

# 59TH CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED

## WAS A BILLION DOLLAR SESSION, ALTHOUGH SHORT.

Appropriations Were Larger Than Any Previous Session—Two Big Battleships Authorized—Artillery Reorganized—Service Pension for Veterans of Mexican and Civil Wars.

More money has been appropriated during the short session of the 59th congress, which passed into history Monday, than during any previous session. The amount appropriated is a billion dollars.

Two big battleships for the navy were authorized and the artillery corps of the army was reorganized. A service pension bill was granted to veterans of the Mexican and civil wars, and like provisions were made for army nurses. For river and harbor improvements the appropriations aggregated \$53,000,000.

Increases in salaries were given to cabinet officers, the vice president and senators, the speaker of the house of representatives and its members; to ambassadors, ministers and consuls; to postoffice clerks and letter carriers.

The public made more inquiries for information from the document rooms of congress regarding the ship subsidy bill, the currency measure and the bill regulating the hours of service of railway employes than any other pending legislation. The ship subsidy died hard in the last hours.

The immigration bill, one of the measures brought over from the long session, was completely under the spur of the president that he might meet the California Japanese situation by giving the administration control of coolie importation through passports. The bill further restricts the admission of aliens to this country.

A bill was passed for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippine islands.

The right of appeal in criminal cases was granted the government, a measure intended to strengthen the anti-trust legislation by affording a means whereby the supreme court may pass upon the constitutionality and construction of such laws.

An investigation was authorized regarding the control of women and child workers.

The interstate commerce commission was authorized to ascertain if the express companies of the country are evading the railroad rate law of last session by buying, selling and handling on consignments fruit, vegetables and oysters.

Reed Smoot was retained by the senate as a senator from Utah, ending four years' controversy.

The senate ratified treaties with Santo Domingo and Algeria.

The president was authorized to use his good offices to prevent atrocities in the Congo.

The senate also launched an exhaustive investigation of the Brownsville affray.

### Washington State Legislature.

Many important changes have been made and will be made in the state's revenue laws by the tenth Washington legislature, changes which the authors claim will contribute vastly to the more equitable adjustment of tax burdens among the people. All measures of this class presented have all been given prompt consideration. Some have already become laws, several others have already been signed by the governor and will become laws at the end of the constitutional 90 days, while practically all the more important ones have been disposed of by the legislature or will be within the next few days.

Probably the most important of these measures, so far as its present effect upon the adjustment of tax burdens is concerned, are house bill No. 152, which authorizes the tax commission to assess all railroad and street railway property, and house bill No. 256, which authorizes the commission to assess the property of telegraph companies. While these two measures do not become effective for the assessment of 1907 it is probable that the fact that the commission will make an assessment next year will inspire county assessors to make a much higher assessment this year than otherwise would have been made, giving immediate action.

It is estimated by the members of the commission that railroad values will be increased 50 to 150 per cent within two years after the law becomes operative. Both these measures have passed both houses, and the railroad assessment bill is already signed by the governor.

### Mountain Slides into Valley.

Naples, Italy—A mountain in Potenza, near the village of Montemuro, is slipping into the valley in a series of landslides and threatens to overwhelm the village. The people are fleeing in panic. Only a spur of the mountain is preventing the destruction of the village and this resistance apparently soon will be overcome.

### Pass Provisions Don't Hold.

Nashville, Tenn.—The supreme court has decided that common carriers do not have the lawful right to place on passes a condition that the passenger accepting such a pass should ride at his own risk.

### SPORTING NOTES.

Dr. Fred Schacht, formerly a famous tackle on the University of Minnesota football team, died Sunday in Seattle as the result of a weakened heart, caused by over training while in athletics.

The directors of the Pacific Coast league have voted to play this year enough games in Seattle to hold the franchise there. San Francisco, Oakland, Portland and Los Angeles now compose the Pacific Coast league.

Pennsylvania defeated Yale in a dual swimming match Saturday, 38 to 15. Yale won the water polo contest, 3 to 1.

Kid Scaler and Kid Oglesby have been matched for a return finish fight before any Montana club offering the largest purse.

The bowling team that will represent the Seattle Athletic club at the tournament of the western bowling congress at Denver is composed of N. B. Allen, James Wood, Joe F. Morris, Frank W. Gardner and W. E. Brown, who will act as captain. These men won their places in the recent trout. The team left Seattle Sunday morning, and will join the Portland bowlers at Portland, leaving for Denver from there.

The first indoor track meet of the season was held at the Washington State college Saturday under the supervision of I. P. Hewett, the newly appointed coach.

It is reported that Kid Oglesby took to his bed the day following the fight and is there yet.

The interscholastic indoor record for 1000 yard run was broken by George Jones of Worcester academy, at the annual interscholastic games at the B. A. A. Saturday. Jones ran the distance in 2 minutes 25 4/5 seconds. Previous record, 2:27 1/5.

Clark Griffith, manager of the New York American League club, has confirmed the report that Jack Chesbro, for several years the star pitcher of the team, has decided to quit baseball.

Archie Hahn, the famous sprinter who represented America in the Olympic games in Athens, has been secured to coach the track team at Pacific university. Hahn was one of the candidates for the position at the Washington State college.

Kid Scaler and Louis Long have practically been matched for a finish fight to be pulled off at Helena this month.

At Portland last week in the amateur tournament, Frank Kann, Spokane, won from J. S. Tuttle in the 150 pound wrestling match. Julian Hughes, Portland, came back in the 115 pound wrestling and beat little Ray Stansbury. In boxing Spokane broke even when Ray Stingle, of Spokane, beat Charley French at 145 pounds. Spokane lost the other bout, Harry Miesch defeating Frank Carrabin in four rounds after a contest in which honors were even up to that point.

R. E. James has been signed by Manager Eddie Quinn to play second base for the Spokane Indians and in James Quinn is believed to have secured the man he has wanted to complete his infield. James is an experienced player and was with Indianapolis in the American Association last season.

### LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A Missouri Pacific passenger train was held up and robbed Monday night while the train was in motion between Pittsburg and Cornell, Kansas. Lon Jess, a miner from camp 31, was shot and killed while resisting the bandits, and a traveling man from Kansas City named Westlake was wounded. The robbers secured only a little over \$100 in cash and a few watches and revolvers. They made their escape safely.

G. B. Cortelyou has relinquished the postmaster general's portfolio to G. Von L. Meyer, formerly United States ambassador to Russia.

Soon after Mr. Cortelyou was sworn in as secretary of the treasury, succeeded Leslie M. Shaw, who goes to New York to become president of a trust company.

James R. Garfield of Ohio, who relinquished the office of commissioner of corporations, will succeed Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri as secretary of the interior.

Governor Sheldon of Nebraska has received official notice from the railroads that they will accept the 2 cent fare law without resistance, and revise their passenger rates in Nebraska to take effect immediately.

The Washington state legislature has defeated the bill introduced to abolish the right of free press.

The resignation of Governor Swettenham of Jamaica has become an accomplished fact, and he will leave that island as soon as his affairs can be arranged. The governor sent in his resignation January 23 as a result of the incident involving Admiral Davis. Swettenham has now definitely decided to resign.

### Bad Man Arrested.

San Francisco—The man arrested in Oakland on suspicion of the daring holdup of the Albany saloon and who gave the name of Walter Myer, has been identified as Ira Butler, formerly of Seattle, who came from Seattle on the steamer Watson on February 12. The man was identified as Butler in the Oakland city prison by the real Walter Myer, whose name the prisoner took.

### Big Fire in Chicago.

Chicago—A fire involving \$1,000,000 loss started Saturday morning in the building 70 to 88 Lake street. The tenants are Denver Chemical company, McGee Furnace company, Rubel & Co., Danvers Pure Rye company and Rex Trading company. No loss of life is involved.

# SENATOR SPOONER HAS RESIGNED

## SAYS HIS FINANCIAL SAGRA-FICE WAS TOO GREAT.

Has Decided to Resume Practice of Law, but Would Not Say Where—Continues to Be a Citizen of Wisconsin—He is Regarded as Most Able Republican in Senate.

Senator John C. Spooner has written a letter to Governor Davidson of Wisconsin tendering his resignation as senator of the United States, to take effect May 1 next. The letter created great surprise in the senate, and the Wisconsin senator at once found himself the subject of many anxious inquiries. To all these he replied that his mind was fully made up. He had found, he said, that to continue in his present position would require a sacrifice on his part that he could not justify himself in making. In reply to questions he said he would resume the practice of law, but declined to say whether he would be located in Wisconsin. He did say, however, that he would continue to be a citizen of that state as long as he lived.

Vice President Fairbanks was one of the few public men to be made acquainted with Mr. Spooner's plans before he wrote his letter. The knowledge came to him through the personal confidence of the senator, but the latter made no official communication on the subject to any one. The law does not require that a resigning senator should do more than Mr. Spooner has done, but some senators who have resigned have given notice to the senate.

Senator John C. Spooner is regarded by many political writers and students as the most able republican in the senate today. He has more than national fame as a constitutional lawyer. In debates involving the most important party issues in the past it almost invariably fell to the lot of Senator Spooner to direct the debate for his side and to make the principal speeches. He is chairman of the committee on rules of the senate and a member of the finance, foreign relations and judiciary committees.

Senator Spooner in his letter to the governor says:

"I hereby resign the office of senator of the United States for Wisconsin, this resignation to take effect on the first day of May, 1907.

"Both by law and custom the foregoing formula suffices, but I can not bring myself to surrender the trust with which Wisconsin has so long and so highly honored me by a curt sentence which includes not a word either of explanation or of gratitude.

"On the 4th day of March I shall have served in all 16 years as a senator. This is a long time for one neither willing nor financially able permanently to abandon it to take from his profession. It has been taken from me, for I have not thought it compatible with the full and uninterrupted discharge of public duty to pursue it, and I have therefore during my service, with two or three trifling exceptions, purely local, absolutely abstained therefrom.

"For years private duty has plainly demanded of me an early return to the practice of my profession, and I have never since I first took the oath of office wavered in the determination to retire on the expiration of my present term, March 4, 1907. I might well content myself with a public declaration of my purpose so to retire were it not for a like declaration made on a former and similar occasion and what followed it. In the year 1900 I announced through the press over my signature to the republicans of Wisconsin that I had unalterably determined to retire from public life at the expiration of the term ending March 4, 1903, unless I should deem it my duty to resign earlier. I justified the announcement upon the ground that the people who might aspire to the office were entitled seasonably to know from me that I would not accept a reelection. Despite that declaration circumstances with which the people are familiar seemed to make it my duty to accept a reelection, proffered as it was in a manner which made it almost a command and a finer honor than any which I had ever dreamed, which ought to satisfy the pride and ambition of any man. A similar declaration by me at this time, however strongly phrased, would, I am persuaded, prove unavailing to withdraw my name from consideration during the next two years, as did that which I so publicly and unreservedly made in 1900.

"As my purpose to retire from public life is and has been irrevocable, I am unwilling to be further considered in connection with an office which I could not in the circumstances accept."

### Surprise in Wisconsin.

The announcement that John C. Spooner of Wisconsin had resigned came as a surprise in Wisconsin. Governor Davidson said he could hardly believe it to be true. As to Senator Spooner's successor, Governor Davidson said it would be left to the present legislature to elect a senator to fill the unexpired term. Governor Davidson would not discuss the probable successor other than to say he presumed

one of the Wisconsin congressmen, such as Cooper and Esch, who were candidates for the senatorship at the time Senator La Follette was elected to succeed Senator Quarles, would again enter the field.

# MINERS IN JAPAN IN A RIOT

## More Pay Refused Them and They Then Dynamite Things.

Further advice regarding the serious riots, marked by bloodshed and great destruction to property, at the Ashio copper mine, which employs many thousands of miners in Nikko district, Japan, have been received. The miners made a demand for more pay and a mass meeting was arranged, which was broken up by mine officials. Next morning over a thousand miners rioted, cut the electric light and telephone connections and dynamited three watch houses. The mine manager, Mr. Minami, was murdered, several officers were severely handled and a number of persons were burned to death in buildings fired by the miners. No fewer than 800 houses and buildings were burned by the rioters in adjacent villages.

Over 150 officials escaped from the mine, most of whom have since been heard from. Several are missing and believed to have been murdered.

The manager Minami, was set upon and kicked and battered as he lay on the ground. He died two days afterward.

Dynamite was used to destroy several buildings and the powder magazine of the mine was exploded.

The rioters dispersed on the arrival of the troops. The miners have again returned to work. Over 10,000 men are employed by the company.

# 17 MILLION ACRES OF TIMBER LAND WITHDRAWN

Tremendous excitement was caused Monday at the national capital among members of the house and senate by President Roosevelt's proclamation that 17 million acres of timber land in 32 forest reserves has to be added to the forest reserves of the country in the western states. The president issued the proclamation just before he signed the Fulton-Heyburn amendment providing for no more reserves or extensions without an act of congress. Congressional action is designed as it was known the president contemplated adding a large area to that already withdrawn. When it was learned that the president had forestalled congress by withdrawing such vast areas, members of both houses who had supported the Fulton amendment expressed their rage. The president justifies his action by saying that if he had not so acted before congress could act next fall, an enormous area of timber land would have been gobbled by the timber syndicates.

Senator Heyburn was jointly interested with Senator Fulton, so he has been defeated to a great extent in attaining the object for which he has striven for the past two years.

The reservations created or increased follow:

Toiyabe reserve, Nevada; Wenaha forest reserve, Oregon and Washington; Las Animas forest reserve, Colorado and New Mexico; Colville forest reserve, Washington; Holy Cross forest reserve, Colorado; Uncompahgre forest reserve, Colorado; Park Range forest reserve, Colorado; Innaha forest reserve, Oregon; Big Belt forest reserve, Montana; Big Hole forest reserve Idaho and Montana; Otter forest reserve, Montana; Lewis and Clark forest reserve, Montana; Montezuma forest reserve, Colorado; Olympia forest reserve, Washington; Little Rockies forest reserve, Montana; San Juan forest reserve, Colorado; Medicine Bow forest reserve, Colorado and Wyoming; Yellowstone forest reserve, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming; Port Neufel forest reserve, Idaho; Palouse forest reserve, Idaho; Weiser forest reserve, Idaho; Priest River forest reserve, Idaho and Washington; Cabinet forest reserve, Montana and Idaho; Rainier forest reserve, Washington; Washington forest reserve, Washington; Ashland forest reserve, Oregon; Cascade forest reserve, Oregon; Unipqua forest reserve, Oregon, and the Blue mountain forest reserve, Oregon.

### LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Portland Railway, Light & Power company has announced an increase in the wages of its street-car men of from two to three cents an hour. The new scale went into effect March 1 and runs from 23 and 24 cents to 30 cents an hour, according to the length of service. Eight hundred men are affected.

Henry H. Gilfrey of Oregon, for 37 years clerk of the United States senate, has been promoted to the post of chief clerk, to succeed H. B. McDonald, who died recently.

Senator Borah of Idaho says the appointment of a successor to Judge Beatty on the federal bench is still undetermined.

It is said that Governor Gillett will sign the capital removal bill passed by the California legislature.

### U. S. Raises Wages.

The new postoffice bill will go into effect July 1. Clerks and carriers receive a raise of \$100 per year if in service one year, except to \$600 clerks, who will get \$500. The new limit will be \$1200 per year. At present \$1000 is the limit.

# UNCLE SAM'S CASH MISSING IN CHICAGO

## SUBTREASURY LOSES \$173,000 AND MAILWAGON GONE.

Secret Service Men Kept Busy Trying to Run Down the Thieves—Mail Wagon Full of Registered Mail Driven Away While Postman Was in Big Building Getting Letters.

Chicago—At midnight Saturday Secret Service Chief Wilkie and his detectives ended the week with failure to capture the thief who stole \$173,000 from the United States sub-treasury. Stimulus was given the search by the daring robbery of a mail wagon of registered mail valued at a sum variously estimated from \$5000 to \$50,000. The many big robberies in Chicago federal institutions compels the belief that a bold gang of thieves regard Uncle Sam's depositories here as a rich field for operations.

Investigation into the subtreasury robbery disclosed several mysterious losses of money in that institution within the past few years. Comparatively recently \$2000 disappeared from the cage of a trusted teller. Another money counter discovered a \$900 loss, and it is alleged that other losses of money, followed by changes in the personnel of the tellers, occurred and were never made public. In addition to the two big postoffice robberies brought into notice because of the stealing of the wagon Saturday night another attempted robbery was revealed.

Teller George W. Fitzgerald's arrest for an assault upon a reporter Saturday afternoon stimulated interest in the numerous sensations in federal circles.

The mail wagon robbed began to travel over its route at 6 p. m. It collected four large pouches at the board of trade. Then it proceeded to the Masonic temple and picked up two other sacks. At the South Water street station it got four well filled bags, when it stopped at the Stock Exchange the driver, Charles L. Patterson, entered the building and, taking the contents of one mail box to the wagon, he emptied them into the sacks reserved for that building. He returned to get the remainder and after a few minutes returned again to the sidewalk. The horse and wagon were nowhere in sight. The startled collector ran to the corner and looked in the four directions of the two streets. His first thought was that the horse had continued on the regular route without waiting for him. He ran to the next stopping place. Failure to find it there was followed by a report to the police. Forty-four stations started detectives in search of the rig. It was found in a dark street, where it had been abandoned after the thieves had looted it. The robbery is the third big one within four years.

Burglars tunneled under the temporary building on the lake front and carried away \$78,000 in stamps. Two years later a wagon containing registered letters and packages valued at \$20,000 was stolen from in front of the Masonic temple. The thieves escaped capture in both cases.

### Robbers Captured.

Chicago—John Smith, R. T. Fitzgerald and Eugene Sullivan have been arrested on a charge of robbing a United States mail wagon which was standing in front of the Stock Exchange building last Saturday. The men were arrested in a room which they rented. Sunday they were in the room a day, opening the mail, presumably secured from the wagon.

When an envelope was opened and nothing found it was thrown into the stove. Mrs. Mary Koons, keeper of the boarding house, noticed the odor of burning paper and investigated. She caught the men destroying the letters, and they told her if she informed the police they would kill her. She made a confidant of a woman companion, who informed the detective department of the matter, and the arrest of the men followed after a hard fight.

### DUCHESS QUITS SOCIETY.

Wife of Marlborough to Appear in New Role.

The duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, is to appear in a new role, according to the Weekly Despatch.

This paper asserts the duchess, whose matrimonial trials have received great attention recently, is planning to devote the remainder of her life to active social work in the church and to advancing the interests of the army. She will forswear her former gaieties and devote herself exclusively to the new work she has decided on. Her purpose has been confided to several intimate friends, according to the Despatch.

As a part of her plan for assisting social reforms generally, it is said the duchess will convert the magnificent Blenheim palace into a rescue home.

### Too Good to Keep.

Nez Perce (Idaho) Herald.

An old lady from the Salmon river country, who had been visiting in Grangeville, says her friends there are awfully nicely fixed. She says they have hot and cold folding doors, cemetery plumbing and indecent lights in their houses.

# INVESTIGATE IDAHO KIDNAPPING

## Congress Asked to Look Into Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Case.

Washington—Organized labor has asked congress to institute an investigation into all of the facts and circumstances attending the arrest in Colorado of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George F. Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and their deportation to Idaho to stand trial on the charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

To that end Senator Carmack has introduced a petition signed by hundreds of workmen and citizens, and also had printed in the records the distance McKenna to the opinion of the supreme court of the United States, that the court could not inquire into the circumstances surrounding the alleged kidnapping of the three men. Senator Heyburn then secured an order for the printing of the majority opinion of the court.

The petition asked for the enactment of "such laws and measures as may be required to redress the grievous wrongs committed against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and to safeguard and protect the citizens of this country from legalized kidnapping and deportations by administrative order in the future."

The fact that these men had not been in Idaho for several years prior to the time they were arrested for complicity in the Steunenberg murder is recited.

It is declared that the decision of the supreme court that it could not inquire into the alleged "conspiracy of the governors of Idaho and Colorado," legalizes the crime of kidnapping and puts in the hands of corporate interests power by which they may lay hands upon citizens of any state, tear them from their homes and firesides and thrust them into another state and thrust them into prison, there to remain without trial for months or years, thus depriving citizens of their right to life and liberty without due process of law.

The petition emphasizes the claim that the Western Federation of Miners is a "large and peaceful organization of labor."

### WOULD SETTLE WITH HER SON.

Mrs. Eddy, Christian Scientist, Makes Him a Proposition.

Concord, N. H., March 5.—It has been learned that about 4 o'clock last Friday afternoon, the day on which the bill in equity was filed, a messenger from George W. Glover of Deadwood, S. D., son of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, the Christian Science prestress, delivered to her a letter in which Mr. Glover stated his purpose of beginning suit to have her agents give an accounting of their stewardship. That afternoon Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, one of the defendants named in the suit, left Concord, his mission being, it is understood, to go to Mr. Glover. Mr. Tomlinson is said to have had in his possession for delivery to Mr. Glover a deed of trust for a certain sum of money, variously estimated from \$100,000 to \$250,000. This money, it is declared, was to be delivered to Mr. Glover on three conditions, as follows:

First, that neither he nor his household should make any further demands upon Mrs. Eddy; second, that they should offer no objections to the probating of any will that might be offered after her death; third, that they should not seek by any legal proceeding to set aside any gifts, deeds, or conveyances that Mrs. Eddy might make during her lifetime. Meanwhile, John W. Kelly of Portsmouth, one of the attorneys interested in bringing the proceedings, had filed the bill in equity with the clerk of the superior court and notified Mr. Streeter, counsel for Mrs. Eddy, of the fact. Mr. Streeter had a long conference with Mr. Kelly and Mr. Martin, during which he made it known that the deed of trust was to be given to Mr. Glover. This conference came to an end when Mr. Streeter was informed of the fact that the bill had been filed and given to the press, and Mr. Streeter then recalled Mr. Tomlinson from his mission.

### Son Makes Denial.

Deadwood, S. D., Mar. 5.—Regarding the report that Mrs. Eddy, in an effort to stop Glover's suit, has sent Rev. J. C. Tomlinson with an offer of \$250,000, if he will stop the suit and make no objection to any will his mother may make, Mr. Glover says: "I have received no such offer, and would not consider such an offer if it were made."

### New Ruling by Hanford.

Judge C. H. Hanford of the United States district court, in a decision handed down in the case of Plummer against the Northern Pacific railroad, holds that the employers' liability act, passed by congress in 1906, is constitutional and is legislation entirely within the powers of congress to enact. This is the first decision affirming the constitutionality of the act. Two federal judges, one at Louisville and one at Nashville, have held that the law was not valid. The matter is now up on appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

### Engineer Ground to Pieces.

Los Angeles, March 5.—An unlooked switch on the Los Angeles, San Pedro & Salt Lake company's line caused a disastrous train wreck within the city limits. C. S. Hamilton of Los Angeles, the engineer, was ground to pieces under his engine. Walter Pruett of Pomona, aged 14 years, was fatally scalped and burned, and five others were more or less seriously hurt.