Reciprocity Will Be Considered at Length in Both Houses.

Revision of the Tariff Will Also Come Up for Discussion-Real Estate Scheme in McKinley Memorial.

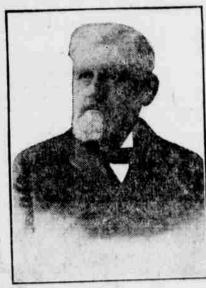
[Special Washington Letter.] VERY good citizen of the republic E is interested in his government. Now that the congress is in session the pupple will want to know all about the legislative branch of their government; what it is doing and what it proposes to do.

One who has opportunity to watch the statesmen for a considerable number of years becomes interested in the changes which come over the minds of men who make history for us. For example, in 1890, William McKinley, congressman from Ohio, chairman of the committee on ways and means, indignantly resented the interference of the secretary of state, James G. Blaine, who insisted that the subject of reciprocity should be taken up in a tariff bill. When the same man, McKinley, became president and was charged with the powers and responsibilities of that high office, he championed reciprocity, and his last public utterance was in favor of the pending reciprocity treaties.

One of the leading defenders of reciprocity in the senate to-day is Senator Allison, of Iowa. And yet, the strongest argument ever prepared in opposition to that idea was prepared by Mr. Allison while he was a member of the house of representatives in the Forty-second congress. Mr. Allison then claimed and ably demonstrated that the senate had no constitutional right to originate revenue legislation. He quoted and commented upon the plain statement of the constitution that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives," Now that he is the leader of the senate, Mr. Allison claims that the constitutional power to "amend" house bills carries with it the right to "substitute" new revenue legislation in the senate. This matter will bring forth many hours of debate during the first session of this congress.

President Roosevelt stands for reciprocity as President McKinley did. Thus, the president, with the aid of the senate, purposes to make reciprocity treaties with some 14 or 15 countries, and thereby declare tariff duties with those countries. This the leaders in the house of representatives will strenuously oppose. They claim that if it is once granted that the president and the senate shall have the power now sought to be exereised, the representatives of the people may have no functions in the future other than to come together for the purpose of passing appropriation bills. and then adjourning. How this problem may be concluded no one can safely predict at this time.

You may hear a great deal about the shipping subsidy bill during the coming months, and will wonder whether or not there will be such legislation. Well, the Fifty-sixth congress began at noon on March 4, 1899, and during that entire session of congress the writer predicted that the bill would not become a law, stating that it had been killed on March 2, 1899, two days before the Fifty-sixth congress came into being. The reason was never given, but it may be given now. When Senator Hanna succeeded in having William R. Merriam made director of the census, he made personal enemies



SENATOR ALLISON. (Leader of the Reciprocity Forces in Con-

of very many of the of Henry Casson, of Wisconsin, who was indorsed for that place by a large majority of the prominent people of the land, Moreover, Henry Casson himself became sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives in December, 1899. Henry Casson has been elected sergeant-atarms of the house of representatives again. Now that you have a glimpse of these few wheels within the big wheels, you can do a little guessing for yourself about the probable fate of the Hanna shipping subsidy bill.

posed changes in the existing tariff law known as the war revenue measure. You know that the administration fa- every measure under consideration. vors cutting down the tax on beer, whisky and tobacco. Congressman cils of the real leaders we may rea-Tawney, of Minnesota, one of the leads somably anticipate because of existing members of the committee on ways and means, who will have much to do with recenue legislation, says; manufacture or the men who consume those articles. They are well able to

pay the existing taxes, and I should

rather reduce duties on articles of ne-

You will read a great deal about pro-

WORK OF CONGRESS, cessity, before favoring insuries of any sort," Other statesmen have been ut tering similar views; so that you can easily draw the deduction that this also is an open question.

While all of our people are interested in national legislation, because upon it depends our commercial and industrial development, the people of the national capital are particularly interested in two committees of the congressthe senate committee and the house committee on the District of Columbia, for upon those-committees we depend for all legislation looking to the development of this wonderful cap-Ital city. We depend principally upon Senator McMillan, of Michigan, and Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, the chairmen of those committees. They take especial interest in the up-



JAMES A. TAWNEY. (Lending Opponent of Reciprocity in the House.)

building of the slowly growing city. which is the sent of government of our proud and prosperous people.

During the last congress these gentlemen secured the enactment of a bill authorizing the building of a new bridge across the Potomac river, north of the old Long bridge, which is to be destroyed because it is a menace to navigation, and often causes the river | can reach. to back up and overflow a portion of the city. At the Virginia terminus of bought all the property which has been known as Jackson City ever since 1835. The railroad company is tearing down what is left of the old town; and its demolition takes from the face of the earth the vilest gambling dens in this vicinity. The national capital Is purer and cleaner by this condition, which has been brought about by the enactment of legislation for the new

One mile further up the Potomac, at the Virginia end of the Aqueduct bridge, the town of Rosslyn exists, and when the Virginia authorities wipe out that sinkhole of iniquity the criminals of the land will avoid Washington.

When the day shall come that Virginia is free from both of its foul places, this capital will expand across the river, and suburban homes will spring up all over Arlington Heights.

Now, speaking of this prospective development of our city, the story must be completed by telling of the work of the lobby. It will surprise you to learn that there is a lobby interested in the development of that beautiful tract of land. You will be more surprised to learn that they are conjuring with the name of William McKinley to aid them in their money-making schemes.

As soon as McKinley's death was announced you will remember that prominent Ohio people began the project of a memorial to be built at Canton, a memorial in which all of the people of the republic might be interested. That was well. Now, recall the fact that there immediately arose a cry from Washington for the building of a McKinley memorial here—a memorial in the form of a magnificent bridge over the Potomac; a bridge to cost millions of dollars, Now, mark you; this is the scheme of the real estate men who own or are agents for that beautiful property on Arlington Heights. They want this costly and magnificent bridge, not primarily for the perpetuation of the memory of McKinley; not primarily for the patriotle pride in this city which they proclaim, they want that bridge in order that they may sell town lots. What do you think of that?

If you have taken interest in the matter, you have seen it stated in the daily newspapers that Senator Hanna, who was McKinley's closest friend, objects to the proposed memorial at Washington city. He does not publicly give his reasons, but they are understood here. Senator Allison, who, as chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, scrutinizes every dollar appropriated. says that there is no need of a Mc-Kinley memorial bridge at this time, He also understands the scheme, Meantime, the town lots must lie outdoors under the sky for some years

yet, before any bridge shall be built, These memorial bridge people are not the only self-seekers who permeate the swirl and leaven the legislative lump by vigorous lobby work, There is an element of selfishness in That wisdom will pervade the counent facts. After all, the majority of our legislators are at heart seeking the right, and they usually find it. have no desire to favor the beer, whisky In brief, there is much more good or tobacco men; either the men who than had in every congress; many more men on the side of patriotism and national honor than on the side of weakness and wickedness.

SMITH D. FRY.

Travelers Call It the Richest Country in the World.

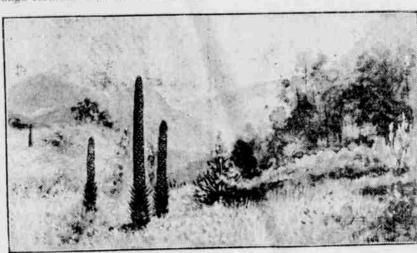
An African Paradise, Controlled by Great Britain, Whose Resources Will Be Developed at No. Distant Date.

[Special Correspondence.] DERHAPS no portion of the world, at the present time, offers more attractions, or more difficulties

and dangers, to the explorer and financier than the territory lying within the borders of the Uganda Protectorate in Africa. Its resources are almost incalculable and a description of a small portion of them might fill volumes. The topographical features of this woodland present such impressive effects in form and color as can nowhere be seen except on the dark continent. The mountain peaks of Ruwenzori are said to be the loftiest In Africa, one of them reaching a height of over 20,000 feet. It is not known that anyone has ever yet reached this summit. The native guides succumb to the cold even more easily than the white explorers. The ascent presents great difficulties which multiply after the snow line is passed. The precipitation of moisture is so excessive that after a height of 9,000 feet has been gained it is almost unbearable, as the ground is covered by pery rocks or slimy fallen tree trunks hard that contact with a broken feet above sea level, while from the rise to 11,000 feet. Elgon is an im-Mau. Elgon is said to cover an area of 3,600 miles square. Such figures give a faint idea of the vastness of the

WEALTH OF UGANDA. seen the birthplace of the Nile. As one progresses towards what seems the nd of the gulf, a faint current is observed and a sharp line of hills borders the shore line. An abrupt turn of the guif around a barrier of sharp rocks, white with guano, reveals a swift river and a veil of spray curtaining beautiful palm-crowned islands. The densely wooded river banks are about 200 feet high. Nearly a mile distant may be seen large areas of fine grass land, with occasional clumps of trees. Here the river is, perhaps, 400 feet wide and rushes over a deeline of about 30 feet, called Ripon falls. An easy path leads down the bank and the upward view is most beautiful and impressive. A tourist is not likely to be alone in viewing the scene, for groups of natives resort here for the purpose of spearing the fish which, in large numbers, are carried over the falls. Birds of prey are also seen on every side trying their fortunes as fishermen. The green forest, purple in the distance, the richly colored datepalms, the orange of their fruit contrasting with the green of their waving follage, the brilliant blues and greens of the river, touched with white foam and glimmering through the spray, present a charming picture. The country affords almost unlimited pasturage for the large variety grazing animals which abound. In fact, animals of almost every description thrive here.

On the shores of the lakes, in the magnificent forests, in fact through the whole Uganda country, are to be found birds of every variety, shape continuously to ankle and sometimes and coloring; storks, pheasants, osto the hips. This alternates with slip- triches, birds of most cumbersome fill the air with their cries or songs These have their counterpart in the Longonot, an extinct volcano, is said trees and flowers to be found on to be over 10,000 feet high. Some of every hand. The beauty of the forthe Aberdau mountains loom 13,000 ests is said to be beyond all description, but to oppress one traveling great plateau, the Mau, mountains through them until the impression of living in a bygone age becomes almense tract of extinct craters which most unbearable. Trees with heavy seems to form a continuation of the black trunks, with beautiful white stems, with dark, almost impenetrable foliage, with graceful, lightlywaving leaves, with vines of every piled up masses. To the north stretch grotesque or pleasing shape and vaaway lofty hills further than the eye riety of color clambering over them. the whole intermixed with flowering All through the Uganda Protectorate trees of almost incredible brilliancy are mountains, the proportions of and enveloped in an atmosphere of the new bridge a great trunk line has which would seem great if not so near over-development and rapid vegetable the awful heights of Ruwenzorl. One decay, in time induce a sensation of range forms a water-shed between the such intense awfulness that one finds



GIANT LOBELIAS, GROUNDSELS AND HEATHS IN UGANDA.

systems of the Nile and the Congo. The numerous lakes of this region are of vast size, Victoria Nyanza cov- sunshine. been compelled to risk their lives in it is probable that large islands may yet be found near the center of the lakes. Some of the known islands are



AN UGANDA LANDSCAPE. (Distant View of Ruwenzori's Highest Peak.)

most attractive, offering great variety of landscape and on one, Buvuma, are mountains 2,000 feet above the surface of the lake, alluring sites for future hotel or sanitarium builders. The inland waters are covered with beautiful water lilles, either white or the blue lotus. Lakes Albert Edward, Albert and others to the west possess harsher features and little of the luxuriousness of vegetation found at Nyanza. This is probably due to the large amount of salt found in their waters. Little lakes at the northeast of Lake Albert Edward seem to lie in small craters. Some are nearly dry, and from many large quantities of merchantable sait are obtained.

At the northern extremity of the beautiful Napoleon gulf, an arm of the great Victoria Nyanza, may be their fortunes. EDWARD JULIAN.

lit necessary to, as soon as possible, Flowers on trees and ering about as large an area as the ground are like living flames, others whole country of Scotland, or 29,000 as dainty as a snowflake. Every square miles. The navigation of all color and shade is represented the large lakes is extremely danger- Some trees bear large bunches of ous at times, owing to the turbulence flowers, each resembling a large, of the waves. In some directions Lake | bright scarlet teacup. Others, again, Victoria extends for 200 miles with snow-white blossoms with an appearnothing to break the water line. As ance of having been powdered with yet no suitable craft have been placed lilac. India-rubber trees have large, on these waters and travelers have white flowers with yellow centers. Some trees do not bear leaves and canoes, small sailboats or frail flowers at the same time, but, when launches. As this has rendered long destitute of the former, are covered journeys from the shore impossible, with a crimson or scarlet growth of the latter. Butterflies of a brilliant

> through the air. To a height of about 6,000 feet the forest is tropical, after which treeferns and tree-lilaes appear. At 7,000 feet may be seen yews and, higher still, junipers. At 8,000 feet are bamboos, the last traces of tropical growth. Now appear tree lobelias and higher still lichens. Finally vegetation almost disappears.

blue and other dazzling colors drift

Nearly all fruits and crops will grow in this climate so near the equator as to be tropical in the lowlands, and yet with the mountain altitudes furnishing a temperature like that of the cooler zones. No fruit furnishes a more interesting study than the banana, which in its wild state is a sort of lily and has no juley, edible pulp. It is generally believed to have been introduced into Africa from Asia where its nearest relative among wild plants is still found. It does not seem to have originated from the wild banana plants indigenous to African soil and which are found in great quantities from Abyssinia to Natal. These last have no sweet pulp, but a pith, and glossy black seeds, much prized by the natives as ornaments. They are very beautiful plants because of the coloring and shape of their enormous leaves. The cultivated fruit forms the chief article of food for certain tribes. It contains no seeds, small, dark streaks indicating where they might have been. Besides the possibilities of mineral wealth, as yet almost undeveloped, the land abounds in game of almost every variety. Cattle and all kinds of domestic animals are raised by the natives who, as a rule, prefer a meat diet. From these same natives laborers may be hired at small wages. While this vast and fertile country remains to a great extent uninhabited there need be no fear of young men lacking opportunities for improving

THE STARVING POOR.

One Hundred Thousand New Yorkers Are Always Hungry.

Free Distribution of Brend Saves Scores from Death by Starvation-The Famous Brondway Bread Line.

[Special New York Letter.] T MIDNIGHT every night ex-A cept Sunday a long line of men numbering a hundred or more. and reaching down Broadway, moves slowly toward a bakery that nestles under the sheltering walls of Grace church. It is a regiment clothed in rags and tatters. The faces of the



THE BREAD SEEKERS.

men of which it is composed are pinched and wan. The luster has gone from their eyes and poverty has placed

its stamp upon them. Stretching along to the south and north, winning like a great river between the sentinels of majestic buildings, Broadway is somber and silent. The sputtering electric lights gleam upon the asphalt pavement. Now and then the hoofs of a cabman's horse clatter by. The shadows are lightened momentarily by the glare of the lamps in an automobile that stealthily steals along toward the life of the up-town eafes. Grim and towering the tall spire of the church reaches toward the ky like a specter.

Inch by inch the army of ragamuffins moves into the bakery. As each man enters he pauses for a moment, receives a loaf of bread or a dozen buns from a be-aproved baker within and makes his exit through the rear door to give way to the man behind him. That bakery under the caves of the church is the only hope he has for the morrow. The loaf of bread he carries out under his arm is the only thing that stands between him and starva-

Have you ever heard the cry for bread? It is a moan rather than a ery. It is not loud and defiant as one demanding a right. It is low and pitcous, and it comes from a soul despairing. It is the cry of women and children that is echoed in the voice of the man who has sought day by day for the pittance that means a beggar's feast. It is a cry that too often does not reach beyond the roofs of the miserable tenement houses where each man's neighbor may be starving like himself.

The bakery is one of several similar places in New York where the unsold bread and rolls of the day are given away at night to the paupers of the city. The bakery on Broadway is the largest of these shops, and, of course, attracts the largest crowd of beg-



RECEIVING HIS PORTION.

gars. It is, however, hardly fair to call all those who apply for their loaf of bread beggars. Many a man has been driven to stand in line and wait for his portion by the hungry looks of his wife and children, who would dle before they would ask him to go out and beg for them. And when he has received it he has hastened home and teld those waiting for him that he bought it with the pennics he had

I saw this procession of hungry men the other night, and I learned from it a strange lesson of human nature, In the half hour I stood there on the walk I studied the faces and the characteristics of every member of this starvation army as it passed me in review. It was the world in miniature, and almost every phase of life was represented there. I saw honesty and trickery side by side. I saw generosity and selfishness; manilness and cowardice. There were men who would have been weak in broadcloth and men whose bundle of rags could not conceal their manhood. I saw great, stalwart fellows waiting there with shame upon their faces. They looked out of lace beside the beggars and tramps ing Post.

who are too lazy to work. I spoke to one of these men, who looked as if he were asnamed to beg. He hung his head and seemed half inclined to break ranks and make a run for it,

"It is like this, you see," said he. "I have looked for work day after day for three months. I am a locksmith by trade, and have done nothing all summer. The little money I had saved was soon gone and the wife and children would have gone to bed hungry many a night had it not been for these bakeries."

Next to this man was one who bore all the marks of the typical tramp. He took his bread in a matter-of-fact way, as if it were his due, and there was no shame in his face. When he had emerged at the other end of the building he broke the loaf in two, eating part of it and thrusting the remainder in the pockets of his cost.

As a rule there are no women in the line, but on this night I saw one edging toward the counter inside, where she spoke a few words to the man in charge. When she came out she had two loaves of bread in her basket and, accompanied by a wretchedly clad little girl, she hurried away.

The men were of all ages and nationalities. Some were young and seemed full of life, and one naturally wondered how it was that they should seek charity.

"We ask no questions of any person who applies for bread," said the man inside. "We take it for granted that any man who will come here and stand in line is hungry. We hand out the bread as long as any remains."

From this place and the other shops in the city about 400 loaves of bread are given away six nights in the week, and much suffering is prevented by the generosity of the bakers. At many of the smaller shops the bread is sold to the cheap penny restaurants, but the larger places prefer to give it to the poor. It would be a difficult matter to make an estimate of the actual number of paupers in New York. The department of charities and correction has hundreds of applications for aid every week, but these by no means include all who are in destitute circumstances. Pride keeps many persons from applying publicly for aid. It was only the other night that a well-dressed man fell on Broadway in



SAVED FROM STARVATION.

the midst of a crowd of people who were coming out of a theater. He was taken to a hospital, where he soon died, and the doctors said he had starved to death. Every little while the newspapers contain accounts of deaths from starvation. The tenement houses are full of mes, women and children who seldom obtain a full meal and go hun-

gry from one day to another. At the least calculation there are 100,000 people in New York who are hungry all the time and 10,000 who are so close to the border of starvation that it is only the free distribution of bread such as I witnessed the other night, or the tossing of a few pennles by some benevolently inclined per-

son, that saves them from death. There is a striking object lesson in this procession of the bread seekers. There is a problem that the proposition of the western man to establish the sale of bread at two and a half cents a leaf in New York will not solve. With the great granaries of the west filled with wheat and corn, on the price of which the speculators on the exchanges are madly trading. it would seem as if there should be no room for hunger in America.

But I can still see that long line of men with sad faces on Broadway. At the noontime the place before which they stood is filled with richly dressed shoppers. The great bells in the tall steeple of Grace church send forth chimes of gladuess. The street is full of life and light. But across the walls of the holy edifice there fulls the shadow of that silent procession in rags and tatters.

FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON.

Preparing the Impromptu. Great orators have generally refused to speak on the spur of the moment on important themes. Demosthenes, the king of orators, would never speak in a public meeting without previous thorough preparation. Daniel Webster, when once pressed to speak on a subject of great importance, refused, saying that he was very busy, and had no time to master it. When a friend urged that a few words from him would do much to awaken public attention to the subject, he replied: "If there be so much weight in my words it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject until my mind is imbued with it." On one occasion Webster made a remarkable speech without notes before the Phi Beta Kappa society at Harvard university, when a book was presented to him. After he had gone a manuscript copy of his eloquent "impromptu" address, carefully written, was found in to book, which he had forgotten to take away .- Philadeiphia Saturday Even-