatilla, is in Washington, and today, accompanied by Representative Ellis, called upon Secretary Ballinger to ask reinstatement.

He frankly admitted that his conduct at Umatilla laid him open to censure, though he cited what he called extenuating circumstances. He contended that the punishment laid out for him was too severe for his offense and made a plea to be permitted to resume his old position.

To Pay Colville Red Men.

Washington, June 5.—At the urgent request of Senator Jones, the Indian office is making arrangements to pay pro rata to the Colville Indians a fund of \$540,000 now to their credit in the treasury due them from land of the south half of their reservation, which they relinquished. These Indians are reported to be in dire need of financial assistance. The money will be transferred to the government depositories in Washington and distributed later to individual Indians entitled to compensation.

Middies Must Not Marry.

Washington, June 3.—President Taft approved today a change in the naval regulations recommended by Secretary Meyer by which midshipmen are prohibited from marrying until the completion of the prescribed six years' course of training. Permission of the secretary of the navy has been sought by a number of midshipmen who desired to marry after their graduation from the naval academy and by others while on their two years' cruise.

Taft Associate G. A. R. Man.

Washington, June 1.—President Taft today accepted honorary membership in the Associate Society of Chapin Post, G. A. R., at Buffalo, N. Y., said to be the largest G. A. R. post in the country.

HIGH WATER COMING.

Snake River Near Record Point Kootenai Rising.

Lewiston, Idaho, June 4.—Lewiston is experiencing the highest water since 15 years ago today, when practically one-half of the business district and much of the residence section was submerged. The Snake river at that time registered about 18 feet, and the reading this evening is 17.8 feet, with every indication of a further rise tomorrow. The city is in no danger of flood damage at this time, because of the high railroad dykes which afford ample protection on both river fronts.

The Clearwater river has been rising rapidly for the past several days and reports tonight from Kamiah, 50 miles above Lewiston, stated all of the false-work and one of the cement piers for the new wagon bridge being constructed there have been carried away. Old-timers who have experienced several of the most severe floods believe the highest water has been reached unless warm rains prevail within the next two days. The snow has disappeared from the Blue mountains from the Lewiston view, and in most years this has been regarded as indicative of an early subsiding of the waters.

Up to this time no severe damage has been reported from any section.

British Columbia Suffers.

Vancouver, B. C., June 4.—Heavy rains, followed by warm weather, have caused all the rivers and streams in the Kootenay tableland of British Columbia to rise in flood, and, according to advices received from interior points today, the waters are still rising. Along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway between Nelson and Slovan City there have been a number of washouts, with the result that rail communication is interrupted.

Passengers are being handled by boats between Nelson and Roseberry, but freight traffic is at a standstill.

The Columbia river is reported to be rising more rapidly than any of the other streams in the interior.

Vancouver, Wash., June 4.—The Columbia river has risen eight inches in the last 24 hours and four inches in the last 12 hours. It is now 15 feet, 2 inches above low water. At this point the river is two and one-fourth miles wide. The highest point reached by the river last year was 20 feet and 2 inches above low water.

FEVER SHIP ENDS VOYAGE.

Three Die En Route and Captain Buries All, Including Wife.

Victoria, B. C.—Completing a voyage of 48 days from Santa Rosalia destined to be memorable on account of a desperate fight with fever, waged almost from port to port, the ship Springbank reached Royal Roads today, reporting three deaths en voyage—those of Mrs. Royal, the captain's wife; Stewart Lund, and Able Seaman Johnson—all of whom were buried at sea, the grief-stricken captain reading the burial service for each.

The voyage up was made very difficult, as two-thirds of the crew of 28 men were at no time incapacitated by fever, while the others were too weak to perform their duties, save with difficulty. Two are still fever-stricken. The Springbank arrived off the straits two weeks ago, and has ever since been endeavoring to work her way in.

JAMES J. HILL SUBPOENAED.

Deputy Sheriff Takes Him Unaware—Service Accepted.

Spokane, June 4.—James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern board of directors, while passing through Spokane on his way East tonight, was served with subpoena at the Northern Pacific depot summoning him to appear before Spokane county grand jury in the case of M. J. Gordon, ex-counsel of the Great Northern, against whom seven indictments for embezzlement have been brought.

Prosecuting Attorney Pugh has long been trying to get President Louis W. Hill to appear before the grand jury in the Gordon case, and falling in that he determined to seize this opportunity to get James J. Hill.

Sailors Escape by Force.

San Francisco, June 2.—Four sailors of the British ship *Mussel Crag*, lying in the bay, made their escape from that vessel early today by binding and gagging the watchman and rowing to shore in a small boat. One of the men has been denied admission to this country, because he is a sufferer from trachoma, a contagious disease of the eyes, and Captain Fraser is liable to a heavy fine for allowing him to land. The boat was found upside down and there is a possibility that the men met with an accident after leaving the ship.

Militia in Control.

McCloud, Cal., June 4.—The militia is in complete control of McCloud tonight. The strikers have not offered the slightest resistance to the soldiers and the light plant is in operation under a strong guard. Patrols are scattered through the streets and all the buildings of the McCloud River Lumber company are occupied by squads of troops. Sheriff Howard and his deputies are out in the hills searching for the ringleaders of the strike movement.

Seismographs Register Big Quake.

Manila, June 4.—Beginning at 2:46 o'clock and continuing until 5:02 o'clock this morning, the seismographs at the observatory here registered an intense microseismic disturbance. It is estimated that the earthquake was 2000 to 3000 kilometers distant. The record corresponds closely to that obtained in February, 1903, during the earthquake in Java and Sumatra.

FOR COUGHS KING OF CURES FOR COLDS

THE WONDER WORKER

FOR THROAT DR. KING'S AND LUNGS

NEW DISCOVERY

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

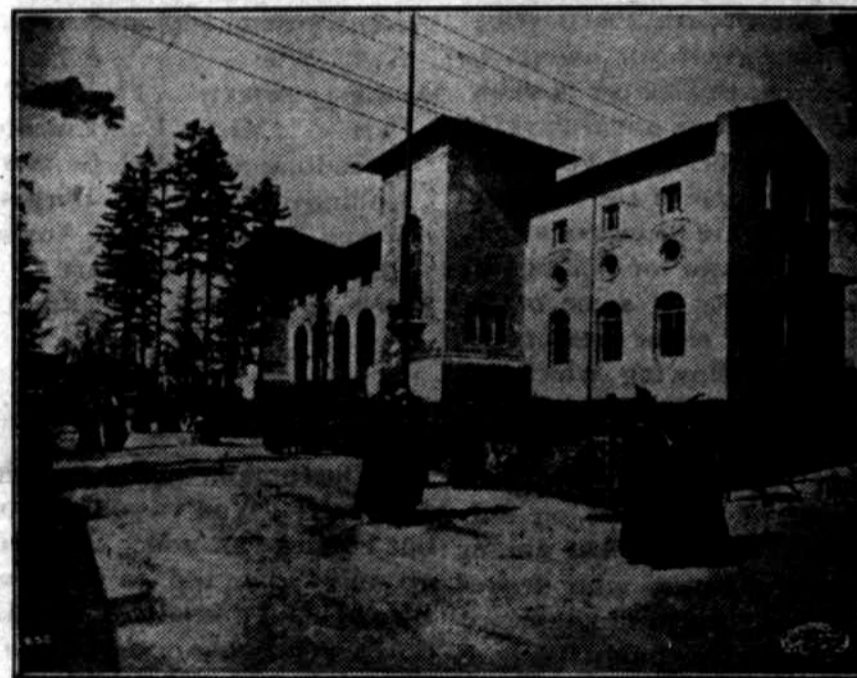
PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

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

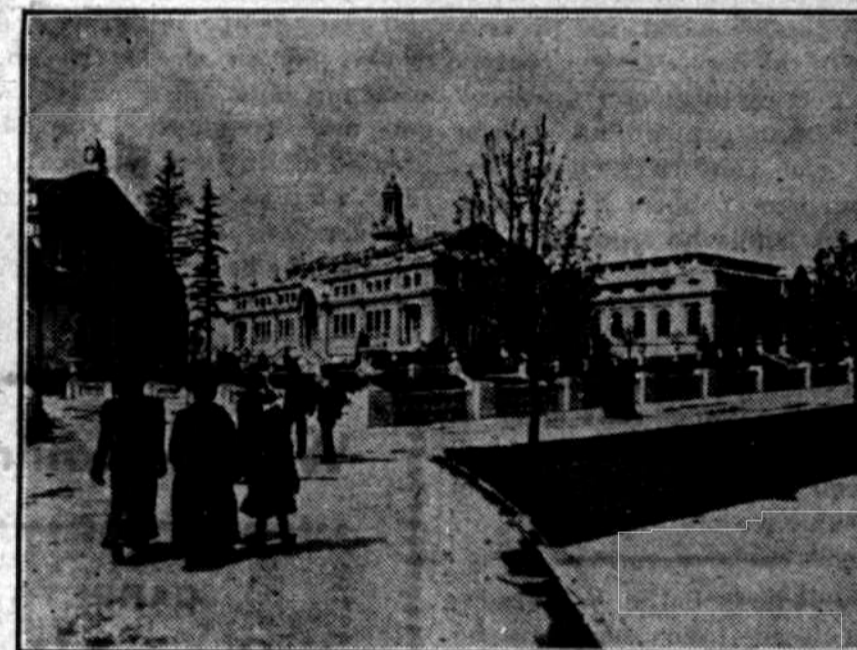
C. F. MOORE



THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING AT A-Y-P EXPOSITION, SEATTLE.

California's handsome building is one of the very striking structures on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It is in the old Spanish Mission type of architecture encountered so frequently in Southern California, and the detail of its front has attracted the attention of artists and architects from all over the country.

In the building every county of the golden state will have an exhibit. California, from Siskiyou to San Diego, has shown as much enthusiasm for the Exposition as has Washington itself.



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

In constructing its group of five buildings, the United States Government had regard for the type of architecture followed generally in the buildings of the Exposition proper. The Exposition structures are in the modern French renaissance and the Government in the modern Spanish. The two styles tie in nicely together and make an harmonious whole. On the right of the picture is the Alaska building, one of the Government group. In the center is the Etropean Exhibits Palace. On the left is a facade of the Palace of Agriculture. The last two named are in the French renaissance and were completed before December 1, 1908. The Alaska building was completed April 15.

THE GRAPHIC OFFICE DOES

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Try an Ad in the Graphic for Results

The Graphic

Job department is prepared to do any class of printing in an attractive way.

Advertising Pays

When it is handled properly. An ad in the Graphic will bring the desired results.

Opportunity

For investment in every kind of an undertaking is plentiful in this section. A better business location cannot be had anywhere, and for fruit and general farming the land is unexcelled.