

# PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, July 9.

Washington, July 9.—During a session lasting nearly four hours, the senate today passed the Philippine tariff bill, and the bill automatically continuing the Porto Rican budget. Only a nominal resistance was offered by the minority to the measure. An amendment to the Philippine bill by Johnston, of Alabama, declaring the intention of the United States eventually to grant independence to the Philippines, was rejected.

Washington, July 9.—The tariff bill is now in the hands of the conference committee. After an hour and a half of debate the house today, by a vote of 178 to 151, disagreed to the senate amendments. Eighteen Republicans voted against sending the bill to conference, and one Democrat voted with the Republican majority.

Washington, July 9.—The house and senate conferees on the tariff bill this afternoon mapped out the program for the many sessions they must hold to make the final draft of the measure. An agreement may be reached in 10 days, though the house conferees are expected bitterly to contest many of the senate amendments.

Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne are fearful lest the final action on the conference report in the two houses be delayed, and an effort is being made to have President Taft take part in the threatened controversy.

Thursday, July 8.

Washington, July 8.—The tariff bill passed the senate just after 11 o'clock tonight by a vote of 45 to 34. Ten Republicans voted with the Democrats against the bill and one Democrat voted for the bill.

As it passed the senate, the bill contains almost 400 paragraphs. The senate made 840 amendments to the house bill, many of which were added today. Consequently the enrolling clerks are finding the preparation of the bill for the house an arduous task. They have been following as closely upon the heels of the senate as was possible, and have the work well in hand, but say they probably will not be able to complete their labors before late tomorrow.

There will be no delay in sending the tariff bill to conference after it reaches the house. It is expected that the bill will be sent to that body by the senate late tomorrow. The house will meet daily from now until the end of the session.

As soon as the bill is received, Dillard is expected to offer a resolution by which the house will disagree to the senate amendments en bloc and agree to a conference.

Wednesday, July 7.

Washington, July 7.—With a general understanding that the final vote on the tariff bill should be taken by 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, the senate adjourned at 7 o'clock this evening. The arrangement for a vote tomorrow was arrived at as an alternative for a session tonight. The income tax question, including the corporation tax provision and inheritance tax, received much attention in the senate today and the straight income advocates were afforded the opportunity to get a vote in favor of the income tax as opposed to the corporation tax. The income tax was defeated by 48 to 7 and with the corporation tax provision securely established as a part of the bill, there was considerable effort to amend it.

Tuesday, July 6.

Washington, July 6.—The Republican majority of the senate finance committee today stirred up a hornets' nest by reporting the new schedule of tobacco taxes as having been recommended when it had not even been submitted to the minority members, much less laid before a meeting of the whole committee. Aldrich was forced to back water and recognize the rights of the minority.

Aldrich said that he would call a meeting of the finance committee for tomorrow morning, giving the minority members a chance to express their opinion. All sections of the bill that senators do not desire to reserve for further amendment will now be agreed to en bloc. The senate then will consider the tobacco amendment, the only amendment not adopted in committee of the whole.

Monday, July 5.

Washington, July 5.—By unanimous vote the senate today adopted the resolution submitting to the state legislatures the income tax amendment to the Federal constitution. Then it devoted its attention to the administrative features of the tariff bill and adopted them. The tobacco schedule will be considered tomorrow with a few other uncompleted details and then the bill will be reported from committee of the whole to the senate. The only subject likely to provoke debate is the tobacco schedule. The proceedings after the bill is reported will be brief and the bill will then go to conference.

Wrights Displease Army Officers. Washington, July 8.—The signal corps officers concerned in the airplane trials exhibit signs of irritation at the apparent unconcern of the Wright brothers regarding matters which to the army officers seem exceedingly important. Brigadier General James Allen, chief signal officer, and every member of the corps want members of the house to witness the flights that congress may treat more kindly requests for appropriations.

## FALL EXAMINATION DATES.

Civil Service Tests Will Be Held in Northwest Cities Generally.

Washington, July 9.—Civil service examinations to fill vacancies in the government departmental service in Washington are to be held generally throughout the country this coming fall, and will cover appointments as clerks, stenographers, typewriters, etc. The examinations will be held at Portland September 8 and 20 and October 18; at Astoria, Baker City and Eugene, September 8 and October 18; Grants Pass, September 18, and Pendleton, September 30.

In Washington the examinations will be held at Seattle September 8, 23 and October 13; Spokane, September 8 and 29; Pullman, Bellingham, North Yakima and Port Townsend, September 8 and October 13, and additional examinations at Bellingham September 15 and North Yakima September 28.

The Idaho examinations will be held at Boise September 8 and October 1 and 18; Pocatello, October 4, and Moscow, September 8 and October 18.

## Nothing Doing in Oleo.

Washington, July 6.—President Taft has expressed himself as opposed to the plan of Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh to raise \$2,000,000 by an internal revenue tax of 2 cents a pound, flat rate, on oleomargarine. The dairy men, according to Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations, are opposed to the scheme. Secretary McVeagh has stated that he has no desire to introduce a bill to carry out his idea unless "all interests" agreed on the terms. The objection of President Taft and the dairy interests will obviously be sufficient to make the introduction of such a bill futile.

## Census Officers Named.

Washington, July 6.—Robert M. Pindell will be appointed in a few days as appointment clerk of the census bureau, one of the most important positions in the government service. The appointment of A. H. Baldwin, to be chief clerk, vice William S. Rossiter, resigned, also was agreed upon at a conference today between Secretary Nagel and Director Durand. Charles S. Sloane, now serving as geographer of the census, was appointed permanent geographer.

## Manufacturers Are Aroused.

Washington, July 7.—Proposed increases in the internal revenue taxes on all forms of manufactured tobacco have brought a veritable hornets' nest about the heads of the senate committee on finance. An estimate of the increased revenues that would be produced was received by the senate committee today. If no decrease in consumption is occasioned by the proposed increase, it would raise about \$20,000,000 more than now collected.

## Will Cruise Asia's Coast.

Washington, July 12.—Tentative arrangements have been made by the Navy department to have the first and second divisions of the Pacific fleet cruise in Asiatic and Philippine waters during next autumn and winter. Rear Admiral Sebree, commander-in-chief of the fleet, will arrange the details. The vessels probably will leave the Pacific coast late in August and return to the United States late in March.

## McCleary for Mint Head.

Washington, July 10.—There are strong indications that James T. McCleary, of Minnesota, former representative in congress and later assistant postmaster general, will be appointed superintendent of the mint, succeeding Frank Leach, who resigned to accept a business proposition in California. His nomination is expected before the expiration of the present session of congress.

## Cannon Will Leave Vacancy.

Washington, July 9.—It has been decided by Speaker Cannon not to fill the vacancy on the ways and means committee resulting from the death of Representative Cushman. That committee will not meet again to consider tariff legislation and until another tariff bill is framed, will be less important than it has been this session. The Republicans still have a majority of four.

## Twenty-One Lose Places.

Washington, July 10.—Seventeen inspectors and four revenue agents on the denatured alcohol rolls of the internal revenue bureau have been dismissed because their services are no longer needed. The expectation that denatured alcohol would make rapid strides in supplanting gasoline as a motive power for small farm engines, automobiles, etc., has not held good.

## Fear Dark Enumerators.

Washington, July 6.—Concerned about what they suppose to be the possibility that negroes may be sent into the homes of white residents of the South as census enumerators, Democratic members of congress will urge President Taft to give instructions that only white enumerators be employed in districts south of the Mason and Dixon line.

## Corporations Plan Fight.

Washington, July 10.—Confirmation of the expectation in many quarters that the large corporations of the country will seek to hold up the collection of taxes under the corporation tax bill by an appeal to the courts to test the constitutionality of the law, was given here today by a prominent official of the Treasury department.

## YIELD NEAR RECORD.

Northwest Wheat Crop Now Placed at 55,000,000 Bushels.

Portland, July 9.—Estimates compiled from data received from more than 350 of the principal wheat stations of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, indicate the 1909 wheat yield for the three states to be approximately 55,000,000 bushels, compared with 40,000,000 bushels last year, 60,000,000 bushels in 1907, and a five-year average of 48,500,000.

Of the three states, Idaho has the best crop, with Washington showing up exceedingly well, while Oregon, especially in the river counties, suffered from dry weather to such an extent that the damage could not all be repaired by the late rains.

Some of the poor yields in Oregon have been offset in the totals by an increased acreage in new territory. The most noticeable increase of this nature is along the Wallows extension of the O. R. & N.

Another locality in which new acreage will aid in swelling the totals is the Haystack and Bakeoven country, where there is an increase of about 20 per cent in the acreage, with the yield about 10 per cent better than last year. Sherman county is somewhat spotted, and early in the season the outlook was poor. Rains in the latter part of June helped, however, and there will be a material increase over last year's output. Conditions in Wasco are similar to those in Sherman county.

Umatilla, the banner wheat county of the state, is not coming up to its usual standard. The light lands suffered by the dry weather early in the season, and the showers that came later were not general throughout the county.

Along the Arlington branch of the O. R. & N. the crop is light until Cordon is reached. Around Condon, however, the outlook is far from gloomy. With the exception of about 20,000 acres, which have been taken by weeds, there will be a pretty fair yield.

Morrow county is not quite so good as Gilliam, but there, as elsewhere in the river counties, some very short stalks of wheat are turning out well filled heads.

Union county has an excellent crop and 40-bushel yields will not be uncommon around Elgin and Summerville. The Willamette valley has ceased to be a figure in the export wheat market, but the yield is an important factor in the milling business.

Washington reports are uniformly good. Walla Walla, with its never-failing foothill land, promises an output of 4,500,000 bushels. Barley is also turning out well in this county, and has made some inroads on the wheat acreage.

Columbia and Garfield counties are both expected to turn off record yields of wheat and barley. This region was favored with rain at a time when the river counties in Oregon were missed.

Whitman, the banner wheat county of all the Northwest, gives excellent promise of breaking records. The acreage is large and the crop conditions are far above the average. Estimates run from 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels, the latter being generally regarded as too high, while 9,000,000 bushels is regarded as conservative.

Lincoln county, which in "light land" years has come very close to Whitman's yield, has suffered this year by dry weather. Adams county is still in the uncertain class, as the crop is late in that region and even the winter wheat is not out of the woods. At the best the crop will be only fair, except down in the southeastern part of the county.

Douglas county lost the greater part of its wheat territory when the new county of Grant was carved out this year, and Grant, which has an increased acreage as well as a fair yield, gives promise of about 3,000,000 bushels. Some new wheat land in the northern part of Douglas county will make the yield for the old county in excess of 500,000 bushels.

Spokane county was in the moisture belt with Whitman, and as a result has a fine crop in prospect. Franklin county is somewhat behind its neighbors in yield, and in the vicinity of Connell the crop will be smaller than that of last year. Farther east the outlook is more favorable. Klickitat county, which has always been in Portland territory, gives promise of a very good yield, with some increase in acreage.

The Horse Heaven country, lying just across the Columbia from the river counties in Oregon, suffered from the dry weather that cut down the Oregon yield. Spring wheat in this district is almost a total failure, but some of the winter wheat will make a fair crop.

Asotin county was also in the rain belt and promises to turn off a crop that may break records. The crop for the entire state of Washington will approximate 35,000,000 bushels.

Idaho has the best crop on record. There is not very much increase in acreage, and there is a big crop of barley and oats, so that the wheat yield may not quite reach that of 1907. Latah county will probably harvest nearly 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Nez Perce and Idaho counties will have from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels.

## Save Trees From Flames.

San Diego, Cal., July 9.—The La Jolla grove of Torrey pines, said to be the only grove of those trees in Southern California, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire today. Occupants of a passing automobile noticed that the underbrush in the grove was burning and hastened to La Jolla for help. A party of fire fighters was summoned quickly to the scene. After several hours of hard work the flames were extinguished.

# THE KING OF CURES

## 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."

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## A HERO.

He sang of joy; what'er he knew of sadness  
He kept for his own heart's peculiar share;  
So well he knew the world imagined gladness  
To be sole tenant there.

For dreams were his and in the dawn's fair shining  
His spirit soared beyond the mounting lark;  
But from his lips no accent of repining  
Fell when the days grew dark.

And though contending long dread Fate to master,  
He failed at last her enemy to cheat;  
He turned with such a smile to face disaster  
That he submitted defeat.

—Florence Earle Coates, in Century.

## STARTING IN SENSIBLY.

Clarence Hawes, much to every one's surprise, returned after his college course to his own town and opened an office for the practice of his profession of architecture. A year in the graduate school had fitted him, he considered, to start in. At any rate, he had not the money for further study, and this was the most obvious cause. The prospect was not particularly encouraging, as little building was done in Cushing in the course of a year.

"He is the kind of boy that will succeed," said Mr. Price to his partner one day. "I went to see him in his office about a week after he got started, knowing his father as I did, you remember. He struck me as a simple, hard-working chap."

"I like his looks," said the other, "though I don't see him round town much."

"No, and I guess you won't. He's too sensible a fellow to think that he can get trade by loafing round in public. But I do admit I was disappointed when I saw the pictures he had on his walls, though. Too elaborate."

"What were they?" asked the partner.

"Drawings. Drawings of fine public buildings and great big country houses, looked as if they must cost millions of dollars—not the drawings, but the buildings they called for. I said to him, 'Don't expect to get a job making one of those for us here in Cushing, do you?'"

"No, Mr. Price," he said, "not yet a while; but I hope we may some day, don't you?"

"That sounds as if he didn't have any fool college notions," remarked the partner, approvingly.

"I thought so, too," said Mr. Price, "but I thought I might as well test him, and see if he was really proud or not. So I sent around the office boy the next day to ask Clarence to come over and talk with me about designs for a hencoop."

"Were you joking?"

"Not a bit of it. I am starting in to raise chickens on a large scale, and I want to have some good-looking houses built. I figured it would give Clarence a job, if he would take it. Anyway, I wanted to see what he would say; some lads would feel insulted."

"Was he?"

"No, sir. He was perfectly business-like and serious. He said he would look up hen houses—had some pictures of 'em cut out from somewhere, I think. Oh, we're going to make a fine structure out of it."

"I was thinking," said his partner, "of getting that old cupola taken down from my Upham Hill barn, and having something more slightly put on. Do you think Clarence would be any good for that?"

"Try him," said Mr. Price. "He is worth trying."

## MYSTERY OF A MUMMY.

Human Body Preserved in Plaster Found in Virginia.

The small and usually quiet town of Alexandria, Va., is in a turmoil of excitement, says the Rochester Post-Express. Recently a mummy was unearthed in a secret chamber in the walls of the ancient Carlyle house, one

## FACTS IN TABLOID FORM.

The Siplon tunnel still holds the record for length.

The Salvation Army is operating in fifty-four countries and colonies.

At the last Chamonix meeting a Norwegian on skis made a jump of twenty-six meters. It was magnificently done, and he alighted upon his skis without injury. This is a distance of nearly eighty-six feet.

Miss Elizabeth M. Kilbourne, of Winsted, Conn., claims to be the first woman who ever took a stitch on the sewing machine. She was formerly a teacher in Hartford, where she visited Eliza Howe's shop and got a chance to try his new invention.

The Belgians have a breed of fowls the feet of which they have shortened in order to lessen their powers of doing damage by scratching in gardens. They have another variety which have been denuded of tail feathers, that they may have a better chance of escaping from foxes.

Waycross, Ga., with a population of 9,000, has no poorhouse, nine out of ten of the white population own their homes and 93 per cent of the children attend school. Incidentally it may be stated that the saloon license has annually for the last sixteen years been fixed at \$30,000—and no one has offered to pay the amount for the saloon privilege.

When was the first operation for appendicitis performed? Appendix abscesses have been opened many centuries ago. Hancock in 1848 incised an appendix abscess before fluctuation could be felt; Kronlein in 1884 removed a perforated appendix, but the patient died; Morton in 1887 had the first successful case of appendectomy.—American Medicine.

"The American Hebrew" has this to say about one Samuel Findowitz, who brought his eighty-year-old father from Europe in the steerage, while he came as a second cabin passenger on the same steamer: "It is hardly to be supposed that so despicable a person can be sensitive to public ridicule, yet, both for his own deserts and a horrible example, he should be held up to the contempt of the community."

While workmen were sawing through a block of Bath stone at Exeter they cut into a cavity in which was found a cluster of two or three dozen live bees. The incident occurred at the works of Messrs. Collard & Sons, monumental sculptors. There was not much sign of life in the bees at first, but when air was admitted they gradually revived and after a few hours several of them were able to fly.—Exeter (Eng.) Express.

The salt deposits of Chile are the greatest in the world. The Salar Grande mine in the province of Tarapaca, about sixty miles south and east of Iquique, covers an area of 90,000 acres to the depth of twenty-five feet. This body of salt is nearly pure and contains more than 14,000,000,000 tons, or enough to supply the world's demand for many decades. There are several other deposits in the interior that cover two or three times the area of the above.

The honey guide belongs to Africa. When it desires to feed upon some comb which it has discovered it makes its way to a human being, flutters about restlessly, and hops from bush to bush and from one anthill to another until it succeeds in attracting the man's attention. During this time it utters a shrill cry of "Cherr, cherr!" The native who understands its habits follows it. The honey guide now goes ahead, always watching to see that the man is following. At length the honey nest is reached. While the native attacks the nest and rifles the comb the bird still flutters about, chirping. When the man departs the honey guide descends from its perch and helps itself.

Fifty pounds of candles will produce the same amount of illumination as 1,000 feet of gas.