

ARCHIE HOLDS OWN

Physicians Hopeful for Recovery of President's Son.

REASSURING BULLETINS ISSUED

Notwithstanding Condition of His Son, Roosevelt Attends to Business as Usual.

Washington, March 9.—Archie Roosevelt rested well last night and the attending physicians are hopeful of his recovery. Dr. Alexander Lambert, who was summoned from New York to take charge of the case, has informed the president that while the patient's condition is encouraging, he is not yet out of danger.

A consultation was held at the White House. It was attended by Dr. Lambert, Surgeon General Rixey and Assistant Surgeons Kirby, Bralsted and J. C. Pryor, of the navy. At 10:30 Dr. Lambert gave out this bulletin:

"The patient is resting comfortably. No complication has developed since Thursday, and his condition is as good as could be expected at this stage of the disease."

An earlier bulletin issued by Secretary Loeb also was of a reassuring nature.

It was stated at the White House that Dr. Lambert will not leave Washington until he is satisfied that Archie is out of danger.

Notwithstanding the serious condition of his son the president was in his office transacting business at the usual hour yesterday morning, and the usual Friday cabinet meeting was held.

HARRIMAN TO HELP HILL.

Suggestion of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane.

Washington, March 9.—Lumbermen in the Puget Sound region have complained to the Interstate Commerce commission that they have been unable since January 20 to obtain transportation of their products to Eastern points because of the stated inability of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads to handle the traffic. Commissioner Lane, of the Interstate Commerce commission, has received letters from lumbermen west of the Cascade mountains, saying that it is impossible for them to get their products to Missouri river points and asking whether the commission cannot afford some relief.

Mr. Lane has suggested that they can make a formal complaint to the commission, requesting it to grant them a through route from the Puget Sound region via Portland, Or., over the Northern Pacific railroad and thence via the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific to Missouri river points.

The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific admit that they cannot carry more than one-third of the lumber that is offered, but heretofore they have refused to permit the Oregon Short Line or the Union Pacific to make a through route or a joint rate with them. It is expected that the lumbermen will act on the suggestion of Mr. Lane.

WILL RAISE COMMODITY RATES.

Western Railroad Men to Agree on General Advance.

Chicago, March 9.—Following the example of Eastern railroads, Western lines are preparing to make increases in freight rates by changes in the commodity rates. A call has been issued for a special meeting of the Western trunk line committee, to be held Monday, and it is said the purpose is to consider the advisability of changing commodity rates.

There is declared to be no doubt that the traffic men are preparing to make over the commodity rates wherever it is thought possible to do so. As these are always much lower than the class rates and are created for the purpose of granting concessions, their abolition necessarily raises the tariffs.

Confirms Bribery Story.

Honolulu, March 9.—The opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte to the effect that assisted immigration is illegal has caused the greatest consternation here. It is feared that it will cause the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars involved in the charters of the steamers Heliopolis and Kumeric, besides defeating the effort to introduce European immigration into Hawaii. A special meeting of the Territorial Board of Immigration will be called to consider the subject and will cable its views to President Roosevelt.

Raise Freight Rates on Coal.

Chicago, March 9.—The coal carrying roads of Illinois have decided to increase the rates 10 cents a ton on all coal mined in this state and in Indiana and brought to Chicago for use. The increased rates will take effect April 1.

ARCHIE SUFFERS RELAPSE.

Third Son of President Seriously Ill With Diphtheria.

Washington, March 8.—Archie Roosevelt, the president's third son, who has been suffering from diphtheria since last Friday, had a turn for the worse yesterday, and last night, though he had rallied somewhat, his condition is serious.

Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, in response to a telegram from the president, arrived in Washington at 9 o'clock and took charge of the case. Doctors Rixey, Kennedy and Bralsted were holding a consultation when Dr. Lambert arrived at the White House. Just previous to his coming, further anti-toxin was injected into the patient.

Washington, March 8.—At 1:30 a. m. word from Dr. Lambert, who was at the sick boy's bedside, says that he is still in a serious condition. There has been no change.

Washington, March 8.—A message from the White House at 3 a. m. to the house of Congressman Nicholas Longworth says that, while Archie was resting easy, his condition was still critical. The message bore Dr. Lambert's signature.

TIED UP BY LEGAL POINTS.

Iniquitous Theater Trial Blocked From Reaching Jury.

Danville, Ill., March 8.—The trial of Will J. Davis, charged with manslaughter on account of the fire in the Iniquitous theater in Chicago in 1903, is now at a standstill so far as evidence is concerned and promises to be tied up in the courts indefinitely on legal points.

When these points have been passed to the court, more of vital importance will be submitted. The defense offers to admit the facts. The prosecution denies its right to do so.

Counsel representing the state said it would be shown that the theater was incomplete when opened and unfinished at the time of the fire, and that Mr. Davis knowingly violated the ordinance relating to safety in public playhouses. The defense moved that the prosecution be required to introduce the ordinance in question, the theory being that, should the court hold the ordinance invalid, there would have been no law for Davis to violate.

The court set Friday for hearing the argument.

JAPANESE SPIES ABOUND.

Military Engineer Dies in Mexico—Hundreds Smuggled In.

Guadalajara, Mex., March 8.—One of the Japanese who deserted the construction camps of the Mexican Central railroad died a few days ago at the Santo Domingo mine, of the Ampara Mining company, in the Etzian district, of this state. His papers were turned over to the general manager of the company and it was found he was a military engineer in the employ of the Japanese government. Before his death the Japanese engineer stated that he was on his way to the United States.

Of the 1,400 Japanese landed in the last three months for work on the Mexican Central, only 250 remain. The others deserted and many of them are now in the United States.

One of the interpreters of the Japanese workmen was correspondent of one of the leading Tokyo newspapers during the war with Russia. Another is the son of a high government official in Tokyo.

May Not See Canal After All.

New York, March 8.—Speaker Cannon and the other members of the congressional party which sailed a few days ago on the Hamburg-American steamship Blucher, may not be permitted to visit Colon, according to information received here today. The party had planned to stop at Colon on the homeward trip and inspect the canal work. Today the news came that the Panama government has established a quarantine against Venezuelan ports because of a reported outbreak of yellow fever at La Guayra. The Blucher is scheduled to call at La Guayra and also at Puerto Cabello.

Illinois Prepares Attack.

Chicago, March 8.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Official steps have been taken by the state of Illinois to attack the validity of \$32,000,000 in Alton railroad bonds issued by E. H. Harriman and his associates when they reorganized the Chicago & Alton Railroad company. The Interstate Commerce commission has received an application from W. H. Stead, attorney general of the state of Illinois, asking for a complete transcript of all the testimony taken by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Removal Bill is Signed.

Sacramento, Cal., March 8.—Governor Gillett this morning signed the capital removal bill. Sacramento thus loses the seat of government of California, which goes to Berkeley. Governor Gillett was expected to veto the measure. Sacramento is much aroused.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Monday, March 4

Washington, March 4.—With a new record for large appropriations and far-reaching legislation, the Fifty-ninth congress was brought to a close shortly after noon today. The last few hours were tame by comparison with what had been expected.

Extreme fatigue, due to continued night sessions in the house during the last week, had a dampening effect upon many congressmen and the usual excessive "last day" enthusiasm was confined to less than half the membership. Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon received the thanks of the minority for the impartial manner in which they had presided over the deliberations of the two houses, and both made speeches expressing gratitude at the words of appreciation.

A feature of the house session was the presentation of a club silver service of 300 pieces to General Grover by his colleagues of the Fifty-ninth congress. In addition to the songs and stories that usually mark the close of a session, the entire house of representatives waved flags and sang "My country, 'tis of thee" as the gavel fell at 12:15 P. M. In the senate the last of the proceedings was a speech by Vice President Fairbanks.

Sunday, March 3

Washington, March 3.—Beginning at 11 o'clock today, by far the largest part of the session of the senate was devoted to a filibuster by the Democrat senators against the ship subsidy bill as it passed the house, and when the senate adjourned a few minutes before midnight the bill was still pending.

Washington, March 3.—More than an hour was spent by the house in obtaining a quorum today, but when the necessary number was secured, business proceeded as usual. A greater part of the day's session was given to consideration of conference reports. Of these a partial report on the LaFollette railroad bill were accepted and the sundry civil, pension and general deficiency appropriation bills were agreed to in full. By an almost unanimous vote the house agreed to stand by its measure regulating employment of railway telegraphers to nine hours.

Saturday, March 2

Washington, March 2.—The house devoted most of its time today to considering the senate amendments to the sundry civil and agricultural appropriation bills. The senate amendments to the sundry civil bill directing the department of Commerce and Labor to make an investigation of the industrial conditions of female and child labor, relating to a further examination of black sands, appropriating \$125,000 for the transportation of silver dollars were disagreed to and a further conference ordered. The night session lasted until 1:25.

Washington, March 2.—By a roll call vote of 62 to 1, the senate today instructed its conferees upon the pension appropriation bill to insist on retaining the 18 pension agencies throughout the country. The house abolished all except the one in Washington.

The senate today passed the deficiency appropriation bill. The bill carries slightly less than \$10,740,000. It was amended by the senate by the inclusion of several provisions aggregating \$800,000, among which is an item of \$15,000 to reimburse Senator Smoot for his fight to retain his seat.

REFORM IN POSTAL SERVICE.

Commission to Suggest Improvements for Meyer to Execute.

Washington, March 6.—President Roosevelt today had a conference with Postmaster General Meyer, and members of the postal commission, including Senators Penrose and Carter and Representatives Overstreet and Garner of New Jersey. The commission is to make a thorough investigation of the methods of the administration employed in the postal service, with the view to suggesting reforms and improvements that may be for the betterment of the service. There was a general exchange of ideas between the president and his callers regarding the work.

Mr. Meyer believes that the most improved business methods should be adopted in all branches of the postal service, with a view to its being entirely self-supporting, and that reforms should be put into effect wherever there is any evidence of a want of system or laxity of methods.

Bullinger Takes Office.

Washington, March 6.—Judge Richard A. Bullinger, of Washington, yesterday succeeded Governor William A. Richards of Wyoming as commissioner of the general land office. After being sworn in, Mr. Bullinger had an informal conference with the bureau and division chiefs. Judge Bullinger enters upon his duties as commissioner coincidentally with the entrance of James R. Garfield as secretary of the interior. Secretary Garfield and Judge Bullinger were classmates at college. J. H. Bullinger, of Seattle, is his secretary.

NO ACTION ON CHINESE LABOR

Government Releases Bidders From Obligations Under Bids.

Washington, March 8.—Frederick Morse, of the American-China company, and Julian Rubens, who have submitted proposals to the Isthmian Canal commission to supply Chinese laborers for the canal work, have addressed an inquiry to Secretary Taft as to the decision of the department upon their bids, which have been pending since last fall.

Action has been deferred on these bids because the administration was not certain that the work would be done by contract or continue under government management. Meanwhile the bidders have become impatient and Mr. Morse called on Mr. Taft today, with the result that they went to the White House and discussed the matter with the president. Later the following statement was given out at the War department:

"In view of the changes which have taken place in the management on the Isthmus, the persons making bids for Chinese labor, which have long been pending, have been notified that no action will be taken in respect to them; that they are released from any obligations under their bids, and that, if occasion should arise for a renewal of bids for Chinese labor, they would be notified."

STUDY COAST DEFENSE.

Absence of Many Regulars Prevents Usual Encampments.

Washington, March 7.—Assistant Secretary Oliver has notified the governors of the various states and territories which have an organized militia force that it has been found necessary to omit for this year the contemplated annual brigade and division encampments for the instruction of the infantry, cavalry and field artillery of the regular army, as many posts will be depleted by reason of the absence of about 6,000 troops in Cuba, a considerable number at the Jamestown exposition and the movement of a large portion of the army to the Philippines.

In lieu thereof camps of instruction for the coast artillery will be established during the season of 1907, and the National Guard of the various states contiguous thereto will be invited to take part in the development of the problem involved in the defense of the sea coast. Invitations will shortly be issued to the governors of the seaboard states interested, specifying in detail the forces desired to carry out the proposed problems. The camps probably will be held in July and last from one week to 10 days.

Kill Bill Amid Laughter.

Washington, March 4.—Beveridge called up in the senate today a bill for the protection of game in Alaska. The reading of the measure was demanded by Culberson and had proceeded for five minutes when it was suggested by Carter that it would be impossible to get the bill engrossed before noon, even if it passed.

"I wish to call attention to the fact that the bill must necessarily be amended," said Clapp. "It gives no protection to woodchucks, and there is no exception against the penalty for men who kill ducks and prairie chickens in self-defense." The bill was withdrawn amid laughter.

Nominations Not Go-firmed.

Washington, March 4.—When congress ended today, there remained about 160 nominations by the president that had not been confirmed. Of these three were appointees as United States attorneys and confirmation was objected to by senators from the districts to which the appointments were made. They were: William C. Bristol, for the district of Oregon, opposed by Senator Fulton; James D. Elliott, for the district of South Dakota, opposed by Senator Kittredge; and O. R. Hundley, for the Northern district of Alabama. The remainder of the unconfirmed nominations were postmasters.

Appoints Wickersham Again.

Washington, March 6.—The president today signed a recess appointment for District Judge James Wickersham, of Alaska. The judge is now serving his second term on the bench, but his nomination for that term has not been confirmed by the senate. Charges against him are being investigated by the department of justice.

New Rules for Private Postcards.

Washington, March 6.—An order has been issued providing new regulations governing private postcards. Such cards must be made of an unfolded piece of cardboard, not exceeding 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches, nor less than 2 1/4 by 4 inches. They must in form and in quality and weight of paper be substantially like the government postcards. They may be of any color, not interfering with a legible address and postmark. Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to them if they completely adhere to the card.

BIG AID TO TIMBER BARONS.

President's Proclamation Bonanza for Weyerhaeuser Syndicate.

Seattle, Wash., March 6.—In the belief that to create more forest reserves in the state of Washington would be to prevent timber on the public domain from falling into the hands of the timber and lumber barons of the country, President Roosevelt signed a proclamation adding 4,201,000 acres of timber land to the reserves already created in the state. By so doing, however, the president gave to the Weyerhaeuser Timber company and to other rich corporations absolutely undisputed sovereignty over some of the richest and most valuable lands in the state. That the president was uninformed when he made what is undoubtedly one of his most remarkable orders is shown by the fact that he has placed in the hands of the timber barons a power they never dreamed of having.

The Weyerhaeuser and other big timber land owning corporations either now have the ownership of all the lands surrounding the reserves just created, or will soon have them. Under such circumstances, the timber baron could log off up to the reserves, constructing railroads which would be paid for out of the profits of the lower country.

Under the forest reserve act the government can sell timber to those who wish to buy and who have the price. The small logger, owning no timber lands reaching to the reserves and without means of transportation of any kind, will be absolutely and effectually barred from bidding for the government timber. Only the timber baron and the logging magnate could apply to purchase.

LIKE HIS PREDECESSORS.

Senators Defend Hermann—Fulton and Meldrum Testify.

Washington, March 6.—It developed in the trial of Ringer Hermann yesterday that government officials make a practice of keeping private letter press copybooks and that they have all used their discretion as to what should and what should not go into their private books. It was shown that he has likewise been discretionary with officials to take their private books with them upon retirement or leave them behind, as they saw fit. Senator Teller, of Colorado, who was secretary of the interior under President Arthur, testified that he copied in his private letter books many letters relating to matters before his department, and, when he retired, he took the books with him and no question was ever raised as to the propriety of his action.

Senator Carter, of Montana, who was land commissioner in President Harrison's time, had more rigid ideas on the subject, and left behind him all his private letter books that contained letters relating to the business of his office.

CORRECT TO THE DOLLAR.

Experts' Count of Money Fails to Account for Missing \$173,000.

Chicago, March 6.—Any possibility that the missing \$173,000 from the local treasury might have been mislaid with the currency on hand was eliminated today, when the four experts from the United States treasury at Washington counted the last of the paper money in the vaults.

"It came out to the dollar," said Subtreasurer Boldenwick. Tomorrow a count of the gold and silver in the vault will be begun.

One of the theories upon which the government authorities have worked industriously is the one that the money was taken from Fitzgerald's cage by some ill-advised practical joker among the eight or nine persons who had access to the department and who is now afraid to confess. It has been learned that on several previous occasions money was taken from Fitzgerald's cage as a jest and returned later, after Fitzgerald had worried sufficiently to satisfy the practical joker.

Honduras Wins Victory.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, March 6.—The army of Honduras is mobilizing upon the frontier under the personal command of President Bonilla, whose arrival at the front has inspired the troops with enthusiasm for a series of operations against Nicaragua. The first fighting since February 18 occurred the evening of March 3, when General Chamorro, a Nicaraguan leader, who is serving with the Hondurans, attacked and defeated 400 Nicaraguan troops and captured 50 prisoners. The Hondurans loss was small.

People Flee from Moving Mountain.

Naples, March 6.—The mountain in the province of Polenz, above Montemurro, which for two days past has been slipping down into the valley, seems to be moving much more slowly. The flight of the inhabitants, however, continues, fearing a repetition of the terrible earthquake of 1857, in which 300 persons lost their lives.

Sulphur Yellow is Proper Shade.

London, March 6.—According to Draper's Record, sulphur yellow, which already has a vogue in Paris, will be the popular shade this year for both women's frocks and household decorations.

SAVES TIMBER LAND

President Creates Reserves by Wholesale Before Too Late.

NEW RESERVES IN NORTHWEST

Adds Nearly 9,000,000 Acres to National Forests of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Washington, March 5.—Prior to signing the agricultural bill, which contains Senator Fulton's amendment prohibiting the creation of forest reserves in the Northwestern states except by the authority of congress, the president yesterday issued a proclamation creating 32 forest reserves in the six states affected by the Fulton amendment. His proclamations add 4,051,000 acres to the reserve area of Oregon, 4,240,000 acres in Washington and 580,000 acres in Idaho.

The creation of these reserves probably marks the end of reserve extension in the Northwest for many years to come, for the additions now include most of the desirable timber land of all six states, so far as known to the Forest service. Being hastily made in order to circumvent the restrictions of the Fulton amendment, the reserves are loosely created and no doubt contain much land that will be found unamenable to forestry purposes and which will ultimately be restored to agriculture.

The largest reservation in Oregon was an addition of 977,000 acres to the Blue mountain reserves in Eastern Oregon. Other additions in existing reserves are: 446,000 to the Siskiyou in Southern Oregon, 71,000 acres to the Wenaha reserve, 514,000 acres to the Cascade reserve, mostly on its western border, and 154,000 to the Ashland reserve in Southwestern Oregon.

To include the timber land of the Coast range the president created the Tillamook reserve, containing 165,000 acres; the Coquille reserve, embodying 140,000 acres, and the Unquapa reserve, with an area of 802,000 acres.

The Willowa and Cheshminna reserves are combined under the name of Innaha, and 783,000 acres are added.

In Washington the Washington reserve is enlarged by the addition of 2,275,000 acres, which includes practically all government land between the present Washington and Rainier reserves. This makes one continuous reserve along the Cascade mountains from the Columbia river to the international boundary. This addition embraces the Northern Pacific grant, but railroad lands are not made part of the reserve and no right of lieu selection accrues. A new reserve is created to include 857,000 acres of the Colville Indian lands; the Priest river reserve is created in Stevens county to contain 310,000 acres; the Olympic reserve is enlarged by 119,000 acres, and 730,000 acres are added to the Rainier reserve.

Most of the forest land in Idaho has already been reserved. A Palouse reserve is created with an area of 192,000 acres; the Port Neuf is created with an area of 100,000 acres; the Big Horn is enlarged by the addition of 280,000 acres, and about 100,000 acres is added to the Weiser reserve.

MANY "DEAD DUCKS."

Number of Noted Men Will Not Appear in Next Congress.

Washington, March 5.—It is probable that the designation is resented, but "dead duck" is the name the surviving congressmen apply to those who have failed of re-election. The Washington game bag is full of "dead ducks" today.

Nine members of the senate have yielded their seats to their successors. The surrendering ones are: Frank Ahe of Delaware, James H. Berry of Arkansas, Joseph C. B. Blackburn of Kentucky, Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee, William A. Clark, of Montana, John F. Dryden of New Jersey, Joseph H. Millard of Nebraska, Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, and Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado.

In the house there were 72 members whose names will not be called at the next session.

Invading Honduran Army.

San Salvador, March 5.—A strong column of Honduran troops has invaded Nicaragua through the department of Ocotal. The headquarters of the Honduran army is established at Pezpire. President Bonilla is in Chilteca directing affairs there generally. He is well satisfied with the discipline and the spirit of the troops. Chilteca, as at present fortified, is deemed impregnable. The general opinion here is that the Honduran forces will eventually triumph over those of the Nicaraguan government.

Accepts Two-cent Rate.

London, Nov., March 5.—Governor Sheldon tonight received official notice from the Burlington Railroad company that it will accept the 2-cent fare law without resistance and revise its rates.