

# IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, May 25.

Washington, May 25.—The senate today passed the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$7,800,000, and, without a word of debate or an objection from any source, added to it an amendment the bill providing for an inspection of fresh meats intended for domestic consumption.

A number of other bills were passed. The sea level Panama canal bill was made the unfinished business.

The message of the house, declining to accept the senate amendments to the railroad rate bill was received, but the senate conferees were not named. The senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, May 25.—In the house of representatives today the question of viscosity was raised between Cooper, of Wisconsin, and Hepburn, of Iowa, over a conversation in which the latter is alleged to have participated with a member of the senate and in which, Cooper asserted, the member of the house and the senator referred to agreed that the so-called express company amendment to the railroad rate bill should not remain in the bill.

The house was turbulent during the consideration of the rule sending the rate bill to conference, the fear of many members being that the rule, which disagreed to the senate amendments en bloc, might have an influence on the conferees and give them an opportunity, if they so desired, to vote out the express company amendment, the amendment relating to pipe lines and the sleeping-car amendment.

Thursday, May 24.

Washington, May 24.—The senate entered today upon the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. Hale criticized the provision permitting the secretary of agriculture to extend to 30 days the fortnight's leave now allowed to employes outside the city of Washington, expressing the opinion that the practice is growing rapidly, and that it will soon extend to all the postoffices of the country if not checked. He spoke of the general demand for government employment, saying that such employes became "a hungry, persistent band of mendicants," and that congress is dragged, importuned and browbeaten by the demands of this organized band of subordinates. Hale referred to the possibility of pensioning government employes.

The free alcohol bill was passed by the senate practically as it came from the house.

Washington, May 24.—Speaker Cannon, with the memory of yesterday's proceedings in his mind, took a new tack today when the house of representatives met, by sending word to Curtis, of Kansas, to raise the point of "no quorum" when a division was demanded by Williams, of Mississippi, on the vote to resume consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. Mr. Curtis made the point of "no quorum," taking the wind out of Williams' sails, the "call of the house" proceeding under Republican demand instead of on the demand of the leader of the minority. A quorum was present, the vote being, Ayes 222, noes 21, present 19.

Wednesday, May 23.

Washington, May 23.—In addition to passing a half dozen bills to which no objection was made, the senate devoted its entire session today to the immigration bill, which was passed just before the hour of adjournment. The major portion of the discussion was devoted to the provision for supplying information concerning the different sections of the country to newly arrived immigrants.

The bill consists of a series of amendments to the existing law, all of them intended to permit stricter regulations for keeping out the defective classes of aliens. The head tax is increased from \$2 to \$5.

An amendment requiring an educational test for immigrants and also requiring that no immigrant carrying less than \$25 should be admitted was presented by Simmons, who spoke in support of it. Lodge offered a substitute confining the test to an educational requirement and providing that no alien more than 16 years of age who cannot read in some language shall be admitted except members of the families of male adults now residing in the United States. Simmons accepted the substitute and it was adopted.

Washington, May 23.—When the

Should Continue Filibuster.

Washington, May 21.—Democratic members of the house of representatives today were signing an indorsement of an action of Williams, the minority leader, in filibustering in the house for the purpose of hurrying action on the statehood bill. The indorsement was drawn by Henry, of Texas, and was circulated by Beall, of that state. It asks Williams to continue to demand roll calls on every motion which can be made in the passage of bills or the adoption of resolutions and raise the question of no quorum when possible.

house met today an unusual scene occurred. Williams, the minority leader, demanded the ayes and noes on a motion of Adams, of Pennsylvania, to go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. This was refused, the speaker holding that one-fifth of the members present had not risen to demand the ayes and noes.

"I demand that the other side be taken," called out Williams.

The speaker refused to take the negative on a rising vote, stating that but a short time before it had been demonstrated that a quorum was present, 195.

Tuesday, May 22.

Washington, May 22.—The senate today devoted the greater part of the session to consideration of the immigration bill, but before it was taken up McCumber made a personal statement, contradicting an article printed in the New York Tribune that the railroad rate bill had been so amended at his instance as to render it ineffective.

Previous to that time also the senate adopted a resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to consider the course to be pursued in the case of Burton.

Speeches on the immigration bill were made by Dillingham, McCreary, Bacon, Scott, Patterson and others. The bill was still under consideration when the senate adjourned.

Washington, May 22.—For an hour or more today the house of representatives could not decide whether to go into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular bill, or to follow the lead of Gardner of Massachusetts to take up consideration of the immigration bill.

Assisted by Williams, the minority leader, Gardner led a mild filibuster against taking up the diplomatic bill, and endeavored to delay matters by raising a number of parliamentary points. The Republicans, however, had a quorum present, and eventually the diplomatic bill was taken up and general debate began and continued till 5 o'clock.

The senate bill authorizing the construction of a dam across the Pend d'Oreille river in the state of Washington was passed.

Monday, May 21.

Washington, May 21.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed by the senate today within three hours from its reading. It carries appropriations aggregating \$29,815,259, an increase of \$59,345 over the amount reported to the senate. A number of unimportant measures were passed and at 3:30 o'clock consideration was given to pension bills.

Washington, May 21.—Decided opposition developed today in the house of representatives against the passage of the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Alaskan Central railway.

Williams, of Mississippi, insisted that the bill was obnoxious because it exempted the property from license tax and tax on its railway during the period of construction and for five years thereafter. He believed that every individual as well as every corporation should pay his proportionate share of the tax burden.

Saturday, May 19.

Washington, May 19.—The house arose today in its wrath and put to eternal sleep a measure that it had previously passed, making it a penitentiary offense for any official or employe of the government, including senators and congressmen, to make public any secret information that would have an effect upon the market value of any American products. The bill originally passed the house some weeks ago without discussion, and was intended to remedy a defect in the law as exposed by the recent cotton scandal in the department of agriculture. It was amended by the senate, and the report of the conferees brought the matter to the attention of the house today.

After a heated debate in which the measure was attacked as vicious legislation by McCall of Massachusetts, Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Crumpacker, of Indiana, Republicans, and defended by Burleson, Democrat, of Texas, its author, and Chairman Jenkins, of the judiciary committee, the house, by a record vote of 107 to 66, tabled the bill, having refused in the first instance to agree to the report of the conferees.

Back to the House.

Washington, May 22.—The railroad rate bill was considered for three hours tonight by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce and the decision reached to recommend disagreement to all of the senate amendments and to send the bill to conference. The committee will not ask that instructions of any character be given to the house conferees. There was no disposition to criticize the amendment conferring jurisdiction on the courts to review orders made by the Interstate Commerce commission.

WILL ADJOURN EARLY.

Congress Not Likely to Continue in Session After June 15.

Washington, May 22.—Present indications point to an adjournment of congress about the 15th of June. The great debate of the session has been brought to a close, the railroad rate bill has been passed by the senate, and the way is now clear for the regular appropriation bills and other important legislation that demands consideration. In the house of representatives the work is up to date. All of the big appropriation bills, except the sundry civil bill, have been passed by that body, and this last bill will be reported to the house just as soon as the house is ready to receive it. At the outside two weeks is ample to pass this bill and two unimportant appropriation bills yet to be considered, the general deficiency and the diplomatic.

In the senate appropriation bills have lagged behind on account of the debate on the rate bill, yet in spite of this protracted discussion the senate has found opportunity to pass the urgency deficiency, pension, fortifications, army and Indian appropriation bills, and will make short work of those now awaiting consideration, namely, the postoffice, agricultural, legislative, District of Columbia and military academy bills. The senate, in spite of its reputation for long debates, can dispose of appropriation bills in remarkably short periods when the time for adjournment approaches. It always does. So the legislative program, so far as the appropriation bills is concerned, may be considered in such shape as to permit adjournment by the middle of June. It is the appropriation bills that determine the length of the session after all, for when the last of these bills is agreed to congress always adjourns, unless it happens to be in extra session, called for some special purpose.

The conference committee having the rate bill in charge is not likely to report inside of two weeks, but in the end the house will probably accept the essential senate amendments, including that offered by Senator Allison. The fact that the president approves this amendment will be ample justification for the house to give its assent, and the further fact that practically all the other amendments meet with the approval of the president will insure their final adoption.

EXPENSES CUT IN ZION.

Salaries of Overseers Reduced From \$300 to \$60 Per Month.

Chicago, May 22.—W. G. Voliva, the present head of the Christian Catholic Church, announced to his followers in Zion City Sunday that between January 15 and May 10 he had reduced the expenses in the financial department of the church from \$9,800 per month to \$3,832 per month. This saving, he said, had been brought about by a reduction of the working force and a cut in the salaries of those retained.

In the same manner, said Voliva, a saving had been made in the ecclesiastical department that would amount to \$70,000 annually. Overseers who had been receiving \$300 per month were reduced to \$60. The pay of others was cut in proportion. His own compensation under the new adjustment, Voliva said, was \$100 per month. These facts, he said, were some of the details of a report which he made Saturday to a committee appointed by Federal Judge Landis to investigate the condition of the industries in Zion City. Voliva announced the resignation of John G. Excell, from the office of general ecclesiastical secretary, owing to lack of sympathy with some of the doctrines of the church. The condition of John Alexander Dowie today was said to be practically unchanged.

Mission Kept a Secret.

Washington, May 22.—The cruiser Columbia, which is expected to leave Philadelphia tomorrow for West Indian waters with a detachment of marines, will make her first stop at the naval station at Guantanamo. On arriving there further orders will be given to her commander. The officials of the navigation bureau of the Navy department declined tonight to indicate the purpose for which the marines are being sent to the West Indies, saying, however, that it has no bearing on the San Domingo situation.

Turks Killing and Plundering.

Vienna, May 22.—Trouble in the Balkans between the Turks and Bulgarians is again very serious, and the latest reports from Baritz and Prochterje districts are to the effect that continual fighting is in progress. Turks are present in force, and are burning and pillaging villages, ravishing women and murdering men and boys.

# 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.

A general strike threatens Russia.

Graft exposures are injuring American trade abroad.

The Russian premier will refuse the demands of parliament.

A number of aged Chinese made destitute by the San Francisco fire will be sent home by their countrymen.

A severe wind and rain storm which has swept Texas resulted in seven deaths and great loss to wheat, oats, corn and other crops.

The Standard Oil investigation at Cleveland, Ohio, shows that independent oil companies were driven to the wall with the help of railroads.

Cold rain at San Francisco has made life disagreeable. It is feared throat and lung trouble may develop among the less robust as a result.

Two men have been convicted in Kansas City of giving freight rebates. George H. Crosby, traffic manager of the Burlington, tried at the same time, was acquitted.

The Interstate Commerce commission investigation at Philadelphia into alleged discriminations by railroads shows that those companies refusing to give stock to the railway officials had been practically ruined.

Rival factions in Russia are brewing a revolution.

Many Chinese are being smuggled into the canal zone.

Russia is sending hundreds of political prisoners to Siberia.

An American woman will climb the highest peak in the Andes.

The Denver city election contest may be carried to the federal courts.

Opponents of Smoot are seeking to drag Roosevelt into this quarrel.

The union of the Cumberland and Presbyterian churches has been completed.

Many gala day festivities have been arranged in Spain in connection with the wedding of King Alfonso.

Great Britain denies that an agreement exists with Russia affecting Persia, Tibet and Afghanistan.

Two young natives of India have entered the Oregon Agricultural college to study American scientific farming.

Chairman Tawney of the house appropriation committee, believes a large majority of the house favors a lock canal.

There is a rumored alliance of Russia, Austria and Germany.

Forest reserve states are to get a share of the timber revenue.

The movement to expel Smoot from the senate has been abandoned for this session.

The pope is greatly improved. He laughs at the idea of his life being endangered.

More bodies are being found by laborers clearing away the debris in San Francisco.

Three Turks have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Consul Stuart in Russia.

San Francisco banks have opened for business and are receiving more money than they pay out.

The injunction against the union of the Cumberland with the old Presbyterian church has been denied.

Louisiana doctors claim to have found a cure for leprosy, having cured three sufferers from the dread disease.

George F. Beer, president of the Reading road, says there is no grafting among the officials of his line, as they are above such things.

Miss Nance O'Neill, the actress, has become bankrupt through the San Francisco disaster. She lost all her scenery, costumes and stage effects.

Torrents of mud from Vesuvius are causing death and panic.

Marines are being rushed to Panama to avert a revolution at the time of the general election, June 20.

Estimates have been made for continuing work on the Panama canal to June 30, 1907. The total amount is \$26,848,231.

S. A. D. Pater, wanted in Portland in connection with the Oregon land fraud cases, has been captured in Alameda, a suburb of San Francisco.

DEVIL BIRD OF FAR CEYLON.

Its Appalling Cry Resembles That of a Human Being Tortured.

Most people who have visited the island of Ceylon and penetrated into its jungle fastnesses have heard the cry of the devil bird. This awe-inspiring sound resembles nothing so much as the scream of a human being undergoing the most terrible torture. Naturalists have identified it with the sylvan Indrani, a brown wood owl found in Hindoostan. But the devil bird, or "ulama," as the Cingalese call it, is an elusive creature and no one has had the good fortune to kill or catch a specimen.

The Cingalese, naturally a superstitious race, regard the cry of this bird with the utmost horror; they believe that its scream heard at night presages the most dire misfortune and they are in the habit of offering sacrifices to avert the approaching disaster. The superstition is probably of very great antiquity, but Robert Knox, who was a prisoner in Ceylon for twenty years about the middle of the seventeenth century, gives an interesting account of it, although in common with the natives he believed the cry proceeded from the devil himself.

"This I can confirm," he writes, "that oftentimes the devil doth cry with audible voice in the night; 'tis very shrill, almost like the barking of a dog. This I have often heard myself. Only this observation the inhabitants of the land have made of this voice, and I made it also, that either just before or very suddenly after this voice always the king cuts off people. To believe that this is the voice of the devil these reasons urge: Because there is no creature known to the inhabitants that cries like it and because it will on a sudden depart from one place and make a noise in another quicker than any fowl can fly and because the very dogs will tremble and shake when they hear it, and 'tis so accounted by all the people."

A modern account, however, is given by Mr. Mitford of the Ceylon civil service, who affirmed that he had often heard the cry while at Kurunegala, where the bird haunted the rocky hill behind the government house. He had evidently studied the mysterious bird with great interest. "Its ordinary note," he writes, "is a magnificent clear shout like that of a human being, which can be heard at a great distance and has a fine effect in the silence of the closing night. But the sounds which I have heard but once to perfection are indescribable, the most appalling that can be imagined and scarcely to be heard without shuddering. I can only compare it to a boy in torture whose screams are being stopped by being strangled."

SQUIRRELS ARE CRIMINALS.

Reds and Grays Are Thieves, Murderers and Forest Destroyers.

Josef Brunner, who has devoted the later years of his life to roaming the woods of Montana in his nature study pursuits, makes a bitter attack on both the red and gray squirrel in Country Life in America. It is backed by his half-century experience and first-hand observation both here and in the great forest tracts of Germany.

Mr. Brunner writes: "I wish to take away for all time the character of the squirrel. He is a thief and a murderer. Admired by ignorant city people and by journalists, he devotes his life to eating the eggs and killing the young of harmless and useful birds which, if permitted to live and increase, would protect the forests from harmful insects. By killing these birds the squirrel takes rank as a forest destroyer. Moreover, the red squirrel is not the only sinner. In my opinion, the gray is almost, if not quite, as bad.

"I have killed many squirrels caught in the act of eating eggs or young birds. Any bird that selects a nesting place which is also adapted to the use of squirrels is almost certain to be ejected. When a forest has been destroyed by fires, lumbermen or insects it is almost impossible for natural reforestation to take place if squirrels are abundant in an adjoining tract, because they eat the seeds. Fifty seeds per head each day would be a low estimate. Yet even this would make 18,250 in a year. And seeds are not the only thing.

"In winter the ground is often strewn with twigs which have been stripped of buds by squirrels. The trees attacked are generally situated at the border of a dense forest and would, if let alone, yield the greatest seed crop. A single squirrel thus destroys in one day thousands of seed in the germ. In Montana I have seen the grays rob birds' nests."

Changed.

She—You used to say I was the prettiest girl you knew before our marriage.

He—So I did.

"You never say it now; you've changed."

"So have you."—Yonkers Statesman.

Ever notice that as people grow older they unfold as many troubles as there were pictures in the Mother Goose book?



Roman Pie.

Boil and drain a quarter pound of macaroni; it will take about twenty minutes. Put half of it in a well-buttered pie dish; take four or five tomatoes, fresh or tinned; two ounces of grated cheese, two hard-boiled eggs, which must be shelled and cut in slices; a little chopped onions, salt and pepper. Fill the pie dish with this, adding mushrooms, if in season; if not a little cold mashed potato, lentils, rice, etc., may be added. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a small saucepan, add a little tomato liquor, or some of the ripe fruit. Mix with a little water half a teaspoonful of flour, a little mustard or ketchup; add this to the saucepan when it boils, stir well and pour over the pie; cover with a thick layer of breadcrumbs and the rest of the macaroni; put on a little butter and bake for an hour.

Cream of Potato Soup.

Fare three good-sized potatoes; cover them with boiling water, boil five minutes, drain and throw away the water. Cover them with one pint of boiling water; add a slice of onion, a bit of celery cut into small pieces, or a quarter of a teaspoonful of celery seed, and a bay leaf. Cover and cook slowly until the potatoes are tender. Press the whole through a colander. Add one quart of milk. Rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour. Add to the mixture and cook carefully until smooth; add a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and press through a very fine sieve. Reheat and serve at once.

Stuffed Haddock.

Take a good-sized haddock, remove fins and tail, leaving the head on, and thoroughly drying the fish. Prepare a stuffing of two ounces of chopped suet, two tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, one dessert spoonful of parsley (or mixed herbs), one egg, salt and pepper. Mix well together, and pack it into the fish. Sew up the slit with needle and thread. Place in well-greased basting-tin, and brush it over with egg or milk. Sprinkle with one tablespoonful of breadcrumbs and bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven, basting it occasionally.

Salt-Rising Bread.

Into a pint of scalding water stir two teaspoonfuls of salt and add enough flour to make a soft dough. Beat for ten minutes, then set in a warm place for eight hours. Into a pint of lukewarm milk stir a teaspoonful of salt, add enough flour to make a stiff batter, then work this into the risen dough. Mix well, cover and set again in a warm place to rise until very light. Turn into a wooden bowl and work in enough flour to make an ordinary bread dough. Knead well, make into loaves and set to rise until light before baking.

White Fruit Cake.

Cream a half cup of butter with a cup of sugar, beat in a half cup of cold water and the whites of six eggs beaten stiff. Add a pint of flour that has been well sifted with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, then fold in lightly a quarter cup of minced crystallized cherries, a quarter cup of blanched almonds cut into bits, being sure that all the fruit is plentifully dredged with flour. Flavor with rose water, if it is liked, and bake in a loaf tin in a steady oven. Cover with a white frosting.

Green Apple Pie.

One heaping cupful of pastry flour, one saltspoonful of baking powder, one saltspoonful of salt, and from one-third to one-half of a cupful of butter and lard mixed. Mix the baking powder and salt with the flour and rub in the lard. Mix quite stiff with cold water. Roll out, put the butter on the paste in little pieces, and sprinkle with flour. Fold over and roll out. Roll up like a Jelly roll. Divide in two parts and roll to fit the plate.

Short Suggestions.

Enameled ware is easily cleaned with powdered pumice stone.

Cream may be prevented from dripping from the spout of a pitcher by rubbing the inside of the spout with a little butter.

A small piece of candle may be made to burn all night by putting finely powdered salt on it until it reaches the blackest part of the wick.

Candles should be stored for six or eight weeks before being used, they will then burn more brightly and more slowly than when lighted at once.

If when ironing a curtain you discover a hole in it, take a piece of the best part of an old curtain, a little larger than the hole, and dip the edges in cold starch. Then place it over the hole and afterward iron over it.