

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Saturday, July 31

Washington, July 31.—The house tonight adopted the conference report on the tariff bill, 195 to 183. Twenty Republicans voted against the report and two Democrats for it.

Payne appealed to his Republican colleagues to stand by the bill, saying that if they wanted to drive their party into chaos they would vote against it. But he said it would be a decision to vote against the bill upon the idea that the Dingley rates would be continued.

"We have revised the tariff and have taken off unnecessary duties," said Payne. "Not all along the line generally, but in our revision of the tariff we have revised the tariff downward and yet we have held the scales so evenly that we have done no injury to any person or any industry in the United States."

"These rates increase the revenue from customs less than \$4,000,000. The corporation tax is estimated to produce \$26,000,000 and tobacco \$9,333,333."

"The Dingley law, during all its period of existence has provided ample revenue, and there is no doubt this law will do the same for another 12 years."

Washington, July 31.—After three hours' discussion the senate passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, including \$25,000 for the president's traveling expenses, appropriations for executing the tariff bill's provisions, reducing the salaries of five judges of the new Customs court from \$10,000 to \$7,500 per annum, and reducing the salaries of other Customs court officials. There was a large attendance when the bill was taken up.

Friday, July 30

Washington, July 30.—Entering upon the last stages of its consideration by congress, the tariff bill as reported by the conferees was submitted today to the house by Chairman Payne and ordered printed in the Congressional Record. Discussion of the conference report will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, the indications being that a day will suffice for its adoption.

Thursday, July 29

Washington, July 29.—Bowling to President Taft's ultimatum as to gloves and lumber, the Republican tariff conferees brought their work to a conclusion this afternoon, signed the report and tomorrow will submit it to the house. Two tentative agreements—one reached yesterday and the other the day before—were repudiated by the president. The bill as it now stands will have the president's hearty approval.

President Taft gets the two things upon which he insisted in addition to free hides and radical reductions in the duties on manufactured leather—the existing rates on gloves and lumber at \$1.25 a thousand.

Wednesday, July 29

Washington, July 29.—The conference committee finished its work today, but Taft is displeased and may not stand for the agreements, which are:

Lumber, rough, \$1.40 a thousand feet. The house rate was \$1 and the senate rate \$1.50. The senate differentials were adopted, making lumber planned on one side dutiable at \$1.90; two sides, \$2.15; three sides, \$2.52; and four sides, \$2.90. The senate rates on lath and shingles, which were higher than the house rates, also were adopted.

Votes were taken on rough lumber at \$1.25 and at \$1.50, but no agreement could be reached except at the \$1.40 rate for rough, with the senate differentials on finished lumber.

Gloves were made dutiable at rates considerably in advance of the duties fixed by the senate bill, which for the most part were the same as the Dingley rates.

The print paper rate was fixed at \$3.75 a ton. This is only 25 cents less than the senate rate and \$1.75 more than the house rate. It is expected that this rate will arouse the ire of the house committee which investigated the wood pulp and paper question.

Hides were left on the free list, contingent upon the adoption of the house rule authorizing the conferees to go below the house rates in fixing the rates on leather and leather products.

If the report is laid before the house on Friday, according to present program, it will be taken up Saturday.

Tuesday, July 27

Washington, July 27.—"Lumber duty of \$1 a 1,000 or defeat for the tariff conference report by the house." This in effect was the ultimatum given President Taft tonight by Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, and a number of other congressmen. The conferees at the White House lasted until late. Mr. Payne remained with the president after the others had gone.

Some of those present stated positively that the senate must accede to the rate of \$1 a 1,000 on lumber, as

Montana Lands Open to Entry

Washington, July 29.—Over 213,000 acres of land in Montana that had been withdrawn from the public domain during the Roosevelt administration was thrown open for entry today by the Department of the Interior. The land was withdrawn because it was alleged that a powerful combination had been formed to grab it for water power purposes. The land will be subject to settlement about the middle of November.

agreed upon by the house, or the conference report would be defeated. They told the president they were determined to fight for the lower rate and it was said that the house would have the president's support on this feature of the tariff measure.

It appears that the house has won its battle for free hides and free oil and for increased rates on gloves and hosiery in return for a surrender to the senate on coal, iron ore and print paper.

The rates on these schedules, as tentatively arranged pending the acceptance by both houses of the program for a reduction in the duties on leather manufactures below the rates fixed by the house, follow:

Oil, free.
Hides, free.
Coal, 45 cents a ton.
Print paper, \$3.50 a ton.
Iron ore, 15 cents a ton.

Monday, July 26

Washington, July 26.—Hides will be put on the free list if the tariff on boots and shoes and other leather manufactures is reduced below the house rates. Unless the advocates of free hides are able to carry out this plan, the whole is to be called off. A decision to this effect was reached by the tariff conferees today.

The conferees adjourned tonight until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, but the house members assemble half an hour earlier than they may plan for executing their part of the agreement. It is expected that they will have a report from the house leaders as to the possibility of passing a rule conferring jurisdiction upon them to agree to lower rates on leather than those named in the house bill.

Two Men Marked

Washington, July 30.—Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Forestry service, and F. H. Newell, director of the Reclamation service, are equally aware that Secretary Ballinger is anxious to force them out of the Federal service, or at least reduce them from their present positions of power to places less important and less influential. But they are assuming different attitudes toward the secretary of the interior. Mr. Pinchot has donned his warpaint and feathers and intends to fight; Newell has assumed a passive attitude and will await a decision by the president, who is the final arbiter.

Mrs. Longworth Would Fly

Washington, July 31.—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of ex-President Roosevelt, has become an enthusiastic apostle of aeroplanes. Her attendance upon the trials of the Wright aeroplane is almost constant, and now, it is said, she is determined to make a flight herself, not in the aeroplane, though it is said she even expressed her willingness to do that, but in a balloon. A. Holland Forbes, of New York, acting president of the Aero club of America, who is now in the city, has promised to take Mrs. Longworth up.

Controls Lake Tahoe

Washington, July 31.—After negotiations which have continued unsuccessfully for several years between the government and the Truckee Electric company for the use of the storage waters in Lake Tahoe for irrigating the Truckee-Carson irrigation project in Nevada, it is believed an amicable settlement shortly will be reached. A contract for the use of the waters has been drawn up, and requires only the removal of certain technicalities before being signed by the secretary of the interior.

Utah Company Loses Lands

Washington, July 30.—Attorney General Wickersham announced yesterday that the Utah Fuel company, a subsidiary corporation of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, had settled pending government suits for recovery of illegally acquired lands by paying \$73,000 cash and reconveying to the government 800 acres of coal lands, appraised at \$40,000. The attorney general stated that a rigid investigation would be made into the company's ownership of other lands.

Congressmen to Junket

Washington, July 28.—Mr. McClelland, representing the Honolulu chamber of commerce, has completed arrangements for the proposed visit of a congressional party to Hawaii. The members of the party will assemble at Chicago August 19, proceed to San Francisco, where they will remain a day, and sail for Honolulu on the "Si-beria" August 24. The present plan contemplates their return to San Francisco September 24.

Meet Diaz at San Antonio

Washington, July 27.—It seems probable that President Taft will meet President Diaz, of Mexico, at San Antonio, Tex., instead of El Paso late in September or early in October. This arrangement is probable because of President Taft's disposition to observe the ironclad precedent against American presidents visiting a foreign country.

Shoup Statue at Capitol

Washington, July 30.—A marble statue of the late Senator Shoup, of Idaho, is soon to be erected in Statuary hall in the capitol building. The statue is the gift of the state of Idaho, and was delivered at the capitol building today, but will not be unveiled until next winter. The ceremonies will then be conducted by the senate and house.

SPANISH REBELS SHOT.

Herded into Square, and Then Artillery is Turned Loose.

Madrid, July 30.—It was officially announced tonight that the cavalry at Barcelona succeeded today in driving into St. Martin's Square, the principal bands of revolutionists against whom the artillery opened fire, causing great losses. The survivors surrendered.

The official statement further says that it now remains only to overcome small groups of revolutionists in the villages near Barcelona. Premier Maura announced tonight this favorable report from Barcelona:

"The arrival of reinforcements will enable us to quell the outbreaks."

Thus, according to official advice, the insurrection has been checked, but at a heavy loss of life. After fighting desperately and successfully for a long time behind barricades, the principal mobs were gradually driven to St. Martin Square, where they found themselves entrapped. Heavy detachments of artillery and cavalry came up and surrounded them.

The artillery immediately opened fire, mowing down the revolutionists, who sought to escape, but were met at every point with shot and shell. Those of the insurgents who were not killed or seriously wounded threw down their arms and surrendered.

The insurrection continues in the neighboring villages, whither the troops are proceeding. The commanders of the soldiers are under orders to spare none who attempt to resist.

WOMEN BUY LAND.

Chicago Seamstresses Going to Raise Fruit in Idaho.

Chicago, July 30.—A group of Chicago seamstresses today deputized Miss Glenna Lynch to Wendell, Idaho, Monday to perform the final formalities in the purchase of a 160-acre fruit farm which they have bought with their pooled earnings. If all goes well they propose to leave their work here and go out to Wendell, where they will form a little fruit raising colony.

The young women call themselves "The Idaho Guild." They banded together a year ago with the agricultural project in view. They secured 160 acres of government irrigated land, have now made their last payment, and Miss Lynch will go through the final formalities necessary to acquire title to the land.

Among the prospective farmers, in addition to Miss Lynch, are the Misses Adelaide Jackson, Marie Miller, Helen Miller, Laura Hunt and Maud Lynch. Most of them became enthusiastic over the idea of investing in irrigated land at meetings of the Dreamers' Art club. The Idaho Guild was launched with eight members, but a few others have since become imbued with agricultural enthusiasm and have contributed from their earnings to the land fund.

SPAIN SUFFERS GREAT LOSS

Troops Are Driven Back With 3,000 Killed and Wounded.

Madrid, July 30.—Official dispatches received here today admit that the battle between Moorish tribesmen and the Spanish forces outside of Melilla July 27 was a disastrous defeat. The Moors cut off communication with the Spanish outposts, and the main force of the Spaniards was driven back under the walls of the city, here fighting continued desperately in the city.

Melilla is full of wounded. The extent of the disaster is plainly apparent from General Marina's dispatches given out at the war office today. He says:

"On July 27 the Moors cut the railroad, severing communication with our outposts. Our batteries shelled the Moors, but the advance posts were endangered and they had to be abandoned. The situation at Melilla is grave, despite the desperate bravery of the troops, who are now fighting under the walls of the city."

"Our losses in the engagement were General Pintos, a colonel, two lieutenant colonels, five captains and many officers and subalterns and about 1,000 men. The wounded number at least 1,500, including many officers. The hippodrome is full of wounded soldiers. Two generals were mortally wounded."

Flea Does Not See Food.

Berkeley, Cal., July 30.—Following a series of exhaustive experiments with the California flea, Professor C. W. Woodworth, of the University of California, announced today that although the insect has eyes, it does not see. To be more exact, the professor stated that the flea does not see material objects. "There is no formation of images on the retina of the eye of a flea," said Professor Woodworth, "all the insect sees when it approaches a solid object, is a varying intensity of light rays."

Hail Devastates Crops.

Billings, Mont., July 30.—Word received here today from the Huntley project in Eastern Montana, which yesterday was swept by a terrific wind, hail and rain storm, places the aggregate damage at \$200,000. Fields of grain of all kinds were beaten down and the tops of beets and potatoes were torn to bits. Unprotected stock suffered greatly from hail. The wind unroofed numerous houses and barns and wrecked smaller buildings.

Americans Given Share.

Berlin, July 30.—The German bankers participating in the Chinese railway loan have forwarded advices from Peking that negotiations for an American proportionate share in the loan are nearly completed on terms agreeable to the Americans.

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."
W. J. ATKINS, Banner Springs, Tenn.

PRICE 50c AND \$1.00

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

C. F. MOORE



Holds the Rug in Place.

Most people prefer rugs to carpets as floor coverings, but an objection that has been raised to the former is that they will not lie flat, and on a polished surface they are liable to slip from under people and cause them to fall. Then, too, many a person has tripped over the loose end of a rug, with painful results. Two Oklahoma men have devised a rug clamp which corrects these faults.



RUG CLAMP.

The clamp is a strip of metal doubled, with teeth at the free ends, turned inward. A hand slides over the clamp and by running this hand toward the clatching end the grip of the teeth is tightened. At the other end are sharp spikes, which are to be driven into the floor to hold the device. The spikes are small and the holes they make are scarcely noticeable. By using a set of these clamps on all four sides of a rug the latter is fastened down as securely as if it was tacked, and does not crinkle up when walked on or when chairs or tables are moved about on it.

Handy Change Receiver.

An exceedingly handy and novel contrivance, patented by a New York man, is the change receiver shown in the illustration below.

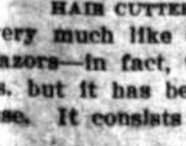


CHANGE.

Everybody has experienced the difficulty of picking up small coins from the top of a glass counter. This is practically impossible if the owner is wearing gloves. The change receiver shown here eliminates this nuisance. It consists of a tray mounted on suitable supports, one end of the tray being lower than the other. Small change is placed on the tray, the recipient grasping the front end with the finger and by tilting it slightly the coins will slide down into the palm of the hand. The tray is pivoted to the supports, so that it can be rotated in any direction. It would be difficult to conceive of a device better suited for the purpose.

Cuts Hair Quickly.

Noticing the wonderful demand for safety razors, it occurred to a Washington man that the same principle might be applied to a device for cutting hair. He has accordingly turned out an instrument which will cut a man's hair in a few minutes and do the job neatly. This device looks very much like some styles of safety razors—in fact, that is what it really is, but it has been adapted to a new use. It consists of an ordinary razor



HAIR CUTTER.

Fresh Air Tablets.

The room was very stuffy, but no one would consent to an open window.

"Then I must squander a fresh air tablet," said the rosy lady.

And she took a brown tablet from her purse and dissolved it in a glass of water. Bubbling, it cleared the air wonderfully. It made the stale air pure and bracing. And no wonder, for it released a great quantity of oxygen.

"I brought these tablets from France," said the lady. "They are the invention of an acetone specialist."

Improved Clothespin.

If asked the question, the majority of housewives would say that the common clothespin was perfectly satisfactory in its present form. Nevertheless, a glance at the illustration below shows what a decided improvement can be made in these laundry accessories. The improved pin shown here resembles somewhat the clamps used by photographers to support wet prints while drying. They are made so that any number can be placed on a clothesline, being movable in either direction. The clothes are supported by the small jaws, the grip being decidedly firmer than in the ordinary clothespin. In addition, the clothes do not come in direct contact with the clothesline and cannot become soiled as is often the case with the ordinary line. They are also easier to handle and after the clothes are removed are allowed to remain on the line.



NEW CLOTHESPIN.

For Graining Paint.

Hereafter it will not be necessary for a painter to learn graining and such work will probably not command such high prices as it does now. An Ohio man has produced a handy little tool that is destined to revolutionize this work, for it means an incalculable saving in time and the graining is more accurately done. This tool consists of a head made in the form of a quarter-cylinder, a handle for the head and a rubber graining pad composed of concentric ribs and a graining surface of irregular projections, which fits on the head. To imitate graining all that is necessary is to give a board a thin coating of paint and pass the tool over it, as if it were a blotter. The design on the pad thus leaves its impression on the paint and a whole door can be "grained" by this process in a fraction of the time it once took to paint in every curve and twist and knot. No skill is required in the use of the tool, only a little practice.



AIDS PAINTERS.

Thoughts.

Thoughts are forces rather than things. The power of thought, judged by its control over the forces of nature and of humanity, is the master power of the world.—Rev. W. W. Fenn, Unitarian, Cambridge.

The Best Self.

The one thing on which we may all agree is that the best self is the "Christ" in all of us, that urges us to be willing to do whatever can be shown to serve human welfare.—Rev. Charles F. Dolz, Methodist, Boston.

FLOWERS AND CENTERPIECES.

Roses, Pinks, Violets and Lilies for Table Decoration.

The centerpiece and the flowers, more than any other feature of the table decorations, give opportunity for rich and delicate color effects and novelty in ornamentation. A handsome silver platter as the central base for a silver loving cup, or for a vase or bowl filled with roses; a silver or porcelain jardiniere filled with growing ferns; a pewter bowl of field daisies or four slender crystal vases of graceful carnations are the conventional decorations for the home table.

Flowers and candlesticks should match or harmonize. Good Housekeeping says: Flower and vase should be selected in their relation to the dish and the surroundings of the room. A sensitive woman once remarked, "I shivered through a whole meal where blue plates swore at a raw-green vase holding purple asters." The delicate beauty of a spray of roses in a small gray-green Wedgewood vase; of china-pink carnations in a gray-blue Wedgewood pitcher; of sprays of cyclamen and maidenhair fern in a green and white stemless vase and the effect of putting orchids and stelia together in contrast with the flaming mass of scarlet geraniums in a copper bowl, are all artistic possibilities. Autumn foliage, fruits and flowers make a suitable combination in season and rustic simplicity is artistically obtained by the common asparagus fern rising from a birch bark cylinder. Flowers which have a heavy tropical fragrance should not be used—the jasmine, orange blossom, hyacinth and tuberose, but roses, pinks, violets and lilies are always suitable and delightful.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

Neglect of Talent.

One of the greatest misfortunes is to have a talent and not use it, but allow it to slip away.—Rev. Frank Rector, Methodist, Pawtucket, R. I.

Death.

Death is a necessity if the race shall continue to multiply, and only our thought surrounds it with horror.—Rev. T. E. Barr, People's Pulpit, Milwaukee.

Common Level.

There is not one way marked out for the millionaire and another for the pauper; all are on a common level.—Rev. G. Woodvine, Baptist, Utica, N. Y.

The Greatest Book.

The Bible is the greatest of all books, because its high, divine and spiritual suggestions are the best in the world.—Rev. C. F. Wimbler, Baptist, Washington.

Golden Era.

The golden era is always before us and never behind us. Now, in the dawn of the Twentieth century, it is brighter and nearer than ever before.—Rev. D. G. Downey, Methodist, Chicago.

Can't.

The great prevalence of can't amongst religious people is due to the common fallacy that religion is something which can be taught by itself.—Rev. A. G. Singsen, Presbyterian, Providence.

Evil Habit.

An evil habit may not always control your thoughts, but it is lurking in the background, ready at any time to step forward and assume control.—Rev. Nell McPherson, Presbyterian, Indianapolis.

Thoughts.

Thoughts are forces rather than things. The power of thought, judged by its control over the forces of nature and of humanity, is the master power of the world.—Rev. W. W. Fenn, Unitarian, Cambridge.

The Best Self.

The one thing on which we may all agree is that the best self is the "Christ" in all of us, that urges us to be willing to do whatever can be shown to serve human welfare.—Rev. Charles F. Dolz, Methodist, Boston.