

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Thursday, February 15.

Washington, Feb. 15. — The senate today passed the consideration of the joint statehood bill and for an hour and a half listened to a speech by Dick in support of the bill as reported from the committee on territories.

The bill prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of the insignia of the G. A. R. and other soldier organizations was passed.

Bills were passed establishing light-houses and fog signals on Cape Hinchinbrook island, William sound and Cape Spencer, Cross sound, in Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 15. — "Morning hour" prevailed in the house today until after 5 o'clock. The net result was the passage of a bill to increase to \$30,000 a year the Federal appropriation to each state and territory for the support of agricultural experiment stations and a bill repealing the present law granting American register to foreign ships wrecked and repaired on the American coast in the discretion of the secretary of the department of Commerce and Labor, and requiring a special act of congress to grant such register.

The feature of the day was the attempt of Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, to get his bill for the consolidation of customs collection districts. A furious opposition developed and by a roll call a large majority voted against considering the bill. Again, when the experiment station bill came up, the debate reverted into the Payne bill, and it was with difficulty that it could be brought to an end.

An indirect compliment was paid to Longworth by a vote to adjourn today until Monday, although nothing will appear in the record of its purpose.

Wednesday, February 14.

Wednesday, Feb. 14. — At a few minutes after 6 o'clock today the senate cast its final ballot on the subsidy shipping bill, which was passed by a vote of 38 to 27. All the votes for the bill were by Republican senators, and five Republican senators voted with the Democrats in opposition. They were Harkett, Dulliver, La Follette, Spooner and Warner. The vote on the bill was preceded by action on a number of amendments, and this by an entire day of debate. Many important amendments were accepted, but only in one case was a modification agreed to that was not in accordance with the wishes of the managers of the bill. The exception was on an amendment offered by Spooner eliminating the provision giving half pay to members of the naval reserve who have served less than six months.

When the shipping bill was disposed of the statehood bill was made the unfinished business.

Washington, Feb. 14. — After spending almost the entire day in debate on the fortification bill, that measure was passed by the house today.

Tuesday, February 13.

Washington, Feb. 13. — The fortifications appropriation bill held the attention of the house today, and was the text for much heated argument, first over the lax method of expenditure of public money and second over the location of the proposed \$15,000,000 naval station for the Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 13. — Senator Elkins today introduced his bill for railway rate regulation. The measure provides that whenever any rate, fare or charge established by any common carrier shall be unjust and unreasonable, the Interstate Commerce commission shall have power, after complaint and hearing, to make an order requiring such rate to be modified, so far as shall be necessary in order to remove the unreasonableness and unlawfulness. The order shall take effect on and after a date to be specified not less than 30 days after service upon the carrier, and shall continue in effect for one year unless restrained or set aside by lawful order or decree of court, or unless revoked or modified by a supplementary order of the commission, which may be made upon application or after notice to the carrier defendant in the proceeding.

Senator Fulton today offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$400,000 for protecting and preserving work done on the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river. Mr. Fulton has concluded, after repeated conferences with Chairman Burton, of

Spanish Trade Growing.

Washington, Feb. 13. — Trade of the United States with Spain and Portugal amounted in the fiscal year 1905 to over \$54,000,000, according to a report issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. Of this, \$15,000,000 was imports and \$19,000,000 exports. Of the imports, \$6,500,000 was from Portugal and \$8,500,000 from Spain. Of the exports, \$2,000,000 went to Portugal and \$17,000,000 to Spain. Imports from Portugal have greatly increased during the last few years, while the exports to that country have declined.

Will Act On Exclusion Law.

Washington, Feb. 14. — Chinese exclusion legislation was one of the subjects discussed today by the president. Representative Perkins, of New York, told the president that the matter soon would be taken up by the committee and that he had no doubt that action would be taken. He said it would be the effort of the committee to satisfy the objections now made by the Chinese, without admitting to this country Chinese coolies.

the house committee, and the senate leaders, that the only possible way of getting an appropriation this session for the mouth of the Columbia is by an amendment to the sundry civil bill. There is absolutely no hope of passing a special bill, nor is there any hope of putting through an emergency river and harbor bill to provide for a limited number of deserving projects, as was at one time contemplated.

Monday, February 12.

Washington, Feb. 12. — The senate today adopted a joint resolution reported by Tillman from the senate committee on interstate commerce, which directs the Interstate Commerce commission to investigate the charge of discrimination and combination in restraint of trade made against the railroads. It was a joint resolution, and must be passed by the house and signed by the president before it becomes effective. The adoption of the resolution was preceded by a speech by Tillman, in which he practically charged that the administration was not proceeding in good faith to secure railroad legislation, because he was not satisfied with the president's advisers. Among these he mentioned Secretary Root and Senator Knox.

Lodge also spoke at length on the railroad question. He delivered a carefully prepared speech, in which he took a position for governmental regulation of rates, but advised the utmost caution against too radical action. He expressed the opinion that the giving of rebates was practically the only evil existing in connection with the railroad systems of the country.

Washington, Feb. 12. — The house today had sport with the bill providing for the whipping-post for wifebeaters in the District of Columbia, and then laid it on the table, effectively disposing of it, by a vote of 153 to 60.

A new gavel was dedicated to the memory of Lincoln, by Speaker Cannon in opening the house, and the birthday of the martyred president was remembered in the prayer of the chaplain.

Pacific Coast Protests.

Washington, Feb. 16. — Serious opposition from Pacific coast interests has developed to the Cushman bill providing for new fishing regulations for Alaska. The house committee on territories is now considering the bill and today six Pacific coast senators and a number of representatives appeared before it and asked that the hearing be kept open until parties interested can reach here from the coast to be heard in opposition to it.

The principal point of objection is that the bill gives to the department of Commerce and Labor power to make suitable regulations. It is claimed the department would be absolute in this matter, and that any changes in the existing regulations would work hardship, if not ruin, to the salmon fishing industries.

Why No Statue of Lafayette?

Washington, Feb. 16. — The attention of Secretary Root has been called to the delay in completing the bronze statue of General Lafayette at Paris, for which a large sum of money was raised in this country, to take the place of the plaster cast placed on the pedestal during the exposition of 1900. It is understood that Mr. Root has started an investigation. The daughters of the American Revolution are interesting themselves in the matter.

Northwest Graduates at Annapolis.

Washington, Feb. 14. — Raleigh F. Hughes, Portland; Frederick N. Perkins, Salem; Carroll G. Graves, Spokane; Randolph P. Scudder, North Yakima; Robert L. Ghormley, Moscow, and Vestal P. Coffin, Boise, graduated from the Annapolis Naval academy yesterday.

Last Hearing on Yakima Land.

Washington, Feb. 14. — Land Commissioner Ross today had a final hearing on his fight for the approval of the state Carey act selection of 55,000 acres in the Yakima valley. The case will probably be decided in a few days.

Lighthouse for Resurrection Bay.

Washington, Feb. 14. — Senator Piles today introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a lighthouse at the entrance of Resurrection bay, Alaska, to cost \$25,000.

Railroads on the Islands.

Washington, Feb. 14. — The bid of Solomon & Co., Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. G. White & Co., all of New York; Thomas F. Swift, Detroit, with whom is associated the International Banking corporation; H. B. Wilson and Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., has been accepted by the Philippine government for the concessionary contracts or grants for the construction, maintenance and operation of railroads in the islands of Negros, Panay and Cebu. Their bid provides for full government guarantee authorized by congress.

Reserve Policy Live Issue.

Washington, Feb. 13. — Senator Heyburn's three hour speech in denunciation of President Roosevelt's forest reserve policy will probably have the effect of making forest reserves a live issue which must be met and disposed of by congress at the present session. The speech of the Idaho senator was a full and complete argument on the side of the opposition; it was severe in its arraignment; it was caustic in its criticisms.

LIKE ROUGH RIDERS.

Pennsylvania Provides Body of Picked Men Against Time of Strike.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13. — When the great coal strike comes on April 1 the miners will find themselves confronted by a new kind of foe.

There will be no Pinkertons to "inflame the passions of the workers." No militia or private guards of any kind will be on duty, nor will the militia be called out. The duty of protecting life and property will be confided to the state constabulary, an organization without a parallel in the United States. The nearest approach to it is the body of men known as the "Texas Rangers," famed principally in dime novels, but the state constabulary has greater powers than the rangers, and far more work to do.

At the last session of the legislature, authority for the organization of the force was given out, and now the men have been selected, drilled and are ready for work. The superintendent of the force, which now numbers 240 men, but can be over fourfold that number if the governor decides an emergency exists, is John C. Groome, a former militiaman, who saw service as a commissioned officer during the Spanish-American war.

Superintendent Groome sternly disregarded all the pressure that was brought to bear upon him by politicians, and not only did he declare that not one appointment would be made to oblige a dealer in patronage, but he kept his word.

Several thousand men were examined before the quota was filled, and there are now on the lists fully 500 qualified men, who can be called upon if an emergency arises.

One requirement was insisted upon: Every man had to be an American, between the ages of 21 and 40, and be a good horseman. Although it was not a requisite that troopers should have seen military service, yet it was found that those who had been in the regular army or the Pennsylvania National guard best answered the tests, and practically all of those chosen have been soldiers, real or "tin."

PACKING FOR EXPORT.

American Goods Sent to Orient Said to Arrive in Bad Shape.

Washington, Feb. 13. — As a result of the work of special agents sent to the Orient to investigate trade regulations with those countries, a valuable object lesson in the way of packing goods for export is now furnished by the bureau of manufactures of the department of Commerce and Labor.

Heavy losses have been sustained and the growth of exports retarded as the result of insecure packing on the part of American exporters. Numerous photographs have been received showing piles of boxes on the wharves in China, where the British and German boxes are secure, while many of those of American make are smashed and the goods injured or destroyed. The wood used for boxes in this country is generally too light in weight and not properly held together.

One of the English boxes on exhibition is made of hard wood, seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, with double ends, and lined with tin made to the exact inside measurements of the box. Inside this tin lining heavy wrapping paper is placed, in which are packed the bundles of different articles well wrapped and properly marked. The tin lining is soldered so as to be water tight, while the boxes are held together by steel bands.

American piece goods reach China in machine-pressed bales bound with ropes. Other countries use iron bands with buckles or locks on the ends. The ropes are useless for protection, and as a result there are large losses on damaged American bales. Some American mills use metal bands, but they are the exceptions. Chinamen complain that Americans do not comply with orders as to labels, etc., and the lack of uniformity causes great losses. The Chinese purchase goods as a result of labels of which they have a knowledge. A change of the label in any respect causes a loss to the merchant.

Old Treaty With Prussia.

Washington, Feb. 13. — Considerable interest attaches, in view of the termination of the trade agreement with Germany, on the first of March, to the fact that there is still in existence a treaty of peace and amity made in 1828 between the United States and Prussia, which contains a most favored nation clause, under which it is contended that the United States has the right to demand the application of the German minimum tariff rates to its imports, as has been accorded various European countries.

Makes Demand on Porte.

Constantinople, Feb. 13. — The Turkish-Persian frontier dispute remains unsettled. The Persian ambassador has demanded of the Porte the evacuation of Iahidjan by Turkish troops and compensation for the depredations by the Turkish cavalry. It is believed that the Turkish commission which has arrived at the disputed territory will recommend to the Porte the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops.

Piano Factory Burned.

New York, Feb. 13. — Fire starting in the Bremuller piano factory, at Tenth avenue and Fifty-first street tonight, caused damage estimated at \$500,000. The blaze spread so rapidly that for a time several tenements which adjoin the piano factory on Tenth avenue and Fifty-first street were threatened.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Alexander, of Equitable fame, is seriously ill.

A Moroccan gunboat has fired on a French steamer.

It is now said that John D. Rockefeller is in Europe.

There is a movement for congress to demand reform in the Congo state.

Pat Crowe has been acquitted of kidnaping and will now be tried for car robbery.

John A. McCall is slightly improved, but his physicians say he cannot stand many sizzling spells.

Exports of American agricultural machinery to Russia this spring will amount to fully \$25,000,000.

The governor of West Virginia may call a special session of the legislature to consider the railroad rate problem.

The senate committee on territories has agreed on a bill prohibiting gambling in all territories, including Alaska.

The Iowa house has passed a bill prohibiting the discharge of revolvers, firecrackers and other explosives on July 4.

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal company expects by April 1 to have enough coal on hand to last until next September.

There are rumors of mediation in the Moroccan dispute.

Great Britain may establish a national system of old age pensions.

The Standard Oil company is soon to be prosecuted under the trust law.

The Austrian government will crush Hungarian liberty and a rebellion is sure to follow.

The United States government has refused concessions to Germany to get tariff reductions.

The Virginia legislature is considering a 2-cent a mile bill, the house having already pass it.

The government investigation of the Valencia disaster tends to show cowardice on the part of the "rescuing" fleet.

Every large colliery in the anthracite district is accumulating a large reserve of coal in anticipation of a strike on April 1.

Should serious trouble occur in China the government is almost sure to call for volunteers and the national guard of Oregon, Washington and California will likely have the first show. Present plans of the government contemplate placing 38,000 troops in the Philippines, and as our standing army is only a trifle over 60,000, including artillery, volunteers almost have to be asked for.

A snow storm has again blocked railroad traffic in the East.

Ambassador White is ready to solve the Moroccan question.

The government is investigating the wreck of the steamer Valencia.

China is sending troops into Manchuria to replace the Japanese being withdrawn.

Attorney General Hatley, of Missouri, has a clear case against the Standard Oil.

John A. McCall, ex-president of the New York Life insurance company, is near death's door.

Heinz, the Montana copper king, has transferred his mines to the Amalgamated Copper company.

Chicago police have been ordered to see that no boy or girl under 18 years of age goes to a public dance unattended by parents.

Government riprap work costing \$500,000 is threatened with destruction by the action of the Missouri river near Rulo, Nebraska, which shows a disposition to change its channel.

Marie Ware McKinley says she can reach her husband at any time.

Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, has blocked a scheme to sell the coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for \$2,000,000, when they are really worth \$5,000,000, and under the terms at which the land is now leased it will bring the Indians \$105,000,000.

Morocco conferees still hope for a settlement.

Bryan has resigned as trustee of a college which asked money from Carnegie.

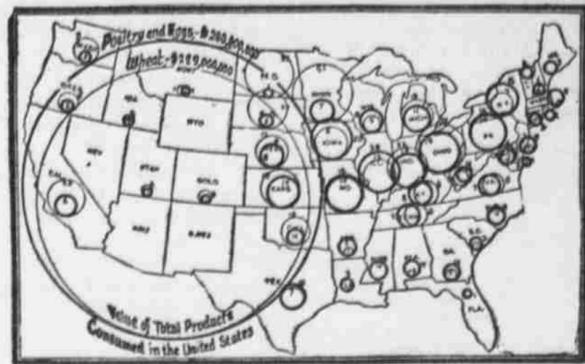
The Pennsylvania legislature has ordered an inquiry into coal mining by railroads.

The Rio Grande Southern railroad lost \$100,000 by fire in its roundhouse at Ridgway, Colorado.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, declares polygamy is the greatest menace to American civilization.

The president has pardoned Miner Meriwether, Jr., sentenced to dismissal from Annapolis for hazing.

COMPARISON OF THE POULTRY AND WHEAT PRODUCT.



The poultry and egg products are shown by the heavy circles, and the wheat products by the light circles. All State circles are drawn to one scale. The figures pointed within the circles indicate millions of dollars. No circle is given for less than half a million dollars. The census of 1900, from which the foregoing charts were drawn, reports a total poultry and egg product of \$280,000,000, as stated on the larger of the two great circles above. The wheat product is given as \$370,000,000. An export value of \$141,000,000 leaves the home consumption \$229,000,000, as stated on the smaller of the two great circles above. Therefore the National poultry and egg bill is almost one-fourth greater than the wheat bill. The egg bill is about 5 per cent greater than the poultry bill.—Franklin Forbes, in Success Magazine.

POOH-BAH OF PANAMA.

Capt. Shanton, Who Is to Control the Moneys of All Nations.

Capt. George R. Shanton, of Chugwater, Wyo., chief of police for the isthmus, marshal of the Circuit Courts of Panama, marshal of the Supreme Court of the canal zone, warden of the canal zone prison and coroner—this is the man, or, at least, these are his titles at present. A giant of a man is Shanton, a laughing, reckless, fearless giant, with a boyish face and pleasing smile, but with a hand of iron and a determination that knows no law except the one that gets for him what he was put there to get—peace throughout the canal zone.

Facing a situation unprecedented in history and dealing with a class of men who care nothing for laws as mere statutes, Shanton has cast aside all precedents and molded rules and made punishments to suit the occasion. He is now in charge of a force of 146 black

police and 40 white ones, and whatever else may be said of the canal zone, it is reputed to be free of crime—and to Shanton belongs the credit. But with the beginning of real work on the canal his duties will be many times increased. Fifty thousand men will be at work there then—twice as many as now—such a gathering of adventurers as the world has never before seen. From all the earth the offscourings will be sifted into Panama. A strip of land 10 miles wide and 40 long will hold the scum of creation, the criminals of every land. Ten thousand of them will be white, it is estimated—white of skin, if not of heart—and the remaining 40,000 will be made up of the black and mongrel of all nations. It will be a daredevil class, just as it was in the old days, when the French were on the isthmus—just as it was when Suez was being constructed—just as such places, where money is plentiful and the civilization—money and presumably the law—distant, always draw such men.



CAPT. GEORGE R. SHANTON.

And up and down among these, from one end of the zone to the other, will ride Shanton on his famous black broncho, "Whisky Pete." "Whisky Pete" is almost as noted on the isthmus now as is his master. He is of the fighting, biting "outlaw" kind. Until Shanton got him he knew no hand as a master's, and even now he is as much an outlaw as ever to all but the Rough Rider captain. Shanton tamed him in a roping contest at Denver, won a thousand dollar prize by it, and afterwards bought the pony, which no one else would have. "Whisky Pete" has followed his master since then through all his wanderings—and they have been many. He saw a lot of the world under Shanton when the Wyoming man posed as "King of the Cowboys" for Buffalo Bill; he was in Cuba when his master eloped with Margaret Le Mar, a southern beauty, who now reigns in the Shanton home on the isthmus, and finally he is the official mount of the Rough Rider man of many titles in the canal zone. Shanton weighs over 200 pounds and stands 6 feet 4.

Shanton is the court of last resort for the men under him and for all who break the law on the isthmus. What Shanton says "goes"; there is no appeal—and no going behind the returns. If a man commit a crime he is hemmed in by the sea on two sides, and Shanton's black policemen watch all outgoing vessels. On the other two sides the possible refugee faces a wilderness from out of which men do not return except when they go into it well prepared to face its dangers—and seldom then. Up and

THE DREAMER.

At Last She Found that Her Dream Came to Her.

Hester Caplin never could remember when her dream first came to her. It must have begun when she was a child, for the house—her dream house—was clear and distinct among her earliest memories.

It was an old gray gabled place with a snow-drop bush beside the door-step and cottage roses over the back porch, and a row of blackheart cherry-trees behind. Year by year she had seen the cherries white with bloom, and watched the tiny pink blossoms of the snowdrop change to ivory berries, and caught the morning fragrance of the roses; year by year she had seen happy faces at the windows and children running in and out.

The faces changed, for people came and went in the house, but always there were happy eyes and always there was the gay laughter of children down the wind. All through her lonely childhood Hester had lived in the house. She never had played much with other children—her mother did not approve of it. As she grew older her mother's exacting invalidism claimed all her time, and after her mother died there was still a crippled father whose temper was worse twisted than his hands. Through all the prisoned years she worked with cheerful patience, sure that some time her hour would come.

But it was so long in coming! She could not invite neighbors in for it annoyed her father; she could not leave him to go to other places, she could not even take a Sunday school class—she who loved girls so! She could only waylay the doctor sometimes and send a little soup or jelly to his patients, or give a few flowers to somebody or write a note now and then. She never guessed—how could she?—that her dream had already "come true" in her own heart.

One day complete discouragement fell upon her. The years stretched out before her gray and empty, and the house had vanished; it had all been a mirage and she a foolish dreamer. Why had God let her dream so if she was always to be denied?

Then there was a step upon the stair, and Hester started. It was a neighbor's daughter, one of her few visitors; the girl drew a long breath as she looked about the small, plain room.

"I had to come, Miss Hester," she said. "I can't tell you why—I don't know all the why myself, only that when I get bothered and tangled up I always want to run here. Your room looks like anybody's, yet when I am in it I always feel as if I were in some large, beautiful place, where people learned the way of peace. Why, Miss Hester!"

For into Hester's face had come the light of a great joy.—Youth's Companion.

His Willingness.

He (laying down his paper)—Well, I begin to think it's true that great riches do not bring happiness.

She—And yet I have no doubt you would be glad to experiment with glided misery a little if you had the means of enjoying it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.