

NATIONAL CONGRESS ENDS TASKS BY PASSING IMPORTANT MEASURES

RATE, MEAT INSPECTION AND PURE FOOD BILLS HURRIED THROUGH BEFORE ADJOURNMENT—RESUME OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Washington.—Congress completed Friday the execution of its legislative program and adjourned Saturday.

On the eve of adjournment the difference between the house and senate on the important bills pending were adjusted. As a result of the action taken the following measures were laid before the president for his approval:

The railroad rate act.
The agricultural appropriation bill, including the meat inspection amendment.
The pure food act.

The president signed the railroad rate bill at 11:45 Friday night. It goes into effect in 60 days.

New Epoch in Legislation.
Had nothing else been done this congress these measures would stand out as monuments to the present national administration. In emphatic manner they mark the beginning of a new epoch in federal legislation—governmental regulation on corporations and the invocation of the police power, so to speak, to stay the hand of private greed and protect the pocketbook and the health and general welfare of the masses.

In the end the house has had its way mostly regarding the railroad rate bill. Oil pipe lines remain in the measure as a common carrier, but the commodity provision of the bill has been fixed so as to make the prohibition of an alliance between transportation and production apply only to "railroad companies." The railroads cannot own coal mines or transport their own products, but Standard Oil and the independent oil companies can pipe their own products. The senate yielded on this point because the house refused to give in by an overwhelming vote, and otherwise the whole bill would have died.

Senator Tillman contented himself with a severe "roast" of the Standard Oil influence, and then as the one in charge of the measure voted to accept the conference report. The senate gained a part of its contention in a reamendment of the anti-pass feature of the bill which prohibits the transportation to every one save certain excepted classes, including railroad employees and their families, and the officials, attorneys, surgeons, etc., of the companies.

House Victory in Meat Bill.
The meat legislation was a complete victory for the house. The senate agreed to the conference report and the house formally ratified it. There were two points in controversy—the payment for inspection service and the question of putting dates on the labels of cans and packages of meat products. The government will pay the cost of inspection, instead of the packers, and labels will not require the date of inspection or canning of the contents.

In announcing the failure of the senate conference to win on these disputed points, Senator Crane said the bill accomplished a great deal, inasmuch as it provides for thorough inspection of all meat products and the sanitary regulation of packing plants, and that the conferees felt they could not lose everything by holding out for distinctive features which the public would not accept. He paid his compliments to the packers in strong terms and charged them with having engineered the scheme to protect their interests in favor of making the government pay the cost of inspection. Other senators entered their protest against the controverted provisions of the measure, but finally the conference report was adopted.

In the house, acceptance of the report was a pure formality. One important new feature of the measure as it passed the house is an added appropriation of \$300,000 for inspection provided in the house amendment. This was brought about by combining the amount originally appropriated to the bureau of animal industry for inspection under the old system with the new permanent appropriation.

Pure Food Bill Criticized.
The conference report on the pure food bill was adopted by both houses without any change. In the opinion of Dr. Wiley and other officials of the agricultural department, it is a good measure as far as it goes, but Mr. Mann, of Chicago, who had charge of the conference report, says that it was not as good as had been hoped for. It is weak in that it does not provide a standard by which drugs, foods and drinks can be measured to determine whether they comply with the law. That important question is referred to the courts, which under the bill as it will become law must add to their

already great burden the consideration of cases raising the issue as to whether certain articles of food or drugs contain harmful ingredients, are misbranded or because of their labels violate the pure food law.

Canal Type Is Fixed.
With the adjournment of congress it is possible to make a survey of the entire field of important legislation enacted during the session. The three most prominent measures already have been referred to, and their general provisions are well known to the country. Next in point of interest perhaps comes the Panama canal act. The house first declared in favor of the lock canal, by providing that no portion of the money appropriated in the sundry civil bill should be expended on a sea level project. A majority of the senate committee reported in favor of a sea level canal, but after a vigorous debate the president's recommendation in favor of a lock type was approved by a vote of 36 to 31.

A joint resolution was passed by congress requiring the purchase of supplies and materials for the canal in the American market unless the president shall determine that the bids of domestic producers are extortionate or unreasonable.

Congress appropriated \$42,500,000 for continuing work on the canal, \$16,500,000 being deficiency appropriations and \$26,000,000 being for work during the fiscal year 1907. In addition to these appropriations, steps are being taken to issue the canal bonds authorized by the Spooner act, which may be issued "from time to time" to the extent of \$130,000,000. During the present session congress provided that these bonds should have the right of privilege of other two percent bonds of the United States and the tax of one-fourth of one per cent imposed upon bonds deposited to secure national bank circulation was imposed upon the canal bonds when used for such security. It was also provided that the deficiency appropriation should be returned to the treasury from the proceeds of the sale of the canal bonds.

Statehood Issue Settled.
The admission of Oklahoma and Indian territory as a single state was accomplished by the act approved June 16. The act also admits Arizona and New Mexico into the union as a single state, provided that a majority in each of the territories shall vote for joint statehood, "and not otherwise." This bill was the subject of bitter contention. It passed the house in former sessions. It had the house in the form of a bill admitting the four territories as two states. The senate amended the bill by eliminating all provisions relating to Arizona and New Mexico. In conference the territorial states were agreed upon and after vigorous debate in both houses the conference report was agreed to.

After several years of effort on the part of the state department congress at this session passed an act reorganizing the consular service. The consuls general and consuls are grouped by classes and provided a manual for an inspection service consisting of five consuls general at large, with a salary of \$5,000 each. No officer in the consular service receiving more than \$1,000 is permitted to engage in business or practice law. All fees are to be turned into the treasury. Originally the bill provided that the higher offices should be filled by promotion only, but this provision was eliminated and the promotion system has been established by the state department without further enactment.

Boon in Alcohol Bill.
A most important piece of legislation is the removal of the tax upon denatured alcohol. It was strongly opposed by manufacturers of kerosene and gasoline. In the debate it was alleged that, with the tax removed, alcohol would be manufactured and sold cheaper than either kerosene or gasoline and that it would enter into universal use for illuminating, motive power and otherwise.

A national quarantine law, providing for uniformity of administration and giving the federal government power to establish quarantines in port cities and supersede the local and state authorities, has been passed. The conference report on the bill to meet the demands of the treatment of the United States, has been placed upon the statute books after years of effort.

Greater Aid for Militia.
Among the acts affecting the military establishment were those increasing the efficiency of the ordnance department of the army and increasing the appropriation for the militia from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 annually. Congress took a new tack in the new appropriation bill. Instead of authorizing the construction of a government inspector, which shall state the biggest battleship afloat, as first pro-

vided by this house, the bill as finally passed authorizes the preparation of plans for such a vessel, to be submitted to congress. The naval act of this year makes small provision otherwise for the increasing of the navy.

A bill was passed defining hearing and providing for the punishment of midshipmen guilty of the offense. General legislation during this session included an act prohibiting interstate commerce in spurious or falsely stamped articles made of gold or silver alloy, an act providing for the increasing of the grade of confederate soldiers and sailors and an act providing for the disposition of the five civilized tribes of Indians.

The principal legislation affecting the Philippines was an act postponing the operation of the coastwise laws until April 11, 1909; another revising the Philippines tariff, and a third authorizing the purchase of coal claims by the secretary of war.

An important measure to cattle interests is that changing the 28-hour law so that cattle may be kept in cars 36 hours without unloading.

Immigration Bill Falls.
Among the important measures that have failed the immigration bill defeated in first conference. It failed because a conference committee was not appointed to settle the disagreement between the two houses. After a spirited fight in the house, in which Speaker Cannon participated, the immigration bill, originally a senate measure, was passed, with a substitute for the "educational test," which requires that immigrants possess the ability to read English or some other language. The house substituted a section providing for a commission to investigate the subject of immigration. The bill will command attention when congress reconvenes in the fall.

The bill to prevent contributions by corporations to campaign funds was defeated in the house. It was forced through the senate by the indefatigable efforts of Senator Tillman. The house leaders refused to let it come up there, although it is understood action will be permitted at the next session. The Democrats charge that the Republicans want to lay it over until after the congressional elections, in order to get one more chance at the corporation bureau.

The Philippine tariff bill is still another notable failure. It was one of the features of the original administration programme, was whipped through the house after a celebrated fight with the insurgents, and eventually landed in the seclusion of a senate committee-room. It has been allowed to be forgotten for the present.

The immunity bill, designed to prevent recurrence of fiascos such as attended the prosecution of the Chicago beef cases, passed the house and in amended form was reported favorably from the senate committee on judiciary. Ever since then efforts to get it up have failed owing to the objection of some senator or other.

It has been a hard session for treaters. The Santo Domingo convention, much desired by the administration, was kept down by the hostile minority in the senate. No action has been taken either on the Isle of Pines or Algeiras treaties.

Fate of Labor Bills.
Bills, most of which were demanded by the leaders of organized labor, have met their fate as follows:

1. The anti-injunction bill—dead in the judiciary committee.
2. The eight-hour bill, reported from the committee on labor, but not acted upon.
3. The election of senators in congress by direct vote of the people—dead in committee.
4. The publicity of campaign expenses bill, recently reported to the house, but not acted upon.
5. The letter carriers' bill—dead in committee.
6. The bill to regulate the hours of railway timmer—dead in committee.
7. The bill for the relief of the St. Louis survivors—dead in committee.
8. The bill to prevent convict-made goods from competing with the goods manufactured by honest labor—dead in committee.

Outside the line of actual legislation, the present session will be historic through having authorized the investigation that has led to the railroad-coal exposure. Another resolution adopted by the senate will cause an investigation of the alleged grain trust and railroad-elevator combine in the west, that promises to be equally if not more sensational.

What Congress Has Spent.
The following is given as practically an accurate statement of the disbursements authorized from the public treasury:

Sundry civil	\$38,000,000
District of Columbia	2,500,000
Army	41,000,000
Navy	10,000,000
Post office	1,000,000
Military academy	2,000,000
War	1,000,000
Permanent	140,000,000
Agricultural	1,000,000
Indian	2,000,000
Statehood	1,000,000
Urgent deficiency	15,000,000
Legislative	1,500,000
Legislative, executive and judicial	20,000,000
Post office	150,000,000
Miscellaneous	10,000,000
Total	\$372,000,000

Gossip of Washington

Both House and Senate Backed Down to Work at the Session Just Closed—Secretary Busby Great Aid to Speaker Cannon—Senator Crane of Massachusetts Soon to Be Married.



WASHINGTON.—The session of congress that just ended eclipsed anything in the history of that body in the amount of debate held in various subjects. No previous session of congress ever produced as many words for the Congressional Record, although many of them lasted three or four days. In no previous congress did the house and senate buckle down to work so assiduously as they have done since last December. There were very few idle days since the session began on the first Monday of last December at the unusual spectacle of eight sessions held a month or two before adjournment was witnessed.

Ordinarily congress does not get down to real hard work in the long session or two or three months. It is usually the custom for both houses to adjourn from Thursday to Friday in the first month of the session, but this session the house adjourned only three Saturdays. It adjourned three times on account of the death of members. The rest of the time put in good, solid work, meeting frequently at eleven o'clock in the morning and continuing until six o'clock and in the last few weeks holding night sessions. The official stenographers of the house report that three times as many words were spoken on the floor during this session as there were during the first session of the Fifty-first congress which lasted until the end of October.

There were more committee hearings held this session than ever before known, both in the house and senate, and it is estimated that all the words taken down by official stenographers on the floor of the two houses and at the committee hearings and that have been printed in the Congressional Record number about 40,000,000. This breaks the world's record for "cheap big talk."

"UNCLE JOE" A MARVEL OF ENDURANCE.
One of the wonderful things about this very industrious session is that the unusual work of the house was inspired and directed by a man 70 years of age. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon celebrated his 70th birthday on the seventh day of last May, but he has been the one great controlling spirit in the accomplishment of business in the house. While he has not been a czar as some of his dis-appointed opponents are inclined to charge, he has looked into every bill of legislation that has passed and has consulted with his committee chairmen regarding the measures before them and he has been appealed to as the one man above all others who had the greatest influence in legislation. There is great power lodged in the hands of the speaker by the rules of the house and its equitable exercise requires a man of strong character.

"Uncle Joe's" time has been fully occupied and not even the president has had greater drafts upon his physical endurance. For weeks and months before adjournment it was a customary thing for two or three anxious congressmen to call around at Mr. Cannon's house before breakfast. They have usually "roasted" him on his doings. Last night they have waited on his floor from 10 o'clock to 1 o'clock, and he has not been in the least fatigued. At his office in the capitol he always was surrounded by a half dozen or more members soliciting recognition and other favors.

The speaker has come out of this in fine physical condition and there is no wonder that his friends are enthusiastic in boosting him for the presidency two years hence. They declare that with him age does not count and any man who can bear the burdens of the speaker of the house of representatives and come out of a seven months' session of congress smiling, buoyant, and in the best of health, is a man of great ability and energy, and is plenty young enough to undertake the office of president of the United States.

THE POWER OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
While "Uncle Joe" has been much in the limelight and the public has been engaged with his accomplishments and wondering how he could get through with so much work and handle 386 members of the house with so little friction, those who are acquainted with the inner workings of congressional life know that the speaker owes a great deal of his success to a great deal of his good health to the work and solicitude of his secretary, L. White Busby. Those who know from the inside the careers of public men are aware of how much the latter owe to their private and confidential secretaries. The secretary to the president can make the latter popular or unpopular. The same is true of the secretary to the speaker of the house of representatives.

Mr. Busby has long been in journalism for a quarter of a century, all of which time was spent on one Chicago newspaper, was chosen by Mr. Cannon as his secretary when he first became speaker. The old newspaper man fell naturally and gracefully into the position and now "Uncle Joe" says that if he could not have Busby at his right hand he would resign at once. His newspaper career gave Mr. Busby a knowledge of public men and affairs that has proved invaluable to him in his present place. He knows every man worth knowing in public life, and more than that, he is a keen reader of character and a natural diplomat. Before the congressmen can get audience with the speaker they must come up to him and get his opinion on the matter they wish to discuss with the speaker is really important enough to bring to the latter's attention. Nine times out of ten Mr. Busby can arrange the congressman's affairs without bothering the speaker.

In the conferences held in the speaker's room there are hardly two members of the house who do not get acquainted with the speaker's table, or in other words, the parliamentary mentor of the presiding officer. The experience and common sense of these two men are able frequently to indicate the proper course of action for the speaker and his associates on the committee on rules.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF SENATOR CRANE.
Washington has not been so excited over anything for a long time as it is over the approaching marriage of Senator William Crane, of Massachusetts, and Miss Josephine Boardman, one of the social favorites at the national capital. The recent announcement of their engagement was one of the most pleasant surprises official society has experienced for a long time. It took rank with the "Nichols" Longworth and Miss Boardman was a matter of official and public interest and pleasant public comment. Miss Boardman is one of the most refined and intellectual members of Washington society besides one of the most beautiful and best looking women of the most beautiful family that came here from Ohio, but her ancestors were New England people, like Senator Crane.

Senator Crane has long been regarded as doomed to widowhood for the rest of his life. He was devoted to his first wife, who died at the time they were born and that devotion was so strong that he closed the house in which they had lived and kept it as a memorial to her, never entering it for years. His match with Miss Boardman is undeniably a great improvement on his first marriage. He is now a man of 40 and his activity in the railroad rate fight in the senate. She is not one of the frivolous, society girls whose minds are not capable of grasping big public questions, but she is an eager and devoted student of economic subjects and took a great interest in the railroad rate question from the time it was first made.

Early in the discussion of this question in the senate Miss Boardman was a daily visitor in the diplomatic gallery and what time Senator Crane could spare from keeping the Republican forces in line he spent at her side discussing the rate bill. Then they grew to be very fond of automobiling and were out a great deal together until one fine morning the announcement of their engagement was made and a little later that the wedding would take place at Manchester-by-the-Sea and since then nothing but the sincerest congratulations have been showered on them both.

THE CONSUL GENERAL AT LONDON.
Hon Robert J. Wynne, United States consul general at London, has finally returned to his post in the hope that he may be allowed to spend some little time there if it is only to learn the ways and customs of the city. He is known to nearly everybody in Washington and has only been allowed to spend five of those months at his post. He has crossed the Atlantic nine times, that is, he has made four round trips and is now on the other side. He has been a witness in what are known as the post office cases which arose under his administration as postmaster general and first assistant postmaster general. He has been called back to attend every one of the hearings and has been seen up ten months of his official time as consul general.

Mr. Wynne's attendance on the court has been a very expensive thing to him and he is out of pocket several thousands of dollars. The government only allowed him nine dollars a day while his traveling expenses and hotel expenses in Washington amounted to three or four times that much. Now he goes back to London as consul general under the new law which cuts off all fees and he will draw a salary of \$12,000 a year, instead of salary and fees that have hitherto run up to about \$30,000 a year. On \$12,000 a year the consul general at London must be a very modestly and must take a back seat for the same class of representatives from other governments. The old stories that have been told of cheap living abroad do not appeal to Mr. Wynne who has had experience with a family of seven or eight children and himself and wife to care for with some sort of dignity in London.

BRIEF MINNESOTA ITEMS

Interesting Bits of News Gathered From All Portions of the State.

Brainerd—The White Earth reservation is to be opened to settlement.
St. Paul—The construction of a state road in Ramsey county is proposed.

Minneapolis—The Northern Pacific crop report notes favorable conditions.
Washington—Minnesota wins swamp land case before Attorney General Moody.

St. Paul—L. S. Heeter of Minneapolis may be offered superintendency of St. Paul schools.

Minneapolis—Diedrich Anderson, a workman, is killed in a mill on University avenue.

Hamline—The State Horticultural society holds its summer meeting at the farm school.

St. Paul—A workman falls fifty feet from the roof of the auditorium and is hurt only slightly.

Minneapolis—The associated charity workers of the Twin Cities hold a picnic at Minnehaha.

Hanska—The Norwegian Unitarian society of this place has dedicated its splendid new parish house.

Hallock—At a meeting of the Hallock Creamery association it was decided to build a \$4,000 creamery next fall.

Alexandria—Forty or fifty sheriffs were here for the annual summer gathering of the Minnesota State Sheriffs' association.

Bemidji—A local woman was sent to the penitentiary for four years and four months for abducting girls for immoral purposes.

Winona—A crop expert has just returned from a trip over the territory west of Winona, and assures the best crop report of the year.

Owatonna—There is an ominous stillness in the gas war in this city and it is feared the proverbial "oil before the storm" is being experienced.

Hastings—The sixth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, twenty-sixth district, opened at the Methodist church.

South St. Paul—Arthur McClellan fell into a vat of boiling water at the Swift Packing company's plant and a few hours later he died at the city hospital.

Kasson—The village council having recently purchased a stone quarry, placed a crusher in position and has a crew of men at work improving the stream.

St. Peter—High water in the Minnesota river continues to damage corn lands and pastures along the bottoms, and the frequent rains keep the river from receding.

Young America—Carl W. Anderson was so seriously injured while returning from the picnic of the Norwegian society Sunday afternoon, that he died at St. Mary's hospital.

St. Cloud—The Epworth league convention of the Marsi district was held here. About a hundred delegates, representing the leading churches of the district, were present.

New Richmond—A celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first settlement of New Richmond township was held on the banks of St. Clair lake, and was attended by at least 1,000 persons.

Winona—Mrs. Minnie Mienert drowned herself in a cistern in the town of Pleasant Hill, and Coroner E. S. Muir decided that it was a case of suicide, due to temporary mental aberration.

Hutchinson—A local creamery is furnishing butter to the United States navy. It recently was awarded a contract to supply a large amount of its best brand and the contract now is being filled.

Ada—Another mad dog was killed near here by Mr. and Mrs. N. Peterson, one using a gun and the other a club. The dog attacked and seriously bit Marcus Peters, a farmer, aged sixty-five years.

Minneapolis—Minnesota may have an exposition of union-made goods in connection with the national convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held here next November.

Eden Valley—The school board has elected Miss Nora I. Muir of Mankato as fourth teacher. Fifteen children received first holy communion at the E. V. M. church on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Peiffer officiating.

Tower—Passengers on the steamer Otis on the trip down Lake Vermilion report having seen an immense fish in the lake at the entrance of the big bay. Capt. Osterberg says that when he saw the fish he supposed it was a deer swimming to the water's edge and was killed by the fish and mosquitoes.

Hamline—The mammoth addition to the state fair ground stand is rapidly taking form at the hands of a crew of carpenters under the direction of Foreman Sandberg. The stand will accommodate 5,000 people. They stand east of the present grand stand and partly on the site of the old club house which was burned a few years ago.

Marshhead—Gus K. Gunderson, who resides a few miles northwest of here, has 1,000 strawberry plants in fine condition and expects to harvest a large crop in a few weeks. The large strawberry plants at the agricultural college experiment station are in flourishing condition and the crop of berries raised will be the finest in quality ever seen in Fargo.

Lake City—A. A. Brooks, charged with selling adulterated milk to the members of the national guard now in camp has been fined \$15 and costs.

Marine—The 8-year-old daughter of William Anderson, residing six miles west of here, had three fingers of her left hand chopped off by her 5-year-old brother. They were playing with an ax at the chopping block.

Minneapolis—The annual convention of the Minnesota Retail Liquor Dealers' association, which was to be held here Thursday and Friday, has been postponed until Aug. 1, 2 and 3. The illness of the secretary necessitated the change in date.

Zumbro Falls—While playing in the barn in front of some horses, Ruth, the four-year-old daughter of J. J. Springer, was bitten by a vicious horse and missing it set the girl's ear. Her face also was badly lacerated by the horse's teeth.

Kasson—The sixth annual banquet of the Kasson High School Alumni association was held at the Bureku hotel. The membership was increased by the enrollment of seventeen new members of the class of '06.



THE HISTORY OF POLICEMAN FLYNN

As the Mayor's Special Policeman, He Has Trouble with Politicians and Decides to Return to His Old Beat.

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"There do be three g-grades in 'Hars,'" said Policeman Flynn, in a burst of confidence, to his wife. "To which iv thim do ye belong, Barney?" she inquired, solicitously. "G'wan, now!" retorted Policeman Flynn. "Ye'll be provokin' me to thray ye to have th' comic pa-aper, ye will that. 'T is no joke iv I'm tellin' ye." There do be three g-grades iv 'Hars' in this wor-ld. First ye have th' common liar, an' 't is easy carin' fr' him. Nixt ye have th' artistic liar, who can dress a lie up to ray-simble th' truth, so 's ye have to look fr' th' straw-berry ma-ark on th' lift ar-rm to tell wh'ch is th' other. An' th' ye him th' politician, th' g-reatest liar iv thim all."

Policeman Flynn shook his head solemnly as he gave expression to this great truth. He had had experience and he knew whereof he spoke. He had been the mayor's special policeman for two weeks. "Th' common liar," he went on, "lies fr' th' fun iv it, th' artistic liar lies



"I want to see his nibs," says the politician to me—doing the rush act.

"He told me to call," says another. "An' he tol' me to lay fr' ye whin ye come," says I.

"Oho! I'm good at re-partee, fr' th' wan I turn down th' nibs, whin it is always th' only way to get 'em. I've had to pass in. Some iv thim come ivery day-an' wait an' wait an' wait, an' th' ye gra-ab fellies join 'in an' comin' out, an' thry to get th'ir infloo-nee. I'd be sorry fr' thim if it was n't fr' wan thing."

"Why don't they wor-ck fr' a livin' instead iv wor-kin' fr' a job?" "T is less disappointin', an' no ha-arder whin ye get used to it. But th' job's too much fr' me. I'm goin' back on th' beat again."

"Fr' why?" asked Mrs. Flynn. "Well, 't was this wa-y," explained Policeman Flynn. "I'd been scrappin' with thim or livin' fellies that was-anted to see his nibs, whin his nibs did n't wa-nt to see thim, an' th' nibs did a little g'zabo that 's so along an' a pale yed th'ink he'd blow away. But, fr' all that, he carries himself in a soo-peer-ye wa-y, an' me feelin' fr-wrong anyhow."

"I ray-olved wor-ld," says he, "that somebody would see to see here. 'T is likely so, but with sa-casim, fr' th' th' of 'em."

"I think 't is th' may'r," says he, "altho' th' wor-d brought me was not plain on that."

"I think 't is not," says I. "I think, from th' looks iv it, that th' ma-an who wants ye is in th' cofner office on th' floor below."

"With that he goes away, and whin he comes back he tur-runs out to be wan iv the biggest taxpayers in th' city, an' a ma-an that ivery wan jumps r-round fr'; an' back I go on th' beat again. But 't is me iv' chop-house beat, thank Hiven! Oho! but mebbe he wasn't mad!"

"Where was it ye sent him, Barney?"

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LEADING FEATURES OF THE THREE BIG BILLS

RAILROAD RATES.
GENERAL PROVISIONS—The railroad rate bill requires all interstate carriers to make through routes and reasonable joint rates. It makes the pipe line companies, express companies, and sleeping car companies subject to the same laws as the railroads. Railways are forbidden from engaging in any other business than transportation. Rates are excluded from this prohibition.