

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, June 1.

Washington, June 1.—The senate today passed the bill regulating the liability of railroad companies for injury to employees, but Daniels gave notice of a motion to reconsider, which, if it prevails, will have the effect of again bringing the question before the senate for consideration.

The remaining time of the opening session was devoted to a speech by Morgan in support of the assertion of American control in the Isle of Pines, and to a discussion of the resolution prescribing a policy for the government in the purchase of supplies for the Panama canal. Stone opposed the amendment as useless, and attacked the president as weak and wavering in policy. After a protracted executive session the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

Washington, June 1.—A blackdraped desk in the hall of the house of representatives covered with June flowers, brought a shock to almost every member when the house convened today. It told, with a pathos all of its own, the story of the passing of Robert Adams, Jr., late a congressman from the Second Pennsylvania district, from the scenes of a busy, active life.

Following the reading of the letter, Morrell presented a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, expenses to be paid out of the contingent fund of the house, and then, as a further mark of respect, the house adjourned.

Washington, June 1.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today voted that Smoot, of Utah, was not entitled to his seat. The report of the committee will be ready for the senate next Friday.

Thursday, May 31.

Washington, May 31.—The Senate today passed the Knox immunity bill and the omnibus lighthouse bill, and with practically no debate passed the military academy bill, and was only prevented from passing the employers' liability bill by a motion at 2 p. m. to go into executive session.

Most of the afternoon was devoted to consideration in executive session of the nomination of Judge James Wickersham to be judge of the United States circuit court for the district of Alaska, but he was not confirmed.

Washington, May 31.—The Democrats of the house resumed their filibustering tactics today, and demanded roll calls on every possible parliamentary point. Notwithstanding these tedious delays, the house passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$2,734,869. A number of amendments were adopted, chief among which were changing the salary of ambassador to Japan from \$17,500 to \$12,000, and fixing the salaries of the ministers to Belgium (John Barrett), The Netherlands and Luxemburg at \$10,000 per year, instead of \$12,000, as fixed by the bill when originally reported.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the post-office appropriation bill were sent to conference.

Tuesday, May 29.

Washington, May 29.—Senator Perkins made an effort in the senate today to secure a subsidy of \$217,000 a year in addition to the amount now paid to the Oceanic Steamship company, plying between San Francisco and Australia. The sum is the same as carried for that company by the shipping bill, which passed the senate early in the session, and when Patterson asked Perkins why he did not wait for the passage of the shipping bill, the latter replied that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." The amendment was declared out of order on a point raised by Clay.

Washington, May 29.—During the consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill today in the house, an interesting debate was had on the amendment proposed by Longworth, of Ohio, to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the acquisition in foreign capitals of proper sites and buildings for the embassies and legations of the United States for the residence of ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries.

Longworth, in urging his amendments, which went out on a point of order, insisted that, by providing residences for our ambassadors the question of rent would be eliminated. He said

Torrent of Anti-Smoot Petitions.

Washington, May 29.—Protests against the retention of Reed Smoot as a senator of the United States flooded the senate today, as follows: Minnesota, by Senator Clapp, 6,803; Indiana, by Senator Hemenway, 8,341; New Hampshire, by Senator Gallinger, 3,265; Kentucky, by Senator Blackburn, about 2,809; Alabama, by Senator Morgan, 801; Kansas, by Senator Long, 14,862; North Carolina, by Senator Simmons, 2,098. It is said that petitions will be received from every state and territory in the United States.

that was now the largest necessary expense. With a residence provided by the government, a man of moderate means could live in a dignified way on his salary.

Monday, May 28.

Washington, May 28.—The senate today sent the railroad rate bill to conference, listened to a long defense by Kittredge of a sea level canal and three Democratic speeches on the resolution in relation to the purchase of canal supplies in foreign markets, and devoted the remainder of its time to the postoffice appropriation bill.

No objection was made to the appointment of ranking members of the interstate commerce committee as conferees on the rate bill, and they were not instructed in any manner. They are Elkins, Callom and Tillman.

Washington, May 28.—Early in the session of the house today Williams, Miss., the floor leader of the minority, made the point that there was no quorum present, and it took a call of the house to start the wheels of legislation. After the appearance of a quorum, the house occurred in amendments made by the senate to a number of house bills. The house resolved itself into a "city council" for the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia.

The compulsory education bill for the district occupied most of the day, being finally placed on its passage. On a division, the absence of a quorum was disclosed. Williams made the point of no quorum, and a call of the house ensued, the yeas and nays being called on the passage of the bill.

Saturday, May 26.

Washington, May 26.—During the course of a listless day's legislation on the diplomatic and consular bill in the house today, Champ Clark, of Missouri, stated that he had heard whisperings that the Chinese exclusion law was to be modified to affect all classes of Chinese, with the exception of coolie labor. He gave notice that, if there was any such intention on the part of the majority, he would fight such a change to the last ditch; that he had been somewhat instrumental in putting the Chinese exclusion law on the statute books, and that for one he would not agree to its modification.

Under general debate, the house having met at 11 o'clock for further consideration of the diplomatic bill, speeches were made by a number of members and this subject took a wide range, from pensioning the Missouri militia to the rate bill.

Will Need More Money.

Washington, May 30.—What members of the house committee on appropriations regard as an absolute disregard of the law authorizing the construction of the new building for the department of agriculture is revealed in the hearings before that committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill. In 1903 congress appropriated \$1,500,000 for this building. It was the general understanding that this was for the erection of a complete building for the accommodation of the entire department.

It was with some astonishment that the members learned last week that "somebody" had ordered the construction of two wings of what may be some day a completed building and that the two wings have practically exhausted the \$1,500,000 appropriated for a complete structure. The wings, when completed, will, according to testimony given before the committee, be inadequate to house the department force, and congress will be called upon to appropriate another couple of millions to fill the space between the two wings.

Smoot Will Hold His Seat.

Washington, May 29.—Senator Smoot of Utah will, in all likelihood serve through his term, which expires two years from next March. A canvass of the senate committee on privileges and elections shows that it stands 7 to 5 in favor of a motion to expel him from the senate in preference to a motion to exclude him. The exclusion advocates are Burrows, Dooliver, Knox, Hopkins and Dubois. Those favoring expansion are Foraker, Beveridge, Dillingham, Bailey, Overman, Pettus and Frasier.

The differences between the two parties is that, in order to expel Smoot, it would require a two-thirds vote of the senate, while to exclude merely takes a majority vote.

May Not Confirm.

Washington, May 28.—In the light of the attitude assumed by the senate subcommittee on judiciary, it is quite probable that William C. Bristol will not be confirmed at this session as district attorney for Oregon. The subcommittee is not favorable to Bristol's confirmation, yet does not go to the extent of recommending the rejection of his nomination. It will probably make no report to the full committee, which means that the committee will not report to the senate and no action will be taken before the adjournment.

MUCH TO BE DONE.

Many Measures to Come Before the Senate and House.

Washington, May 29.—The senate is counting on a busy week and the prospect is favorable to long work days and few interruptions. There are two appropriation bills ready for consideration, and the sea level canal bill, having been made the unfinished business, will be pressed as steadily as circumstances will permit. In addition, conferees will be appointed on the railroad rate bill; the nomination of Mr. Barnes to be postmaster of the city of Washington will receive attention, and the bill declaring a policy in the matter of the purchase of Panama canal supplies will be considered.

The senate manifests a disposition to devote serious consideration to the canal type bill.

The general plan is to press the consideration of the appropriation bills as speedily as possible. The postoffice and naval bills will be ready for consideration early in the week, but it is not yet decided which will be given preference. Both will present features that will arouse debate, and it is a foregone conclusion that special attention will be given to the provision in the naval bill for a new monster warship.

Conference reports on the agricultural and legislative appropriation bills will probably be made before the close of the week.

The canal supply bill will be debated at some length, and Senator Rayner will be among those to be heard on that measure.

Work on the sundry civil appropriation bill will begin in the house this week. This bill is larger and carries more money than any preceding sundry civil act. The aggregate will be in the neighborhood of \$93,000,000. There will be a great demand on the part of members to make speeches relating to items affecting their particular home districts, and Chairman Tawney estimates that it will require fully a week to consider and pass the bill.

The controversy between the pure food and immigration bills will follow the disposition of the naturalization bill.

It is planned that no adjournment will be taken for the observance of Decoration day, Wednesday.

The Democratic filibuster to emphasize to the country that no progress is apparent, on the statehood agreement is consuming considerable time in the house. Rollcalls to determine the presence of a quorum have begun each day's session, with few exceptions, and Minority Leader Williams announces his intention, encouraged by a "round robin" from his colleagues, to continue these methods. The statehood conferees announce that an agreement on that measure is in sight and may be reached during the week.

ALL PULL TOGETHER.

Oregon, Washington and Idaho Form Interstate Development League.

Spokane, Wash., May 29.—An Interstate Development League, embracing the representative organizations of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and working harmoniously for the good of the entire Northwest, is the project that was launched at the conclusion of the elaborate banquet in honor of the Portland visitors at Spokane. It was decided to leave the working out of the details to committees to be appointed by the Portland Commercial club, the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and the Lewiston Commercial club.

It is expected to have the organization perfected in time to have the first meeting of the new Interstate Development league held at some point in Washington early next fall.

Mr. Wilcox's plea for aid for an open river met with a most cordial response from all the speakers who followed him. President J. J. Browne, of the Spokane Investment company, and a former resident of Portland, made an exceptionally strong plea for aid.

Mr. Wilcox very cleverly stated that the mouth of the Columbia was also the mouth of the Snake and the Snake and every other river draining the Columbia basin. In asking the aid of Spokane in placing the work on the south jetty on a continuing contract basis, as he expressed it, "so some of us will live long enough to see it finished."

Fight of Independents.

Cleveland, May 29.—The Leader says: "Independent oil men will call upon the railroads this week to correct the rate discrimination disclosed at last week's session of the Interstate Commerce commission in this city. It will be the first formal notice of the independent oil men's determination to get a 'square deal' from the railroads. The fight in Ohio and the eastern part of the country will be carried on through the National Petroleum Association, while a similar association will attend to the western end."

Black Sea Ports Blocked.

Odesa, May 29.—On account of a strike of seamen, 15 steamers are unable to leave port, and conditions are becoming serious. Stevedores threaten to join in the strike if they are compelled to do all the work. Shipping is practically suspended at all ports of the Black sea.

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.

Conferees on the rate bill have agreed on almost all points.

Patterson has been nominated for governor by Tennessee Democrats.

A new schedule on lumber has been made Northwest lumbermen by the railroads.

General Greeley advocates the erection in San Francisco of barracks capable of housing 50,000 refugees.

The California legislature has convened in extra session to give relief to the earthquake and fire district.

Madrid authorities have arrested an Englishman who is suspected with having connection with the throwing of the bomb at the king.

The czar has been warned to be careful in making his decision on the pending land bill. The peasants threaten to rise if refused land.

Gloom overspreads Madrid in consequence of the bomb throwing on the occasion of King Alfonso's wedding. While the festivities continue there is no rest.

Striking Mexican miners just across the line from Arizona attacked a party of Americans. In the fight that followed the killed on both sides reached 45. Troops have been sent to the scene to preserve order.

Japan is reported to be preparing for war with China.

Railroads may be fined millions for giving the Standard Oil rebates.

No agreement has been reached on several important amendments to the rate bill.

The Traders' Insurance company has offered a compromise to San Francisco policyholders.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, says nothing can be done to improve the sanitary conditions of the stockyards.

Dr. Louis A. Weigel, the first American authority on the Roentgen ray, is dead as the result of cancer contracted from working on the machine.

King Alfonso and Princess Ena are now man and wife. The wedding was one of great splendor, every ruler in Europe having a personal representative present.

Just as the Spanish king and queen were about to reach the palace after the wedding a bomb was thrown at the royal carriage. Its occupants escaped unhurt, but 16 persons near were killed.

Roosevelt has prepared to force the meat packers to agree to government inspection. If they refuse he will make public the entire findings of his special commission which investigated affairs in Chicago.

Southern Morocco natives have rebelled against the sultan.

In a battle between British troops and Zulus, 70 of the latter were killed.

Senator Burton has announced that he will resign if a rehearing is denied.

More than 50,000 people took part in the Memorial day parade at New York.

Two thousand marines have just been arrested at Odessa, Russia, for disaffection.

The government will establish a number of wireless telegraph stations on the Northwest coast.

Customs officials at Tacoma have seized 35 pounds of opium which was being smuggled to Portland.

The Binger Hermann trial has been set for June 18 by the judge before whom the hearing will come.

A Norwalk, Ohio, court has fined seven bridge companies \$300 each and costs for illegal restraint of trade.

Insurance rates in Portland are likely to be increased 25 per cent on account of the San Francisco disaster.

The Hawaiian government band has arrived in this country for a tour of four months. All the larger cities will be visited. The organization has been increased to 60 members.

A revolution is on in Guatemala.

Hermann's trial may be postponed until October.

Nine persons were killed in a train wreck at Louisville, Kentucky.

A change is probable in the Russian cabinet. Shipoff is to be premier.

Floods drowned five persons in Nevada and did great damage to property in Colorado.



It has been discovered that many of the recent great bush fires in New South Wales and Victoria, Australia, were caused by the phosphorus paste laid down to kill rabbits. As soon as the mixture dries it catches fire under the heat of the sun's rays.

Of the 58,324 square miles of England and Wales, Miss Nora E. MacMunn finds that 29,482 are under 250 feet in elevation above the sea, 16,365 are between 250 and 500 feet, 10,476 are between 500 and 1,000 feet, 4,998 are between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, 300 are between 2,000 and 3,000 feet and four are more than 3,000 feet.

Tantalite, the metal recently employed in Germany for making an improved filament for electric lamps, has found another use. Messrs. Siemens and Halske have produced pens of tantalite which are said to be at the same time harder than steel and more elastic than gold. Tantalite is very resistant to chemicals. It is the intention to employ this metal for the manufacture of various kinds of tools.

To enable people to send their voices to their friends through the mails is the ambition of three French inventors, who have united their ingenuity in the production of a wax-like material called "sonorine," which may be spread upon a post card. Spoken messages may be impressed upon the prepared cards by placing them in a photographic apparatus, into which the sender speaks, and the receiver of such a card has only to put it through a receiving phonograph in order to hear the voice of his friend as in a telephone.

One of the strangest cargoes a vessel could possibly have was unloaded at the London docks toward the close of March. It consisted of several sacks filled with dried flies, consigned to a large firm of grain merchants. These flies, exported from Brazil, have been purchased for use in the manufacture of food for chickens, cage birds and the like. They were caught on the River Amazon by Brazilians, who travel up the river in flat-bottomed boats and who are provided with gauze nets with which they capture these insects in millions, as flies hover in dense clouds over many of the swampy reaches of the Amazon. The flies thus caught are killed and dried in the sun.

Neuman Tobias of Kingston, Jamaica, has invented a remarkable lock. The combination consists of four sets of twenty-four letters of the alphabet, which can be set to a sentence in most modern languages. When one letter is used in one alphabet and another in the second set and so on it becomes a very complicated matter indeed. Furthermore, instead of letters, the inventor has employed four sets of numerals. Assuming that the lock is set to a figure in the number of 3,030,303-030,303,030, it would take any one who undertook the job of unlocking the safe 90,000,278 years 269 days 30 minutes and 30 seconds working at the rate of sixty numbers a minute to arrive at the proper combination. During that time he would have no time for eating, drinking or sleeping.

TALKING OF GRIZZLY BEARS.

Hunter Says Wild Animals Are Dangerous Only When Attacked.

"In the mountains of Wyoming, where I have hunted for years, you can find any kind of savage animals that you get in America except alligators. Grizzlies, black bears and mountain lions are commonly killed there," says Hugh Silverly of Sheridan, Wyo. "Some of the men that come out there to hunt think that if they stir 100 yards away from camp they must be armed to the teeth for fear of being attacked by a bear or a 'painter' and killed. There's a heap more danger of getting killed on account of leaving your gun at home when you go down Market street. Someone might shoot you on the street in a big city, but it is dead sure that a bear or a mountain lion will never attack you unless you drive him to it."

"I've hunted through the best districts for big game in this country and I've never seen one of them go after a man unless he was cornered or wounded. If you run into a grizzly bear in a lonely place you'll hear a grunt, something like that of a mammoth hog, and then there will be a mighty crashing of underbrush as he makes off in the opposite direction as fast as he can go. All you can generally see of a mountain lion is a tawny streak as he makes off at incredible speed. If he has any intention of going after you it must be his intention to go around the world and catch you in the rear, for if you are standing to the east of him he is sure to go due west."

"Mountain lions in the winter time will follow sleighs at a distance, waiting as they go, but there is nothing in that to inspire terror, for I don't think they have ever been known to close in

on anybody. Their terror of human beings is the thing which makes them hard to shoot. In all the time that I have been in the mountains I have never heard of anyone being attacked by a wild animal that has been left strictly alone. But I've known men to be killed even by deer when the brute was driven to desperation.

"Grizzlies are the best game in the world. When you once get their dander up they are savage fighters and the hunter's life is in danger every minute unless he is a good shot and has a steady nerve. If you ever get within reach of the grizzly's paw you are a dead one. These stories of men killing them with knives in hand-to-hand fights are about as reasonable as it would be to talk of stopping a locomotive by getting in the way of the train. If the big fellow gets a chance to deliver one blow it is all over. There was a grizzly up our way that the cowboys called 'Big Ben' who killed about 150 steers before he was finally shot. He would break a steer's neck with one blow and then he would lift him up and carry him off to a secluded place. Grizzlies look awkward, but they are mighty light on their feet and they can beat any man in a foot race."—Louisville Herald.

A RUDE JOKE.

One can display no greater breach of courtesy than in deriding anything which a people hold sacred, no matter how absurd the object of veneration may seem to the foreign mind. In an incident told in "Temples and Elephants," by Carl Bock, the Siamese audience showed by their silence and restraint a politeness superior to the funmaker in the ring, although the circus men belong to a nation supposed to be more civilized.

The sacred white elephants of Siam are clearly albinos, but they are seldom, if ever, white. Their usual color is a pale reddish brown, although there may be a few real white hairs on the back.

An English circus at one time visited Bangkok, where the performances were witnessed by the king and princes. One day it was announced that a "real white elephant" would take part in that evening's show. The circus was crowded.

After the usual program had been carried out two clowns came into the ring.

"Did you ever see a white elephant?" asked one.

"Oh, yes," answered the other. "The king's got a whole stableful of them."

"No, the king hasn't. They're all chocolate. I will show you the only genuine white elephant in the world." A small Indian elephant was led into the ring—as white as snow. The audience gave a gasp of admiration and reverence. The animal went through various tricks, tumbling about, grinding organs, and so forth. As it performed the secret of its color gradually leaked out. Whatever the elephant touched became white. Presently the first clown told the second to "rub his red nose on the beast and 'twould leave its mark on him."

The audience had been growing very still. They saw that the so-called white elephant had been chalked all over. When the clown made his speech it was received by an ominous silence. Their religious belief was being ridiculed.

With admirable restraint, they left the circus without any sign of annoyance; but once outside, they expressed their confident belief that the proprietor would be punished by Buddha. Curiously enough, not many days after, the trick elephant was killed, and not much later the circus proprietor died. When the Siamese heard of the calamities, they declared that it was a just manifestation of Buddha's wrath for the disrespect shown to the sacred animal.

Not to Be Put Down.

A parish clerk who prided himself upon being well read occupied his seat below the old "three-decker" pulpit, and whenever a quotation or extract from the classics was introduced into the sermon he, in an undertone, muttered its source—much to the annoyance of the preacher and amusement of the congregation. Despite all protests in private, the thing continued until one day the vicar's patience being quite exhausted he leaned over the pulpit side and impulsively exclaimed: "Drat you, shut up!" Immediately, in the clerk's usual sententious tone, came the reply: "His own."

Ancient, but It Goes.

Feebles (about to be operated upon for appendicitis)—Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, the Rev. Mr. Blank, come over.

Dr. Sawem—Certainly, if you wish it, but—

Feebles—I'd like to be opened with prayer.

There is usually but one end to a woman's line of talk—and that is the beginning.