

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, April 27.

Washington, April 27.—At the beginning of today's session of the senate a bill amending the existing laws relative to notice of land entries, so as to require that papers in which they are printed shall be in the county or district in which the lands are located, was passed.

Sprouner then resumed his speech on the rate bill, again taking up the question of the distinction between judicial power and jurisdiction. Replying to Bailey he said that, owing to the fact that the powers are totally different, it cannot be said that one is greater than the other.

Allison expressed the hope that the discussion of the rate bill would go on, saying that if congress was to finally adjourn before the first of August it was necessary that the debate proceed without delay.

Washington, April 27.—Immediately after the house convened today the emergency appropriation bill calling for \$170,000 for the navy to be expended at San Francisco was passed.

After voting this the house decided to take up the pension calendar. Capron (R. I.) was called to the chair. Williams said he would object to passing pension bills unless the committee had a chance to vote on each bill. The passing of pensions did not proceed with the usual speed. There were 215 pensions favorably acted on in committee and reported to the house.

At 3 o'clock the house completed the consideration of pension bills, when the tariff revision bill was taken up and general debate resumed.

Wednesday, April 25.

Washington, April 25.—An amendment to the Indian bill for the cession of the lands of the Blackfoot Indians in Montana was accepted by the Senate after being modified. The bill was then laid aside and the message of the President regarding the employment of labor on the Government works in the vicinity of San Francisco was ordered printed.

Flint followed the reading of the message by immediately introducing a bill appropriating \$300,000 for the employment of extra labor in the navy yard at Mare Island.

Tillman made an effort to have a day fixed for a vote on the railroad rate bill, but was again unsuccessful. Spooner gave notice of a speech for tomorrow, and Clarke of Arkansas of a speech on Friday on the same question.

A bill was passed amending the law relative to the allotment of land to Indians.

Washington, April 25.—The House today continued consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The President's message recommending an appropriation of \$300,000 for Mare Island navy yard was read and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Tuesday, April 24.

Washington, April 24.—The Senate passed bills as follows today:

Extending time until 1909 for coastwise laws to go into effect between the Philippines and America; providing for the reappraisal of certain public lands at Port Angeles, Wash.; authorizing the occupancy of lands in San Bernardino, Sierra, San Gabriel forest reserves for power plants of the Edison Electric Company.

Monday, April 23.

Washington, April 23.—Congress this morning appropriated \$1,500,000 for the relief of the homeless and deserving in San Francisco.

The measure, which was the second one passed by the House and Senate, the first carrying \$1,000,000, was passed under a suspension of the rules.

It was introduced in the House, calling for \$1,000,000. When it reached the Senate, it was amended by adding \$500,000. The House agreed to the amendment, and then the bill was passed.

Washington, April 23.—Representative Gaines of Tennessee introduced a bill today admitting free of duty all goods, wares or merchandise which may be imported into the United States as gratuitous contributions for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in California, and assigned to the Governor of that state, the Mayor of San Francisco, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The bill further waives duty on building materials imported into the United States when satisfactory proof has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury that such building materials have been actually and permanently used in rebuilding San Francisco.

Will Confirm Judge.

Washington, April 24.—Judge Wickensham, of Alaska, will probably be confirmed by the Senate before long in the light of the report made in his favor today by the Judiciary Committee. On a vote, Pettus, Kittredge and Blackburn voted with Nelson in opposition, while Clark, of Wyoming, Foraker, Knox, Bacon, Patterson and Culberson voted to confirm. The conference committee today agreed on the Alaska Delegate bill, substituting the Cushman bill for that passed by the Senate, with but slight change from the original.

Ashtland Reserve Enlarged.

Washington April 26.—The Ashtland forest reserve in Oregon has been slightly enlarged for the purpose of including more fully the watershed of Ashtland creek, which is the source of water supply for the city of Ashtland and a large territory of agricultural land in that vicinity. A narrow strip of country which has been added consists of a tract lying along the summit of a spur of the Siskiyou mountains, which has the average elevation of 7,200 feet and culminates in one of the most prominent landmarks in Southern Oregon.

Siskiyou Park is a tract unfit for cultivation, and has no settlements on it. As it forms the watershed of various tributaries of Ashtland creek, it is important to insure proper protection to the forest and prevent the streams from being contaminated in any way.

Will Not Abandon Bay City.

Washington, April 26.—Senator Fulton was today informed by Quartermaster General Humphrey that there is no intention of even temporarily abandoning San Francisco as an army transport headquarters, therefore there is no possibility of diverting this business to Portland, as requested by the Chamber of Commerce. One transport about due from Manila will unload at Seattle, and one other transport may load there, but as the government docks are unimpaired and railroads are again making deliveries at San Francisco, there will be no temporary discontinuance of headquarters at that city.

More Soldiers to Be Sent.

Washington, April 28.—The War department has decided to send General Greely, at San Francisco, the additional 2,500 troops that he has asked for.

The troops, he says, have maintained the high standing of the American army, but a continuance of mental and physical stress is not advisable in the present high tension of the people.

Accepting an estimate of 200,000 destitute, there is but one soldier for every hundred people, and the additional troops asked for would give but two soldiers per hundred.

President Asks for Money.

Washington, April 21.—President Roosevelt today sent to congress a message accompanying documents and papers from the War department recommending the appropriation immediately of an additional \$1,500,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the calamity at San Francisco.

The president today conferred with Secretary Taft, with Senator Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations and with other senators and representatives about the need of further aid for the residents of the stricken city, and a decision was reached that congress should be requested to appropriate the additional \$1,500,000. Assurances were given by the members of congress that the appropriation would be made.

Washington, April 24.—General Greely, in command at San Francisco, has telegraphed the War Department that within a week or ten days, when the militia shall have been withdrawn, as is desired by Governor Pardee, Mayor Schmitz and the militiamen themselves, the force of regulars must be largely reinforced to preserve order and safeguard public interests.

He says that tomorrow 5,000 regulars would not be an excessive number. He believes that half that number from outside his military division could do the work. These should be largely cavalry, owing to a lack of transportation facilities. There are 2,500 regulars now at San Francisco.

Two More Quakes Friday.

Washington, April 20.—The Weather bureau today issued the following bulletin: "Two small after shocks of the San Francisco earthquake were recorded on the seismograph at the Weather bureau, Washington, D. C., during the night and this morning."

Limit Taken Off Transfers.

Washington, April 21.—Secretary Shaw announced today that the \$10,000,000 limit on telegraphic transfers to San Francisco has been lifted. All relief that can be properly extended to the California banks will be given.

Washington, April 24.—President Roosevelt late tonight signed the joint resolution of Congress appropriating \$1,500,000 additional for the relief of San Francisco sufferers.

Washington, April 24.—The Red Cross telegraphed \$100,000 to San Francisco on a request from Dr. Devine, the Red Cross agent at San Francisco.

Take All That's Offered.

New York, April 24.—Gaylord Wilshire, chairman of the public committee of the California Relief Association of this city, today said: "We would kindly ask the general trade unions and President Roosevelt to refrain from interfering with any man, who over he may be or wherever he is, who wishes to extend us sympathy or pecuniary aid. I may say that at a mass meeting of Californians, held at the Casino Theater Saturday afternoon, a resolution was unanimously adopted giving voice to the above sentiment."

SOON REOCCUPY BUILDINGS.

Steel Structures Only Had the Inner Woodwork Burned Out.

San Francisco, April 23.—Today property-owners have had an opportunity to inspect some of their holdings, and in a measure to ascertain what damage had been done. The new modern steel buildings were found to be almost intact. In every instance it seemed that the earthquake had not damaged them. The steel frames were in perfect plumb and as strong as ever. Cornices and fancy trimmings fell, but that was all. Even when the fire swept through them, only the woodwork was damaged.

The Fairmount Hotel on Nob Hill will be rushed to completion; the Claus Spreckels building on Market and Third streets will be occupied within a few days. The Union Trust building on Montgomery and Market street has only lost the interior woodwork, and as soon as men can put in the lumber it will be ready for occupancy. The St. Francis Hotel is in the same category, and the work of renovating the interior will soon be commenced. An inspection of the Call building at Third and Market streets disclosed the fact that several floors were in good condition and could, after slight repairs, be used as formerly.

The new Monadnock, on Market street next to the Palace Hotel, was found to be in fireclass condition, even the woodwork in the interior being intact, and the owner, Herbert E. Law, announced tonight that within ten days he would be renting offices in this building. The Monadnock is a large structure of steel and brick almost completed when the fire came. Marble and lumber have been ordered from Los Angeles, and a big force of men will rush the building to completion.

STEEL MILLS ARE CROWDED.

Structural Material for Bay City May Be Made Abroad.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 23.—According to Pittsburg steel men the rebuilding of San Francisco may be greatly retarded on account of the inability of Pittsburg steel mills to supply structural shapes for the new city. The Carnegie Steel Company and the Jones & Laughlin Company, the big independent concerns, are already so crowded that they have practically closed their order books of delivery of building material within eight months' time.

Never before in the history of structures has there been such a demand for material as this year, and it is feared that it will be well nigh impossible for the mills to take on additional work. According to the local steel men, the San Francisco people will be compelled to go to Great Britain and Germany for a large amount of their building material.

The mills of Germany are busy at the present time, and will be able to take on but little additional work. Those of Great Britain, however, will be able to handle a great many of the orders. On account of the high freight rates from the east to the Pacific Coast, the foreign steel mills will be able to deliver structural shapes at San Francisco as cheap and probably cheaper than the local mills will be able to do. The Pennsylvania and Lackawanna Steel Companies and the Illinois Steel Company will be able to handle some of the work. It is believed that the local mills will, if possible, attempt to put aside some of their present orders, in order to accommodate the more urgent work for San Francisco.

TAKING CARE OF HEALTH.

Many Willing Workers to Improve Sanitation.

San Francisco, April 23.—The board of health reports a very encouraging health condition, considering the circumstances. Sickness is constantly on the decrease. There are very few contagious diseases, and these are being attended at Deer Lodge in Golden Gate park. Sanitary conditions in the residence districts are being improved.

A large corps of volunteers started at work yesterday removing all cans of garbage to the curbs. Wagons were pressed into service today and the garbage removed to the burned districts, where it will be destroyed. Cesspools are being dug.

Cliff House Stands.

San Francisco, April 23.—A thorough inspection made by a representative of the Associated Press, who made the trip in an automobile, shows that comparatively little damage was done in the vicinity of the Cliff. The Cliff House not only stands, but the damage sustained by the earthquake shock to this historic building will not exceed, according to the statement of Manager Wilkins, \$500. In fact, the escape of the Cliff House is one of the curious features of the disaster which has befallen San Francisco.

Says Dowie Cheated Him.

Chicago, April 23.—James Sarrook, of New Mexico, today made complaint to the Federal authorities that he had been defrauded by John Alexander Dowie out of a sum close to \$20,000, and that the mails had been used in the operation.

# 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.

Japan is sorry aid was declined by this country.

Preparations are being made to receive Dowie in his old home.

The Russian democrats have won a great victory in the elections.

French police have discovered an intrigue between labor leaders and monarchists.

The Northern Pacific has commenced work on its bridge across the Willamette at Portland.

Small graft on the relief fund for California has been discovered and is worse than feared.

Anthracite operators have rejected the latest terms of the miners and have renewed their former offer.

The unveiling of the Franklin statue in Paris was the occasion of speeches of good will by Frenchmen and Americans.

A drenching rain has made it very uncomfortable for the San Francisco refugees camped in the various parks of that city.

Quartermaster General Humphrey has informed Senator Fulton that there is no intention of even temporarily abandoning San Francisco as an army transport headquarters.

Dowie's wife has become reconciled with the prophet.

Oakland is making a great effort to capture San Francisco shipping.

Senator Heyburn is improving from his second attack of appendicitis.

Many of the steel frames of large buildings in San Francisco are uninjured.

The regular troops now have entire charge of feeding the San Francisco refugees.

King Edward, Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas will hold a conference shortly.

Bellevue, Texas, has been devastated by a tornado. Forty people are reported killed.

The Japanese mikado has given \$200,000 to the relief of San Francisco, and the people a like sum.

The doubtful vote in the senate on the railroad rate bill is large enough to swing the result either way.

An area of 453 blocks was burned by the San Francisco fire. It is estimated that the buildings destroyed will be in the neighborhood of 60,000.

Norway is taking steps to organize a new army.

A ninth victim of the explosion on the battleship Keearsage has died.

The last of the Russian prisoners have been returned home from Japan.

The total relief fund from all sources totals more than \$18,000,000 and still grows.

There is no danger of an epidemic among San Francisco's homeless, according to the health authorities.

The San Francisco bank vaults are believed to be uninjured, but it will be a week before they can be opened.

Insurance men will have a say on rebuilding plans of San Francisco and will not allow flimsy structures to be erected.

Most of San Francisco's people would prefer to see the city rebuilt on the plan of the old and oppose changes in the streets.

Jonathan Boorne is gaining on H. M. Cake, who leads for the Republican nominee for Senator in the Oregon primary elections.

All the credit for stopping the San Francisco fire belongs to three expert gunners from Mare Island navy yard. They blew up a strip of buildings one block wide in front of the flames, using a ton and a half of gun-cotton.

Oakland's present population is about 1000 to the block.

General Funston has barred sightseers from San Francisco.

San Francisco's Chinatown will never be rebuilt on the old site.

A heavy rain has added to the discomfort of the residents of the San Francisco refuge camps.

Men are clearing away the San Francisco ruins. The newspaper offices will be among the first buildings repaired.

General A. W. Greeley has assumed command of the Federal troops at San Francisco. General Funston will act under Greeley's orders.

The latest figures on cash subscriptions from all parts of the United States for the relief of San Francisco sufferers totals \$7,814,000.

THE OLD-TIME SUGAR CAMP.

In the Good Old Days When Everything Was Done by Hand.

Most everybody knows about the modern method of maple sugar making, writes E. A. Bushnell in the Cincinnati Post. The story I would tell deals with the good old days when everything was done by hand. The season begins about March 1 and lasts from four to six weeks.

When I tended camp, in the old days, a big black kettle was swung to the "hanging pole" out in the open. The sap was brought from the trees to the kettle in pails hung one on each end of the "sap yoke" resting on the neck and shoulders of a man. During a "big run" it was kept filled and boiling all day and night. In spite of smarting eyes from the wood smoke and scorching heat, the fire must be tended every few minutes and the scum, pieces of bark, dead leaves, cinders and twigs skimmed from the surface of the boiling sap.

I can see the blue smoke curling from the tops of the brown leafless trees in the old camp, and smell the sweet odor of the steam from boiling sap through the open door of the sugar house. The air is frosty and invigorating. Down in the hollows on the north side of the hill, little patches of cold white snow are hiding beneath matted dead leaves, behind tree trunks and old moss-covered logs.

Ice clings to the banks of the sluggish brook, and I hear the trill of wood



IN THE OLD SUGAR CAMP.

birds, and the monotonous throbbing of a partridge's wings up where the hemlocks stand thick and gloomy. On the southern slopes the first warm breath of spring has melted the snow. It stands in clear crystal pools where the grass is green, and reflects back the sky and tall trees as you look down in it.

The sweet, cold, sparkling sap from the maple trees on the hillside tinkles drop by drop into the buckets, and red-breasted robins call to their mates among the branches.

A frightened woodchuck scurries into his hole at the sound of merry song and laughter, and barking of dogs from the camp in the valley. A flock of hungry "cawing" crows "flap" lazily over a frozen and honeycombed wheat field on their way to the rookery in the old mysterious tamarack swamp.

The air grows chilly as the sun goes down and dark shadows creep through the woods. The little barnlike-looking sugar house, which to the superstitious was a rendezvous for ghosts throughout the cold, bleak winter, now resounds with cheery voices, and is aglow with light and welcome.

There is a "big run" on and the tenders are "boiling down" all night. And supper is ready, and such a supper! Smoked ham, eggs cooked in boiling sap, potatoes roasted in ashes, and coffee sweetened with pure maple syrup.

Posthumous Honors on Suides.

When the Japanese protectorate over Korea was declared recently many Koreans grumbled and some even went the length of committing suicide in order to mark their displeasure. According to the Korea Daily News, the emperor has conferred posthumous honors upon several of these suicides. One of the misguided men, who poisoned himself with opium, was a minor official of the educational department, but the emperor raised him to the rank of vice minister of education, and an official of that department was dispatched by the emperor to inscribe the title upon his coffin. Another man, a private in the army, who committed suicide at the same time and for the same reasons, has also had posthumous promotion conferred upon him.

Duty First.

Her Ladyship (who is giving a servants' ball, to butler)—We shall begin with a square dance, and I shall want you, Wilkins, to be my partner.

Wilkins—Certainly, m'lady; and afterwards I presume we may dance with "oomf we like?"—Punch.

Peasant Pick-Me-Up.

When you come in tired from a shopping trip, try a glass of milk, hot or cold, thickened with chopped peanuts.

Of course any workman would rather work than be worked.

REVIEW OF DOWIE'S SPECTACULAR CAREER.



JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.

1888—Lands at San Francisco with \$100 in his pocket.

1890—Arrives in Chicago and begins preaching in the streets.

1892—Establishes a divine healing mission at Stony Island avenue and 63d street.

1894—Opens headquarters and establishes a bank and newspaper at Michigan avenue and 12th street.

1899—Inaugurates metropolitan crusade, preaching nightly in different parts of the city. Mobbed by hoodlums.

1900—Purchases site of Zion City and conducts crusade in England.

1901—Starts factories at Zion City. Declares himself to be Elijah III or Elijah the Restorer.

1902—Negotiates for Mexican plantation and Texas land for colonization purposes. Refused credit by Chicago merchants. Ordered to refund \$50,000 to Frederick Sutton of New Zealand, who had invested in Zion.

1903—Receives large contributions and tithes from his people in the famous collection barrel. Leads the Zion Restoration host of 3,000 workers in eight special trains on a religious visitation to New York. Creditors press claims and Zion placed in hands of a federal receiver during several weeks.

1904—Departs on mission around the world, via San Francisco and Australia. Returns six months later and takes title of First Apostle of his church.

1905—Gets an option on 700,000 acres of Mexican land and makes trip to complete colonization plans. Stricken with paralysis on his return to Zion City. After a second stroke leaves for West Indies.

1906—Makes Wilbur Glen Voliva deputy general overseer of the Christian Catholic Church and the Zion industries.

TESTIMONIAL FOR CARNEGIE ON HIS METHOD OF SPELLING



Dear Andrew - I find you very... spelling many years ago since I was a boy and used no other.

Andrew Carnegie recently has appeared as the financial backer of a commission of learned men to "reform" spelling and make it more phonetic. Many unnecessary letters should be omitted, it is the learned men's opinion, and sound should be consulted more than derivatives.—New York Herald.

Their Polley.

"And so you live in Skanestales?" he asks of the fair young thing who is visiting his cousin.

"Yes, sir," she replies, pleasantly enough.

"How do you pronounce the name of that town, anyway?" "We don't pronounce it. We permit strangers to have their own way about it."—New Orleans Picayune.

Too Significant.

"What did the wife put on Gay-boy's tombstone?"

"The simple phrase—'Peace to His Ashes.'"

"Ashes! Couldn't she think of anything less significant of Gay-boy's abode in the other world?"—Pittsburg Press.

When the average man learns how to take care of his money, he is past the earning period.