

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, March 30.

Washington, March 30.—The house today passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying \$30,000,000, after considering the measure two weeks. The feature of today's proceedings was the elimination of the age limit of clerks, a provision which created much discussion and which incited the fight against the bill. The bill as passed carries nearly \$700,000 less than the last appropriation bill for similar purposes.

Thursday, March 29.

Washington, March 29.—The senate today listened to speeches on the railroad rate bill by Clay, Carmack and Newlands and passed a bill which provides for the reorganization of the medical department of the army by authorizing the appointment of officers to take the place of contract surgeons. All the senators who spoke on the rate bill indicated a purpose to support it, but Clay expressed the hope that it would be so amended as to afford a limited court review of the orders of the Interstate Commerce commission. Hale criticized the military medical bill, saying it showed a tendency to increase the army, which was not desirable in time of peace.

Culbertson presented and had the clerk read a memorial from the Cattlemen's association of Texas, urging the passage of the railroad rate bill as it came from the house.

A bill was passed authorizing the erection of three life saving stations on the coast of Washington between Cape Flattery and Gray's harbor.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, March 29.—Today was a busy day for the house, considerable progress having been made on the executive, legislative and judicial bill. The committee on appropriations suffered a defeat, the committee of the whole, by a vote of 58 to 22, expunging a paragraph from the bill which was alleged to be properly part of the postoffice appropriation bill. An increase of \$10,000 over the appropriation carried by the bill was voted for confidential agents of the interior department to aid in ferreting out land frauds.

Wednesday, March 28.

Washington, March 28.—Knox made his first set speech in the senate today. He spoke on the railroad rate question, and dealt almost exclusively with the legal features of the problem. When he concluded the senate entered upon the consideration of the conference report on the bill regarding the final disposition of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians and much objection was expressed to many of the changes. Several senators, including La Follette, Clark, of Wyoming, and Tillman, expressed disapproval of the conference provision authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease land.

Washington, March 28.—The president today transmitted to the house the report of Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Peirce, regarding the consular service in the Orient.

The visit of Mr. Peirce included many cities, but his severe criticism is reserved for ex-consul General McWade at Canton, and Consul Williams at Singapore. The charges against McWade, ex-consul at Canton, are drunkenness, employment of a felon, issuance of fraudulent Chinese certificates, extending protection to Chinamen who claim to be American citizens, persecution of American citizens for purposes of revenge, and corruption in office.

The charges against Goodnow are 82 in number, some serious and some light. Some are sufficient to support suits at law and give evidence of corruption in office. The opinion of the better element was unfavorable to him in Shanghai.

Tuesday, March 27.

Washington, March 27.—Tillman and McCumber divided the time of the senate today. The North Dakota senator devoting himself to the railroad rate question exclusively and the South Carolina senator discussing various questions. Tillman made a special inquiry concerning the status of his resolution relative to the use of national bank funds in politics, and incidentally spoke of District Attorney Jerome's recent utterances and of Judge Humphrey's decision in the beef trust cases, declaring in the latter matter that the decision against the attorney general had merely repeated what he had said in the case of ex-Secretary Paul Mor-

ton.

Foraker defended Judge Humphrey and Tillman declared that he had not meant to attack the judge, but the law. McCumber picked innumerable flaws in the rate bill, predicting that, if enacted into a law, it would fail entirely to meet the demands of the public. He said, however, he would vote for the bill if properly amended.

Washington, March 27.—The house today witnessed a most unusual scene, the speaker rising on the floor in the midst of a spirited discussion on reciprocity and tariff revision and disclaiming responsibility for differences between minority members. It was toward the close of the debate on the urgent deficiency bill, which appropriated, among other things, for the forthcoming conference at Rio de Janeiro. The bill was passed.

On motion of Tawney, the legislative and judicial bill was taken up, when Prince, of Illinois, and Hardwick, of Georgia, resumed the tactics inaugurated last week by raising a point of order against every paragraph in which there was a departure from existing law. A half dozen points of order were made and sustained affecting the officers of the subtreasuries at New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and St. Louis.

Monday, March 26.

Washington, March 26.—Following the president's suggestion, the house today passed resolutions to correct the useless printing of documents and to empower the printing committees of the two executive bodies to fix the number of documents to be printed, and, should the demand arise for additional copies of a publication, then to have authority to order another edition. It was claimed this action would result in saving the government upward of \$1,000,000 annually. Nearly the entire day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

The fortifications appropriations bill was sent to conference.

Washington, March 26.—There was a hint in the senate today of an effort to fix a time for a final vote on the railroad bill, but it was surrounded by so much circumspection and doubt that no prediction as to the time would be justified. Tillman stated that he would bring the matter up tomorrow and, unless objection was made, he may ask to have a day specified.

Saturday, March 24.

Washington, March 24.—Hazing at the Annapolis Naval academy was dealt with by the house today in the passage of a senate bill with a house substitute. The action was taken after a protracted debate, which placed on record the impressions of the special committee which investigated the subject recently and a severe criticism by Hepburn of efforts to condone hazing. Several amendments were proposed, but all were rejected save one, it being the duty of cadet officers, as well as other academy authorities, to report infractions of the rules. The bill repeals that portion of existing laws which makes it compulsory to disbar midshipmen guilty of hazing in any degree, and substitutes punishment according to the nature of the offense. Cruel and brutal hazing may be punished by dismissal. Previous to consideration of the hazing bill, 265 pension bills were discussed and passed.

Washington, March 30.—General Luke E. Wright today took the oath of office as ambassador to Japan. He ceased to be governor general of the Philippines today. Henry C. Ide, of the Philippines commission, the present acting governor, will continue until April 2, when the will be inaugurated governor general.

Washington, March 30.—The legislation prompted by the recent wreck of the steamer Valencia off the Straits of Fuca was authorized to be reported favorably by the house committee on commerce today. It appropriates \$200,000 for an ocean-going life-saving tug and for the establishment of a life-saving station at Neah bay.

Confer on Bristol.

Washington, March 26.—President Roosevelt today sent for Senator Fulton and Attorney General Moody to talk over the case of District Attorney Bristol. What the conference accomplished cannot be stated, as none of the participants will discuss it or give any inkling of what disposition will be made of the case. It is stated, though not officially, that the Oregon Bar association has declined to take any action in the premises, having returned the papers submitted by the attorney general several weeks ago.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

Growth Has Been Enormous, Despite Attempted Reduction.

Washington, March 27.—Trade of the United States with Canada in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated \$202,949,218, against \$89,429,096 in 1895, according to a bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. It shows that in the years from 1875 to 1895 our trade with Canada increased \$67,000,000, and from 1895 to 1905 it increased \$114,000,000.

The larger portion of this growth has been on the export side. The imports increased from \$27,867,615 in 1875 to \$62,460,432 in 1905, and exports advanced from \$34,547,219 in 1875 to \$140,529,581 in 1905.

"This rapid growth in trade relations with Canada," says the bulletin, "is especially interesting in view of the varying conditions to which commerce with Canada has been subjected. During the period from 1855 to 1866 a reciprocity treaty was in force between Canada and the United States, but in the latter year it was determined, so that commerce between the two countries was unaffected by special trade arrangements until April, 1898, when the United States was placed at a slight disadvantage as compared with the United Kingdom, products from that country entering the Dominion of Canada being admitted, by special arrangement, at a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent of the tariff levied on imports from other countries."

"August 1, 1898, the reduction of British products was increased to 25 per cent, and on July 1, 1900, was still further increased to 33 1/2 per cent. Despite these advantages in favor of goods entering Canada from the United Kingdom, exports to Canada from that country grew from \$29,743,712 in 1875 to \$59,603,556 in 1904, while exports from the United States grew from \$64,928,825 in 1897 to \$140,529,581 in 1905."

The percentage of imports to Canada from the United States in 1905 was 60.6 and from the United Kingdom 24 per cent.

MISERY OF STARVING.

Japanese Live on Flour Mixed With Straw and Weeds.

Tokio, March 27.—The misery and suffering in the famine district has been slightly relieved by the prompt and liberal aid from foreign sources and the abatement of the rigors of winter. The local authorities are trying to provide work for the able-bodied, but the extent of the work is inadequate, and tens of thousands are still on the verge of starvation.

Many parents are parting with their children, sending them to the already crowded Okayama orphanage. Several children are quartered at the Ueyno railway station in this city. Among them was a girl 6 years old, who was found treasuring a package of dirty old newspapers. On examination the package was found to contain a postal card, with the address of the parents of the child, who had been told to mail the card upon her arrival at her destination. The severity of the suffering undergone by the children is clearly depicted in the faces of those who are compelled to part from their homes, where the food consists of flour mixed with straw and weeds. The mixture is beaten fine, forming a paste, which contains only 25 per cent actual food value.

The government has remitted the lowest tax in the famine district, but this will not afford immediate relief. The liberal contributions from Americans are already effective, and the relief in the form of food and clothing is commanding the heartiest appreciation.

Another appeal for aid is presented by the sufferers from the earthquake in Formosa, hundreds of whom are homeless. The local government is busy providing food, caring for the injured, and recovering and removing corpses, several hundred of which are buried under the debris.

San Jacinto in Danger.

Los Angeles, March 27.—A dispatch to the Times from San Jacinto, Cal., says: Raging down its course in the maddest fury known in 25 years, the San Jacinto river threatens great damage to the town of San Jacinto, to the extensive ranching regions near by and to many other places down the valley. Bridges have been washed away, lands have been flooded, and it has been only with the greatest difficulty that the waters have been prevented from sweeping through the main street of San Jacinto and entailing heavy loss.

Fire Destroyed Eleven Buildings.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 27.—A fire which started in the Frank Thornton Dry Goods company's store last night, in the center of the city, destroyed 11 buildings. Loss, \$300,000. No one was killed, but several persons were injured.

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 Chinese boycott is believed to be dying out.

Storer is still recognized as ambassador at Vienna.

Troops have been called out to suppress riots at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Iowa legislature has passed a bill which will not allow any state officer to use a railroad pass.

The miners convention has decided to accept the advance wherever granted by the coal operators and work will continue in those mines.

Representative Lacey, of Iowa, wants all agricultural lands now embraced in forest reserves thrown open to entry under the homestead laws.

Thirteen miners who were entombed in the French coal mine have just been found alive. They were in the mine 20 days and lived on horse feed.

Another \$25,000 has been sent to Japanese famine sufferers through the National Red Cross. This makes \$125,000 sent through this source.

Announcement is made at Cleveland, Ohio, of an advance of from 1/4 to 1 1/4 cents per gallon by the Standard Oil in the price of gasoline and naphtha.

Governor Pattison, of Ohio, is growing worse.

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme court, may resign.

The Chicago beef trust trial has been set for the second Monday in December.

The Ohio legislature has provided for a commission to revise the insurance laws of the state.

The president fears congress will take no action on the Panama canal at the present session.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, is in the hands of a mob. A street car strike is the cause of the trouble.

President Roosevelt has again sent Bristol's name to the senate for confirmation as district attorney for Oregon.

The Mississippi river is rapidly rising and the danger line has been reached at several points near St. Louis.

Great Britain has asked China for 5,000 tons for the recent Nanchang murder and the opening of the port of Wucheng Chi.

The Iowa legislature has passed a resolution providing for an insurance investigation similar to that had in New York last fall.

The fire in the big natural gas well near Caney, Kansas, has again been extinguished by means of a huge iron cap dropped over the opening.

The Iowa legislature has killed the direct primary bill.

Revolutionists of China are planning to depose the dowager empress.

Germany is planning a navy equal to that of both France and England.

Charles S. Francis has been appointed United States ambassador to Austria.

A wealthy New York merchant has left \$665,000 to the colored school at Tuskegee, Alabama.

American delegates have solved the problem of the Moroccan conference and an agreement is assured.

Steamship companies expect a weekly average of 2,000 Russian emigrants to the United States during this summer.

Fire at Johnstown, Pa., destroyed nearly \$1,000,000 worth of property. One fireman was killed and several seriously injured.

Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, has completed the taking of evidence in New York regarding Standard Oil operations in his state.

The first of 18 bridge agents and corporations to be tried at Sandusky, Ohio, on a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade has been found guilty.

Attorney General Moody believes a new man should be selected as district attorney for Oregon, but United States Attorney Heney says Bristol is all right.

The Moroccan conference is rapidly approaching an agreement.

New York Republicans will ask Charles E. Hughes to run for governor.

The senate committee on public lands has had a new timber law referred to them.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Starting a Flower Garden.

Spring is the time when the average amateur flower gardener makes his worst mistakes. Too often he buys seed which he does not handle properly, with the result that bare spots in the garden show where he expected beautiful blossoms. The young plants that he expected to flower are killed by the hot sun or choked under heavy or dry soil.

The amateur who would rival the professional florist in the radiance of his garden, should make a start now by sowing the seed of many kinds of showy annuals in boxes or pots, to be kept indoors for awhile. The boxes should have holes for drainage in the bottom, but should not be so open as to keep the soil dry. Ordinary garden soil may be used in the bottom, but at the top there should be a lighter soil, well mixed. The small seed should be sown on the surface: then fine soil spread over them and pressed down, but not so hard as to cause the soil to bake. Coarse seed can best be planted in little drills, or each seed pressed down into the soil, and the whole covered with a thin layer of earth, as with the small seed. The soil should be gently sprinkled with water immediately after the planting. Only the quantity of water which the soil can absorb without becoming soggy should be given. The box should be watered subsequently whenever the soil becomes dry a little below the surface.



THE FATTENING CRATE.

It is a good practice to sow the seed in rows, as this enables the soil to be stirred to prevent it from baking. The box should be set by the window and given plenty of light, but at the same time shielded from the hot sun. When the plants have grown to a fair size, it will be warm enough outdoors to set them out in the garden. Only the stronger plants should be chosen for replanting. Aporturns, sweet alyssum, snapdragons, heliotropes, lobelias, nasturtiums and verbenas can be treated successfully this way.

Clean the Poultry House.

The clean house is the home of healthy fowls, and if one is intending to hatch eggs the coming spring the house and the hens should be absolutely free from vermin. Get at the house now, fumigating it, disinfecting it and cleaning it in every way possible. Take out all roosts, nest boxes and everything which will prevent one from giving the house a thorough cleansing. Then burn some sulphur in the house after closing the windows. Then white wash it thoroughly. Then use insect powder in all cracks and crevices.

Wash down the roosts with kerosene oil, whitewash them and sprinkle insect powder over them. After you think everything is clean then use a liberal sprinkling of carbolic acid, well diluted. Then you may be reasonably sure that the broody hens may be set so that they will be comfortable and the chicks free of lice.

Muzzle for Horses.

Horses sometimes act disagreeable when working in the orchard or when cultivating corn or grain by trying to get a mouthful of the growing crop. The best way to overcome such a habit is to muzzle the horse, but in doing this extreme care should be used that the horse is not injured nor seriously discommoded by the muzzle. Take heavy white canvas, such as grain bags are made from. Cut this in eighteen-inch lengths and wide enough to go around the jaws of the horse comfortably loose. Cut two oval airholes three by four inches, braid the edges



MUZZLE FOR THE HORSE.

with strong braid and make a lattice work over the opening by weaving knotted hard twine through it. Bind the top, add strings at the side, hem the bottom edges and it is complete.

Feeding Rye to Hogs.

There are several different methods of feeding rye to hogs. One method is to cook the grain whole. Another is steaming in barrels with tight covers and allowing to stand for several hours before feeding. Then, again, the method of grinding finely and mixing into the slops is practiced by many. I have tried several ways, but find I can produce the best results when finely ground and soaked in barrels twelve hours before feeding.—Ohio Farmer.

Starting a Flower Garden.

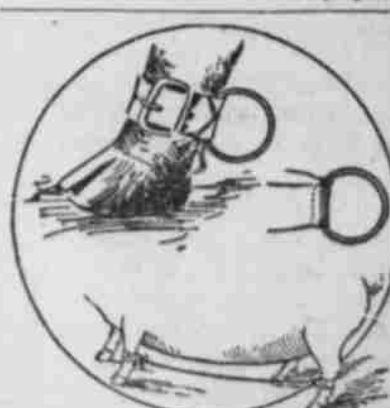
Spring is the time when the average amateur flower gardener makes his worst mistakes. Too often he buys seed which he does not handle properly, with the result that bare spots in the garden show where he expected beautiful blossoms. The young plants that he expected to flower are killed by the hot sun or choked under heavy or dry soil.

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The Hog That Jumps.

In almost every herd of swine there is one or more that is inclined to scale fences and usually is more successful in breaking the fence down than in getting over it. The device illustrated will break this bad habit very quick-



PREVENTS HOGS JUMPING.

ly and needs little explanation. Two rings an inch or more in diameter and two straps with strong buckles are needed.

The strap should be wide enough so that it will not cut the legs of the hog. Place one of the straps over the front leg, after placing the ring in position, and the other over the hind leg on the same side. Be sure and buckle the straps tight enough so that they will not come off. Then take a strong rope and tie in the rings as shown, being careful that it is long enough so that the hog can walk comfortably.

After trying one or two jumps while this attachment is on the hog will give it up as a bad job, but the device should be kept on until the animal is completely broken of the jumping habit.

Hauling Manure to Field.

While it is admittedly the better plan to get the manure to the fields as soon after it is made as possible, the plan has its greatest value when the manure is spread as soon as placed on the soil—that is, do not put it in heaps to spread at some later period, but, if possible, load it from the stable directly into a spreader, so that as soon as it reaches the field it can be put on the soil, where it will reach in during the winter. The idea of carting the manure direct to the field is to have it improving the soil instead of letting a portion of its virtue go into the air, as is the case when it lays in the barnyard all winter.

Killing Lice on Cattle.

Most farmers know how troublesome the lice are on stock, and particularly on cows, but the modern idea of fumigating the animal has many objections. There is no doubt but that it can be thoroughly and safely done if one has the proper stalls and the other proper appliances, but to attempt to carry out this plan in the average stall would result in failure; the stock would be smothered or the fumigating fumes would escape.