

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Saturday, July 24.

Washington, July 24.—The hide question was settled and unsettled today, and, while there seems little doubt that eventually hides will go on the free list of the new tariff bill, the contest over their status cannot be regarded as closed. None of the questions made prominent through President Taft's interest in them were settled today, although the conference was in strict executive session all day. The conferees expect to spend a large part of Sunday wrestling with these problems.

Friday, July 23.

Washington, July 23.—While no agreement was reached by the tariff conferees today on coal, lumber, hides, oil, iron ore, the cotton schedule or wood pulp and print paper, it was said tonight that the prospects of settling these big questions tomorrow were excellent.

Heroic measures were used in an effort to adjust differences between the senate and house and to carry out President Taft's program for a reduction of duties on raw materials. All the conferees said tonight that the feelings they entertained for one another were more pleasant than they had been for many days.

Thursday, July 22.

Washington, July 22.—Today was one of conferences and concluded with a consultation at the White House tonight, participated in by the president, Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne, at which the chief executive was assured that harmonious settlement of the differences is likely.

The senators opposed to the free raw material program were consulted today by Mr. Aldrich, and a committee representing the same position on the house side conferred with Chairman Payne. In addition, the house conferees met to have the experts of the senate finance committee explain the senate changes in the cotton schedule.

Wednesday, July 21.

Washington, July 21.—Better progress was made today by the tariff conferees than on any other day since the troublesome disputes were reached. Many questions were settled without any renewal of hostilities.

The entire zinc schedule was adjusted. Spelter was made dutiable at 1 1/2 cents per pound, which is a reduction from the senate rate of 1 1/4 cents and an increase from the house rate of 1 cent. All the senate differentials were adopted. Zinc in sheets will be dutiable at 1 1/2 cents, and sheets coated or plated with nickel or other metal at 2 cents. The house rate at 1 cent for old and worn-out zinc fit only to be remanufactured was adopted. Tungsten ore, which is used in the manufacture of ferro alloys, one of the chief component parts in the manufacture of low steel and steel parts of automobiles, was made dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem instead of 15 per cent, as fixed by the senate.

Lemons will pay a duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound, the senate rate. This is an increase of 1/2 cent over the house rate, and half a cent over the Dingley rates.

Tuesday, July 20.

Washington, July 20.—Wood pulp, print paper and lumber, to say nothing of hides, iron ore and other so-called raw material, are receiving the most serious attention from the conferees. The paper and pulp fight bids fair to be especially stubborn and probably will be somewhat prolonged.

Much progress has been made on the cotton schedule, but hosiery and a number of other leading items of cotton manufacture are causing the tariff arbitrators much concern. The drawback provision is practically the only important administrative feature that remains unsettled.

Although the rates of duty have been fixed on practically all of the steel products, there has been a protest against the increased rate on structural steel punched for use. It was thought that a compromise on lead and its products was in view, but this schedule also has proved difficult of adjustment. The duties on zinc in blocks and pigs, which were increased by the senate over the house rates, is another matter which is delaying the settlement of the metals schedule.

Monday, July 19.

Washington, July 19.—Today the conferees devoted their attention mainly to the revised corporation tax provision, which was adopted.

An effort was made today to dispose of the wood pulp and print paper schedule. The retaliatory provision concerning pulp was rewritten, and it is now believed that it will prove satisfactory to American mills. The print paper schedule is still in controversy.

The only controversy expected on the cotton schedule relates to hosiery. Representative Payne stands firmly for higher duties and the other house conferees are likely to sustain him.

Wheat Exports Smaller.

Washington, July 20.—According to

Special Election Urged.

Washington, July 22.—Senator Jones, in a telegram to Governor Hay, of Washington, today advised that a special election be held immediately to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Cushman. Though the new congressman cannot get to Washington before the adjournment of the special session, there are other matters demanding attention through the summer, which cannot be cared for by Humphrey or Poindexter.

figures made public by the department of commerce and labor today, the total export of wheat from Portland during the year ended June 30, 1909, was 6,350,033 bushels against 13,411,581 bushels the year before. The decline in wheat exports was even greater at Puget sound, namely from 13,699,237 to 44,630,174 bushels. There was also a marked decline in exports of flour at Portland, from 858,845 barrels in 1908 to 552,423 in 1909 and at Puget sound from 1,911,966 to 1,055,952 barrels.

Canal Nearly Half Dug.

Washington, July 24.—Substantial progress in canal construction all along the line is shown by reports coming to the Washington office of the Isthmian Canal commission. Excavation work approximates 80,000,000 cubic yards, almost as much as the total quantity of dirt taken out by the French during the period they were engaged in operations there. Less than 100,000,000 cubic yards of earth remain to be taken from the ditch. Colonel Goethals has estimated that the great waterway will be ready for the transit of ships by January 12, 1915.

Power Site Withdrawn.

Washington, July 24.—Carrying out the policy of Secretary Ballinger in preventing the monopolization of great water power sites by large corporations, Acting Secretary Pierce today withdrew for a temporary power site 25,086 acres of land along the Green river and its tributaries in Wyoming. All of the water power sites withdrawn will be reported by the secretary to congress in order that legislation may be enacted to preserve them to the government.

Sentiment Was Unanimous.

Washington, July 23.—In an official telegram from Teheran, received today at the Persian legation, announcing that the hereditary sultan, Ahmed Mirza, had been proclaimed shah, it was stated that the unpopularity and unworthiness of Mohammed Ali Mirza caused him to be deposed. The message being at a conference between the heads of the Mohammedan church, princes, high dignitaries and the old members of congress, the vote was unanimous against the deposed shah.

Cabinet in Saving Mood.

Washington, July 24.—A special meeting of the cabinet was held at the White house today further to discuss the matter of cutting down the estimates of the various departments for the coming fiscal year, according to the statements of several of the cabinet members before entering the consultation room with President Taft. The cabinet devoted its entire session yesterday to a consideration of estimates and ways and means of reducing them.

Taft Will Visit Oregon.

Washington, July 23.—Representatives Hawley and Ellis called on the president today to ask him to stop at other points than Portland while in Oregon. The president said that on his way south from Portland he would stop at Salem, and if his schedule permitted he would try to make other stops. In case he goes to Denver, he told Congressman Ellis he would endeavor to make short stops in Eastern Oregon.

Taft Favors Canal Bonds.

Washington, July 21.—At a conference between President Taft, Senator Aldrich, Chairman Payne and treasury officials today, it was decided to ask congress to authorize a bond issue to the extent of the latest estimate of the cost of the Panama canal, the proposed issue to bear 3 per cent interest. The Goethals estimate of \$397,000,000 as the cost of the canal will be used as a basis for the issue. The existing canal bond limit is \$130,000,000.

Invitation Goes Begging.

Washington, July 20.—By a vote of 100 to 158 the house today refused to refer to the committee of the whole the invitation to attend the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. R. denberg, of Illinois, sought to get unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution providing for the acceptance of the invitation, but Macon, of Arkansas, objected on the ground that no committee had considered it.

Congressmen to Visit Hawaii.

Washington, July 23.—A party of 25 senators and members of the house is preparing to visit Hawaii. The visit is in response to an invitation extended by the Hawaiian legislature at its last session, and the party will sail from San Francisco on the steamer Siberia, August 24. Eighteen days will be spent in Hawaii, during which time the four largest islands of the group will be visited.

Army Sport Line of Duty.

Washington, July 20.—Again the War department has passed judgment that a soldier whose death resulted from an accident while engaged in an athletic contest encouraged by the officers was in the line of duty. The contest which called forth this decision was known as a "battle royal," and took place in the post gymnasium at Fort Michael, Alaska, last December.

Ballinger to Visit Malheur.

Washington, July 20.—Secretary Ballinger has wired Senator Bourne from Seattle that he will personally inspect the Malheur irrigation project in Eastern Oregon. He will make the inspection about two weeks hence.

EQUIPMENT GOES IN.

Rush Orders Given for Railroad Construction on Deschutes.

The Dalles, July 26.—All yesterday four-horse teams, hauling wagons piled high with railway camp equipment, have trekked out of The Dalles, bound for the Deschutes river. Beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning it was not until 5 in the afternoon that the last of the 40 wagons shipped here by Porter Bros., railroad contractors, who are supposed to be working for the Hill railways, wended its way to the south-east.

Indications are almost conclusive that Porter Bros., intend to establish not two, but five or six camps, as if preparing to cover the entire ground of the Oregon Trunk line surveys. They themselves did not know, was the reply given by representatives of the Oregon Trunk to inquiries as to the number of camps and places of location.

Every indication is that men and equipment were secured hastily, and it is believed here to be true that the contractors only know in a general way where the camps will be established.

Either a sudden decision to contest with Harriman for the traffic of Central Oregon or the sudden acquisition of knowledge that the Oregon Trunk would be down and out very soon unless it began construction is believed to be the cause of the rushing of men into the Deschutes country.

Either alternative raises conjecture as to whether Porter Bros. are playing a hold-up game on Harriman or are backed by James J. Hill or actually intend to build a railroad themselves.

BLERIOT CROSSES CHANNEL.

French Aeronaut Makes the 22 Miles in 23 Minutes.

Dover, July 26.—Louis Bleriot, the French aviator, accomplished the remarkable feat of flying across the English channel Saturday in 23 minutes. The distance from his starting point, near Calais, to Dover, is about 22 miles, and he therefore traveled at the rate of nearly a mile a minute.

The aviator left the French shore at 4:30 and within a few minutes sighted the white cliffs of the English coast. He descended gracefully in the North Fall meadow, behind Dover Castle, at 4:53 a. m.

M. Bleriot looked little the worse for his hazardous trip, although his foot was burned by petrol. This gave him some trouble, and he had to be assisted to an automobile which was waiting. He drove to the Lord Warden hospital, where he was greeted enthusiastically.

A French torpedo boat destroyer followed the aeroplane, but so swift was the speed of the machine that the destroyer was soon left far behind. Although the start was made in calm weather, the wind soon rose and a strong breeze was blowing at the time of the descent, making the performance all the more noteworthy.

The French torpedo boat destroyer arrived at Dover at 6:50 with Bleriot's wife and a party of friends on board.

By his achievement Bleriot wins the special prize of \$5,000 offered by the London Daily Mail.

MOORS FIGHT SPANIARDS.

Tribesmen Put Up Desperate Fight Against Trained Soldiers.

Malaga, Spain, July 26.—The steamer Menorquin, with 80 wounded aboard, arrived here today from Melilla, where the hospitals are overcrowded. Passengers on the steamer declare that the residents of Melilla are panic-stricken, the successes of the Moors giving rise to the belief that they will swoop down on the city itself. Friday's battle was sanguinary, there being much hand-to-hand fighting.

The Moorish tribes now gathered close to General Marina's camp are estimated at 16,000. Their recent losses are said to have been nearly 1,000. The Spanish forces lost not less than 3,000 men.

When the battle became general, the Spaniards endeavored to trap the Moors between two lines of fire. The tribesmen, however, were too wary and fought desperately. They retreated only when they were literally hurled back at the points of Spanish bayonet. At dusk there was a lull in the fighting.

Victory for Americans.


Pekin, July 21.—On account of the failure of the negotiations at the recent meeting of bankers in London and Paris, an attempt is being made at Pekin to close quickly the Hankow railway loan by increasing the amount so as to give Americans equal participation and not reduce the original allotments to the other three powers—Great Britain, France and Germany. This arrangement was agreed to by the Chinese foreign board Saturday and the four days' negotiations ended with the consultations of foreign bankers.

Export Argentina Wheat.

Buenos Ayres, July 21.—During the first five months of this year the exportations of wheat amounted to 77,700,000 bushels. A decree has been published modifying the law prohibiting the importation of cattle from certain countries, so that those countries may send cattle to the exposition of 1910. The government has also sent instructions to our minister in Washington to agree with the bureau of American republics on a program.

Lightning Hits Scientist.

Christiana, Nor., July 26.—Captain Engstead, of the Norwegian navy, was killed by lightning today. He was taking meteorological observations during a thunder storm. Captain Engstead was to have commanded the polar expedition ship Fram on the coming Amundsen polar expedition.



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. RIPPEE, Ave. No.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY
C. F. MOORE

HOW THE WIRELESS WORKS

By Edgar Lucien Larkin

DROP a stone into the surface of a lake at rest. Circular waves will expand in every direction on the plane or flat surface. If a similar disturbance could be made in the air the waves would traverse in every direction and the complete wave front at the limit would be a sphere. Any light object on the water or suspended in the air would move slightly. Suppose we fire a revolver in still air, a disturbance would be set up and waves started that would be translated into sound by a distant tympanic membrane in an ear. Firing rifles or revolvers so as to represent dots and dashes in the waves thus established would not work. So they fire the giant force electricity across a narrow air gap between carbon points. The electricity is stepped up to very high pressure voltage in the carbons. Finally the pent-up force becomes so great that it breaks the resistance of the almost non-conducting air and rushes across the other carbon with immense speed.

This disruption of the air starts a wave as does a stone falling in water or the discharge of a gun in air. But the outburst of electricity is many thousands of times more powerful than either. The sharp sounds heard by those near a wireless telegraphic transmitter have nothing to do with the message. They are sounds due to air waves. But a wireless telegram could be sent through space devoid of air, for the waves are electro-magnetic, not aerial. They move in ether, supposed to fill all space and all matter. Many devices have been made to secure sparks through air-gaps. Condensers of electricity have been employed at high pressure. Dynamos giving rise to different wave-lengths are in daily use, also at lower pressures. Wave characteristics are modified in a number of ways, and also methods of receiving. Waves of electricity can be set up whose lengths vary between an inch and as much as a thousand miles. There is an incredible number of lengths in between these, so telegraphers will have little trouble in selecting any length and making sending and receiving instruments in tune as agreed upon. Suppose these should be tuned to a wave-length of 100 feet; then others with instruments attuned to ninety or 110 feet could not cut the other's message out of space and hear what was being sent.

The electricity, from whatever source, is turned into and cut out of the sending apparatus by an ordinary telegraphic key, which makes and breaks the circuit.

Suppose it is desired to typewrite a telegram as received. Then the power is not sent on the magnetic waves from the sending station. This would require enormous supplies of electricity. Waves are sent as usual; these are received by delicate mechanism wholly unable to print anything. But sensitive apparatus receives the incoming waves, turns on power from local sources, and this actuates the printing devices. The circumference of the earth at the equator is 24,868 miles. In order to telegraph "around the world" it would be necessary to send through not more than half this distance from nation to nation. And no doubt exists but that it will be accomplished. Wireless telegraph is one of the most impressive conquests of nature ever made by man.

Science AND Invention

The only attempt ever made to mine iron ore in British Columbia proved unprofitable. Zinc mining also is practically at a standstill.

The Italian government has ordered 800,000 reinforced concrete railroad ties, made by a recently patented formula, for experimental purposes.

Recent examination of concrete subjected to the action of locomotive gases for thirteen years showed that it had not been affected by them.

The largest coral reef in the world is the Great Barrier, off the northern coast of Australia. It is 1,000 miles long and, in places, 80 miles wide.

Japan's new crop of peppermint is expected to produce almost 150,000 pounds of menthol crystals and nearly 220,000 pounds of oil of peppermint.

Electric storms are of almost daily occurrence on the high Grand plateau of Bolivia, being especially severe just before the beginning of the rainy season each year.

A scheme for the adoption of a standard gauge for Spanish railways, to conform to other European nations, is under consideration by the government of that country.

A bird census of Illinois by a university professor recorded 85 species. The number was estimated at 30,750,000, of which the English sparrow was put down for 8,500,000.

A big baking firm of Cape Colony has imported an American plant, with up-to-date machinery, to use imported flour, in opposition to bakers controlled by the millers of that country.

The Argentine government during the past year has begun the develop-

OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Only as Seat of Legislature is It of Business Importance.

A police census of the national capital, just completed, credits it with about 330,000 inhabitants. This puts Washington as a capital in the same class with Edinburgh, Mexico, Lisbon and Stockholm. The United States is exceptional as a great power in having its political capital in a city of no large population or great commercial importance.

Washington is a made capital. Only as the seat of the national Legislature which makes our Federal laws is it of influence on the business of the nation. It long bids fair to remain a residential city. As the great industry of Washington, to which all others are attendants, is "working for the government," the development of Washington must be due to the mingled influence of its situation and its charm. Placed as it is on the border line between the north and the south, its population always includes an element that halts to look around for opportunity.

More and more it attracts as residents persons seeking homes where the climatic conditions constitute for the greater part of the year "the just medium." Such feel the charm of Washington, a place which possesses all the urban conveniences and facilities and yet is free from the jar, noise, confusion and congestion of the great cities. To this charm, this mingling of city life with the possibilities of individual leisure, Washington owes no small part of its wealth. To it is attributable the erection of many residences justly to be characterized as palatial for winter occupation, while houses, all of fair aspect, are to-day found in a section of the northwest in which the census enumerators of 1900 discovered but a sparse population.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

Man's Stature.

No one can come to the full stature of man till he knows and feels the Father.—Rev. Dr. Duval, Presbyterian, Winnipeg.

Sticking to Duty.

None of the world's common attractions, such as position, wealth, fame and popularity, should move the Christian from duty.—Rev. C. W. Webb, Baptist, Aurora.

Forbearance.

It is better to bear some wrong than to bring on greater evils by resistance. It is lawful sometimes to renounce or forfeit rights.—Rev. John L. Belford, Roman Catholic, Brooklyn.

Health.

Health is the result of the nice adjustment of all the bodily functions; peace of mind results, also, not from any one dominant conviction, but from the smooth working together of all the convictions.—Rev. Frank Crane, Unitarian, Worcester.

Respect to Authorities.

There is a great evil in this land that forbodes revolution or a partial upheaval of society. The only way to avoid a catastrophe is to teach our young men to respect the authorities placed over them.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

Persistence.

It is the close of the race, not the beginning, that counts. The man that leads at the first may be last at the close, while the man that follows behind all others may in the end come out victor.—Rev. W. Moore Scott, Presbyterian, Savannah.

Christian Perfection.

All that we have in soul and body, outwardly or inwardly, natural or supernatural, is from God; therefore, while time is still ours let us resolve to bow patiently to the infinite wisdom and carry our cross in the true spirit of penance, so that we may advance in the path of Christian perfection and know, love and serve God forevermore.—Rev. T. F. Delaney, Baptist, New Orleans.