

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, March 9.

Washington, March 9.—A resolution and a bill designed to cure the defects of the Tillman-Gillespie resolution for the investigation of railroad discrimination and monopolies were introduced today in the house. The resolution was introduced by Representative Townsend, of Michigan, and the bill by Representative Gillespie, of Texas. Townsend's resolution provides an appropriation of \$50,000 to carry on the investigation, and the Gillespie bill makes an appropriation of \$100,000 for the same purpose.

Washington, March 9.—Today at 5:45 p. m. the senate passed a bill for the admission of a new state to be called Oklahoma and to be composed of the Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It was the house joint statehood bill with all the provisions relating to Arizona and New Mexico stricken out. The motion to strike out was made by Burrows, and it was carried by the close vote of 37 to 35, after having been lost by the still closer vote of 35 to 36.

Immediately after the disposal of the statehood bill the house railroad rate bill was made the unfinished business, but, as the senate adjourned over Saturday and Sunday, the actual consideration of the measure will not begin until Monday.

Thursday, March 8.

Washington, March 8.—Today afforded the last opportunity for general discussion on the statehood bill, and was devoted to that order of business. Starting with a speech by Beveridge, which began a few minutes after 11 o'clock, there was no cessation of the speaking until adjournment. The whole time was occupied by three senators, Beveridge, McCumber and Patterson, the former supporting and the latter two opposing it. Beveridge contended, that, while Arizona and New Mexico were unprepared for separate statehood, it was unjust to keep them out of the Union as one state. He took the ground against the Foraker amendment, which allows each territory to vote separately on the question of jointure. McCumber opposed even the joining of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and Patterson held that Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted as separate states. The senate will begin voting on the amendments to the bill at 4 p. m. tomorrow, and the final vote will be taken before adjournment for the day. Beveridge will have the hour between 11 and 12 o'clock in which to conclude his speech.

Washington, March 8.—The house today passed the Indian appropriation bill and then proceeded to tangle itself up over the bill to abolish the grade of lieutenant general in the army. The result was an adjournment for lack of a quorum after members had been locked in the hall for half an hour and the sergeant-at-arms had been scurrying to the various hotels in search of members. The vote to consider the bill showed an overwhelming sentiment in its favor, and, as it is the pending business under call of committee, it will probably be reached and passed in due course.

Wednesday, March 7.

Washington, March 7.—President Roosevelt today sent a message to congress announcing his signature to the joint resolution recently passed instructing the Interstate Commerce commission to make examination into the subject of railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil. He says frankly that he has signed it with hesitation, because it may achieve little or nothing.

Washington, March 7.—With six set speeches and permission to print two others in the Record, none of which were on the same subject, the house today closed general debate on the Indian appropriation bill, and tomorrow will take that measure up for amendment.

Before the house took up the Indian bill, Capron (Rep., R. I.) secured the passage of a joint resolution permitting the sale of government coal at Fort Davis, Alaska, to the citizens of Nome. The situation in Alaska prompting the legislation was indicated by Secretary Taft recently that there is an absolute coal famine in Nome. The cold weather closed navigation before the coal ships arrived, and the government's

Hermann as a Plagiarist.

Washington, March 7.—Representative Hermann, probably in a fit of absentmindedness, today introduced another joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. This is the second time this session he has introduced this resolution, and in each instance he offered resolutions that had previously been introduced by other members, running his pen through the name of the original author and writing his own.

Justice to Seized Sealers.

Washington, March 7.—The senate today passed senator Fulton's bill permitting owners of American sealing vessels seized in Behring sea by American revenue cutters to bring suit to recover on losses sustained. This bill, if passed by the house, will put American sealers on the same basis as foreign sealers who suffered from like seizures by American sealers whose ships were seized by the Russian government.

supply at Fort Davis is the only available supply.

Washington, March 7.—The issues involved in the controversy over the pending railroad rate bill were squarely presented to the senate today in the speech of Clapp, one of the Republicans supporting the measure without amendment, and by resultant remarks from Halley and Tillman, who are supposed to represent the views of the Democrats.

Aldrich, Foraker, Crane and other Republicans, who are seeking to amend the bill so as to provide for judicial review of orders of the Interstate Commerce commission, took the position that the discussion of the situation demonstrated that the friends of the measure are divided and that the bill should not be accepted in its present form.

Tuesday, March 6.

Washington, March 6.—The house began its session today by passing without discussion or opposition a bill for the relief of tobacco growers by permitting them to sell leaf tobacco without paying the tax of 6 cents a pound heretofore charged. The rest of the day was devoted to tariff discussion, the Indian appropriation bill being the vehicle to carry the debate.

Washington, March 6.—The question of the enlargement of the medical department of the army occupied the major portion of the time of the senate today. The question arose in connection with the consideration of a bill for the displacement of contract surgeons by physicians who shall be given the rank of army officers in the reorganization of the medical corps. Hale criticized the bill as an entering wedge for an increase of the general staff, which he charged with purpose to increase the army's importance. In his remarks the senator said the general staff was disposed to encourage an invasion of China. Carter and Gallinger spoke in somewhat the same vein of objection, while the bill was defended by Warren, Blackburn and other senators. The bill was not disposed of.

Monday, March 5.

Washington, March 5.—President Roosevelt sent a message to congress today, accompanying plans for coast defense prepared by a joint board of army and navy officers, in which he emphasizes the necessity for further defenses and reviews the history of the defensive works in this country. The president calls special attention to the recommendation of the board that the entrance to Chesapeake bay be added to the list of places in the United States to be defended. He says the insular possessions cannot be longer neglected if the United States desires to hold them. Defenses are recommended for Manila bay, Pearl harbor, Guantanamo, Guam, San Juan and Honolulu, because of their strategic situation. Defenses are recommended for the entrances to the Panama canal.

Washington, March 5.—In the senate today, Nelson continued the discussion of the statehood bill, urging the passage of the measure as reported from the committee on territories. The remainder of the session was devoted to the passage of the bills on the calendar, among them being one providing for compulsory education in the District of Columbia and another regarding the selection of officers in the revenue cutter service. Two others of importance to the West were: Providing for the issuance of patents for lands to Indians on the Colville reservation, state of Washington, under the Moses agreement of July 7, 1883. To confer jurisdiction upon the Circuit court for the Ninth circuit to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Behring sea arbitration at Paris, and to render judgment thereon.

Washington, March 5.—Legislation by unanimous consent and under suspension of the rules occupied the attention of the house and resulted in the passage of several bills, some of considerable importance. The adoption of a resolution of inquiry as to whether any criminal prosecutions have been begun against individuals in the North-east Securities company furnished the text for a speech of criticism by Williams, the Democratic leader, directed against the administration. Brief answers were made by Jenkins, of Wisconsin, and Grosvenor, of Ohio.

Test Vote on Philippines.

Washington, March 6.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on Philippines, has decided to make a motion that the senate discharge the committee from further consideration of the tariff bill and it be taken up for consideration. Under the rules a motion of this character is debatable. The senator proposes to make an argument in favor of the bill and ask that action be taken by the senate concerning it. He does not intend, however, to precipitate a continuation until after the statehood bill has been disposed of.

Prospects Are Not Bright.

Washington, March 6.—A conference regarding the statehood bill, now pending in the senate, was held at the white house this afternoon, the parties to it being, besides the president, Senators Long of Kansas, Burkett of Nebraska and Warren of Wyoming, all supporters of the measure. It is conceded that the prospects for the enactment of the measure into law are not bright, and the conference was held for the purpose of considering means to save the bill.

DOOMED TO DIE.

Orchard Knew Too Many Secrets of Inner Circle.

Boise, Idaho, March 6.—Assassinating those whose hands were against the Western Federation of Miners, and those who refused to join the association, are not the only crimes for which the members of the Inner Circle will be called upon to answer. Not only were non-union miners murdered outright, bombs placed for state officials, but the poor tools who committed the revolting crimes for the Inner Circle were themselves victims of this committee of death.

Harry Orchard was among the tools of the Inner Circle marked for destruction. Had he managed to have escaped arrest after having assassinated ex-Governor Steunenberg, he would not have lived long to enjoy the \$3,800 he was to have received for doing the job.

The confession of Steve Adams, it is said, shows that the members of the Inner Circle were suspicious of Orchard and that he had been shadowed for a long time before he went to Caldwell for the purpose of placing the bomb which killed ex-Governor Steunenberg. Sentence had been passed upon him, and it is said that whether he succeeded, as he did, or failed, he would have been added to the list of tools that have been put out of the way.

Crimes within crimes was the system which the Inner Circle carried out. When dupes of the Inner Circle had performed so many deeds for the Inner Circle that they knew too much they were quietly gotten out of the way, and it is believed that the confessions of Orchard and Adams will prove this.

The news that Adams had added his confession to that of Orchard had been conveyed to Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John. They were told by their attorneys, but it is impossible to learn how the prisoners took the news. It was learned, however, that all four of the prisoners, since they heard of Adams' confession, have displayed considerable concern, and for the first time since their arrest have lost much of their assurance.

Of all the men under arrest, it is hinted that Pettibone is the worst. He, so the story goes, was the chief conspirator, the man who planned the assassinations and paid out the money. Certain testimony given before the grand jury went to show that Haywood, who received \$5 a day as secretary, had for some time prior to his arrest been spending money around Denver at the rate of \$25 a day. This money is believed to have been a part of the assassination fund.

VISIT TO THE KAISER.

President Roosevelt Could Go to Kiel on American Warship.

Berlin, March 6.—Professor Albrecht Wirth, of Munich, today contributes a signed article to Der Tag on the possibility of President Roosevelt and Emperor William exchanging visits. Professor Wirth has connections with the foreign office, and his suggestions therefore have a certain interest. "Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth are expected in Berlin in May," he says. "This is not the first time that the president's daughter has represented the United States diplomatically. Her journey to East Asia had official character, which was expressed by her accompanying a member of the cabinet. "President Roosevelt himself is not permitted to leave American territory, but as an American warship is American territory, and as President Roosevelt has already proved in practice, why cannot the president give another example by visiting Kiel? Emperor William could then choose a return visit in the same form, going on a warship to waters near Washington. These visits would add much to the mutual friendship of the two countries."

Trade With United States.

Mexico City, March 6.—During the first four months of the present fiscal year, Mexican trade with the United States showed an increase in imports of over \$1,000,000. Exports to the United States were \$56,801,250, a gain of more than \$13,000,000 over the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. Exports to Germany were more than \$6,000,000, and to Great Britain nearly \$1,000,000. Imports from Germany fell off more than \$1,000,000, while Great Britain and France both sold less here than previously.

Village Falls Into Lake.

Rome, March 6.—The village of Tavernola, built on the perpendicular cliffs above Lake Inco, in the province of Brescia, was almost entirely destroyed this morning by the rocks suddenly giving way, apparently because the lake had eaten into the base of the cliff. The disaster was preceded by a loud roaring noise which enabled the 1,000 inhabitants to escape. One fisherman was killed. About 200 feet of rock and the houses on it were swallowed up.

Tactoban Is Burned.

Manila, March 6.—Tactoban, the capital of the island of Leyte, has been destroyed by fire. Tactoban is the fifth city of the islands and was situated in an important hemp district. A number of warehouses were destroyed. Government assistance was rushed.

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.

The Iowa senate has passed an anti-railroad pass bill.

American troops killed 600 native outlaws in a battle in the Philippines.

Fire at San Francisco in a five-story building caused a loss of over \$750,000.

An agreement on Morocco is about to be reached at Algieras, the kaiser backing down.

The Chinese government reassures the nations that there will be no uprising against foreigners.

The Hariman lines will be equipped with the block signal system from Omaha to Los Angeles.

The house committee on naval affairs favors the appointment of not more than 30 dental surgeons in the navy.

President Roosevelt has been asked to step in and attempt to settle the differences between the coal operators and miners.

The house committee on elections has favorably reported a bill providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

The Port of Portland commission has voted the Hill company right to bridge the Willamette below Portland according to the plans submitted by the railroad company.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is still very weak.

The Algieras conference is talking of compromise.

The government has evidence of rebates given the sugar trust.

No successor to Premier Bouvier has yet been named in France.

Francic efforts are being made to save Zion City from bankruptcy.

Frequent robberies have caused the closing of money order offices in Poland.

Three officers of the Mutual Reserve Life insurance company have been indicted for stealing.

Two officials of the Standard Oil have called on President Roosevelt and seem anxious about investigation of trusts.

J. Ogden Armour, head of the Armour Packing company, complains because of secret service men dogging him.

The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries has fixed March 22 as the date for considering what action shall be taken on the ship subsidy bill.

Chinese crews on the Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria have been caught smuggling arms and ammunition out of San Francisco for boxers in China. It is not known how long this has been going on.

France looks to America for a declaration in her favor on the Moroccan question.

The War department says it will not discontinue the purchasing agency at Portland as has been reported.

The next steamer sailing for the island of Tahiti will carry relief for the sufferers from the recent tidal wave.

The New York legislature will now investigate state banks, as they are through with the insurance business.

A son of John Bonuffi, an Italian banker of New York, has been kidnapped and is being held for a ransom of \$20,000.

The Chinese boycott is just being felt in the United States. Exports for January, 1906, show a falling off of about \$780,000.

The property of the rope trust, located at Boston, is to be sold by the sheriff. Failure to pay interest on bonds issued is the cause.

That a man who has made homestead entry, paid the fees and actually lived thereon about one year, and who enlists in the United States army or navy, serving four years, during which time he is unable to visit his land, does not necessarily forfeit his claim, is a decision by the Washington land officials.

Japan has sent a warship to Chinese waters to protect her subjects.

Rogers will answer questions at the Missouri oil hearing without further objection.

The French army is in readiness for war should such an event come from the Moroccan dispute.

The Steel trust is about to absorb all the independent companies. The deal will involve about \$17,000.

Ex Governor Hogg, of Texas, is dead.

The War department says it will send no more troops to the Philippines for the present. Those now on the way and already there will give General Wood a command of nearly 15,000 men.

F. Samuels, secretary of the Oceanic Steamship company, says natives on Tahiti and neighboring islands are not suffering for food as a result of the recent tidal wave. He says the cocoanut groves are on the highest points.



Billy's Luck.

Billy went a-hunting,
A-hunting for a bear;
But the only thing he shot
Was a baby hare.



Billy went a-fishing,
A-fishing for a whale;
But the only thing he caught
Was a wiggle-tail.



Billy went a-riding,
But the horse did kick!
Billy lost his balance,
And in the mud did stick.



Straightway home ran Billy
With a broken head;
And his mamma spanked him
And put him right to bed!



How Tom Made It Up.

One day little Tom played with his ball in the parlor while his mother was out, and he broke a pretty vase. When his mother came home she asked Tom how he came to break the vase. Tom explained to her exactly how he had broken it and said that he was very sorry. His mother said that she would forgive him this time, and he promised that he would not disobey her again.

The next day Tom, who had been thinking all the day before how to replace the vase, thought of a plan. He put on his hat and coat and started to the grocery shop.

"Want a boy to work for you?" he said.

"Yes," replied Mr. Martin. "I was just going to advertise for one."

"All right," said Tom. "I'll start in right now," and in a fortnight Tom had earned enough money to buy a vase exactly like the one he had broken.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Examples in Roman Numeration.

Prefix 500 to greasy and make a small napkin.
Prefix 1,000 to the first man and make a woman.
Prefix 50 to the handiwork of Noah and make a bird of which poets love to write.
Prefix 5 to chills and fever and make indelible.
Prefix 100 to a kind of monkey and get a woman's garment.
Answers—D-illy, m-adam, l-ark, v-ague, c-ape.

Why We Say "Hello."

Long, long ago wolves were numerous in all parts of the world, especially in England. Wolf hunting was a favorite sport with the gentry, and to kill wolves was regarded as the sacred duty of all Englishmen. In fact, an old law reads: "All barons must hunt and chase a wolf four times a year." French was the language of the court at that time, so the burly old English hunters used the cry of the French wolf hunters, which was "Au loup! Au loup!" ("To the wolf.") These words, heard at a distance, sounded like "A loo," but the English, who always put an H on wherever they possibly can, put it on the words "A loo," and when wolf hunting shouted "Ha-loo." This form we use when we call "Hello," as no word has been found that carries so far or so well as hello. For this rea-

son it is the accepted form of the telephone companies the world over.—Washington Star.

The Unreachable Coin.

Place a boy with his back against the wall, his heels standing firmly against it. Lay a half dollar on the floor in front of him, about a foot distant from his toes, and tell him it is his if he can pick it up without moving his heels from against the wall. In vain will he try to get the coin under the conditions prescribed.

Fresh Neckties for Boys.

Don't put up with shabby ties, boys. You are never too young to think a bit about your looks, and though most folks detest the boy whose heart is in his clothes instead of the place it ought to be, it's worth money and a reputation to keep clean and neat. When a tie gets shabby throw it in the waste basket and begin on another.

HE IS THE TALLEST SOLDIER.

Lieutenant in Kaiser's Bodyguard Is Over Seven Feet Tall.

Undoubtedly the tallest soldier in the world is Josef Handel, who has recently been made a lieutenant in the Kaiser's famous bodyguard. During the past year and before he became a soldier he was exhibited under the name of "der lange Josef" in the Berlin Panoptikon and other places of interest in the large cities of Germany as the tallest youth on earth, a distinction to which he is easily entitled, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Handel is not 22 years old, yet he stands 7 feet 8 inches in his stockings. Though he was earning a big salary he did not hesitate a moment when the Kaiser called him to his bodyguard in Potsdam. He would never have been given the honor if the Kaiser's physicians had not pronounced him perfectly proportioned physically and of sound health. A remarkable fact is that Handel's parents, who live in Leipzig, are people of ordinary size, as are also his brothers and sisters, of whom there are seven. Handel makes a picturesque figure in his guard uniform and the high helmet makes him look a veritable Goliath. Frederick the Great would have given his best pipe to have added such a giant to his guard of tall soldiers.

Proof of Insanity.

We come upon the auto standing upon the brow of the hill.
"Hello," he says to the chauffeur.
"Broken down?"
"No, sir," he responds.
"Out of gasoline?"
"No, sir. We have plenty."
"Tire punctured?"
"No, sir. The tires are in perfect condition."
"Lost your way?"
"No, sir. The country hereabouts is very familiar."
"Dropped something from the auto?"
"No, sir. Nothing of the sort."
"Then why are you standing here? Why are you not shooting down the hill and across the level at a terrific speed?"

"I do not care to do that," says the owner of the machine, who has been silent until this moment. "I had my auto stopped here so that I might enjoy the magnificent view from this elevation."

With a frightened glance at him, we turn and hasten to the nearest town, to warn the officials that an evidently insane person is at large in an automobile.—Kansas City Independent.

Jefferson Was a Child Actor.

On the death of his father, at Mobile, Ala., young Jefferson and his sister were engaged by the local manager to play children's parts, sing comic duets and appear in fancy dances. In addition to this, he said: "I was to grind colors in the paint room—assistant artist. I was called on the bills—and make myself generally useful, for which services we were each to receive \$6 per week."

At 13 years of age he was the chief support of a widowed mother whose misfortune had reduced "from leading lady to landlady." In reviewing the hardship of his early life, one cannot but feel how much he deserved the success which crowned his later years, nor is it to be wondered that, once achieving success, he never jeopardized it by experimenting with new plays so long as the old ones showed every evidence of popular favor. In this rough school of experience, then, where he indeed made himself "generally useful," Jefferson learned the art of acting, and, as well, the art of painting.—Francis Wilson in Scribner's.

Easy Way to Carve.

Freddy lived in a boarding-house near where they had been excavating for the subway. One day when he saw his mother struggling with a particularly tough steak the boarders were convulsed to hear him pipe up:
"Mamma, why don't you blast it?"—New York Press.

False Proverb.

Pamith—You can't eat your cake and have it, too, you know.
Kjones—The dickens I can't! You ought to try some of my wife's cake—you can eat it and it'll stay with you for four days.—Cleveland Leader.

That'll Do.

Stage Manager—That carrot-haired "supe" is a perfect pumpkin head!
Low Comedian—Yes, he's a vegetable supe.—Cleveland Leader.