VOTE IS COUNTED

THEODORE ROOSEVELT FORMALLY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

CONGRESS IN JOINT SESSION

Official Canvass of the Returns Brings Great Crowd to Galleries—Senator Frye Recapitulates the Vote and Makes the Announcement.

WASHINGTON—Although the result of the presidential election was known early in the evening of November, it was not until now, when the senate and house met in joint session, that Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks were officially declared elected president and vice president respectively for four years, beginning March 4, 1905. This quadrennial function of congress attracted to the house chamber, where the electoral vote was canvassed, an immense gathering, prominent among the auditors being Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, the president's sister, Mrs. Cowles, and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the vice president-elect.

President Pro Tem Frye of the senate, presided and delivered the announcement of the result of the count which showed that Roosevelt and Fairbanks received 336 electoral votes and Parker and Davis 140. The whole proceeding consumed exactly fifty minutes, thereby establishing a new record in counting the electoral vote.

At 1 o'clock Doorkeeper Lyons of the house announced the arrival of the president pro tempore and the senate of the United States. President Pro Tempore Frye at once mounted the rostrum to the right of Speaker Cannon. At the same time the inlaid mahogany box containing the electoral votes was deposited on the speaker's table and opened, the senators in the meantime taking seats on the right side of the chamber. While they were being seated the members of the house stood up. President Pro Tempore Frye presided.

The tellers of the two houses, Messrs. Burrows (Mich.) and Bailey (Tex.) of the senate and Gaines (W. Va.) and Russell (Tex.) of the house, then took their places at the speaker's desk and the certificates were read by each teller in turn.

The state were called in alphabetical order. The first mention of President Roosevelt's name came when the vote of California was announced. It was the signal for applause from the republican side.

When the total vote was ready Senator Burrows announced that of the total electoral vote of 476, of which a majority was 239, Theodore Roosevelt, for president, and Charles W. Fairbanks for vice president, had each received 336, and that Judge Alton B. Parker, for president, and Henry Gassaway Davis, for vice president, had each recived 140 votes. Senator Frye recapitulated the vote and then made the following announcement:

This announcement of the state of the vote by the president of the senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected president and vice president of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1905, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes on the journals of the senate and house of representatives.

GERMAN MINERS LIKE BILL.

Return to Work as Result of Promise to Improve Conditions.

BERLIN—Two to three thousand coal miners, who struck in the Silesian district returned to work Monday believing that the government's bill now in preparation will readjust their relations with their employers. The government's proposed law limits the working day to nine hours in galleries where the temperatures are about 70 degrees Fahrenheit, including the time going in and coming out of the mines. In temperatures of 84 degrees Fahrenheit and higher only a six-hour day is permitted. Within two or three years the nine-hour day is to be shortened to eight and one-half hours., About nine-tenths of the miners of Germany come within these provisions.

The disallowing of entire cars of coal because of the presence of foreign substances is to be forbidden. Fines may be assessed, but there must not exceed $1 to $1.50 per month.

Will Push Use of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS—Former United States Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, chairman of the committee appointed by the Southern Interstate Cotton convention to wait on President Roosevelt and ask him to form a commission to introduce American cotton into the Orient and other undeveloped markets, will visit the president February 20. He says that if China may be induced to use American cotton, it is not unreasonable to believe that 25,000,000 bales of the American crop will be consumed.

Operations at a Standstill.

ST. PETERSBURG—Military operations in Manchuria continue at a standstill. No importance is attached by the war office to the Japanese movements on the Russian center and left, which are regarded as merely demonstrations. General Heisman, a war critic, expresses the opinion that the Russians are not likely to surrender the positions captured north of Sandepas, and that a series of encounters there will probably continue until the weather is favorable for a general advance.

Must Enforce the Law.

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Moody has issued a letter of instructions to all United States attorneys, requiring a strict enforcement of the safety-appliance laws enacted for the promotion of the safety of the traveling public as well as for the protection of railway employes.

Appropriation For Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The senate passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for the state representation at the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland.

TWO NEW STATES.

Senate Passes the Bill That Admits Them.

WASHINGTON—After a continuous sitting of almost nine hours the senate at 8:45 o'clock Tuesday night passed the joint statehood bill. As passed the bill provides for the admission of the states of Oklahoma, to be composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and New Mexico, according to the present boundaries, with Arizona eliminated.

The long session was characterized by exciting incidents and many surprises. Beginning promptly upon the convening at 12 o'clock the senate proceeded to consider the various amendments which had been suggested by the committee on territories and which had been passed over. One of the first of these taken up was the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in what is now Indian Territory for the next ten years and this was displaced with a substitute offered by Mr. Gallinger, which extended the amendment to the entire state for a period of twenty-one years and this was adopted.

The first surprise of the day came when the committee accepted Mr. Foraker's amendment for a separate vote by each of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico on the constitution to be adopted by the proposed state of Arizona. That provision had scarcely been made a part of the bill when Mr. Bard presented his amendment, which had been originally offered by Mr. Patterson and which provided for the admission of New Mexico as a state without the addition of Arizona. This amendment proved to be the point around which all the subsequent proceedings of importance revolved. It was at first adopted by the close vote of 42 to 40. This vote was taken while the senate was sitting in committee of the whole and was reversed in the senate proper by the tie vote of 38 to 38.

Subsequently the senate decided by a vote of 38 to 36 to entirely eliminate New Mexico and Arizona from the bill and this result had hardly been announced when Mr. Bard in slightly changed form renewed his proposition for the admission of New Mexico as a state and this time the amendment prevailed by the vote of 40 to 37. One of the affirmative votes was, however, cast by Mr. Beveridge, in charge of the bill, for the purpose of moving the reconsideration of the vote. He was prompt in entering this motion as soon as the result was announced, but the motion was laid upon the table by a vote of 39 to 38. The effect was to eliminate Arizona from the bill and to establish a state of New Mexico and another of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In this form the bill passed. The bill originated in the house and will go to conference.

THEY COMPLY WITH CLOSURE

Rate Legislation in Line With Democratic Platforms.

WASHINGTON—The democratic members of the Missouri delegation in the house forwarded the following telegram to the Missouri state legislature acknowledging the receipt of the resolution of that body favoring President Roosevelt's policy on rate legislation:

"We are in receipt of copy of joint resolution passed by legislature asking us to support the recommendation of the president to regulate freight rates. As democrats, it affords us pleasure to comply with this request and we can support such legislation the more zealously since the president's message is simply a reiteration of the declaration in the last three national democratic platforms as well as the frequent utterances of Mr. Bryan."

SPENDS DAY ON AGRICULTURE

Senate Figures on Appropriations for Farm Experiments.

WASHINGTON—The senate devoted Thursday to debate on the agricultural appropriation bill, but did not complete the measure. There was a renewal of the discussion of the general policy of distributing the appropriation bills among a number of committees.

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Spooner contended that the change had resulted in a vast increase in the cost of conducting the government. Mr. Hale agreed that in recent years there had been a great increase in the appropriations, but he attributed it to what he characterized as "the war craze."

ROSEBUD BILL IS SIGNED.

Homesteaders Now Have Until May 1 in Which to Make Settlement.

WASHINGTON—The president on Tuesday signed the bill granting an extension of time to claimants in which to make settlement on lands on the Rosebud reservation in Gregory county, South Dakota, and also on the Devil's lake reserve in North Dakota. The bill affects all who filed prior to November 1, 1904, and extends the time for making settlement to May 1.

Wyoming AntiChristian Science.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The Christian Sciensts osteopaths, magnetic healers and others who treat the blind, halt and sick without the aid of surgery or medicines are up in arms as a result of passage by the legislature of a bill which prohibits them from practicing in Wyoming. Under the act, which only lacks the signature of the governor to become law. Christian Scientists, osteopaths and others can be fined and imprisoned for administering to their patients if they collect fees therefor.

To Send Grand Duke to Front.

BERLIN—The Lokal Anzeiger says it learns that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch will in a few days be sent to Manchuria, either to relieve General Kuropatkin, or be viceroy, and that Kuropatkin will have to report to him. Prince Leopold of Prussia, it is added, will go with him. Emperor Nicholas, it is understood, telegraphed an invitation to Prince Leopold. The latter intended to go to Manchuria as an observer in September last, but the Siberian railroad was then regarded as unsafe.

IN BOTH HOUSES

LOWER BRANCH WILL DISCUSS NAVAL MATTERS.

TO TAKE UP EXPENSE BILL

House Holds Sunday Session at Which Eulogies of Senator Hoar Are Pronounced by Members of the Massachusetts Delegation.

WASHINGTON—The naval appropriation bill will be taken up by the house on Monday as soon as legislation for the District of Columbia has been disposed of. The naval bill is usually a subject of long debate and this year will be attacked on several grounds. There will be a general discussion as to the naval policy and issue is to be taken with the committee in its provision for new ships. The topic of armor plate contracts is to fill its accustomed place on the program, while submarine boats and torpedo boats are to form the basis of offensive and defensive argument. The best estimate that can be made is that at least four days will be consumed in getting legislative action on this bill in the house. It is to be followed immediately by the river and harbor bill, which has been on the calendar for some time and usually occupies several days once it is taken up. Should the decks be cleared at any time the proposed legislation on the Panama canal project, which is the continuing order, will be discussed.

The attention of the senate this week will be divided between the Swayne impeachment trial and the appropriation bills. The trial will be taken up each day at 2 o'clock and will continue to receive attention until 5 o'clock. Before and after the period between those hours the appropriation bills will be considered. The agricultural appropriation is still under discussion and as soon as it is disposed of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia will be taken up, to be followed by the diplomatic and consular bill.

Tribute to the memory of the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was the occasion of a special session of the house of representatives Sunday. Many of the members attended the session, which began at 12 o'clock. The galleries were occupied liberally.

Representative Lawrence of Massachusetts presided.

Resolutions expressing the sense of bereavement and loss in the death of Senator Hoar were offered by Representative Lovering (Mass.).

Speakers to these resolutions were Messrs. Gilett, Lawrence, Thayer, Sullivan, Green, Roberts, McNary, Powers, Kelliher and Tirell, all of Massachusetts, and Clark and DeArmond of Missouri.

The eulogies occupied the house until 2:37 p. m., when the resolutions were adopted and the house adjourned.

The Interstate Commerce commission has assigned dates for hearings in important cases. The differential case, involving the question of differentials on traffic to the Atlantic ports, has been assigned for oral argument in this city April 4.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

House Committee Authorizes a Favorable Report.

WASHINGTON—The house committee on ways and means authorized a favorable report on the tariff bill for the Philippines. The bill is a complete revision of the duties collected by the Philippine government on imports from all countries. The schedules as prepared by the Philippine commission and revised by Secretary Taft were not amended in any material particular by the committee.

An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Williams (Miss.), for the minority to provide absolute free trade on those articles which the Philippines have heretofore purchased from the United States and also to reduce the duty on rice.

On motion to report the bill there was no party division.

ONE OF ITS WEAK POINTS.

Esch-Townsend Bill Doesn't Reach Private Car Lines.

WASHINGTON—While President Roosevelt approves of the Esch-Townsend railroad freight rate bill, pending before the house of representatives, it is expected that he would like to have incorporated in it stronger provisions relating to private car lines. Representative Babcock (Wis.) had a talk with the president about the pending legislation. He holds the same views regarding private car lines as the president.

Senator McComas (Md.) also talked with the president about the pending railroad legislation. The president is endeavoring to bring about action in the senate at this session on the rate question, hoping the senate may take up the Esch-Townsend measure when the bill reaches it.

Stockholders Dividend.

NEW YORK—The differences now existing between foreign stockholders in the Kansas City Southern railway and the voting trust which controls that property will be settled by compromise or contested in the courts in the near future. This much was declared by the legal representatives of the foreign stockholders. The voting trustees contend that the demands of the stockholders for the payment of dividends is unreasonable on the ground that such dividends had not been earned.

Supreme Judge.

WASHINGTON—The president has appointed Hon. E. A. Tucker of Humboldt, Nebraska, to be judge of the supreme court of Arizona. It is regarded as a Burkett appointment. Tucker's application for some judicial position has been on file for two years. He was endorsed by nearly every member of the Nebraska delegation in congress. Senator Millard transmitted his papers which were voluminous. The case was revived by Mr. Burkett, whom the president wished to favor.

DISLIKE THE ARRANGEMENT

Element in San Domingo Opposes Protocol.

WASHINGTON—During Saturday cablegrams were received at both the state and navy departments from San Domingo. The text of these was withheld from publication, but it was stated that they permitted the understanding that Lieutenant Commander Leiper, from the Detroit, had established himself as collector of customs at Monti Cristi. There was no report of threatened disturbance, though an intimation was conveyed in the cablegrams that some of the Dominican leaders in opposition to Morales' administration do not view with satisfaction the action by the American naval commander in establishing himself at Monti Cristi.

Commander Dillingham spent some time in conference with the president, and afterward made the following statement:

"Referring to the article on Santo Domingo in the issue of a New York newspaper, I, having just returned from Santon Domingo, am in a position to deny the statement made by Judge Abbott that the custom houses of Santo Domingo were taken over by the United States authorities on February 1 or 2 under the preliminary Dillingham and Sanchez protocol of January 20, or that they had been taken on the 5th, the day I left Santo Domingo, and I have positive information that they have not been taken over since under the terms of the protocol."

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION

Recommends Some Changes in Existing Laws.

WASHINGTON—The public lands commission, which has been considering the advisability of changes in the national land laws, has completed its report after sessions occupying the last two weeks. The report will be submitted to the president at once. It makes important recommendations intended to correct existing abuses.

The abuse and evasion of the timber and stone act, whose repeal or sweeping modification has been urged repeatedly in government reports, and the commutation clause of the homestead law are discussed and it is believed that the repeal or the modification of the latter so as to prolong the residence on the homestead will be required instead of the present short period, are recommended. The question of control of the grazing lands of the government is considered at length.

It is estimated that there are 300,000,000 acres of land in this country apparently fit only for grazing purposes and the commission has made recommendations designed to prevent the constant destructive work perpetrated on these lands by trespassers and to prevent the frequent conflicts over public grazing lands among different classes of stockmen.

ALMOST KILLS HIS KEEPER.

Chadron, Neb., Insane Man Attacks St. Louis Hospital Guard.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Guard Andrew Gavin of the observation ward of the emergency hospital was attacked by Guy Long of Chadron, Neb., an insane patient, and almost killed. Long was exercising in the corridor of the cell division when, without warning, he jumped upon Gavin from behind. With maniacal strength he bore the keeper to the floor and began jumping up and down upon him. Gavin was almost dead when other attendants heard the exulting cries of the maniac and rushed to the former's aid. Six men were roughly handled before Long was safely strapped to a cot in his cell. Gavin's body is almost entirely covered with black and blue spots.

Long has been a patient for several days. He was allowed the freedom of the corridor because the physicians considered him harmless.

Investigation of Panama Road.

WASHINGTON—No date has been set for beginning the investigation of the affairs of the Panama Railroad company, which task has been assigned by resolution to a sub-committee of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Representative Shackleford, chairman of this investigation committee, said that it would be some days before the details of the investigation would be decided on. Much of the information desired regarding the affairs of this road has been received.

Orders an Investigation.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Wynne has ordered an investigation of the incident that occurred at the railroad station here, when a carrier said to August W. Machen, on the latter's departure for the penitentiary, that the latter had the sympathy of a large number of free delivery letter carriers. The postmaster general feels that the sentiment does not represent the sentiment of that branch, and that the employes have no sympathy for Machen.

Railroad Accident in Iowa.

OMAHA—Near Melbourne, Iowa, on the morning of the 9th, an engine and seven cars went through a bridge and were piled up in a heap, the accident being caused by a broken rail. The train was a double header and the first engine passed safely over the bridge. Two men were killed and a a number wounded, some of them quite severely. The dead are: Robert Marsh, of Iowa, riding as a passenger, and C. A. Morris, the brakeman. Both of them made their homes at Council Bluffs.

Denies Pool Among Roads.

WASHINGTON—The hearing of the case of William R. Hearst against the anthracite coal-carrying railroads, involving the question of alleged excessive coal rates, was continued before the interstate commerce commission on Friday. Francis Gowan, counsel for the Lehigh Valley railroad, declared that there was no pool among the coal-carrying roads, that there was no combination and no discrimination. He also contended that the rates at which the coal was carried were reasonable.

STATEHOOD BILL

IT IS LIKELY TO FAIL IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

REPUBLICANS IN CONFERENCE

They Decide to Stand by Their Original Agreement That Oklahoma and Indian Territory be One State and New Mexico and Arizonia Another.

WASHINGTON—Statehood for Oklahoma and New Mexico will not be granted during this session of congress unless it be on lines provided in the house statehood bill.

This was decided at a conference of republican members of the house. The following resolution, setting forth this position, was adopted, 112 to 33, after three hours of debate.

'Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the action and policy of the republican caucus, held April 15, 1904 touching the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and New Mexico and Arizona as one state, as provided in the bill of the house, No. 14749, which bill has been amended by the senate and is now pending in the house committee on territories, be insisted upon, and that we insist on such parliamentary proceedings as can be had by a majority of the house, or a special order as can be made and adopted by a majority of the house, under which the aforesaid policy of the republicans of the house will be worked out."

Speaker Cannon is the author of this resolution. When the conference convened three proposals were laid before it, none of which were adopted. The first was a resolution offered by Mr. Dalzell, reciting the history of the statehood legislation in the house and reaffirming the caucus action taken at that time. Another was a resolution by Mr. Sibley (Pa.) providing that the statehood bill be made the subject of conference between the two houses. The third was an amendment to this resolution, offered by Mr. Tawney, adding that in such conference the house conferees be instructed to insist on the house provisions of the bill.

Delegate Rodey (N. M.) made a strong appeal for concurrence in the senate bill. He, however, did not make any motion to this end. Other speeches were made by Representative Dalzell (Pa.), Hamilton (Mich.), chairman of the committee on territories.

Delegate McGuire (Okla.) pleaded for action whereby at least Oklahoma and Indian Territory might be admitted. Speaker Cannon occupied the floor at length on two different occasions. Other speakers were Representatives Hepburn, Tawney, Burkett, Needham, Brick and Gains.

The debate was keyed to a high pitch at all times. The ground was taken by those who favored the house provisions or nothing that the republicans of the body would be sacrificing their position taken heretofore to a few republican senators who had seen fit to unite with the minority of the senate, if the bill, as amended, was accepted.

FRANCE JEALOUS OF GERMANY

Intimacy of Berlin Government With Turkey is Growing.

WASHINGTON—Considerable interest has been aroused in diplomatic circles by the dispatches telling of the French crisis at Constantinople and news of the movement of M. Constans, the French ambassador there, is being anxiously awaited. Although diplomats here are without official informationu regarding the situation, it is known that the French government has for a long time been concerned over the increased activity of German interests in the Ottoman empire and Germany's latest victory in securing the contract for the re-armament of the Turkish artillery is looked upon as the culmination of a series of German triumphs in Turkey, which, in the opinion of some, are due to the growing intimacy of the Berlin government with the porte.

ERIE ROAD SCENTS DANGER.

Opposes Grant of Much Power to Commerce Commission.

NEW YORK—President Underwood of the Erie Railroad company, has sent out a circular to stockholders of that corporation in which he says:

"It is obvious that the owners of railroad securities have a vital interest in the disposition of the bill relating to interstate commerce, now under consideration by the committee of congress. Any law enacted that will prevent the cutting of rates, unjust discriminations and all other dishonest practices would be beneficial, not only to the public in general, but to the railroads as well. It is, however, the opinion of those who have had the best opportunity for studying the situation that it would be a serious mistake to have a bill passed authorizing the interstate commerce commission to fix rates for transportation."

Can Go Behind the Records.

WASHINGTON—The postmaster general is empowered not only to fix the salary of a postmaster on the basis of the gross receipts of his postoffice, as provided by law, but also to go behind the receipts to determine whether they were obtained properly, according to a decision rendered by Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell. The opinion affects many postmasters charged with padding receipts to raise their salaries, by soliciting or having their friends solicit business to their postoffices.

Commerce of Korea.

WASHINGTON—The state department is in receipt of a long and interesting report on the commerce and industries of Korea and the effect of the war on the trade of Korea by Gordon Paddock, the American consul general at Seoul, Korea. Mr. Paddock says there being a large number of troops to be fed, and large railway and other undertakings being pushed forward in Korea, there has been much money distributed throughout the country and Korean laborers have been much benefitted.

PASS RATE BILL

Esch-Townsend Measure Approved by House.

WASHINGTON—After nearly four days of discussion the house on Thursday by a vote of 326 to 17, passed the Esch-Townsend bill providing for the regulation of freight rates. The negative vote was made up of eleven repubicans and six democrats.

Closing hours of the debate were occupied by Messrs. Williams of Missouri, and the minority leader and Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the committee which reported the bill. Mr. Williams, while supporting the minorty measure, even though he said he knew it could not pass, complimented the republicans for bringing in a bill which was much better than he expected would come from them. The speech of Mr. Hepburn was rather in defense of himself. He said that his deeds and acts were a sufficient answer to the "lies and slanders" which had been heaped upon him. The bill known as the Hepburn bill, he said, had been prepared by the attorney general, and he only yielded to his colleagues on the committee on the Esch-Townsend bill because he did not want the committee to be the target for scribblers who wanted sensational headlines. He devoted some time to a strong presentation of the merits of the majority measure.

The closing remarks for the minority were made by Mr. Williams (Miss.) who at the outset congratulated the house upon the fact that not only in the matter of rate legislation, but in several other particulars President Roosevelt, "nominated by the republican party and elected by the people," was beginning to assume a distinctly democratic attitude.

Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, closed for the republicans. He explained the difficulties of preparing such a measure as the bill reported, saying no two men entertained the same opinion either as to what was in the bil or what ought to be in it.

The substitute bill of the minority was defeated, 151 to 186, Messrs. Gaines (Tenn.), Rider and Scudder (N. Y.) and Livernash and Wyann (Cal.), voting with the republicans.

The roll then was called on the Esch-Townsend bill, which was passed, 326 to 17.

TO REACH THE PRIVATE LINES

Proposed That Senate Committee Shall Sit During Vacation.

WASHINGTON—The resolution to be introduced in the senate by Mr. Kean of New Jersey, providing that the committee on interstate commerce shall sit during the summer for the investigation of the subject of railroad rate legislation, will not be offered until it has first been approved by the committee. It had been announced that the resolution would be presented in the senate yesterday. The interstate commerce commission will meet Saturday to consider the resolution.

The plan to have the senate committee investigate thoroughly the subject of rate legislation has been approved by a large number of senators of both parties.

It is said the committee will work along the line of perfecting the Esch-Townsend bill and incorporate in that measure a provision to reach private car lines.

The idea is that the committee is ready to report in October or the 1st of November, notice shall be sent to the president, and if he is so inclined an extra session may be called. Should there be a demand from any senator for immediate consideration of the house bill it is planned to ascertain the sentiment of passing a rate bill at the present session by a vote on the proposed Kean resolution.

MORE LAND FRAUD FINDINGS

Former District Attorney at Portland Indicted.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Ex-United States Attorney John H. Hall was indicted by the federal grand jury in connection with the federal land fraud cases in course of investigation.

The indictment against Former United States District Attorney Hall is for alleged participation in a conspiracy to prevent and obstruct the free passage over and the free use of the public land situated in Wheeler county. The document also alleges that threats of violence and other means of intimidation were used to drive legitimate householders already settled on the land from the vicinity. Among the defendants named, in addition to Attorney Hall, are Congressman Binger Harmann, Clark F. Loomis and nine others, all of whom, it is alleged worked in the interest of the Butte Creek land, lumber and live stock company.

A second indictment returned charges Henry Meldrum and associates with having conspired to defraud the government of the United States by false and fraudulent surveys.

Minority Report on Ship Subsidy.

WASHINGTON—A minority report on the bill known as the "ship subsidy" measure, was filed in the house Tuesday by Mr. Lucking (Mich.), representing the views of the democratic members of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries. The minority favors a discriminating high tonnage tax against foreign vessels, if not in violation of treaty obligations and large mail payments to the new lines to South America, Central America, South Africa, West Indian and Asiatic ports.

Panama Act Constitutional.

WASHINGTON—Justice Stafford of the equity court decided against Warren B. Wilson, a Chicago lawyer, who sued for an injunction to restrain the secretary of the treasury from paying the republic of Panama any of the amounts of money provided for under the treaty of the United States with Panama. Wilson, in his suit, which he brought at his own initiative, alleged that the Panama cana act was unconstitutional and that the United States was without right to acquire foreign territory.

HER TURN HAD COME.

Woman Got Even for Unkind Remark of Long Ago.

"When you know that a woman is sensitive about any personal peculiarity," said Mrs. Snippy, "just duck whenever mention of it comes your way. Smart sayings that wound other persons' feelings are very amusing sometimes. But you never know when they are coming back at you. Once, at an evening party, I was indiscreet enough to win a laugh by a joke about Mamie Makeup's long nose. It was a sight, you know. Mamie cried, and never answered when I told her I was sorry. But she did not come to my wedding, and I lost sight of her for ten years. Then I heard that she was married to the manager of a prominent theater. She gives 'Sunday evenings' during the winter, where you may meet all the top-liners on theater programmes. In summer she invites the girls of our normal school class to her Seabright cottage for a week-end. When they write to her for matinee tickets she sends them. The other day I met her in Broadway. I had been told she was stouter, and that her face had filled out. But I was scarcely prepared for such a change.

"'Why, how do you do, Mame,' I said, extending my hand, 'why haven't you been to see me? We must visit. How stout you have become.'

"She did not see my hand. She saw me reach for my card case, but she made no move toward hers. She gave me a stare that was icy enough to call for the red ball, and remarked as she passed on:

"'Thank you. I have been growing up to my nose.'"

OYSTER EXCELS AS A FOOD.

Easily Digestible and Highly Beneficial to the Nerves.

Recent experiments show the great digestibility of the oyster. When the oyster was crushed and placed in cold water about half of the solid matter was disolved. When the oyster was placed uncrushed in the same medium one-fourth of its solid matter was dissolved. It is believed that if the oyster be chewed more than half of it is dissolved in the mouth.

Cold water appears to be the best thing to drink with oysters. But chablis is good, dissolving 38 per cent of the solid matter of the oyster.

What are the solids of the oyster? They are the proteids corresponding to the lean of meat or the white of an egg, fat, starchy matters and glycogen. This last means the substance which the liver manufactures for future use. It is very like sugar, and when wanted for use is changed into sugar. It is the substance which makes the oyster sweet in the mouth.

But there are other valuable constituents of the oyster—what are called the glycero-phosphoric compounds. Medical men prescribe these for improving the nervous system, so that a diet of oysters is unquestionably good for the nerves. They also contain common salt, a little copper and several phosphates. And taking the whole contents of the oyster shell, one finds almost everything necessary for the food of the body.

In Common Things.

Seek not afar for beauty. Lo! it glows
In dew-wet grasses all about thy feet;
In birds, in sunshine, childish faces sweet.
In stars, and mountain summits topped with snows.

Go not abroad for happiness. For, see!
It is a flower that blossoms by thy door.
Bring love and justice home; and then no more
Thou'lt wonder in what dwelling joy may be.

Dream not of noble service elsewhere wrought;
The simple duty that awaits thy hand
Is God's voice uttering a divine command;
Life's common deeds build all that saints have thought.

In wonder-workings, or some bush aaflame,
Men look for God, and fancy Him concealed
But in earth's common things He stands revealed,
While grass and flowers and stars spell out His name.

The paradise men seek, the city bright
That gleams beyond the stars for longing eyes,
Is only human goodness in the skies.
Earth's deeds, well done, glow into heavenly light.

—Minot J. Savage.

Won Each Time.

About thirty years ago a remarkable bet was made between Capt. M—, a racing celebrity, and another officer who was noted for his activity.

Capt. M— bet $50 that his fellow officer would not hop up a certain flight of stairs "two at a time."

The offer was taken, but, as there were forty-one steps in the flight, he found, after taking twenty hops, that he was left only one step to negotiate and had lost. He accused Capt. M— of sharp practice, but the latter replied:

"Well, I'll wager you another $50 I do it."

The officer, thinking to get back his money, again accepted.

Capt. M— then hopped up forty steps in twenty hops, and, hopping back one, finished by going up the last two steps, and won.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

"It was after 11 o'clock when that young man left the house last night," began the stern father, "and I want you to understand that——"

"But, papa," interrupted the pretty daughter, "I was so interested in the news of his uncle's death that I really didn't notice how late it was. You see his uncle died in California last week and left him $100,000, and, of course——"

"As I was saying when you interrupted me," continued the wily parent, "I want you to understand that he can stay just as late as he wants to after this. He's a nice young man, and it's up to you to afford me the pleasure of saying 'bless you, my children,' at an early date."

Depends on Sultan's Favor.

It is reported that French capitalists intend constructing a railroad from Tangier to Fez, Morocco. It is, however, doubted, whether they will ever get a concession from the sultan.

Kipling's Lungs Are Weak.

Rudyard Kipling's lungs are too weak to stand an English winter. He has not been strong since an attack of pneumonia caused apprehension years ago.