

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, April 13.

Washington, April 13.—Owing to the fact that none of its members were prepared to speak on the railroad rate bill, that measure was temporarily laid aside today in the senate, permitting the devotion of the entire time to the consideration of other bills on the calendar. Of these more than 300 were passed, most of them being private pension bills.

Among the general bills passed was one increasing the pensions of ex-soldiers who lost limbs in the service; another retiring and pensioning petty officers and men of the army, navy and marine corps after 30 years of service at three-fourths their regular pay; and a third bill increasing the pensions of ex-Mexican war soldiers to \$20 per month and making the attainment of 75 years of age evidence of disability.

Washington, April 13.—After spending much time in useless debate and wrangling, the house took up the post-office appropriation bill.

The bill was finally perfected at 5:45 o'clock, when Moon, of Tennessee, entered a motion to recommit to the post-office committee with instructions to report the bill to the house immediately with the Southern railway mail subsidy stricken out. On this motion Crumpacker, of Indiana, demanded a rollcall, which was ordered. Moon's motion was lost, 96 to 99. This retained the subsidy in the bill, and without further objection the bill was passed.

Thursday, April 12.

Washington, April 12.—The feature of today's proceedings in the house of representatives was the speech made by Cochran, of New York, who, under an agreement made on a previous day, was given an hour to elucidate the subject of "general debate" on appropriation bills. In view of the announcement that Cochran would speak, the galleries were crowded and a very large proportion of the members were in attendance.

Cochran, after a short discussion of the fiction of "general debate" and the failure of members to attend the sittings of the house while subjects covering the widest possible latitude were being illuminated, launched into a defense of the Hepburn rate bill and the high position taken by the house, not only in the exceptional character of the legislation, but in the dignified way in which the bill passed the lower branch of congress. In this connection he ridiculed the constitutional debaters in the senate.

Washington, April 12.—After a brief speech by Lattimer in support of the house railroad rate bill, Foraker today took the floor on that measure and consumed practically all of the remainder of the day's session of the senate. He spent some time in the discussion of some of the amendments he has suggested, and then entered upon the consideration of the entire question of railroad rate regulation, arguing against the constitutionality of the pending bill from various points of view. He was frequently interrupted by other senators. Lodge spoke briefly in support of the practice of granting lower rates on goods intended for export than on those used in domestic consumption.

Wednesday, April 11.

Washington, April 11.—Among the many bills passed by the senate today was one granting land on Morton island, in Snake river, Oregon, to that state as a fish hatchery. Other bills passed follow:

Authorizing the allotment of land to natives of Alaska; prohibiting the use of diving apparatus in the taking of sponges; authorizing the state of Montana to select lieu lands; prohibiting aliens from gathering sponges in American waters.

In response to a request by Tillman to fix a time for taking a vote on the rate bill, Aldrich expressed the opinion that before the end of the week the speeches would be so far disposed of as to enable the senate to foreclose the end of general discussion.

Washington, April 11.—When Speaker Cannon called the house to order today, a senate bill ratifying an agreement with the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe of Indians, in South Dakota, was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up.

The military record of General Jacob H. Smith was the subject of a speech

May End Race Problem.

Washington, April 10.—Dr. S. Harris, professor of medicine in the University of Alabama, at Mobile, talked to the president today about the ravages of consumption among the negroes of the South. He expressed the fear, and he added that his opinion was concurred in by the medical fraternity generally in the South, that the negro race was likely to become extinct in this country. Statistics showed, he declared, that the death rate among the members of the negro race in America was greater than the birth rate.

by Banon, Ohio, who defended the actions of General Smith, in the Philippines, stating that General Wood's achievements were a complete vindication of the case of General Smith. Hayes, Cal., spoke in favor of an increased salary for postal clerks.

Tuesday, April 10.

Washington, April 10.—For seven hours today the house had under consideration the postoffice appropriation bill, but in only a few instances were the provisions considered. During the debate on the special appropriation for railway mail pay, bitter words were exchanged between representatives from North Carolina, Arkansas and Kentucky, but all were within the rules of the house. A humorous speech was made by J. Adam Bede, Minn., and Charles A. Towne, New York, spoke in behalf of the Jamestown exposition. Both Bede and Towne represented the Duluth district in Minnesota in other congresses. They were warmly congratulated on their speeches.

Washington, April 10.—For more than four hours today Halley held the undivided attention of the senate with a speech in reply to Spooner and Knox, and just before its conclusion there was a significant suggestion from Hale indicating the possibility of an understanding and an early vote on the railroad rate bill.

The day was one of the most notable in the recent history of the senate. Very few senators were absent at any time during the day and every seat in the galleries, public, private, senatorial, executive and diplomatic, was held by its occupant with marked tenacity.

Monday, April 9.

Washington, April 9.—McLaurin and Morgan addressed the senate today on the railroad rate question, the former advocating the legislation and the latter opposing. The Mississippi senator announced his intention to support an amendment providing for a court review of the decisions of the Interstate Commerce commission and also stated his adherence to the Bailey amendment, prohibiting the temporary suspension of the commission's orders by the inferior courts. He criticized what he characterized as an effort to inject politics into the consideration of the bill. Morgan took the position that the proposed legislation was an interference with the rights of the states to control the corporations created by themselves, and said that the best way to check exorbitant railroad rates was to keep the waterways in such condition as to insure competition.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of speaking laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Saturday, April 7.

Washington, April 7.—The house did not indulge itself in the usual half holiday today, but continued the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, and in the latitude accorded under general debate the discussion took on a wide range, including railway mail pay, increased pay for rural letter carriers, the American smelter trust and the corrupt use of money in elections, with side lights on naturalization laws.

Dalsell, Republican, of Pennsylvania, called up the bill amending the internal revenue laws to prevent the double taxation of certain distilled spirits. He asked that the bill be considered by the house as in committee of the whole, possibly anticipating some debate. Before he could make any statement, the speaker had the bill read a third time, indorsed and passed, while general laughter over the expeditious way the speaker disposed of legislation ran around the chamber.

No Limit on Use of Franks.

Salt Lake, April 10.—That there is no law limiting or prescribing the character of printed matter which congressmen may authorize to be sent through the mails under official frank, is the gist of a decision rendered here today by Judge John A. Marshall, of the United States District court. L. R. Anderson, chairman of the Republican committee of Sanpete county, Utah, was indicted for alleged illegal use of the frank of Congressman James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, for distribution in Utah of political matter.

## TRADE WITH ISLAND OF CUBA.

Imports and Exports for 1905 Far Exceed Any Previous Year.

Washington, April 10.—A report issued by the department of Commerce and Labor on the Cuban trade says:

Cuba ranks second in importance in the trade relations of the United States with other American countries. The total trade of the United States with the principal countries of America in the calendar year of 1905 was: Canada, \$203,000,000; Cuba, \$125,000,000; Brazil, \$111,000,000; Mexico, \$92,000,000; Argentina, \$39,000,000. The value of merchandise imported into the United States from Cuba in the calendar year 1905, according to figures prepared by the department of Commerce and Labor, was \$95,857,856, against \$57,228,229 in 1903, \$31,747,229 in 1900 and \$16,233,456 in 1897, in which year our imports from Cuba touched the lowest point in the last half century. The exports from the United States to Cuba aggregated \$44,569,812, against \$23,504,417 in 1905, \$26,934,524 in 1900 and \$7,296,613 in 1896, in which year they were smaller than in any preceding year in the last half century. In both imports and exports the figures of the year 1905 are larger than those of any earlier year in our trade with Cuba.

Sugar and molasses, tobacco, cigars and fruits are the principal articles forming the imports into the United States from Cuba. The value of sugar imports in 1905 was over \$72,000,000; molasses, \$1,097,153; leaf tobacco, \$11,879,938; cigars, \$3,855,820; fruits, \$1,236,028 (of which all but \$5,803 represented the value of bananas), and iron ores, \$1,537,890.

## SWEPT BY TIDAL WAVE.

About 150 Lives and Much Property Lost in South Seas.

San Francisco, April 10.—The steamer Mariposa arrived today from Tahiti, bringing additional particulars of the storm which swept the Society and other South Sea islands last February. According to the latest estimates about 150 lives were lost and the property damage amounted to \$1,500,000. Among the Mariposa's passengers were B. Chabot, C. Brown and J. Harris, members of the crew of the British ship County of Roxburgh, Captain J. Leslie, which went ashore during the hurricane at Tokarua, in the Paumotu group of islands. Out of her crew of 24, ten lives were lost.

Other vessels lost during the storm were the French schooner Tahitiene, 53 tons, with Captain Dexter and eight of her crew, and the French schooner Tonture, 28 tons, with all on board. The French schooner Hituimi, 19 tons, went ashore at Monihi. Her crew was saved. The French schooner Moruora, 37 tons, went ashore at Tikehou, but the crew was saved.

The French schooner Eimeo, 150 tons, is overdue and it is supposed that she is lost with all on board off Tikehou. Thirty seven cutters of 12 to 15 tons were also lost in the storm.

## NEW JERSEY FOREST FIRE.

State Was About to Purchase Large Tract for Reservoir.

Egg Harbor City, N. J., April 10.—A forest and swamp fire was started here early this morning and in the course of a few hours assumed threatening dimensions. The fire's origin is unknown. It started a short distance from the home of Congressman John J. Garriott and did considerable damage. High winds fanned the flames into a roaring furnace and drove it in a westerly direction toward the towns of Weymouth and West Egg Harbor. The village of Carmentown was completely encircled and several buildings destroyed.

A path over a mile wide and over four miles long was covered by the flames. Thousands of acres of valuable timber which the state of New Jersey was about to purchase as a forest reserve were destroyed, making a tract of 25,000 acres almost worthless.

## Bold Diamond Thieves.

New Orleans, La., April 10.—That he was robbed of diamonds valued at \$5,000 at the muzzle of a revolver in a store in a crowded street is the story told to the police by L. Moss, a jeweler. Moss said that while at work in his store, with hundreds of people passing, late last night, two men entered and asked to look at some diamond rings and brooches. After several trays had been put out, Moss says one of the men showed a revolver in his face and the other took the jewels and escaped into the crowded street.

## Cruiser Ready for Trial Spin.

Rockland, Me., April 10.—The new cruiser Washington, which has just been completed for the United States government, arrived there today and anchored outside the breakerwater in readiness for her speed trials, which will take place off this port during the week. The Washington's contract calls for a minimum speed of 22 knots per hour.

# 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.

Dowie and Voliva are negotiating for a compromise.

A great bank is being proposed to help Wall street men.

Roosevelt is being boomed for re-election despite his refusal.

Platt says he will not be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Correspondents on the isthmus say Colon could be made a model city.

The government will spend \$1,400,000 on the Jamestown exposition.

The eruption of Vesuvius has almost entirely subsided, leaving a barren land.

Governor Higgins, of New York, has signed two more laws regulating insurance business.

The meeting of the second Hague conference will be held some time after September 20.

The Pennsylvania's officers report that in target practice with 6-inch guns 17 hits were scored in 90 seconds.

Future Governor Smith, of the Philippines, is home for a rest. He says lower tariff rates with the islands is imperative.

The Northern Pacific announces that a third passenger train service will be added May 29 between St. Paul and Pacific coast points.

Prospects of the Columbia jetty bill are improving.

France is satisfied with the success of the Moroccan conference.

Germany is urging Turkey to resist the demands of Great Britain.

Anthracite coal operators have rejected the terms of the miners.

Russia has agreed to a postponement of the Hague peace conference.

The New York board of education has adopted resolutions favoring reform in spelling.

Dowie's health is falling fast and it may be that his death will settle the fight for control of Zion City.

A bill has passed both houses of congress providing for the establishment of a life saving station at Neah bay.

Preparations are being made for the early beginning of work on the railroads to be built on the islands of Panay, Negros and Cebu, in the Philippines.

The house committee on elections is working on a bill which provides for the election of senators by direct vote of the people and makes the terms of house members four years instead of two.

Chairman Shonts has returned to the canal zone.

Maxim Goriky, the Russian revolutionist, is in New York.

Congressman and Mrs. Longworth are making preparations for a trip to Europe in June.

The president has taken a hand in urging the presentation of the Chicago packers as individuals.

President Roosevelt has cabled condolences to the king of Italy on the havoc and loss of life caused by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Cotton workers of New Bedford, Mass., will ask for an increase in wages. There are about 12,000 employed in the New Bedford mills.

The anthracite coal operators have offered a new arbitration scheme to the miners and the independent operators call the miners union anarchists.

General orders have been issued to naval commanders to observe the strictest economy in the use of coal, on account of a deficiency in the coal appropriation for the navy.

Boys from two of Chicago's schools engaged in a war and it took eight policemen to quell the trouble. Many pupils were severely hurt. Airguns, slingshots, baseball bats, bricks and other weapons were used.

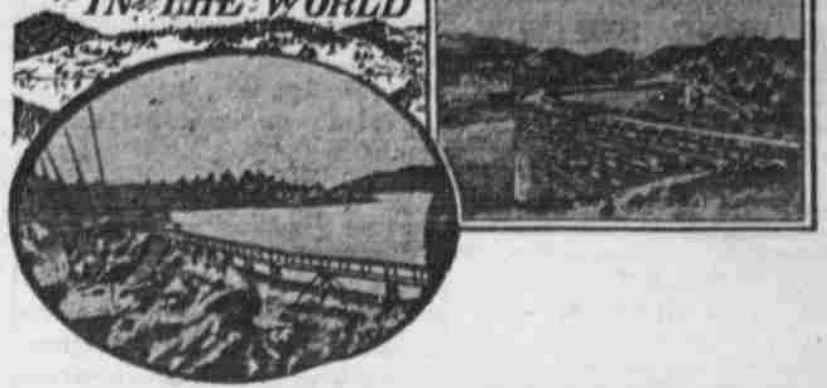
Japan has opened Manchuria to foreign trade.

Witte again threatens to resign as premier of Russia.

Dowie savagely denounces his wife and vows he will not live with her again.

Another attack on engineers and other officials of the Lens, France, coal mines has been made by the miners wives.

# BUILDING THE HIGHEST DAM IN THE WORLD



Situated in a narrow ravine on the south fork of the South Platte river, 48 miles from Denver, is the highest dam on earth, known as the Cheesman dam. Its wall of solid masonry is 221 feet high, impounding more than 30,000,000,000 gallons of water. From an engineering viewpoint, its nearest rival is the famous Croton dam that impounds New York city's water supply. This contains more masonry and cost more money, but it does not hold as much water, and its construction was not attended with so many or so great engineering difficulties.

It almost seems as though Nature itself had intended the site of Cheesman dam to some day be utilized as a great reservoir. The canon of the South Platte river at this point is not more than 35 feet wide at the bottom, and the sides are almost vertical for nearly 100 feet. At this point the canon begins to widen, so that 200 feet above the bottom it is 600 feet wide, and 220 feet above the bottom its width is about 700 feet. From the bottom of the canon to the summit of the dam the side walls are of solid granite. Before the masonry was laid, the loose boulders, rocks and debris were removed. This work developed the fact that while the bottom contained pot holes, and the sides many irregularities, yet there were no seams nor crevices.

The dam was constructed of granite rubble masonry laid in Portland ce-

ment mortar, with the exception of the upstream face, which is of rough-pointed granite ashlar. For the downstream face, granite blocks of moderate size are used, making it one of the most handsome reservoirs to be seen anywhere—as well as one that should last almost as long as the eternal hills. To the beauty of this work of man, are added the glories of the Rockies—towering mountains rising in the distance capped with everlasting snow, whispering pines, rugged boulders and sapphire skies. The width of the dam on top is 18 feet, with a 14-foot roadway. At the bottom it is 176 feet wide. The elevation of the top of the parapet walls above the sea is 6,835 feet.

The primary object of this great engineering work is to supply the city of Denver with water. Incidentally water is supplied for the irrigation of several thousand acres of land in the valley of the South Platte river. The artificial lake created by the Cheesman dam covers an area of 84 acres, extending up South Fork valley five miles, up Goose creek two miles, and up Turkey creek one mile and a half. This reservoir is filled with the melted snows of the Rocky Mountains, furnishing probably the purest water enjoyed by any large city in the world. So capacious is the reservoir that the water always in storage would suffice for the 200,000 inhabitants of Denver and its suburbs for five years.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

## HERR MOST.

In Boyhood Football of Fate, He Became the Apostle of Hate.

Herr Johann Most, who died in Cincinnati the other day, was the high priest of anarchy. Brought up under the most adverse circumstances, disfigured from boyhood, ill-treated by his first employer, kicked and cuffed about Europe by soldiery and police, he grew into one of the most rantankerous philosphers and reddest revolutionists of modern times. Most was born in Augsburg, Germany, Feb. 5, 1846. His father held an office at the court and managed to give the boy a fair elemen-



HERR JOHANN MOST.

tary education. In 1873 young Most became ill, and an operation was performed, which disfigured his face for life. This did as much as anything else, perhaps, to sour his disposition. Then his mother died, and an unsympathetic stepmother came into his world to torment him to rebellion.

He was apprenticed to a bookbinder and after learning the trade went wandering through Italy, Switzerland and Hungary. He found it difficult to get work, because, as he says in his autobiography, his "facial disfigurement kept customers away." Most went to Zurich in 1867 and got work, escaping military service because of his deformity. He imbibed socialistic ideas and started a crusade against all organized government. In May, 1869, he made a violent speech denouncing the clergy, the military, the police and the middle class. He spent a month in jail for this outbreak. After passing other time in jail for similar offenses, Most was selected by the Socialists as a missionary in Austria. The authorities banished him on May 2, 1871, and he was escorted to the frontier by a large procession of workmen.

In Saxony he was not allowed to speak publicly, but he carried on the propaganda in the homes of workmen. He was made editor of the Chemnitz Freie Presse by his party, and served a month in jail for making an incendiary speech. He was summoned to appear in court 43 times and was convicted of 23 violations of law. He had then become an anarchist of the most radical type, advocating the use

of force, even assassination by poison and bomb. He was elected to the Reichstag twice. After passing many months in prison he was ordered from Germany.

He went to London in 1879 and he began the publication of Freiheit. When Alexander II. of Russia was killed by nihilists Most published Freiheit with a red border and an editorial expressing a wish that all tyrants might be served like the Czar. The Russian and German governments called the British government's attention to the article, and Most was arrested, tried, found guilty and sentenced to 16 months hard labor at Clerkenwell prison. On his release he called for New York, arriving in December, 1882. He spent three terms on Blackwell's Island for incendiary utterances. His last imprisonment was for publishing in Freiheit on the day President McKinley was shot an article entitled, Murder vs Murder.

Most was not taken seriously by many of his brethren. He was a theatrical and earnest talker and had a fine flow of adjectives, chiefly denunciatory. He achieved some success as an actor in 1894 by appearing at the Thalia as Old Baumert in the Weavers. He had not been conspicuous as an advocate of force in recent years and the radical anarchists of the Emma Goldman stripe were at odds with him.

## Electric Lights from Windmill.

Wind-made electricity holds out the promise of becoming a great boon to rural districts; and the day is near at hand when every farmer who has a windmill on his grounds can enjoy electric lights and the many other services which electric power is capable of yielding. For many years, men have been trying to convert wind power into electricity. R. W. Wilson, of Westfield, Ind., has worked out a practicable method of accomplishing it.

In producing wind-made electricity, Wilson calls upon the windmill to perform its customary function of pumping water. He leads the water into a hydraulic regulator built on the principle of a water-lift, in which the pressure is controlled by weights, and from which it is released by means of automatic valves.

This regulator is the means of maintaining the even pressure under all conditions, whether the windmill is revolving fast or slow.

Under the uniform pressure, the water is passed from the hydraulic chamber through a water motor to which a dynamo is attached.

Mr. Wilson demonstrates the success of the invention at his own shop in Westfield, which is brightly lighted with wind-made electricity, and to all appearances it equals the steam-made product that city folk enjoy.

## The Thankful Way.

Thankful we wander in bloom and in blight,  
And reap in the red thorns the lilies of light.  
And, toll being ended, we'll whisper "Good-night,"  
And dream of a beautiful morning!  
—Atlanta Constitution.