

Work of Congress

Shortly after the Senate met Thursday it agreed to a resolution of the House of Representatives asking that the tariff bill be returned to that body so it might be amended to place upon the free list the products of, as well as crude and refined petroleum. The bill was soon returned to the Senate with this amendment inserted. The President's message for a revision of the Philippine tariff so that the principle of protection might be applied to the industries of those islands, and at the same time in view of practical free trade with the United States, sufficient revenue might be provided, was laid before the Senate and referred to the committee on the Philippines. Senator Bailey introduced an amendment placing a tax of 3 per cent on incomes of over \$5,000 annually, which, he said, would provide a revenue of from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000 annually. The House was in session but ten minutes. The principal business transacted was the reception and reference to committee of a message from the President transmitting the proposed tariff revision law of the Philippine Islands. At 12:10 p. m., adjournment was taken until Monday.

The tariff debate was opened in the Senate Monday when Senator Aldrich reviewed at length the pending measure which had been reported from the committee on finance. He received practically no interruption throughout his remarks, which were listened to, not only by every Senator, but by Speaker Cannon and members of the House of Representatives, who visited the chamber for that purpose. Senator Daniel, the senior minority member of the committee on finance, followed Senator Aldrich and laid down the general line of opposition that will be made to the pending measure by the Democrats. He also received careful attention. The House received the report of the conference committee on the census bill, but on account of the absence of a quorum failed to act upon it. After being in session for only five minutes, the House adjourned until Thursday.

The census bill was Tuesday sent back to conference by the Senate in order that its amendments relating to the civil service law and requiring the construction of a building for the work of the census in Washington might be further considered and insisted upon. The conferees had agreed to strike out the Senate amendment requiring domicile in a State for one year as a prerequisite for the establishment of residence as a basis for apportionment of appointments among the several States, but they were instructed to insist upon this provision. Senator Stone spoke at length in favor of free trade with the Philippine Islands and for independence of the islands within a time to be agreed upon. The House was not in session.

Substantial progress was made by the Senate in the consideration of the tariff bill Wednesday. No Senator being prepared to speak on the bill as a whole, the reading of the measure by paragraphs was begun. The various items in the chemical schedule were passed over for future consideration. The reading was frequently interrupted by the discussion of amendments, and only eighteen pages of the bill were disposed of. Senator Cummins presented his income tax provision and discussed it at length. At 5 p. m. the Senate went into executive session. The nomination of Thomas C. Dawson to be minister to Chile was confirmed. The House was not in session.

Child Man Growing at Last.
Harry Needleman, the 27-year-old man who for lack of a thyroid gland had not developed in body or mind beyond the state of a small boy, and who was operated on in a New York hospital in February, has just been returned to his home, well started on the road to manhood at last. In the one month since the operation he has gained 2 inches in height and has shown many signs of a mental awakening also. The treatment consisted of a dose three times a day of a powder made of the thyroid glands of sheep. It is supposed to be slowly but surely supplying the missing organ at the top of the boy's windpipe. A peculiarity of the treatment is that he must continue to take the thyroid as long as he lives or he will again stop growing.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.
Arrangements have been perfected for the establishment of wireless telegraph stations at Gulfport, Miss.
Methuselah, a toad in the Bronx zoo in New York, believed by zoologists to be 1,000 years old, died the other day.
A single steam shovel on the Panama canal recently removed 3,911 cubic yards of rock and earth in a working day of eight hours. This breaks all records for a single day.

Representative Ransdell of Louisiana has introduced in Congress a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$500,000,000, but not to exceed \$50,000,000 in any fiscal year, for waterway improvements.
The tobacco factory of C. C. Bell & Son of Springfield, Tenn., filled with tobacco belonging to the Imperial Tobacco Company, was burned. Loss \$100,000.
The furniture warehouses in San Francisco of the Harry Johnson Company and the John Bremer Company, together with their contents, were burned. Loss \$100,000.

Reynolds' Arcade at the Four Corners, one of the landmarks of Rochester, N. Y., was burned, causing a loss of \$170,000. The flames threatened for a time that business section of the city bounded by Main street, East and State street.

WOMEN AND FASHION

Hair Roll Will Comb.
Naturally it was a New York man who was so impressed by the amazing coiffures he saw about him that he invented the combined hair roll and comb. Realizing the importance of a pompadour as an ornament, this man constructed a roll on which it can be built securely and on which it will weather up the weight of Merry Widow hats. This superstructure consists of a roll of fine wire netting, inside of which are affixed three combs, curved so that they conform to the curve of the roll. These combs, of course, pass through the hair and hold both the roll and the pompadour in place. The advantage of the wire roll over the old-fashioned hair "rat" are many and obvious. It is much lighter and cleaner and cooler in summer and it holds the hair up much better than the soft hair "rat." With the old style a woman never knew but that the pompadour might be mashed as flat as a flounder when she took her hat off. With the wire roll she knows it won't.

The Too-Clever Woman.
Man unjustly accuses woman of enjoying a monopoly of vanity, when, as a matter of fact, no woman is any more vain than most men, and in some respects mere man is so much more vain than woman that comparison is ridiculous. A good many men spend as much time as any belle over their attire and the manner of its assumption on state occasions, but the real vanity of man concerns his brains. He likes a clever woman, but the very instant he suspects she is cleverer than he, he takes fright. His vanity is hurt.

Inasmuch as awe and love are not given to rambling leafy lanes hand in hand, and man in his superiority likes to believe woman dependent upon him mentally as well as for creature needs, the woman who is really clever will never allow her cleverness to obtrude itself too strongly upon men. Wit is a good servant, but a bad master. The girl who acquires a reputation for putting on airs, or being "smart," is never popular among men. The too-clever woman is handicapped by her cleverness. It sometimes pays to pamper foolish, egotistic man, and use wit with discretion.

Stunning Cloth Costume.
Wood brown chiffon broadcloth was used in the construction of a stunning gown pictured in above illustration. The front panel is trimmed on each side from shoulder to foot with brown velvet covered buttons, as are the pointed pieces on each side. The round collar and stock are white lace, the former trimmed with a band and bow of narrow velvet ribbon in a lovely shade of maroon, matching that used for the turban, whose only decoration is a full white egrette. A handsome sable pelerine completes the costume.



One Woman's Scheme.
The thrifty wife of an officer in our army saw no reason why the big sheets of linen paper covered with figures and calculations should be thrown away. She begged all she could get, soaked them, and for her reward had enough fine linen to make frocks and blouses for the family. The ink does not go through the surface finish, and so a perfect treasure lies underneath to be had for a bit of hot water and the asking.

To Make Cloth Waterproof.
"Take 8 ounces of sugar of lead, 8 ounces of powdered alum and 2½ gallons of lukewarm water," says Women's Home Companion for April. "Mix in a tub and let stand for twenty-four hours. Stir thoroughly when first mixed and occasionally for the first hour, to dissolve the ingredients. Take the gar-

ment (overcoat, suit or dress, anything of woolen or cotton material), brush thoroughly, and let soak for twenty-four hours. Take out, let drip until almost dry (don't wring), hang in the air until dry, then press as usual. Water will fall off as from the proverbial 'duck's back.' One can use a suit treated in this way on hunting trips and in a driving rain, and come home dry. It does not destroy or interfere with the ventilation or injure the fabric in the slightest degree. The quantities as given here cost about 20 cents, and will successfully waterproof an overcoat and suit, or in proportion."

Fads and Fancies in Dress

Follage colorings abound. Enormous black cherries are used on some of the hats. Coats for girls' suits are plain and almost straight. The latest Parisian novelty is the hand-tucked waist. Some of the standing collars are hemstitched around the top. Belts will match the skirts instead of the waists this season. Most of the new crepe blouses are inset with Irish crochet lace. Pretty little neck bows are made of colored open work embroidery. The new hats, almost without exception, show exaggerated crowns. Swiss embroidery, whether hand done or machine, gives excellent effects. Some of the colored linens for suits have a pin stripe of white through them. Sleeves are longer and flatter and they closely follow the lines of the arm. Hair ornaments are large, the newest barrettes being from two to three inches wide. A charming finish to the waist is the tie known as the directoire, made of crocheted lace. Dainty hand-painted lace blouses are being worn with the dressy tailored suits. Tulle is to be much worn for sashes and to veil and tone down an otherwise garish gown. Overdresses of one sort or another are seen everywhere on the more elaborate gowns. Frilled frocks—not as frilly as of old, but more fluffily charming—have been seen on which little ruffles of lace and gauze trim both skirt and bodice. Some effective cloths, simple enough for walking costumes, yet smart enough for paying calls, are being made in close, but not tight-fitting robes.

Beauty Tip.
The carriage of the figure is even more important than the lines of the figure itself. A beautiful figure poorly carried shows none of its beauty, while a poor figure well carried with grace and dignity gives a distinction which is in itself beautiful. To acquire a good carriage it is necessary to study the required pose carefully in the mirror, to then remember to take that pose whenever rising from a chair, and to hold it steadfastly, says Harper's Bazaar. It requires a constant watchfulness which makes one self-conscious at first, but in time becomes a habit—shoulders back and down, abdomen in, head up and chin in.

Mending Stockings.
The feet of new stockings sometimes shrink so that they are too small for the wearer. They may be remedied in this way: Cut out the heels, open the leg so that from the toe to the end of the opening is the desired length of foot. Make or cut from some other pair the heels and as much of the foot as is needed to lengthen out the first pair and insert in the opening. Be sure to cut the heel and portion of the foot deep enough so that the stocking will not be too small across the instep. This is much better than putting in entirely new feet, as there will be no seams near the toes, and the feet usually shrink only in length.

Hat Fruits.
Greenness, ripeness and decay, have again become popular. They are pretty, and when bunched in tight, round groups are attractive. Many of the black straws employ this garniture. We see all fruits, as well as all flowers, on hats. Roses are worn in all sizes, and garlands of small ones prettily trim some of the new hats. Spring hats, however, no matter what the garniture, are hailed with delight and admiration, since they look bright and new and herald the fact that warm sunshine is not far off.

Wash Up, Not Down.
When washing painted walls or varnished woodwork most people begin at the top and wash down, the water running down over the dirt, causing streaks to appear, which are hard to rub out. You can avoid this by starting at the bottom and washing up. A good cleanser for this purpose is castile soap, and a half pound to one and a half gallons of water. Boil until dissolved.

Simple Suggestion.
Looking to please the women, The tailor new designs Another change in gowncraft— He leaves out all the lines. Now, if he really wanted, In men he could joy brew By the determination To drop the figures, too. —New York Sun.

beauty that is yours will be sensibly enhanced. The flat effect on the top of the head, so much in vogue at present, should not be adopted by the girl or woman of round, full-faced type. She should be faithful to the pompadour raised well above the forehead, and the hair puffed slightly at the sides, no matter what fashion demands. Gray hair requires more care than brown, blonde or black, in order to bring out the delicate shade. If not carefully washed and not immaculately clean it will be streaky and inclined to show yellowish tones, which are far from pretty and not nearly so becoming and dignified as pure white or gray. The best way to overcome scrawny arms is to practice tensing exercises many times daily. Stretch the arm at right angles to the body, holding themselves very taut; clench the hand and draw up to the shoulder, using as much force as if lifting a heavy weight. Repeat until the arm begins to get stiff. Massaging the arms with hot olive oil for fifteen minutes night and morning will also help to make them plump.

A Draped Costume.
This gown is of empire design, made of dull pink messaline. The yoke and sleeves are of tucked chiffon in a pale pink that is almost white. The trimming is of gold lace applique. The hat is of pink corded silk, adorned with black, uncurled ostrich feathers. The long ermine scarf is finished with heavy gold tassels.



What About Short Sleeves?
They seem to be creeping up again, and may possibly reappear unblushingly when the warm days come, after having been pronounced completely out of fashion. They are certainly convenient for summer wear, and all the active exercises girls engage in out of doors. They also have the further advantage of keeping clean, as long sleeves never can. The long-sleeved blouse has to go to the cleaner twice as often as the short. But the latter should be worn with discretion. When arms are thin and red it is just as well to afford them a friendly veil by means of sleeves.

Health and Beauty.
A mustard plaster for a young child should be half flour. A couple of soda mints, or a teaspoonful of cooking soda in water, will often stave off a sick headache. For sudden attacks of rheumatism, pains in the joints, etc., a liniment made of mustard and water will often prove an effective temporary remedy. Don't neglect the value of sunlight, fresh air and a good digestion as beauty makers. Live out of doors and eat sparingly, and the measure of

Labor World

There have been no strikes in Portland, Ore., for the last four years. The Persian rug weaver takes about twenty days to weave a square foot. A new union of boot and shoe workers was recently formed at Arecibo, Porto Rico.

Civil servants from all over the Dominion will meet in Ottawa and form a federation. During a recent year the German labor exchanges found situations for 1,250,000 persons. A committee is devising ways and means for building a labor temple in Ft. Worth, Texas.

Carpenters at Hot Springs, Ark., have formed a club for the purpose of studying craft problems. The building laborers' international union is said to be assuming a controlling influence in the West. A trades assembly at Greenville, Texas, was organized recently with twenty-one unions of farmers affiliated.

Winnipeg (Canada) street car men have presented their demand for a nine-hour day without reduction of pay. Special organizing efforts by the engineers are now under way in Brockton and Salem, Mass., and their vicinities. Freight handlers at Chicago, affiliated with the Freight Handlers' International Union, are seeking a nine-hour day with the pay now received for ten hours.

A local union of the women employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, D. C., has been organized with a charter membership of 200. Boston C. L. U., metal trade section, has decided to take steps to see if the laws regarding blowers in metal shops and the foundry sanitary law can not be enforced.

The bill prohibiting any one not entitled to do so from wearing a button of a labor union or carrying a union card has passed both houses of the California Legislature. Mayor Hibbard, of Boston, will ask the Legislature to pass a bill providing for the pensioning of all employees who have worked for the city twenty-five years or more.

There are no trade unions in Germany composed exclusively of women. Neither are there separate locals for women members, as is sometimes the case in the United States. By unanimous vote the Chicago Federation of Labor has endorsed a bill drawn by a special committee for the punishment of bribe-givers and bribe-takers in labor affairs.

The International Bakers' Union has asked all subordinate unions to vote on a proposition to establish an international printing office in Chicago, where all work for the affiliated unions will be done. Labor has fared well at the hands of the Kansas Legislature. Eleven laws asked by organized labor were enacted, and a number of bills containing provisions detrimental to labor and opposed by the State Federation's legislative committee were defeated.

An effort is to be made in Boston, Mass., to organize the school teachers of the United States and Canada into a union. The object is to extend the scope of the league, obtain higher salaries, pensions for the teachers and national and State aid to education.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
For the second time Dakota Wesleyan a young woman debater won from the girls of Huion College, when they debated at Mitchell.

The Minnesota House of Representatives passed the Allen bill increasing the permanent university tax from 23 mill to one-half mill. A new impetus has been given to the crusade against secret societies by a recent occurrence in Dunkirk, N. Y., where complaints have been filed with the Board of Education alleging cruelties inflicted on three high school boys by fellow members of a secret organization. The initials of the society were burned into the cheeks of the boys with acid and one at least, it is said, will be disfigured for life.

In suspending nine students of Brown University for cribbing, President Faunce said: "The great source of untruth in American life is not deliberate resolve to lie. No man consciously chooses falsehood as his mode of success. The real source of the evil is intellectual slovenliness, unwillingness to buckle down to hard work and willingness to take shelter in the first and easiest shelter that offers."

Through a memorial presented to the president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Andrew Carnegie, its founder, has been asked by fifteen representative college presidents to revise the list of colleges eligible to the foundation so that some thirty colleges excluded because of denominational control may be included. It is explained that many colleges which are called sectarian are no longer so in spirit, accepting, as they do, students of any or no denomination.

To eliminate the danger of children being kidnapped, the St. Paul school board has ordered principals to investigate every request that the pupil be allowed to leave the building. During the recent convention of the American Physical Education Association at Philadelphia, Director Anderson of the Yale gymnasium advanced the belief from numerous tests that the observer of athletic contests or of strength tests is affected unconsciously but with similarly beneficial results. The muscles and nerves of the observer work in unison with those he is looking at.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.
In the sustained high volume of payments through the banks and improvement in credits the business conditions are encouraging. High prices for breadstuffs and labor disputes are temporary cross-currents, and leading retail lines require more seasonable weather for an ample reduction of merchandise, but manufacturing makes some progress, freight transportation increases and agriculture has started with an excellent outlook.

Metal and woodworking gather strength from the wider demands for supplies, and iron producers have less difficulty in negotiating contracts for future deliveries, although no specially large individual tonnages appear in the bookings. Increasing inquiries impart a better tone to railway equipment, forge and foundry operations. Rail mills in this district have accumulated much forward work, while the orders have more breadth for plates, pipe and merchant shapes.

Some gain is noted in new demands for furniture, including export orders and the outputs extend in boxmaking and planing mill materials. Earnings of the Chicago steam roads exhibit further gains while freight offerings increase in heavy materials factory products grain and general merchandise. Farm reports testify to rapid advance in spring work, more acreage being prepared and the winter wheat and rye do well with higher temperatures and moisture.

Bank clearings \$261,276,761, exceed those of corresponding week in 1908 by 11.1 per cent and compare with \$234,269,724 in 1907. Failures reported in the Chicago district number 21, against 21 last week, 21 in 1908 and 17 in 1907. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 5, against 4 last week, 6 in 1908, and 9 in 1907. —Dun's Weekly Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.
Weather, crop and industrial reports are still very irregular, rendering general characterization difficult. Taken as a whole, there is, however, a slightly larger business doing, this being particularly true of retail trade in sections where weather permits and in bookings for fall and winter delivery at wholesale.

In portions of the South and in the East generally there is more confident purchasing, higher prices for cotton aiding in the former instance, while the advance of the season helps trade along the Atlantic seaboard. Business on the Pacific coast has expanded slightly, particularly in California. In the central West trade at retail is expanding slowly and a rather better business is reported with country merchants, but jobbing activity is not as pronounced as it was some weeks ago.

Industry is in a rather spotted condition. There is more doing in iron and steel, but largely, it is claimed, at the expense of prices. The improvement noted in the cotton goods industry is maintained. Prices of staple goods are firm. There is more doing in silk manufacturing. Women's wear woolen goods are in good request and worsted goods and yarns are strong, reflecting the continued firmness in raw wool.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with April 15 were 201, against 227 last week, 261 in the like week of 1908, 167 in 1907, 167 in 1906 and 183 in 1905. The week's failures in Canada number 27, which compares with 38 last week and 25 in the like week of 1908.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

MARKET OF THE WEEK
Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.50 to \$7.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.40; wheat, No. 2, \$1.36 to \$1.40; corn, No. 2, 63c to 71c; oats, standard, 52c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 86c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$14.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, \$1.00 to \$1.10.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.40; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$7.75; sheep, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$6.15; wheat, No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.42; corn, No. 2 white, 65c to 67c; oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.52; corn, No. 2, 73c to 74c; oats, No. 2, 54c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 80c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.43 to \$1.45; corn, No. 2 mixed, 68c to 71c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.70; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.65; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.39 to \$1.49; corn, No. 2, 78c to 79c; oats, natural white, 58c to 61c; butter, creamery, 23c to 25c; eggs, western, 17c to 21c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.39 to \$1.40; corn, No. 2 mixed, 68c to 70c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 56c; rye, No. 85c to 87c; clover seed, \$5.92.