

BILL WILL PASS

PRACTICALLY AS IT CAME FROM LOWER HOUSE.

SENATORS COME TO ROOSEVELT

No Hope For An Amendment For Judicial Review—Outlook For State-Hold Measure Is Not of an Encouragingly Character.

WASHINGTON—That the railroad rate bill will be passed by the senate practically as it came from the house is an admission that the opponents of the measure are almost ready to make. It was admitted that they cannot hope for any assistance from the president in getting an amendment for judicial review of orders in the interstate commerce commission.

The president made this clear to Senators Crane and Spooner. The only hope left to the opponents of the measure is in the democrats. They have not definitely determined what the party position will be toward such an amendment, but it is admitted that more than half of the minority favor passing the bill exactly as it came from the house.

The railroad rate bill for several days had been regarded as the one measure standing in the way of an early adjournment of congress. One of the leading republican senators, a member of the steering committee, declared today that "the Philippine tariff bill, the statehood bill and the Santo Domingo treaty are all dead."

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WARE SENTENCED.

One Thousand Fine and One Year in Jail.

OMAHA, Neb.—The remarkable incident of one clergyman offering to serve the jail sentence of another was presented in the United States district court when Judge Munger sentenced Rev. George G. Ware to serve one year in the Douglas county jail, in addition to paying a fine of \$1,000 for conspiracy to defraud the government out of titles to public land. No sooner had the court imposed sentence than Rev. George A. Beecher, dean of Trinity Episcopal cathedral of Omaha, arose and expressed his willingness to go to jail for his brother in whose innocence he professed absolute confidence.

Judge Munger said, in reply to Dean Beecher: "The court deeply appreciates this situation and shares in the personal feeling prevailing, but the court has a duty to perform that it cannot avoid."

The court room was early crowded with friends of Rev. Ware and others, drawn there to witness the climax of the case which it was known would be reached Tuesday morning. Beside Rev. George G. Ware and his wife, many prominent Omaha citizens were present in the court room.

Judge Munger overruled in full the motion of Ware's attorneys for a new trial and imposed sentence. Attorneys on one side appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals, and the appeal bond was fixed at \$5,000 with Thomas B. McPherson and John Roach of South Omaha as sureties.

There remained but one point in the motion for a new trial to be disposed of, and that was in reference to the point bearing upon the statute of limitation. Judge Munger said, in effect: "It is true the court failed, to give the jury any instructions regarding the statute of limitations. However, the evidence showed the offenses were committed within the statute, and for that reason the motion must be denied as a whole."

Judge Munger then addressed Ware, asking him if he wished to say anything. Mr. Ware then arose and said: "I wish to reiterate, the verdict of the jury notwithstanding, that I am not guilty of conspiring with Frank Lambert or anyone else of any intention to defraud the government out of one acre or any number of acres of land. I am not guilty of making one or any number of fraudulent filings on government or any other lands. I have availed myself of the privileges of the public domain for the last quarter of a century in the cattle business in South Dakota, and in Hooker county, Nebraska, but in all that time I never made or caused to be made any attempt to defraud the government of the United States out of one acre of land. Had I desired to procure fraudulent filings I could have done so for \$14 per filing. On the contrary, I paid Frank Lambert \$50 and an additional \$75 besides this to secure lawful filings on lands.

"Frank Lambert put the \$50 into his pocket, and I did not know until the time of the investigations prior to my trial that the filings had been fraudulent. The government still has its lands intact and the \$14 for the filings and Frank Lambert has his \$50. I am stripped of everything—stripped of reputation, of profession, and can, of course, no longer minister to the spiritual wants of thousands of my people in South Dakota because of Lambert and the county clerk and county judge of Hooker county.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao.—It is learned from official sources at Caracas, Venezuela, that President Castro's next move in the French question will be to call upon the United States to arbitrate the question of the amount of damages done by France in permitting the fitting out of the filibustering steamer Rango at Fort de France, Island of Martinique, to prey upon the Venezuelan trade and transport troops during the Matos revolt. The United States claim against Great Britain in the case of the Alabama will be cited as a precedent.

The President to Mrs. Henderson. DUBUQUE, Ia.—Mrs. D. B. Henderson, the widow of the Iowa statesman, received the following letter of condolence from President Roosevelt:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—My Dear Mrs. Henderson: I hesitate to intrude upon your grief, but I know you will pardon my sending a word to express my great personal sympathy with you and to say that I join with you in mourning the death of that gallant soldier and upright public servant whom for many years, I knew and admired, your husband. I earnestly hope that the blow will be softened to you and that all good fortune will attend you in the future.

With the highest respects, believe me, Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Taken from Potter's Field. CHICAGO — The body of Johann Hoch, who was hanged last Friday and buried in the potter's field adjoining the county poor farm, was disinterred and removed to Elmwood cemetery. Two clergymen, the Reverend A. Schlecte and A. J. Burkholder, who were with Hoch at his execution, interested themselves in finding a cemetery which would allow the wife murderer to be buried within its grounds, and the body was taken to Elmwood cemetery.

Wants Farm Statistics. WASHINGTON—Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, appeared before the house committee on census, in support of the Burison bill for a compilation of farm statistics by the government every five years instead of every ten years.

America Gave Half of It. LONDON—The total amount which has passed through the hands of the London committee for the relief of the Russian Jews is \$2,354,610, including \$200,000 received from America.

WEEK'S FORECAST

RAILROAD RATE MEASURE FIRST IN THE SENATE.

THEN COMES STATEHOOD BILL

Statehood Measure Will Be Put to a Vote Friday Night After Debate During Four Preceding Days—House Temporarily Out of Work.

WASHINGTON—The United States senate will devote most of the week to the consideration of the statehood bill with the view of reaching a vote on it next Friday. There is a possibility that Senator Culberson may speak Monday on the railroad rate question, but if he does this will be the only interruption of the consideration of the bill for the creation of two new states. If the Texas senator does not speak either Senator Nelson or Senator Long will take the floor in support of the statehood bill. If they do not get an opportunity Tuesday and from that time forward it is expected the subject will be pressed until the time for voting, which is 4 p. m. Friday. Senator Patterson will probably close the debate for the opposition and Senator Beveridge for the bill. These will not be set speeches in the usual meaning of that word, but are sure to provoke so much discussion as to cause controversy to take on the character of a general debate.

Practically all the interest in the bill centers in the Foraker amendment and every possible effort on both sides is being made for and against that provision. Even the friends of the union of Arizona and New Mexico admit that the vote will be close, but the opponents of that policy appear more confident of success. Both sides profess to have assurances from the house, friends of the joint bill, that with the Foraker amendment incorporated in the measure it will be allowed to die, and its opponents insisting that with the addition made, the house will be so eager to accept it that the members will not even allow the bill to go to conference.

The fact that the railroad rate question will not occupy the floor will not be permitted to interfere with the activity on account of it. The bill is still receiving more attention from individual senators than any other measure, not excepting statehood, and it will remain in the foreground until it is finally disposed of, regardless of its place on the calendar. The special question under consideration now is as to whether the proposed compromise amendments shall be accepted. The bill will be made into the unfinished business as soon as the vote is taken on the statehood bill.

Senator Lodge is still disposed to ask the senate to take the Philippine tariff bill from the custody of the committee on the Philippines, but he will not move in the matter until after the statehood vote.

For the first time during the present congress the national house of representatives is short of work. There is nothing in sight for the present week but the Indian appropriation bill, and, although not considered necessary, the consideration of this bill is to be allowed to consume Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

ROOT'S RECONSTRUCTION OF CONSULAR SERVICE

WASHINGTON—The house committee on foreign affairs decided to make a favorable report on the bill recommended by Secretary Root for the reconstruction of the consular service practically as it passed the senate. The changes made by the house committee were chiefly in the classification, abolition and creation of offices. The following posts which were reduced by the senate were restored to consulates general by the committee: Coburg, Dresden, Munich, Antwerp, Marseilles and Manchester.

ARGUE AGAINST HIS APPEAL. Credit Men Want Bankruptcy Law to Stand.

WASHINGTON—Arguments against the repeal of the national bankruptcy act were made to the house committee on judiciary by a number of gentlemen representing practically all of the fifty-two organizations of credit men of the country. W. A. Fendergast of New York, representing the National Association of Creditmen, who was the principal speaker before the committee, said there were nine bills pending before the committee for the repeal of the bankruptcy act. The entire delegation was opposed to each one of the bills.

Re-Enters the Academy. ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Ralph Earle Sampson, son of the late Rear Admiral Sampson, re-entered the naval academy as a member of the present fourth class. Young Sampson was recently dropped from a higher class on account of deficiencies in studies.

Longworths Now at Home. WASHINGTON—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth returned to Washington Saturday from Cuba, to which place they went after their wedding. They occupied a private car attached to a regular train of the Southern railway. They were met at the train by Mr. Longworth's private secretary and drove immediately to Mr. Longworth's residence on Eighteenth street, where they have taken up their home for the present. Mr. Longworth will immediately resume his legislative duties at the capital.

Pennsylvania Man Arrested. CHICAGO — Samuel O. Wallace, president of the Union Forge and Foundry company of Vandergrift, Pa., is under arrest here on a charge of having embezzled more than \$520,000 belonging to the firm. The complaint in the case was made by R. W. Tener, secretary and treasurer of the company. A charge of conspiracy against Wallace is also made by Tener, and three other men said to have been indicted along with Wallace by the grand jury of Westmoreland county, Pa., are being sought.

Cousin of Bryan Married. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Mrs. Maria W. Brunton, a cousin of William J. Bryan, was united in marriage here with Dana B. Morse. The bride has been matron of an orphan's home here.

Glass Will Be Cheaper. STEUBENVILLE, O.—Flint glass workers of the United States and Canada agreed to accept a sliding scale, which means a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent in lamp chimneys, reflectors and globes the country over.

FORAKER SPEAKS.

Defines His Position on Rate Regulation.

WASHINGTON—For three hours, lacking a few minutes Wednesday Mr. Foraker held the attention of the senate while he read a carefully prepared speech on the railroad rate question. His speech was a protest against any general legislation on the theory that the existing Elkins law could be so extended as to make it answer all the requirements. He did not fail, however, to point out what he considered the defects of the Hepburn-Dolliver bill and he made the declaration more than once that it would fail to remedy the evils complained of. The speech was listened to by a large attendance both on the floor of the senate and in the galleries, and at its close the senator was warmly congratulated by a number of his colleagues.

Mr. Foraker conceded that some evils exist in connection with the railroads, but urged that all of them could be more effectively met by amending the Elkins laws than by passing the pending bill. He announced his regret at differing from the president, but said he could not see his way to clear to pursue any other course.

He gave a general review of the history of the railroad development of the country and passed to the evils of the system which he said are necessarily incident to the upbuilding of so vast an interest. His attitude toward the pending railroad rate bill was correctly outlined in his first paragraph in which he said of the bill: "It is so contrary to the spirit of our institutions and of such drastic and revolutionary character that, if not in its immediate effect, at least as a precedent, the consequences are likely to be most unusual and far-reaching."

He discussed the railroad evils of three classes—excessive rates, rebates and discriminations. He found little to complain of under the first heading, but said there are some instances of charges that are too high and he thought a prompt and effective remedy should be provided.

A more serious evil he found in rebates and he traced the present extensive railroad consolidations to the fact that the supreme court decisions against pooling had left the roads without protection from the rebate system except to resort to some general understanding.

Referring to the Elkins law, he said: "There has been no serious attempt to enforce this law to prevent discriminations as to localities, but a glance at its provisions will suffice to show that it is as broad, direct, explicit and efficient to remedy that kind of evil wherever it may exist as it has been found to be as to personal discriminations. That the law has not been tested in this respect is not due to any fault of the law, but because no one has seen fit to invoke it."

THE INDIAN BILL PASSED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON—The senate passed the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes. Among features of the bill are requirement of the members of the five civilized tribes by March 4th, 1907; fixes the right of the Indian freemen; continues in office the present principal chiefs for the execution of tribal deeds; transfers suits from the Indian to the United States courts; authorizes the secretary of the interior to assume charge and sell the tribal building for the benefit of the tribes; gives him control of the schools until a regular state or territorial school system is adopted; prohibits sale of the coal and asphalt lands until after the expiration of the present lease of those lands or until authorized by law; authorizes the secretary to sell the unallotted lands for the benefit of the tribes; removes some of the restrictions placed upon allottees in the matter of alienation of lands.

ARMY BILL AS PASSED CARRIES OVER \$69,000,000

WASHINGTON—The house passed the army appropriation bill; also the Foraker bill providing for the marking of the graves of Confederate dead buried in the north. The discussion developed a unanimous sentiment in favor of marking Confederate graves, and as the bill had during the morning session of the military committee received favorable action it was brought in by Mr. Pringle and passed unanimously amid applause on both sides of the house. The army bill as passed carries something more than \$69,000,000.

Double Murder in Kansas. HERRINGTON, Kas.—Will Arnold and his wife were found with their throats cut at Engineer H. H. Arnold's home on Tuesday. The husband was dying from his wounds when discovered. The body of the wife indicated that she has been murdered several hours before the discovery. Will Arnold is a railroad man who came here a short time ago from Rock Island, Ill., and has been working at McFarland. His wife had been staying here at the home of his brother.

POTATOES AND LEPROSY.

It took three centuries to dissipate the impression that potatoes, which were first brought to Europe in the fifteenth century, are responsible for the perpetuation of leprosy.

Twitting on Facts. When a woman shops, it is sometimes to try to forget her poverty.—New Orleans Picayune.

VOTE ON STATEHOOD BILL.

WASHINGTON—The senate on Tuesday agreed to vote on the statehood bill before adjournment on Friday, March 9. The proposition to take the vote at that time was made by Mr. Beveridge and there was little difficulty in reaching an understanding. The suggestion immediately followed a speech in support of the bill by Mr. Hale, during the course of which Mr. Hale suggested that the territories were not prepared for statehood and suggested that their admission be deferred.

IOWANS DEPLORE HENDERSON'S DEATH.

WASHINGTON—The announcement of the death of ex-Speaker Henderson was received with many expressions of sorrow on the part of those in the Iowa delegation, who had served with him in congress and likewise on the part of the members of the house generally. The Iowa delegation met in Senator Allison's committee room at 11 o'clock to take formal action and for an hour discussed his many sidedness and told stories intimately connected with his career as soldier, lawyer and lawmaker.

A TORNADO SOUTH

MERIDIAN, MISS., SWEEP BY A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

ONE HUNDRED REPORTED KILLED

Scores of Buildings Wrecked, Entailing an Enormous Property Loss—Full Extent of the Disaster Not As Yet Known.

MOBILE, Ala.—Information has reached Mobile by telephone that a destructive tornado visited Meridian, Miss., at 6:30 Friday evening, killing twenty-one white and over 100 colored persons, an amazing property loss to the extent of \$1,500,000.

There were also scores seriously injured by being caught in wreckage of houses. The tornado caught the city on the southwest and traveled to the northeast, expending itself in two suburbs, where many negroes were killed and injured, a whole tenement district being wiped out.

Two large wholesale stores, one smaller one, the principal hotel, the electric lighting plant and all the smaller property between the Mobile and Ohio railroad depot and the business part of the city are badly damaged. Twenty-one men were caught in a restaurant and several were killed. Two stories of the Young Men's Christian association building were wrecked and the upper stories of other buildings suffered.

The negro tenement district in the north part of the city was demolished and the debris caught fire, threatening a new danger, but the local department, with the help of hundreds of citizens, overcame this after a hard fight. They were assisted by the torrential rain, following the tornado. The city is in darkness and the full extent of the disaster will not be known until daylight. The known path of the storm was about 600 feet wide and one mile in length.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A message received by Superintendent A. Griggs of the Alabama Great Southern at 11 o'clock Friday night from the operator at Toombs, Miss., four miles north of Meridian, who had just come from the scene of the disaster, says that upward of 100 persons were killed and that the property loss was enormous. He says all buildings between Front street and the railroad tracks were demolished and calls for a large force of workmen to assist in removing bodies from the debris being made.

The tornado struck Meridian from the northeast direction near the New Orleans and Northwest depot. The passenger and freight depots were completely destroyed. Sixteen employees of the Queen & Crescent railroad were buried in the ruins and as far as could be learned none of them have been rescued.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Before an army of determined men attacking Meridian's storm-swept and debris-strewn streets, the vast amount of wreckage is giving away slowly but surely. The Sabbath following the disastrous storm of Friday was a day of funerals. Merchants and residents of Meridian had never protected themselves with storm or cyclone insurance, so insurance agents will have little or no auditing beyond the fire losses. A revised list shows a death list of 24 and 40 wounded.

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THE PEACEMAKER.

President Acts as Such in Minor Troubles.

NEW YORK—President Roosevelt has again intervened as a peacemaker between the coal miners and operators and as the result of a letter addressed by him to John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers of America, a national convention will be held at Indianapolis March 15 to try to reach an agreement with the soft coal operators with the hope of averting the threatened strike of April 1 in the bituminous coal fields. The president's letter and the announcement that the national convention would be called were made public by Mr. Mitchell, after a long conference with Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburg Coal company and chairman of the bituminous operators, who came to New York. Also present at this conference were W. C. Perry of the Southwestern Coal association and B. F. Bush, representing the soft coal interests allied with the Gould railroads.

The president's letter to Mr. Mitchell follows: "WHITE HOUSE, Washington, Feb. 24.—Sir: I note with very great concern the failure of your late convention on the joint interstate agreement to come to a basis of settlement of the bituminous mining scale of wages. You in this business have enjoyed a great industrial peace for many years, thanks to the joint agreement that has resulted in the action of your successive conventions.

A strike such as is threatened April 1 is a menace to the peace and general welfare of the country. I urge you to make a further effort to avoid such a calamity.

You and Mr. Robbins are joint chairmen of the trade agreement committee of the National Civic federation, and it seems to me that this imposes additional duty upon you both and gives an additional reason why each of you should join in making a further effort. Very respectfully, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

MOROCCAN CONFERENCE MAKING LITTLE PROGRESS

ALGECIRAS, Spain.—The result of the last forty-eight hours' negotiations is another check threatened to prolong the Moroccan conference. The Germans, after reflection, wish the diplomatic corps at Tangier to exercise surveillance over the state bank, thus preventing its use for further French political designs. The French resist this, claiming that Germany is chiefly occupied with minimizing French influence in Morocco. The delegates now talk of the struggle being prolonged to the latter part of March.

FINANCES ARE IN GOOD SHAPE.

Receipts Exceed Expenditures for the Fiscal Year. WASHINGTON—For the first time since May 1904, when the government met its payment of \$50,000,000 for the Panama canal property and \$4,600,000 loaned to the Louisiana Purchase company, the daily statement issued shows for the fiscal year a surplus of receipts over expenditures. The surplus at this time amounts to \$1,102,003. This is regarded by the treasury officials as a remarkably fine showing, especially in view of the fact that the expenditures since July 1 last, on account of public works, exceed those of the corresponding period last year by nearly \$12,000,000.

SENDS MONEY TO JAPANESE.

American Red Cross Society Helps Famine Sufferers. WASHINGTON—The American national Red Cross through the state department cabled to the Japanese Red Cross \$5,000, making a total of \$25,000 contributed by the American people and transmitted to Japan through that organization for the relief of the sufferers in the famine stricken provinces.

The latest official report from Japan shows that thousands are destitute and that the famine is the result of an almost total failure of the rice crops, due to an unusually cold and rainy summer, and the absence from the rice fields of the able-bodied tillers of the soil who were serving their country in the battlefields of Manchuria.

A NEW COG ROAD TO REACH PIKE'S PEAK

COLORADO SPRINGS.—The owners of the Pike's Peak cog railway are negotiating for patent rights under which they propose to construct an air line road up the east slope of the peak to the summit. The project contemplates the use of several inclines, the motive power on which is covered by the patents in question. This line will replace the present cog wheel road and at the same time make a finer scenic route than the present one, and will be in use for practically the whole year.

A BILL TO BOOST SALARIES.

Senator Gallinger Offers One Providing Better Pay. WASHINGTON—Senator Gallinger has introduced a bill to readjust the salaries of general officers of the government to take effect March 4, 1908. The bill proposes the following salaries: The president, \$75,000; vice president, \$15,000; speaker of the house of representatives, \$12,000; members of the cabinet, \$15,000; senators and representatives, \$7,500.

More Oregon Land Frauds.

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Frank J. Toland, who, it was announced, from Salem, Ore., had filed certificates for 4,000 acres of government land in Oregon, which were found to be forgeries, has issued a public statement in which he denies that the certificates are forged.

Shaw Loosens Purse Strings. WASHINGTON—Secretary Shaw announced that he would make temporary deposits in public banks amounting to \$10,000,000.

SWINGING ROCK FIRMLY FIXED.

South American Natural Wonder De-Red Dictator of Argentine.

One of the strangest of natural wonders of South America, is the swinging rock of Tandil (La piedra horvada), says the Philadelphia Record. The stone lies about half an hour's walk from the city of Tandil, province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, upon the highest summit of a little rocky ridge. When seen from the ravine it has the form of a giant pyramid, while from another view it resembles an enormous cone. It is twenty-one feet long and twenty-eight feet high, and its weight is judged to be about 12,500 hundredweight, or about 627 tons. From the distance the stone presents a peculiar aspect. It is so highly poised on the rocky slope that it seems as if we were watching a stone roll down a very small base. But when we approach this swinging rock we are astonished by a new wonder. We can set the stone in motion by merely pushing it with the hand. Very often the traveler is spared even the trouble of pushing the stone, as the wind will cause it to swing.

Early in the nineteenth century the Argentine Republic was ruled by the dictator Rosa with unparalleled cruelty for about twenty-five years. To show his supreme power the tyrant ordered that the stone be encircled with ropes and many horses to be harnessed to these ropes—but the stone could not be moved one inch from its resting place.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH GIRL.

Former Will Enjoy Herself Despite Defects in Her Toilet. "How do American girls one meets in the streets compare with their French cousins?" echoed Julien Tiersot, French author, after he had lectured before Mrs. Roosevelt and a company of her friends in the White House, says the New York Press. "Well, the thing which impresses me as most characteristic is the independence of the American girl and the obvious indifference to her general appearance. For instance, I think an American girl would what you call jump into her garments and run downtown if she had anything special to do. She would not mind if her hair got a little blown or that she looked as if got up in a hurry. Now, a French girl would die rather than appear on the streets unless her hair had been arranged in the latest fashion and her attire was just the correct one for that hour. Always a well-gowned French girl has her hair puffed and curled, and her face is covered with the proper style of veil. Nothing would persuade her to go out until every detail was perfect. The American girl evidently does not attach the same importance to her appearance. She will go out and enjoy herself in spite of defects in her toilet. To the stranger she presents a wholesome and happy if somewhat careless air that is fascinating."

In Old New York.

It is the custom of the New York papers to sneer at the unsophisticated doings of the people in other parts of the country. Apparently, however, judging from the revelations made in the evidence of Col. Mann in the libel case now on trial, many of the most prominent and wealthy men of the metropolis were the easiest kinds of easy marks for parties who merely proposed to write them up favorably or unfavorably, according as they paid out their cash, generously or not. It is marvelous to read how easy it was to get large sums of money ostensibly as loans or in return for certificates of stock whose value bore no proper proportion to the money paid out. That the leaders of New York society should have been held up in this way argues ill for their common sense, and at the same time shows the total lack of real value to the utterances of the so-called society journal.—Pittsburg Post.

Quoted to a Purpose.

The private secretary of the eminent statesman dropped a polite note to the railway magnate, suggesting that the eminent statesman would be pleased to be favored with an annual pass. But the railway magnate, having formulated a new policy and also having some wit, returned the application with a printed slip containing the text: "Suffer not a man to pass," and "So he paid the fare and went."

"I guess that will hold him," chuckled the railway magnate.

But the private secretary of the eminent statesman approached a railway magnate who operated a parallel line, and soon was able to drop a brief note to the frat magnate. The brief note consisted of the simple text: "And he passed by on the other side."

The imperfect. Lady, little lady, God has made you fair—Put his skies into your eyes, his sunshine in your hair; Robbed the lilies for your brow, the roses for your cheek—Rode your words of mocking birds, that carol when you speak!

Lady, little lady, God has made you sweet—Filled with grace your lovely face, with grace your dainty feet; Almost everything is yours that heaven could impart—So it's odd, I think, that God quite forgot your heart!

Lady, little lady, God left out your soul—Left just one sole thing undone to you—a perfect whole; And, perhaps, his wisdom shows in this lack in you—You'd be worth too much for earth were you good and true.—Cleveland Leader.

Everything Worn.

"And you still delay the wedding," sighed the beautiful girl. "My heart is worn out." "Is that all?" demanded the suitor who was an advocate of procrastination. "No, the carpet is worn out, the parlor sofa is worn out, ma's hopes are worn out and pa's patience is worn out."

The suitor whistled. "Well, by gum," he retorted. "My shoes are worn out coming here every two or three nights."