

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The controversy over the use of benzene of soda as a food preservative was resumed today before the house committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture.

Representative Moss, of Indiana, attacked the referee board, which had upheld the use of benzene of soda against the decision of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry at the agricultural department.

"If Dr. Wiley is not competent to pass upon these matters he should be discharged," said Mr. Moss.

"There are two sides to that," replied Mr. McCabe, who added that he knew of no manufacturer who had abandoned the use of benzene of soda. Several manufacturers who did so temporarily after Dr. Wiley's decision resumed after the board's favorable ruling, he said.

The rivers and harbors bill is attracting the acute attention of practically all of congress just now, as it is understood that it will be reported out either Tuesday or Wednesday. Every representative wants to know just how large a share of the "pork barrel" is to go to his district. There was an all day session of the house committee today to hear statements in behalf of a lot of interests from different parts of the country.

The question whether the governor of one state shall be required to extradite a person, under charge of crime, on the information process, as well as the indictment process, was under discussion in the senate more than two hours today. No action was taken on the bill under consideration, which would compel recognition of the information process.

Senator Flint introduced in the senate today a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection in the Angeles of a subterranean building, which shall be used for a custom house, appraiser's building and an assay office.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senator Hayburn today completed his criticism of the postal savings bank bill in the senate, but aside from his speech, little progress was made in the consideration of the measure. It will be before the senate again tomorrow and Senator Carter, who is in charge, expects a vote not later than next Thursday.

Mr. Hayburn declared that the bill had been drawn so loosely that, if enacted, it inevitably must result in scandal. It should, he said, be safeguarded more carefully than some past legislation, and he instanced the corporation tax law, which, he said, already had been proved unsatisfactory. Declaring his objections to the bill, he said that there was no provision for securing deposits, that in providing for secrecy regarding deposits the bill made it impossible to find investment for the postal savings fund.

"Never in years has any session of congress done as much work as the present one," said Representative Dwight of New York, a Republican whip in the house, in a statement today. "Congress has been in session less than six weeks since December 1 and in that time the house has passed the army, urgent deficiency, District of Columbia and agricultural appropriation bills. We have also redeemed two pledges of party platform by passing bill to establish a bureau of mines and mining and to admit Arizona and New Mexico."

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Ballinger was criticized on the floor of the senate today for sending a communication to the senate inclosing a bill providing for an insane asylum in Alaska. Although Mr. Ballinger said he transmitted the measure in obedience to the direction of the president, Senators Hayburn and Bacon succeeded in obtaining annulment of reference in the bill to the committee on territories, on the ground that neither a cabinet officer, nor even the president himself, had authority to introduce a bill in the senate.

Senator Elkins today made bitter complaint in the senate concerning the treatment he received in connection with his resolution providing for an investigation into the high cost of food. He charged Senator Aldrich with a desire to shield the tariff law and the trusts in the inquiry, and he intimated that hereafter he might be an "insurgent" if his wishes did not receive more respectful consideration.

The discussion was precipitated by Senator Stone, who soon after the reporting of the Lodge resolution to investigate the cost of living, in mock solemnity, raised the question whether the committee on contingent expenses had yet reached the Elkins resolution which had been adopted last month. Responding, Mr. Kean said that probably the measure would be amended and reported soon.

Taking the floor, Mr. Elkins complained that the finance committee had reported the Lodge resolution after a day's consideration, whereas his own measure had been held up for a month.

After a short but torrid open hearing.

National Coal Reserve Bought
Washington, Feb. 3.—The coal fields of Alaska are the subject of a lengthy bill introduced in the house by Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, providing that 15,000 acres of the best coal bearing lands of Alaska be set aside by the United States in perpetuity as the national coal reserve. Provision is made for the withdrawal of 5,000 acres each from the Ketchikan and Metlakatla districts, and 5,000 more from the Kenai and Peninsula areas.

ing, followed by an executive session of an hour, also filled with discussion, the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today voted, 10 to 7, to report favorably the administration ship subsidy bill, as introduced by Representative Humphrey, of Washington.

Washington, Feb. 2.—A lively political debate occupied nearly the entire time of the house today in defense of the bill to amend the census law so as to provide an enumeration of animals slaughtered in country butchering establishments and of hides produced in such establishments.

Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, explained that this amendment was to give accurate information on the subject, upon which there has been much political discussion. With this amendment and others providing for an enumeration of lands under irrigation and in relation to irrigation projects, the bill was passed.

Should the postal savings bank bill become a law it would greatly endanger, if not destroy, incomes to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars, declared Senator Hayburn today. The Idaho Senator was engaged in a general discussion of the bill in connection with an amendment presented by Senator Smart for the regulation of the removal of postal savings deposits from banks.

He contended that, inasmuch as the fund under the bill would reach fully \$700,000,000, it would enable the board of trustees to dictate the rate of interest throughout the country.

"In other words, the government purposes to go into the loaning business," he said, "and intends to fix the rate of interest at 2 1/2 per cent." In view of this fact, he asked what the effect would be on incomes derived from funds invested at 5 and 6 per cent.

It was announced at the State department today that either a complete agreement or a rupture between Germany and the United States on the present tariff negotiations might be expected tomorrow.

Washington, Feb. 1.—A running fire of criticism was poured into the forestry department in the house today when the agriculture appropriation bill was under consideration. The session was devoted to the forestry schedule.

Representative Taylor of Colorado questioned Chairman Scott as to the reason for including in the forest reserve lands without forest on them.

Mr. Scott said ex-Chief Forester Pinchot had asserted that such lands could be planted with trees.

"Do you know," declared Mr. Taylor, "that at elevations of 7,000 and 8,000 feet it will take 500 years to grow a forest, and at higher altitudes the time required will be longer?"

In his own state, he said, land worth \$200 or \$300 an acre was included in the forest reserves.

However, in no instance was an appropriation for the bureau of forestry reduced by the house.

To protect the government postal employees on the trains and prevent the loss of mail by fire, Representative Carey, of Washington, is in favor of the government buying its own mail cars and contracting with the railroads for their hauling. He has introduced a bill that authorizes the postmaster general to proceed with the work of contracting for these cars to put them in use as rapidly as possible and to have all railroads fully equipped with them by 1915.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Postal savings banks were discussed at length in the senate today. Carter of Montana, leading off with an argument in favor of the bill for which he is sponsor and Hayburn hinting plainly that he would oppose it. Saying that the United States is the only first-class power which has no postal banks, and recalling frequent platform pledges, Carter proceeded to answer objections.

He denied that postal banks would menace the present banking system, saying the latter could not reach remote rural districts. He said postal banks would encourage thrift, draw money out of hiding and induce foreigners to deposit money in them, instead of sending it abroad. He contended that the new system would only be an elaboration of the use to which money orders are now put, that it was as constitutional as the money order system and would be a source of strength to private banks.

The army appropriation bill, as reported to the senate today, carries \$95,440,588, which is only \$142,860 more than is appropriated in the bill as it passed the house. The law for the present year carried more than \$102,000,000.

Land Grant Report Waits.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In response to the Chamberlain resolution, regarding the suits to set aside Oregon land grants, Attorney General Wickersham sent a letter to the senate today, stating: "To comply with the resolution, it is necessary to secure certain detailed information from Oregon. This information has been sent for, and as soon as it is received the report will be transmitted to the senate." He added the information was being gathered.

Senators Ask for Report.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senators Bourne and Chamberlain united today in a request to the life saving service to cause an investigation to be made by an unprejudiced officer into the wreck of the *Casarina* in Coos bay. The senators also requested the improvement of facilities and service along the Oregon coast.

MCCARTHY REIGNS SUPREME.

San Francisco's Mayor Sweeps Away All Trace of Precedents.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—San Francisco is in the hands of Mayor McCarthy and his cohorts. Commencing with the throwing out of office of members of the board of police commissioners and following that up with the decapitation of the members of the board of education, the newly-elected mayor practically completed his reign of terror the fore part of the week when he lopped off the heads of 15 more of the Taylor commissioners, and in the early hours of the morning had 15 of his own men sworn in. Neither the ousted commissioners nor any of their attorneys knew what had happened until long after the transformation had been effected.

It is not the beginning of the end, but it marks what Mayor McCarthy said upon his installation into office—that he proposes to run the city after his own manner. In short, he wants to control absolutely and without question, the patronage of the city, and failing to convince the commissioners that they should resign, he has brought it about by more tyrannical methods.

Saloonmen, members of the Royal Arch, a liquor dealers' association, and heads of various union bodies of San Francisco, make up, for the most part, the newly appointed commissions, so that it is easy to see who is going to rule the roost for the next two years, at least.

It is going far, perhaps, to say that San Francisco is to be the Paris of America, but the complete disregard that McCarthy has shown for the intent of the charter, to say nothing more, is proof positive that he will permit nothing to stand in his road.

His motto might easily be "rule or ruin." Already there are indications that the ousted commissioners will not stand idly by. Some of them, it is true, have decided to quit peacefully, but others, and notably the board of education, has decided to test in the courts the right of the mayor to turn them out of office. Action in this test case was begun today.

TARIFF WAR AVERTED.

Agreement Reached With Germany on all But Meat Inspection.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Concessions by both the United States and Germany, have averted a threatened tariff war.

Negotiations have been concluded between the two countries which settle the question of a minimum and maximum rate with the exception of the cattle and dressed meat issues. This was eliminated from the present negotiations and will be taken up later in separate diplomatic representations. Under the agreement made today, American minimum rates will be exchanged for the entire minimum list of Germany. The result is considered advantageous to both countries.

The State department today issued a statement, which in part is as follows: "By the understanding arrived at, there will be no tariff war and no interruption of the enormous commerce passing between the two countries. The magnitude of this business appears from the statement that in the calendar year just closed the direct interchange of commodities between Germany and the United States exceeded \$409,000,000, and, allowances being made for German importations through other countries, the actual value is possibly in excess of \$500,000,000."

Honest Engineer Disliked.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—City Engineer John Ericson told the Merriam commission, which is investigating municipal expenditures, that he had never been encouraged by the officials above him in his efforts to prevent the wasting of city funds. He said that on one occasion when he said \$300,000 was too much to pay for a new pumping station, Mayor Busse said that the sooner he (Ericson) got out of the city work the better it would be for him. The mayor emphatically denied this. Ericson expects to be fired.

Valuable Witness Found.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—That the government has found a valuable and well-informed witness in the beef trust case in the person of a former trusted official of a large packing company was the report about the federal building. This man is said to be on a pension at present but has consented to tell the jury all he knows in return for immunity. Two more employees of Swift & Co. were subpoenaed today, and others, it is said, will follow.

Glare, Report; Meteor?

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 4.—A meteor is supposed to have struck near here at 1:30 o'clock this morning. It aroused the whole city and caused buildings to tremble. Those about the streets saw a great glare in the sky, and heard a report as of an explosion immediately followed.

Burlington, Ia., Feb. 4.—Reports from Keokuk and Hannibal state that at 1:30 o'clock this morning the Western sky suddenly was lighted with a great glare and a minute later was followed by a heavy shock that caused the earth to tremble. It is supposed to have been a meteor, but may have been caused by the explosion of dynamite in a mine.

Body Lashed to Mast.

Crisfield, Md., Feb. 4.—The body of Captain W. A. Bradshaw, of the oyster boat *Effie Smith*, was found lashed to the mast of his wrecked vessel today. The crew of three men are missing.

The Redemption of David Corson

By CHARLES FREDERIC GOSS

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CHAPTER XXI.

Quietly, gently, briefly as he could, David narrated the events of the past few months, and as he did so she drew in short breaths or long inspirations as the story shifted from phase to phase, and when at last he had finished, she clasped her hands and gazed up into the depths of the sky with eyes that were swimming in tears.

"Poor doctor, poor old man," Peepeta sighed at last. "Oh! How we have wronged him, how we have made him suffer. He was always kind! He was rough, but he was kind. Oh! why could I not have loved him? But I did not, I could not. My heart was asleep. It had never once waked from its slumber until it heard your voice, David. And, afterwards—well I could not love him! But why should we have wronged him so? How base it was! How terrible! I pity him. I blame myself, and yet I cannot wish him back. What does all this mean for us, David? Perhaps you can see the light now, as you used to. I think from your face and your voice that you are your old self again. Oh! if you can see that inner light once more, consult it. Ask it if there is any reason why we cannot be happy now? Tell it that your Peepeta is too weak to endure this separation any longer. I am only a woman, David! I cannot any longer bear life alone. I love you too deeply. I cannot live without you."

Waiting long before he answered, as if to reflect and be sure, David said quietly but confidently, "Peepeta, I cannot see any reason why we should not begin our lives over again, starting at this very place from which we made that false beginning three long years ago. We cannot go back, but in a sense, we can begin again."

"But can we really begin again?" she asked. "How is it possible? I do not see! We are not what we were. There is so much of evil in our hearts. We were pure and innocent three years ago. Is it not necessary to be pure and innocent? And how can we be with all this fearful past behind us? We cannot become children again!"

"I have thought much and deeply about it," David responded. "I know that subtle change has taken place within me, but I know that it has been great and real. My heart was hard, but not it is tender. It was full of despair, and now it is full of hope. I am not as innocent as I was that night when you heard me speak in the old Quaker meeting-house, or rather I am not innocent in the same way. My heart was then like a spring among the mountains! It had a sort of virgin innocence. I had dreamed only in thought, and in the dreamy imaginations of unfolding youth. It is different now, a whole world of realized, actualized evil lies buried in the depths of my soul. It is there, but it is there only as a memory and not as a living force. There must in some way, I cannot tell how, be a purging of guilt as well as of innocence, and perhaps it is a purging of a still higher and finer kind. There was a peace of mind which I had as an innocent boy, which I do not possess now; but I have another and deeper peace. There was a childish courage; but it was the courage of one who had never been exposed to danger. There is another courage in my heart now, and it is the courage of the veteran who has bared his bosom to the foe! I know not by what strange alchemy these diverse elements of evil can have become absorbed and incorporated into this newer and better life, but this I do know, and nothing can make me doubt it—that while I am not so good, yet I am better; while I am not so pure, yet I am purer. Yes, Peepeta, I think we can go back on our track. Let us begin again! We can once more be little children. I feel myself a little child to-night—I who, a few days ago, was like an old man, bowed and crushed under a load of wretchedness and misery! God seems near to me; life seems sweet to me. Let us begin again, Peepeta. We have traveled round a circle, and have come back to the old starting point. Let us begin again."

"Oh! David," she said, kissing the hands she held; "how like your old self you are to-night. Four words of hope have filled my soul with joy. Is your presence alone that has done it, or is it God's, or is it both? A change has come over the very world around us. All is the same, and yet all is different. The stars are brighter. There is something of heaven in this intoxicating cup you have put to my lips! I seem to be enveloped by a spiritual presence! Hush! Do you hear voices?"

The excitement had been too intense for this sensitive woman to endure with tranquillity. Her heart, her conscience, her imagination had suffered an almost unendurable strain. She flung herself into the arms of her lover and trembled upon his breast, and he held her there until she had regained her composure.

"Do you really love me yet?" she asked, at length, raising her face and gazing up into his with an expression in which the simple affection of a little child was strangely blended with the passionate love of an ardent and adoring woman.

"Love you!" he cried; "your face has been the last vision upon which I gazed when I fell into a restless slumber, and the first which greeted returning consciousness, when I waked from my troubled dream. My life has been but a fragment since we parted; a part of my individuality seemed to have been torn away. I have always

felt that neither time nor space could separate us for—"

At that instant the horse which had stood patiently beside them on the bridge, shook his head, rattled his bridle and whinnied.

"Poor fellow! I had forgotten all about him in my joy!" said David, starting at the sound, and patting his shoulder. "You have had a hard run, and are tired and hungry. I must get you to the barn and feed you. They will miss you at the stable to-night, but I will send you back to-morrow, or ride you myself, that is, if Peepeta wishes to be rid of me."

He said this teasingly, but smiled at her—a tender and confident smile.

"Oh! you shall never leave me again—not for a moment," she cried, pressing her arm against her heart.

He paused a moment and looked down as if a new thought had struck him.

"What is the matter?" she asked.

"Do you think they will welcome me home?" he said, with a penitence and humility that touched her deeply.

"Welcome you home?" she exclaimed; "you do not know them, David. They talk of nothing else. They have sent messages to you in every direction. The door is never locked, and there has never been a night since you disappeared that a candle has not burned to its socket on the sill of your window; what do you think of that? You do not know them, David. They are angels of mercy and goodness. I have been selfish in keeping you so long to myself. Come, let us hasten."

Just at that instant a loud halloo was heard—"Peepeta, Peepeta, Peepeta!"

"It is Steven—the dear boy! He has missed me. You have a dangerous rival, David."

She said this with a merry laugh and cried out, "Steven, Steven, Steven!"

"Where are you?" he called.

"I am here by the bridge!" she cried, in her silver treble.

"She is here by the bridge!" The deep bass voice of her lover went rolling through the woods.

There was silence for a moment, and then they heard a joyous shout, "Uncle David! Uncle David! Oh! mother, father, it is Uncle David!"

There was a crashing in the bushes, and the great half-grown boy bounded through them and flung himself into the arms extended to him, with all the trust, all the love, all the devotion of the happy days of old.

CHAPTER XXII.

David's welcome home was quiet, cordial and heartfelt. The Quaker life is calm; storms seldom appear on its surface, even though they must sometimes agitate its depths; mind and heart are brought under remarkable control; sympathy and charity are extended to the erring; hospitality is a duty and an instinct; domestic love is deep and powerful.

When David had frankly told his story, he was permitted to resume his place in the life of the old homestead as if nothing had happened. He expressed to his brother and sister his love for Peepeta, and his determination to make her his wife in lawful marriage.

They assented to his plans, and at the earliest possible moment the ministers and elders of the little congregation of Friends were asked to meet, in accordance with their custom, to confer with him about a concern which was on his mind.

They came, and heard his story and his intention, told with straightforward simplicity. They, too, touched with sympathy and moved to confidence, agreed that there was no obstacle to the union. The date of the wedding was placed at the end of the month, which, by their ecclesiastical law, must elapse after this avowal, and an evening meeting was appointed for the ceremony.

In the meantime David remained quietly at home, and took up his old labors as nearly as possible where he had laid them down. Such a life as he had been leading induces a distaste for manual labor, and sometimes he chafed against it. Again and again he felt his spirit faint within him when he recalled the scenes of excitement through which he had passed, and looked forward to years of this unvaried drudgery; but he never permitted his soul to question his duty! He had decided in the most solemn reflections of his life that he would conquer himself in the place where he had been defeated, perform the tasks which he had so ignominiously abandoned, and then, when he had demonstrated his power to live a true life himself, devote his strength to helping others.

The charms of this pastoral existence gradually came to his support in his heroic resolution. The unbroken quiet of the happy life which had irritated him at first, grew to be more and more a balm to his wounded spirit. The society of the animal world lent its gracious consolation; the great horses, the ponderous oxen, the doves cooing and cooing about the barnyard, the suckling calves, the playful colts, all came to him as to a friend, and in giving him their confidence and affection awakened his own.

Above all Peepeta was ever near him. It was no wonder that her beauty threw its spell over David's spirit. It had been enhanced by sorrow, for the human countenance, like the landscape, requires shadow as well as sunshine to perfect its charms. But the burst of sunshine which had come with David's return had brought it a final consummation which transfigured even the Quaker dress she had adopted. Her bonnet would never stay over her face but fell back on her shoulders, her an-

imated countenance emerging from this envelope like the bud of a rose from its sheath. She was as a butterfly at that critical instant when it is ready to leave its chrysalis and take wing. She was a soul enmeshed in an ethereal body, rather than a body which enshathed a soul. Quietly and sedately the lovers met each other at the table, or at the spring, or at the milking.

And when the labors of the day had ended, they sat beneath the spreading hackberry trees, or wandered through the garden, or down the winding lane to the meadow, and reviewed the past with sadness or looked forward to the future with a chastened joy. Their spirits were subdued and softened, their love took on a holy rather than a passionate cast, they felt themselves beneath the shadow of an awful crime, and again and again when they grew joyous and almost gay they were checked by the irrepressible apprehension that out from under the silently revolving wheels of judgment some other punishment would roll.

Tenderly as they loved each other, and sweet as was that love, they could not always be happy with such a past behind them. In proportion to the soul's real grandeur it must suffer over its own imperfections. This suffering is remorse. In proud and gloomy hearts which tell their secrets only to their own pillows, its tears are poison and its rebukes the thrust of daggers. But in those which, like theirs, are gentle and tender by nature, remorseful tears are drops of penitential dew. David and Peepeta suffered, but their suffering was curative, for pure love is like a fountain; by its incessant gushing from the heart it clarifies the most turbid streams of thought or emotion. Each week witnessed a perceptible advance in peace, in rest, in quiet happiness, and at last the night of their marriage arrived, and they went together to the meeting house.

(To be continued.)

WORKING WOMEN AND BALLOT.

Argument to Show That They Would Be Worse Off with It.

The lack of the ballot has nothing whatever to do with the fact that women workers are paid less than men in the same occupations; the grant of the ballot would not raise the rate of women's wages to an equality of that of men's, says the Boston Transcript. The comparatively low pay of women is due to economic and social causes which the voting power could not affect in the slightest degree. Briefly put the chief of these causes are: (1) The lower efficiency of the average woman worker, resulting mainly from physical limitations; (2) the temporary nature of the employment, which in most cases is terminated by marriage; (3) the rapid increase of the supply of woman labor, which in recent decades has been crowding into occupations already filled by men; (4) the lack of organization, which has left women at the mercy of sweat masters; (5) the parasitic relation of many women toward their industrial occupations, which are not their sole means of support. These causes would persist even if women had the ballot. Whatever the suffrage would or would not do for women, it would assuredly not bring her equality of pay with man.

Nor would the ballot assist working women to obtain better legislative protection against injurious conditions of employment. On the contrary, much of the present legislation limiting the hours and regulating the terms of employment for women would be rendered unconstitutional by the proposed extension of the suffrage. This legislation, so far as it applies to adult women, now stands the test of constitutionality only because women are in the same class with minors as regards their constitutional status. If women were given the ballot and thus were placed in the same class with adult men, they would be deprived of the special protection now afforded them by the labor code. In this respect the working woman would be worse off with the ballot than she is without the boomerang "weapon."

Hope for the Victims of Narcotics.

In an article in Success Magazine Alexander Lambert, M. D., says: From time immemorial mankind has sought substances to help celebrate his joys, or soothe his sorrows, or blunt the drudgery of his existence. Opium and alcohol have most frequently been used for these purposes. Of late years cocaine has been added to this list. Whenever these narcotics have been employed for these purposes they have often been used to excess.

When the habit of the excessive use of narcotics has once been formed, so rare indeed have been the instances of individuals successfully freeing themselves from their enslaving habit that they have been regarded as medical curiosities. In the whole broad range of the practice of medicine there is no situation more trying to patient and physician than the struggle to obliterate the craving for narcotics and to re-establish the patient in a normal state in which he may again face successfully the problems of existence. Until recently this seemed all but impossible, but lately a treatment was discovered which successfully obliterated the craving for narcotics, and persons who were formerly enslaved may now have the opportunity to begin life anew without their relentless desire for narcotic indulgence.

An Example.

"Some adjectives," said the teacher, "are made from nouns, such as dangerous, meaning full of danger; and hazardous, full of hazard. Can any boy give me another example?"

"Yes, sir," replied the fat boy at the end of the form, "pious, full of piety."—Sporting Times