

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, March 16.

Washington, March 16.—For an instant in the house today there was a large in the vigilance of those who have been on guard to prevent legislation which would take away the rank of lieutenant general in the army, and the chances of General Corbin and MacArthur for promotion. Prince, of Illinois whose bill abolishing the grade in question is the regular order of business under call of committees, slipped into the legislative breach. There was an immediate call to arms on both sides, and for three hours the friends of the general flustered against the bill.

The net result was that the previous question is ordered on the bill and an amendment is pending, having been offered by Grosvenor, of Ohio, which extends the time of the operation of the bill so as to allow the promotion of the two officers named. On this amendment the house was voting, but without a quorum, when adjournment was had until Monday, when the vote will be completed. At present it stands 78 ayes and 83 noes on the amendment.

Previous to this, the first real fluster of the session, there had been four hours of debate on the legislative bill. Shackleford opened the program with a severe criticism of Speaker Cannon, which he was not allowed to finish. Then followed a somewhat lively debate on the appropriation bill.

Thursday, March 15.

Washington, March 15.—Williams occupied the last few minutes of today's session of the house, which was shortened on account of the Republican statehood caucus, in a sarcastic speech on the division among his opponents on the statehood bill. He declared that a reference of the bill to a committee before the house had had an opportunity to vote on the senate amendments "would be the most high-handed tyranny that ever took place from the speaker's chair."

The Townsend resolution, conferring additional power on the Interstate Commerce commission to make the special investigation authorized in the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, regarding the relation between certain railroads and the coal and oil industries, was passed.

Washington, March 15.—The senate today continued consideration of the railroad rate question by listening to the reading of a report on that measure by Tillman. His report was read at the request of Aldrich, who said he was curious to hear the opinion of the South Carolina senator. Brief attention was called to the message of the president transmitting the letter of the secretary of War relative to the recent Moro battle. Bacon spoke of the killing of the Moros as "slaughter," and Lodge deprecated criticism until the facts should be known. The house resolution giving the Interstate Commerce commission authority to administer oaths in connection with its investigation of charges of discrimination made against railroads was adopted without resorting to the formality of requiring its reference to committee.

Wednesday, March 14.

Washington, March 14.—The railroad rate bill today reached the controversial stage in the senate. The question came up in the regular order of business shortly before 2 o'clock and held the floor until the doors were closed for a brief executive session shortly after 5 o'clock. Rayner was the chief speaker of the day. Among the senators who were aroused by him were Foraker, Lodge and Deliver. Both the Ohio and the Massachusetts senators took exception to Rayner's contention that the railroads have interfered with the framing of the bill and Foraker also expressed himself as dissatisfied with the intimation that the railroads are represented on the floor of the senate.

Warren addressed the senate on the bill extending from 28 to 36 hours the time during which livestock in transit on railroad trains may be confined without change, saying that the measure was in the interest of humanitarianism and should be passed. He said that the extension of time was to be made only upon the request of shippers, and that it would not work a hardship on either owners or their stock.

Washington, March 14.—The second

Smoot Case Next Month.

Washington, March 13.—The Smoot case is apt to be brought before the senate early in April, and will continue to be the foremost topic of discussion in that body for the better part of a month, of leaders of the anti-Smoot campaign are to be relied upon. Before the present congress assembled, it was understood that the case would be reported early in January, but the anti-Smoot people had some additional witnesses to produce, and then Senator Smoot wanted some of his friends to appear.

day of general debate on the legislative bill developed limited discussion of the retirement of aged clerks interspersed with a speech on statehood by Babcock, of Wisconsin, one on the restriction of immigration by Gardner, of Massachusetts, and a presentation of reasons why the jurisdiction of Federal courts should be restricted in certain cases where it was acquired because of the citizenship of the litigants being in different states.

Babcock said the house bill was one of the greatest legislative outrages ever enacted; that the senate had properly amended the bill, and he favored the senate amendments. Babcock dwelt at length on the reasons why Arizona and New Mexico should not be united as one state.

Tuesday, March 13.

Washington, March 13.—Before taking up the railroad question today, the senate passed a number of bills, some of which were of considerable importance. One of them provides for the punishment of government officials for the premature divulgence of secret information of government bureaus in such matters as crop reports; another grants executive authority in the matter of construction of bridges over navigable streams, and still another gives congressional sanction to the effort on the part of Delaware and New Jersey to adjust their long pending boundary dispute.

Washington, March 13.—The house devoted itself to general debate on the legislative appropriation bill. Littauer, of New York, and Livingston, of Georgia, representing the Republican and Democratic views, concurred on the question that something must be done in the way of reorganizing the government service. Marshall, of North Dakota, gave his voice to the proposition of free alcohol; Hayes, of California, spoke in behalf of restricting Japanese and Korean immigration and Bennett, of New York, defended his city in relation to the class of foreigners who make New York city their home.

The bill carries a total appropriation of \$29,134,181.

Monday, March 12.

Washington, March 12.—There was a sharp division of opinion in the senate today over the question whether the Tillman-Gillespie resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce commission to inquire into the railroad holdings of coal and oil lands justified the president's message regarding it. Tillman complained that the president had charged congress with insincerity, pretense and ignorance. Lodge and Spooner took the position that the charge of ignorance was warranted.

The debate was interrupted at 2 o'clock, when Culberson was recognized to speak on the railroad rate bill. He read a section of his bill to create emergency powers for the Interstate Commerce commission, which he will offer as a substitute for the pending measure.

Foraker took issue with Culberson when he declared congress itself had construed the commerce clause of the constitution as giving it power to fix rates, by granting a Federal charter to the Union Pacific railway. In that act it reserved this power, and it acted under the commerce clause in that legislation. This Foraker contended should not be so held.

Washington, March 12.—Carrying out the recommendation of the commission that investigated the wreck of the Valencia, Senator Piles and Representative Humphrey today introduced a bill authorizing the construction of an ocean going tug for use on the North Pacific coast from the entrance of Puget sound southward along the coast of Oregon. This tug is to be designed primarily for use in times of emergency, such as shipwreck, and intended to be otherwise useful in caring for life and property along the north coast.

No specific appropriation is made by the bill, the size of the appropriation to be determined by a committee, but it is stipulated that the vessel shall be built under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, and shall be controlled by the revenue cutter service. Her crew shall include skilled men detailed from the life-saving service.

Sensor Piles also introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of three life-saving stations on the Washington coast between Gray's Harbor and Cape Flattery.

Report on Employers' Liability Bill.

Washington, March 12.—The house committee on judiciary decided today to make a favorable report on the Bates Employers' Liability bill, in amended form. Representative Sterling, of Illinois, will draw the report. Under the bill a railroad is made liable to an employee, his wife, children or dependent relatives, "for all damages which may result from the negligence of any of its officers, agents or employees or by reason of any defect or insufficiency due to its negligence in its cars, engines, appliances, track, roadbed or works."

SUSAN B. ANTHONY DEAD.

Great Champion of Female Suffrage Passes Away.

Rochester, N. Y., March 13.—The long and eventful life of Susan B. Anthony closed at 12:40 o'clock this morning. The end came peacefully. Miss Anthony had been unconscious practically for 24 hours, and her death had been momentarily expected since Sunday night. Only her wonderful constitution kept her alive.

Dr. M. S. Ricker, her attending physician, said Miss Anthony died of heart failure, induced by double pneumonia. She had had serious valvular trouble for the last six or seven years. Her lungs were practically closed, and the pneumonia had yielded to treatment, but the weakness of her heart prevented her recovery.

Last night in a delirium, Miss Anthony spoke of the work in Oregon, where the battle for woman suffrage is now being waged. Shortly after she sank into a stupor.

Susan Brownell Anthony, reformer, was born at South Adams, Mass., February 15, 1820, the daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Reed) Anthony. Her father was a cotton manufacturer, and gave his children a liberal education.

For more than 40 years she has been before the country as a prominent advocate of reform. Through her influence wider fields of employment have been opened to women. Up to the time of her death she never relaxed her efforts. She has published, in conjunction with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Matilda Joselyn Gage, "The History of Woman Suffrage." She has also contributed to leading magazines and lectured in England.

SCREWS ON IN KANSAS.

Interstate Commission Turns Light on Standard Oil.

Kansas City, March 13.—Acting upon resolutions passed by both houses of congress, three members of the Interstate Commerce commission today began an investigation of the charges made by independent oil producers of Kansas that the railroads of Kansas discriminate in favor of the Standard Oil company in the matter of rates outside that state.

The members of the Interstate Commerce commission who will make the investigation are: Francis M. Cockrell, Judson C. Clements and Charles A. Proctor.

John T. March, who has been in the Southwest for the past two weeks making a preliminary investigation of the producers' charges, was present today as the attorney for the commission. Frank S. Monnett, ex-attorney general of Ohio, and Clifford Thorn, of Washington, Ia., were present as attorneys for the independent producers. The railroads also had attorneys at the investigation.

The agitation for the investigation begun today was started some time ago, when Clifford Thorn, acting on behalf of the Kansas Oil Producers' association, filed with James B. Garfield, commissioner of corporations at Washington, a statement in which instances of alleged discrimination against the independents in the matter of rates was made.

WOMEN AS SHIELDS.

Cause of Slaughter of Whole Moro Families by Troops.

Manila, March 13.—Major General Wood, who has arrived here, has announced that he assumes full responsibility for the fight against the Moros at Dajo hill, near Jolo. He said that there was no wanton destruction of women and children in the fight, though many of them were killed by force of necessity, because the Moros used them as shields, in the hand-to-hand fighting.

Major General Wood declared that many of the women wore male attire and their sex could not be distinguished. Another confusing cause was the desperation with which the women fought, the priests having worked all of the Moros to a religious frenzy. Many of the Moros feigned death and butchered the American hospital men who were relieving the wounded.

Decision is Given Orally.

Boise, March 13.—The Supreme court today granted the motion made by the state in the habeas corpus cases of Charles H. Moyer and his associates, from Denver, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, striking out all that portion of the answer relating to the extradition and removal of the prisoners from Colorado. As this cut out all ground for the writs of habeas corpus, the attorneys agreed that those might be denied with out further argument, an order was formally made denying the writs.

Famine Imperils in Morocco.

London, March 13.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Tangier says that the failure of the wheat and barley harvest is threatened throughout Morocco. With no reserve from last year, he adds, a terrible famine seems to be impending.

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.

New York proposes to establish a municipal seaside resort.

The president will not appoint a supreme judge for six months.

Susan B. Anthony's sister will stump Oregon in the suffrage campaign.

The Japanese parliament has voted to buy all railroads in that country.

The house will take up the amended statehood bill Wednesday, March 21.

Official figures show the population of Germany to be 60,605,183, against 56,367,178 in 1900.

The Ohio legislature is considering a bill which will give the courts power to punish witnesses who refuse to talk.

King Charles, of Roumania, is near death. The crown prince is unpopular and a movement has been started to crown his 13-year old son.

The district of Columbia court has overruled Binger Hermann's demurrer to indictments for destroying public records. He will ask for an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Western railroads are facing a labor famine. Twenty-five thousand men are needed in the Northwestern and Southwestern states to build the roads that are already under way, and it is estimated that before June twice that number will be needed.

Denmark may put a tariff law into effect.

Russia suspects Japan of hostile designs in Siberia.

All railroads through Colorado are blocked by snow.

Senator Depew is too ill to attend to his duties in the senate.

The first severe blizzard of the winter has just swept New York.

The house will reject the senate amendments to the statehood bill.

The czar has ordered extreme measures to be taken to protect Jews from massacre.

Secretary Taft has consulted with three of his brothers regarding the place on the supreme bench.

A Chicago man has asked a divorce from his second wife that she may marry his son. The husband is 56, the wife 22.

Chicago is now about to oust the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies or make them pay a good price for the use of streets.

The anthracite coal miners will arrange another schedule for presentation to the mine operators in the hope it may be accepted and thus prevent a strike.

Colonel Knight, Major General Wood's chief of staff, has returned from a reconnaissance of the situation in China. He reports that there is absolutely no danger of trouble and that tranquility abounds.

A new French cabinet has been formed.

Mrs. Dowie denies the rumor that she has deserted her husband.

Taft's retirement from the presidential race, revives the hopes of Fairbanks.

The Standard Oil company will only give evidence at the trust investigation under compulsion.

The Iowa legislature has passed a law preventing the employment of children under 18 years of age in any occupation injurious to health.

Vice President Fairbanks honored Senator Fulton by calling the senator to his chair and turning over his gavel to him for the greater part of an afternoon.

Chairman Burton holds out hope of the jetty appropriation bill passing the house.

A prominent French mining engineer says some of the Courrières miners are still alive. The company's latest figures show there were 1,212 victims of the explosion.

The steamer Sierra, which has arrived at Honolulu from Australia, reports that there has been no communication with Tahiti since the recent disastrous hurricane.

The great gas well near Caney, Kansas, which was capped and the flow of gas stopped, has again broken out, the hood being perforated by the tremendous force of sand and flames beneath.

The president of the Argentine republic is dead.

Science AND Invention

A gorilla which measured seven feet six inches in height and four feet in width across the shoulders has been shot in northern Africa.

Two weights suspended from a bar form a London scientific novelty. When one weight is pulled down and released it vibrates up and down for a little time, when it suddenly stops and the second weight begins to bob up and down. This soon stops, the first then resuming its motion.

The probable existence of a large planet beyond Neptune was pointed out by Prof. George Forster, a member of a century ago. His theory was based on the orbits of comets, but he has since noted perturbations of Neptune that seem likely in a few years to give a good idea of the position of this unknown body.

A new industry, the making of mattresses and pillows of sponge, has been started in Florida. The sponge material is cleaned of all foreign matter by a scrubbing process in large tanks of water, then run through wringers, and the drying continued by subjecting it to a cold-air blast. It is then shredded by machinery, sterilized and rendered odorless by chemical treatment and subjected again to cold-air drying, when it is ready to use.

Some fine specimens of Chinese sounding stones have been described by a late visitor at Ch'ufu, the birthplace and burial-place of Confucius. An incense dish of stone rang with the bell-like tone of bronze on being struck with a stick, two pillars gave out a musical note on being struck at any point, and a large tablet—three by five feet in area and six inches thick—emitted a note varying with the point struck. These "stone gongs" are found throughout the country, having been known for centuries. The material is a grayish oolitic limestone, and it is said to come only from occasional veins at a quarry a few miles from Ch'ufu.

Yawning is beneficial. It serves the purpose of lung ventilation. The lungs are not filled or exhausted by ordinary respiration. There is a certain quantity of air which physiologists call "residual air" left in the recesses of the lungs after the ordinary respiration. This in time becomes vitiated and affects the blood, and, through it, the nervous centers. The result is a yawn, which is really a stretching of the respiratory chamber to its fullest capacity and the filling of it with fresh inspired air, which drives the vitiated air out. Yawning also opens, stretches and ventilates the vocal, nasal and auditory chambers in immediate connection with the mouth.

Paris hardly knows what to make of the weird Cooper-Hewitt mercury-vapor lamp. A newspaper correspondent writes of it: "The motor garages and agencies have, of course, adopted it, but mineral-water dealers, tailors and fish shops have been even with them, and in all their windows the fierce, unmistakable bluish light glows. The opera house, too, has adopted it. A first look at it makes one think of Crookes tubes and X-rays, and leaves a doubt whether it is not the very light which to some seems green and to others violet. It has, indeed, been called violet and green, but, in popular opinion it is a mixture. It makes the best complexion look ghastly."

In that region of the Sahara Desert called the Oued Souf, in the extreme southeastern part of Algeria, there exists a highly developed system of date-palm culture, in spite of the facts that the face of the land consists of sand-dunes, that the rainfall is practically nothing, and that irrigation is impracticable. The date-palm gardens lie in the hollows among the sand-dunes, where, although there are no springs and no running water, the ground water lies at a depth of only a few feet. The roots of the palms reach down to the moisture, and thus the spectacle is produced of groves of fruitful palms growing in the midst of a desert of pure sand. The solar heat is so great that the hollows are like forcing-houses. It is suggested that the Salton basin, and other hot, arid regions of our Southwestern country, present conditions favorable to a similar culture.

HER EIGHTY-SIXTH.

Grand Celebration of Miss Susan B. Anthony's Birthday.

There was a notable gathering in New York the other night when women authors, artists, architects, doctors, lawyers, preachers and business women in general met at the Hotel Astor in celebration of the eighty-sixth birthday of Susan B. Anthony, the pioneer of all business women. Preparations had been made for more than 1,000 guests. Nearly all of them were women—from Maine to California; women whose names are household words; and, more than that, women whose

names are known in the legislative bodies of every State in the Union.

Susan B. Anthony, after fourscore years and six, stands to-day the "Grand Old Woman" of America, the Pioneer Girl of sixty years ago, who blazed a path through the wilderness of woman's rights. Every act of her life has been consistent with the principles which she has taught to others. She has never advocated splendorous as a plank in the suffrage platform, though it is a privilege she has reserved for herself.

Born at South Adams, Mass., in the Hicokite Quaker Settlement, in 1820, life for the child was very quiet, tranquil and devoid of events such as might be expected to have traspired to form so strong and resourceful a personality as the world has known Miss Anthony to be. A child, Susan Brownell Anthony was as gentle and obedient as any little Quaker maid. No hint of her coming worldwide influence was manifest until she was grown up. In 1840 she addressed a large convention of anti-slavery. A clergyman who was present complimented her afterward.

"You spoke able and well," he said, "but I don't rather see my nation and sisters dead in their graves than to hear these speeches from a young girl."

She preached the doctrine of suffrage and equal rights, and no one grasped her message, not even the women themselves. Her very name became a term of derision. She was caricatured, insulted, jeered, denounced, and still she went on preaching. Fifty years ago woman's rights stood for dress reform,



SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

for neglected home duties, for so-called unwomanly women and for rabid political tendencies. Susan B. Anthony said that woman should have the right to vote. The world gasped and asked what for. She tried to teach women their own power with the ballot and they laughed at her, saying they did not want it.

In 1872 Miss Anthony cast a vote. She was arrested and fined for illegal voting. It was the entering of the wedge. She never paid the fine. Today four States in the Union have granted the suffrage to women; twenty-three States have given them the right to vote at school elections, and in New York women taxpayers may vote upon all questions affecting the taxation of property. The wedge has split the trunk. Some day the tree may fall.

Officially Miss Anthony has withdrawn from public life. With her sister Mary she lives in a quiet, pretty home in Rochester, N. Y. Life and time slip by in the little home as tranquilly as in the old Hicokite Quaker Settlement.

Visitors call, expecting to find a feeble old woman, with memory dulled and faculties failing. Instead, they find one erect and stately, with a mind attuned to every new thought or movement in the advancement of women. Letters came to her from all over the world asking her advice or direction, and she answers them personally. When she was 80 she learned to operate a typewriter, and up in the garret of her home she has her own private "den," where even sister Mary does not intrude, and there she spends many hours.

The Wise Tramp.

Tramp—"Please, ma'am, couldn't you spare me a little—"

Housekeeper—"Go right away from here, or I'll call the dog, you lazy, dirty—"

"Yes, ma'am; that's what I was about to remark; I'm traveled-stained from my long journey and I wanted to ask if you couldn't spare me a little soap?"

"Soap? Soap? Mercy on me! Is the world coming to an end? Walk right in, sir, and stay to dinner. You're more than welcome."—New York Weekly.

Sudden Loss of Faith.

Dr. Pill (at medical meeting)—"What's the matter with Dr. Physio to-night? He appears to be in a terribly bad humor—nothing but impatience, irascibility and slurs every time the wonderful progress of medical science is mentioned."

Dr. Powder—"He has had rheumatism for six weeks, and all his brother physicians who were called in only made it worse."—New York World.

"Any man whose will power is all in his wife's name is to be pitied."