ANTI-TRUST DEBATE

The House Takes Up the Proposed Amendment.

WILL VOTE ON IT THIS AFTERNOON

Democrats Charged the Majority With Trying to Manufacture Campaign Material.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The House today, under a special order, adopted after an exceedingly hot debate, in which the leaders on both sides charged each other with playing to the political galleries, entered upon the consideration of the resolution reported from the judiciary committee, proposing a Constitutional amendment to lodge in Congress the power to "define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations." Under the terms of the order, today, with a night session tonight, was devoted to debate, and tomorrow at 5 o'clock the vote is to be taken without opportunity to amend. Saturday is to be devoted to the bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Democrats charged that the proposed Constitutional amendment was objectionable in every way, that it was a mere political pretext, that it was unnecessary, and was proposed at the end of the session for election purposes in the coming campaign. The Republicans repudiated the charge of bad faith. A Constitutional amendment requires a two-thirds vote to adopt it, or 236 votes with the present membership of the House. The Republicans have only 185 votes, 50 less than the requisite two-thirds.

Debate on the Rule.

Dalzell (Rep. Pa.), from the committee on rules, presented a special order for the consideration of the anti-trust resolution and the bill which he withdrew yesterday to allow the House to dispose of pending private pension bills. The rule was the same as that heretofore prepared except that it provided for a vote on the amendment Friday, and the bill Saturday. Dalzell explained that the rule was for the consideration of two measures reported by the judiciary committee, the resolution for the legislation amendment, empowering Congress to act on legislation dealing with trusts, and the bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law.

Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the minority leader, criticizing the rule, declared that it was framed to bring the House to a vote on the resolution without opportunity to amend it.

"We are confronted with a unique situation," said he; "the Government has been in possession of the Republican party since March 4, 1897. It has been supreme in all branches of the Government. The first thing done was to enact the Dingley law—a law which has done more to foster and propagate trusts than any other on the statute-books. During all the intervening time, nothing has been done to control the trusts; but now, on the eve of adjournment, after a resolution has been passed fixing the day for final dissolution, the Republican party brings in this anti-trust legislation. It is an effort to recoup for political effect. The people will not be fooled. The Democratic party believes the evils of trusts should be checked and we would even vote for a Constitutional amendment, if one were necessary, but the proposed Constitutional amendment will not serve the purpose. It will have exactly the opposite effect. It will take away from the states the power to legislate against trusts. I hope that every Democrat in this hall who loves law and order will stand with us in the effort to vote down this resolution." (Democratic applause.)

Grosvenor (Rep. O.) followed Richardson. "Why do we not allow amendments to be offered?" he said. "Our justification is a perfect one. This is a proposition of the majority. We will be held responsible. The opposition will not share the burden, if burden it be. Before the next session of Congress the people will have ample time to pass upon it. This is a radical action. I was inclined to criticize it when the Democratic leader, Mr. Bryan, suggested it at Chicago. I criticized it as undemocratic. Since that time, Mr. Bryan has remained silent, but we are now here submitting it. You can either approve it or go on record against it." (Republican applause.)

Bailey (Dem. Tex.) replied to Grosvenor. The gentleman from Ohio, he said, asked the House and the country to indorse this refusal to permit amendment. In doing so, said Bailey, his partisan zeal must blind his usually clear intellect. Dealing with a great and comparatively new issue, fairness demands that the minority should not only be allowed, but should be invited, to offer their plan for the suppression of the great evil.

"You have no real purpose to dissolve or destroy trusts," said he, addressing the Republican side. "You have been in session six months, but it is not until six days before adjournment that you let this question come up. No one dare stand up here and declare seriously, on his honor, that he expects either the bill or resolution to be acted upon by the Senate at this session. This Constitutional amendment you know will never become part of the Constitution. It can never be ratified by enough states. No state that believes in the right of self-government will place in Congress the power to come into a state and control its domestic industries. The trusts understand that they are not in the remotest danger from this proposition. If you would propose a simple amendment giving Congress control of all organizations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, it would receive every vote on this side of the chamber. If you insist upon your amendment, you know it will never become part of the Constitution.

"There are two ways of encouraging crime—one is to close your eyes to its existence, and the other to offer an impracticable obstacle. You are using the latter method. You understand its purpose. I have sometimes doubted your sincerity. I have even doubted your political integrity. Some of you may be hypocrites, some even rascals, but none of you are fools."

Bailey's closing sentence was greeted with prolonged Democratic cheers, in which some of the Republicans joined.

Dalzell closed the debate for the majority. No political party and no individual, he said, had a future who was not against trusts. This utterance was greeted with derisive jeers from the Democratic side. The difference between the three political parties, he continued, was that the Democratic and Populistic parties confined their opposition to speechmaking, while the Republican party believed in legislation. (Republican applause and renewed Democratic jeers.) The Republican party, he went on, had placed on the statute books in 1890 the Sherman anti-trust law. The Democrats came into power in 1892 on a platform containing a strong plank against trusts. For four years the Executive did not take any steps to enforce the law the Republicans had put upon the statute books. The great Populistic-Democratic leader at Chicago declared that a Constitutional amendment should be passed giving Congress power to regulate trusts.

"Yet, when we come here," said he, "with that very remedy, the leader on the other side appeals to his colleagues to stand together against it. You charge us with bad faith; you say that no Constitutional amendment that infringes the power of the states should be passed. Your objection is not to the form, but to the substance. The remedy proposed by the gentleman from Texas already exists. The Supreme Court has decided that it is not sufficient. With that remedy alone Congress is powerless. If the trusts are not to be frightened at the prospect of this legislation, it is because they know that between them and it stands the Democratic party in solid phalanx. You believe in demagogy on the stump; we believe in effective legislation upon the statute books." (Republican applause.)

Richardson attempted to offer a motion to recommit, but Dalzell made a point of order against it, and was sustained by the Speaker. The vote was taken amid considerable excitement, and the rule was adopted, 161 to 118. It was a strict party vote with the exception of Mann (Rep. Ill.) who voted with the Democrats against the rule.

Debate Upon the Resolution.

The minority amendments to the bill were then offered and considered pending, after which the debate upon the resolution was formally opened by Ray (Rep. N. Y.), chairman of the judiciary committee. Ray's argument followed the lines of his report. He said the proposition of the minority to write into the Constitution something that was already there was ridiculous. The power to regulate corporations engaged in interstate commerce already existed. If the proposition of the minority was not political claptrap, he did not know what was. The people had felt the sting of the trust evil, he said, and had appealed to state Legislatures, and 27 had responded. Twenty of them had passed effective anti-monopoly legislation, but if the laws of the 45 states were uniform and if Congress passed a law in perfect harmony with them, he argued, it would still be impossible for the states and the United States, together, without a Constitutional amendment, to relieve the people. Ray said if the resolution were defeated the responsibility would rest upon the Democrats. The majority had but 15 majority. If required a two-thirds vote to pass the resolution. If the opposition defeated it, they must answer at the polls.

Ray was followed by Terry (Dem. Ark.) on behalf of the minority. He expressed regret that in so grave an issue the Republican party had seen fit to present a constitutional amendment in so objectionable a form that it could never be incorporated in the constitution. The whole question, he said, had been treated, not from the broad standpoint of patriotism, but from the standpoint of party expediency. If there was a sincere desire to adopt a constitutional amendment, why, he asked, had the very first section been so worded as to make every Democrat who voted for it subscribe to the doctrine that the constitution did not follow the flag. Why submit such an entangling proposition as this? In view of all the facts, he said, the country would not believe that the Republicans were sincere. The leaders of the Republican party know where the sinews of war come from, and they would do nothing to actually threaten their base of supplies. The trust managers, he said, were laughing in their sleeves at the antics being cut up here with the purpose of deceiving the people. Terry contended that here was ample authority without a constitutional amendment to suppress trusts. The very power invoked a few days ago in the bill to place convict-made goods within the police powers of the states, he said, was available.

"If Congress could place convict-made goods under the control of the states, it could place trust-made goods under similar control." (Democratic applause.)

Lanham (Dem. Tex.) occupied the remainder of the day session in opposition to the resolution. At 5:05 P. M., the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The chief feature of the night session arose out of a speech made by Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.) against trusts. Sulzer charged that the Republicans were trying to deceive the people with a pretense of legislation against trusts. "If I had been running this side of the House," said he, addressing the other side, "I should have joined with you in passing this resolution. It would then have gone to the Senate, where your trust Senators would have buried it, as they buried the resolution we sent for amendment to elect Senators by direct vote of the people."

Ray charged Sulzer with declaiming against trusts, and being at the same time "a member of Tammany Hall, which is running the New York ice trust."

Sulzer retorted that seven-tenths of the stockholders in the New York ice trust were machine Republicans, following up this assertion with a bitter attack upon Senator Platt.

During the exchange between the two New Yorkers, the greatest confusion prevailed, and Capron (Rep. R. I.), who was in the chair, was with difficulty able to restore order. Finally Mahon (Rep. Pa.) dipped into the discussion with the statement that a New York Democratic newspaper charged Mayor Van Wyck and his brother, who ran for Governor, with being large stockholders in the ice trust. "Every scoundrel in the trust," said he, "seems to be a prominent Democratic official of New York."

This statement drew the fire of Driggs (Dem. N. Y.), who countered on Mahon by charging that Philadelphia was the "rottenest and most corrupt city in the United States." "It is so bad," he added, "that no Democrat goes to the polls because he knows his vote will not be counted."

"There are no Democrats in that city," replied Mahon amid laughter.

Other speakers tonight were Ridgely (Pop. Kan.), King (Dem. Utah) and Kleberg (Dem. Tex.).

At 10:30 P. M., the House adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

BURNED AT SEA.

Loss of the Chilean Ship Hindoostan—Officers and Crew Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—News was brought here today of the loss at sea by fire of the Chilean ship Hindoostan, which sailed from this city February 8 for Valparaiso with a cargo of lumber. All the crew reached land safely. The news was brought by the brig Galilee, which arrived today from Tahiti. She had as passengers Captain Welsh and four of the lost Hindoostan's crew. Captain Welsh gives the following particulars of the loss of his vessel and the subsequent experience of the crew:

"March 8, when we were in latitude 8 degrees 48 minutes south, longitude 123 north, I found the ship to be on fire under the main hatchway beneath the donkey engine. It was 4 o'clock in the morning when the fire was discoverid, and at 10 A. M. we had to abandon the ship. I and 12 men took one boat, and the first mate and eight remaining members of the crew took the other. After being in the boats nine days and 20 hours, and traveling 950 miles, we landed on the Island of Hivo, one of the Marquesas group. We stayed there 19 days and were then taken by the steamer Southern Cross to Tahiti, where I and four of the crew took passage on the Galilee."

Death Rate of Pensioners.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Veterans of the Civil War are dying off at about the rate of 3½ per cent per annum. Commissioner Evans estimates that there are about 925,000 survivors of the Civil War. Of this number there were on the pension rolls last year 742,467. During the year 34,787 pensioned veterans died. Assuming that the death rate among those not pensioned is the same as among the pensioners, the total number of veterans who died during the year would be about 30,855.

Commissioner Evans estimates that the average age of the veterans who still survive is about 59 years. The last survivor of the War of 1812 died last Summer, 75 years after the close of that war. At the same rate, there will probably be a few survivors of the Civil War still living in 1940.

The New Mother

and, through her, the new baby, benefits by using MALT-NUTRINE, the gentle tonic and helping food-drink. It is prepared only by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A., and sold by all druggists.

ONLY CONFEDERATE FLAGS

TO BE CARRIED BY SONS OF VETERANS AT LOUISVILLE.

Stars and Stripes Will Have No Place in the Parade—Veterans Elect General Gordon Commander.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—By a vote of 101 to 68, the sons of Confederate Veterans this afternoon refused to lay on the table a motion offered by W. H. McLaws, division commander of Georgia, that only the Confedcrate flag be carried in the Sons of Veterans division of the Confederate reunion tomorrow. Mr. McLaws said he understood that the United States flag was to be carried at the head of the Sons of Veterans. A number of delegates made speeches, and it became apparent that an unexpected issue had come before the convention. Several delegates strongly urged that the Sons of Veterans carry both the United States and the Confederate flags in the parade. The part played by the South in the Spanish-American War and President McKinley's recent action in wearing a Confederate button and suggesting that the United States Government treat the Confederates just as it treats the Union soldiers, were urged as reasons why the United States flag should be carried by the Sons of Veterans. After a number of speeches had been heard there were rejoinders. The discussion was growing wider and more interesting when it was cut off by the motion to table Mr. McLaws' motion. All the speakers said no veteran's son was today disloyal to the United States flag, but they regarded the Confederate flag as the emblem of their organization and thought it should lead their parade for that reason. As the discussion had prolonged considerably the session of the convention, adjournment was taken until tomorrow, when the question is expected to come up for final action.

The meeting was called to order by Commander W. W. Davies, of John A. Broadus Camp, of Louisville. After his address, dealing with the objects and principles of the Sons of Veterans, B. H. Kirk, commander of the Trans-Mississippi department, made an address dealing largely with the principal characters of the Civil War fighting men, North and South. Commander Colquitt followed with a brief address, and then the convention took up business matters.

Colonel Packwood, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution providing for the erection in Richmond, Va., of a monument to commemorate the sacrifices and loyalty of the women of the Confederacy during the war. The resolution stated that the matter be placed before the body in the hands of General J. B. Gordon. The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions. A resolution was introduced by General Carr, of North Carolina, stating that the Sons of Confederate Veterans recognized with friendly feeling the recent utterances of Northern men regarding the Army of Northern Virginia, and that it was the opinion that there is no sectionalism in the valor of the American soldiers.

Prior to taking recess, James Dinkins, of Louisiana, announced that during the afternoon he would offer a resolution urging upon the President of the United States to name a naval cruiser after Miss Helen Gould in grateful recognition of her services to the country during the Spanish-American War.

The Confederate Veterans.

All the officers of the Confederate Veterans were re-elected this afternoon by acclamation. The election was put through in record time, the whole thing taking less than one minute. The list of officers is as follows:

General John B. Gordon, General commanding; Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton, commanding Army of North Virginia Department; Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee, commanding Army of Tennessee Department; Lieutenant-General W. L. Cabell, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department.

Cheer after cheer rang through the hall as General Gordon came forward to express his thanks for the honor done him. Hats, handkerchiefs and canes filled the air, and above them all came the old yell made famous on many a less pleasant occasions. Generals Lee and Cabell also feelingly expressed their thanks. General Irvin Walker, of South Carolina, spoke for General Wade Hampton, who is detained home by illness.

Mrs. Margaret Jefferson Davis Hayes and her daughter, Miss Varina Jefferson Davis Hayes, the daughter and granddaughter of Jefferson Davis, arrived today from Redlands, Cal.

THE PLAGUE SITUATION.

Health Officers Report No Change in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Dr. O'Brien, of the Board of Health, reports that the plague situation today is unchanged, no deaths or new cases having been reported.

The house-to-house inspection ordered by the Board is being carried out, and today a large force of men from the Fire Department was put to work flushing the sewers in the quarantined district. It has been decided to install at once a temporary crematory for the burning of garbage from the infected district.

An autopsy on the body of the Chinese infant found last night disclosed the fact that the child died of pneumonia.

Referring to the quarantining of Chinatown, the attorneys for the Chinese Six Companies have made the following statement:

"We shall do nothing precipitate in the way of litigation, and therefore we do not contemplate making an application to the courts at this time for any order to modify or hinder the operations of the Board of Health.

"A cause of considerable uneasiness among the inhabitants of Chinatown is the lack of quarantine regulations thus far observed within the quarantined district. The general quarantine order keeps 20,000 people within a prescribed district, and that a comparatively small district. In this district it is not claimed that there are or ever have been more than nine or 10 cases. The contention made by the people who are subject to the quarantine is that if it is necessary to quarantine this numerously populated district, it is the duty of the Board of Health to go further and quarantine or isolate the houses and persons who are said to be infected.

"We shall also request the Board of Health to proceed vigorously with the sanitation of the quarantined district. The question of expense is a secondary matter. If genuine bubonic plague exists there, the city should stop at nothing to stamp it out. A million dollars would be a mere trifle to expend in doing this work quickly and well."

Chinese Consul Ho Yow takes the position that the Municipal Government of San Francisco is bound to furnish necessaries for the support of the quarantined Chinese.

The Federal authorities refused to issue clean bills of health to the steamers City of Peking and Australia, which have sailed for the Orient and Honolulu. They will have to undergo quarantine and fumigation on reaching Hawaii.

Plague Ship at New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Health Board, at a meeting today, decided not to allow the steamship Newlin, which arrived here several days ago from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, bubonic-plague infected ports, to go to her dock in this port. The Newlin has a cargo of hides, and Health Officer Doty let her pass through quarantine only on condition that she anchor off Liberty Island and discharge her cargo on lighters. No officer or man was to go ashore, and the cargo was to be subject to a rigid and thorough fumigation on the lighters.

Hawaii Free From the Plague.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The special agent of the United States at Honolulu reports to the Department of State, under date of the 5th inst., that the Hawaiian authorities have declared the Hawaiian Islands free from infection by the bubonic plague since the 20th ult., and the quarantine of the island was raised on the last-mentioned date.

Plague in Sydney Under Control.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Bubonic plague, which has been epidemic in Sydney, Australia, is said to be under control and dying out, according to a private cablegram received by Charles Oliver, head of the commission in charge of the railways of New South Wales, who is visiting Chicago.

OREGON'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

Oregon gave T. T. Geer 10,000 majority for Governor, elected two Congressmen and a full state ticket, a Republican Legislature, and a Republican United States Senator—a solid verdict for expansion and the gold standard, and a proclamation to the world that where waves the American flag there must be American freedom. Will the state retreat in 1900 from that high position? It must not, if it hopes to promote its own best interests; it cannot, if it expects to maintain a consistent record for upholding American honor and dignity at home and abroad.

WHERE DOES THE STATE'S DUTY LIE?

The important thing is to elect two Republican Congressmen and a Republican Legislature. Failure to return both Mr. Tongue and Mr. Moody will likely be interpreted as a declaration for abandonment of purposes and policies in which the whole Pacific Coast is immediately concerned. Failure to elect a Republican Legislature to return a Republican United States Senator would have a like disastrous effect.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET MUST WIN.

MORGAN'S GEM COLLECTION

To Be Given to the American Museum of Natural History.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The American Museum of Natural History will be presented by J. P. Morgan with the finest collection of gems and precious stones in the world. The collection is now in Paris, and will soon be exhibited in the United States section of the department of mines and metallurgy in the Palace of Forestry, Hunting and Fishing, with the Tiffany exhibit, at the exposition. It was gathered by George F. Kunz, under authority of Tiffany & Co. Mr. Morgan recently purchased the collection with a view of presenting it to the Museum of Natural History after the Paris exposition.

Precious stones from North America are an important feature. Included in the exhibit is a 22-karat Wisconsin diamond, another of three karats, rare blue and colored sapphires from Montana; a 60-karat green tourmaline gem, and colored tourmalines from Maine, Connecticut and California; a rock crystal ball of 7 11-16 inches, from Mokelumnie Hill, Cal.; hundreds of New Mexican turquoises, spessarites and rare garnets from New Mexico, Virginia and elsewhere. There are also hundreds of pearls of different colors, showing all the various stages of growth.

QUEEN LIL WILL SUE.

Thinks She Has a Case Against the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The Call states that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has decided to bring suit against the United States Government for the restoration of the crown lands and revenues. Colonel McFarlane, her confidential advised, said in refefence to the matter:

"I have advised the Queen to consult Joseph O. Carter, her private agent, before bringing suit. A syndicate was formed last Winter, which offered to employ the best attorneys in the United States to press her claims, and briefs and other papers for her case have been prepared. There is nothing to prevent her assigning her claim to the crown lands to whoever she may please, and the case may be tried in foreign courts; but, in any event, it is likely that action will be brought before the next session of Congress."

NEW FRENCH WAR MINISTER

General Andre Begins by Prosecuting a Dreyfusard Paper.

PARIS, May 31.—The first measure of the new Minister of War, General Andre, on taking over the War Office, was to issue an order for the prosecution of the Dreyfusard paper, the Aurore, for an article by Urbian Gohier, printed yesterday, attacking the headquarters staff in connection with the Captain Fritch affair. M. Gohier is the author of the book, "The Army Against the Nation," which created such an outcry on account of its denunciation of the army, and for which he was prosecuted.

Monument Shattered by Lightning.

CHICAGO, May 31.—A special to the Chronicle from Byron, Ill., says:

Memorial day exercises in Byron were marred by a violent electric storm, which wrecked the beautiful and costly soldiers' monument, the first one erected in Illinois after the close of the Civil War. The storm forced the large crowd that had gathered to retire to Gill's Hall to conclude the ceremonies.

While the speaker of the day was calling the roll of dead, there came a terrific crash, accompanied by a vivid sheet of flame, shaking the ground like an earthquake. When the storm subsided it was found that the monument of white marble, standing in the business center of town, had been shattered by the bolt.

TWO SUPPLY BILLS LEFT

SENATE HAS PROVIDED FOR SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Only the Military Academy and General Deficiency Measures Remain to Be Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—At the conclusion of a session lasting eight hours, the Senate this evening passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, which has been under consideration for nearly a week. The amendment providing for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, was continued in the bill. An effort was made to reduce the amount to be appropriated, but it was unsuccessful. An amendment was incorporated providing for the beginning of the work on the memorial bridge between Washington and Arlington cemetery, to be erected in memory of the dead of both the Union and Confederate armies. While the bill carries only $200,000 for the project, it is expected ultimately to cost about $5,000,000. An amendment was also added to the measure providing for an adjustment of certain claims of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, California, Oregon and South Carolina. The passage of the sundry civil bill leaves only two general appropriation bills to be acted upon by the Senate, the Military Academy and the general deficiency measures. It is expected they will be passed by Saturday night.

Report of the Proceedings.

Beveridge (Rep. Ind.) introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a woman commissioner from the Daughters of the American Revolution to be present at the unveiling of the statue of La Fayette in Paris. In response to an objection that one such appointment had been made, Beveridge said that while it was true that there are two organizations of Daughters, this resolution was meant to give representation to the one not now represented.

Daniel (Dem. Va.) sought to secure consideration of a bill for the payment of the Hawaiian debt.

Allison (Rep. Ia.) objected. He did so, he said, in the interest of early adjournment, and said there would be time to take up the Hawaiian bill after the passage of the appropriation bills, of which the sundry civil, general deficiency and the Army and Navy Academy bills remained to be disposed of.

The sundry civil bill was then taken up, and Gallinger addressed the Senate in explanation of his motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment providing an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was passed. In doing so, he attacked the Senate rule against incorporating general legislation in an appropriation bill, comparing it to the fiction of Eli Perkins and the idealism of Jules Verne. He cited numerous instances of general legislation in the pending bill contrary to the rule. As to the amendment which he offered yesterday to provide for a commission to investigate the trade and commerce of China and Japan, and which had been objected to by Allison, he felt that he had not been treated fairly. However, he said, he did not desire to stand in the way of the St. Louis fair proposition, and, therefore, withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted.

Morgan (Dem. Ala.) gave notice that when the bill was reported from the committee of the whole to the Senate he would demand a separate vote upon the proposition to vote $5,000,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Gallinger offered an amendment appropriating $75,000 to pay the salaries and expenses of a commission of five persons to investigate and report upon the trade of China, Japan and other countries.

Allison, in charge of the bill, said that as he had been lectured by Gallinger he felt it his duty to say that in only two or three instances had new legislation been added to the pending bill. He said he would not make a point of order against Gallinger's amendment, but would reserve the right to make such a point later.

Platt (Rep. Conn.) protested against the creation of further commissions and against the making of further appropriations for expositions. He declared that certain promoters made a business of organizing expositions and used the local feeling aroused to work upon Congress for an appropriation. As soon as one exposition was over another started, and thus Congress was under constant and powerful importunity.

"I think," said Platt, "we can get along without this commission for at least one year. We ought to proceed with some idea of economy. That may be an old-fashioned idea, but I am an old-fashioned man."

Gallinger said that the President of the United States was the first "promoter" of the commission, having twice recommended its creation.

Pettigrew (Sil. S. D.) said "commissions" without number had been appointed by the President. He believed the proposed commission meant simply the furnishing of five good places for as many politicians. Our consuls could obtain the desired information.

A disagreement on the armor-plate and naval course and ocean and lake surveys items of the naval cadet appropriation bill was reported. The Senate agreed to a further conference, and Hale, Perkins and Tillman were named as conferees.

The Senate agreed to a conference on the Alaskan civil code bill, and Shoup, Carter and Bate were named as conferees.

Consideration of the commission amendment being resumed, Jones (Dem. Ark.) made a vigorous attack upon the administration of the Paris exposition commission by Commissioner-General F. W. Peck. He pointed out that the law creating the commission made it mandatory upon the Commissioner-General to make a detailed report of his expenditures to Congress. He read a message from the President transmitting to Congress what was termed "a detailed statement" of the Exposition Commission's expenditures. The statement contained only 11 items, the aggregate expenditures being $240,000. Up to January 1, 1900, Commissioner-General Peck had accounted for less than $400,000 of the $1,400,000 appropriated for exposition purposes. He demanded to know where the balance of the appropriation had gone. The so-called detailed statement contained such items as $72,000 for clerk hire, $3724 for personal traveling expenses of the Commissioner-General, etc., which Jones said were ridiculous as "details."

"It seems to me," said he, warmly, "that this sort of thing should cease. These statements ought to be itemized in accordance with the mandate of the law."

He then read a dispatch from Paris indicating there was much dissension among the members of the American Commission, some of whom had been charged with an endeavor to compel American exhibitors to pay for the space allotted to them in the exposition. He believed that an investigation of the matter ought to be made, in order that the people might have the facts. He then referred to a deficiency appropriation for the Paris exposition that had already been made, and inquired what that was for.

Hale, in reply, said that the greater part of it had been made for the completion of buildings. The committee on appropriations believed that the sum was necessary, although he was personally inclined to the opinion that the Paris exposition was a bad performance.

"Who is this person, Peck?" inquired Stewart (Sil. Nev.).

"I don't know," replied Jones.

"If he is a business man," suggested Stewart, "there might be a suspicion of his honesty; if not, his recklessness may be attributed to his ignorance. What I complain of is not that the committees in Congress have not acted with due diligence, but that no detailed statement of the expenditure of public money has been made. The air has been full of rumors that there have been the most extravagant expenditures of the funds provided for the American exhibit, and we all know there never has been a satisfactory report as to how this money has been used."

Jones said that in this connection he desired to direct attention to the expenditure of the fund of $50,000,000 voted by Congress to the President to be used as a war emergency fund. He had, he said, the utmost confidence in the integrity of the President, but that it was due the public that a statement of the disbursement of that fund should be made. He referred to a story published today concerning the purchase of a yacht at Buffalo, N. Y., the charge being made that one man had received a commission of $5000 for effecting the sale of the vessel to the Government, the price being $80,000. The yacht was now offered by the Government for $25,000. He called attention also to other stories concerning the purchase of ships by the Government, which he believed ought to have the light of day thrown upon them.

Chandler (Rep. N. H.) called Jones' attention to the fact that the Navy Department had made to the Senate a complete report of its purchases of ships during the war, the prices paid, and all the facts connected with the transaction.

Burrows (Rep. Mich.) presented several documents giving the amounts allotted by the President out of the $50,000,000 emergency appropriation to the several departments of the Government. They showed that the amount allotted to the Navy Department was $29,973,274, and to the War Department $14,969,000, nearly $4,000,000 of which had not been expended and would be turned back into the Treasury.

Lodge (Rep. Mass.) said that every vessel purchased by the Navy Department had been passed upon and appraised by a board of naval officers before the purchase was made.

Jones said he was glad to have these facts, but thought it desirable that every possible ray of light should be shed upon the expenditures of public money by public officers.

Pettigrew then made the point of order against the amendment of Gallinger that it was new legislation.

Allen (Pop. Neb.) made a speech on what he termed the indifference of the Senate to the cause of the Boers.

At the instance of Stewart, the Senate agreed to an amendment providing for the settlement of the Civil War claim of the State of Nevada against the United States, amounting to $400,000, and appropriating money for this purpose.

Carter (Rep. Mont.) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing for the elimination of the draw in the bridge provided for across the Yellowstone River in Dawson County, Montana.

Pettigrew offered an amendment providing that all lands within the boundaries of any forest reservation that belonged to any land-grant railroad company, and had not heretofore been sold in good faith, be examined, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, with a view to determining their character and value, and that meantime none of the land shall be exchanged for other land outside of the reservation. The amendment was agreed to.

Pettigrew made a vigorous attack upon the work of the Industrial Commission, declaring that it was merely a political machine, and its work was absolutely useless. Chandler, replying, denied that the commission had been influenced by partisan considerations.

An amendment by McBride (Rep. Or.), to enable the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain what persons made entry of lands within the limits of any wagon road or railroad land grant in Oregon, was agreed to.

Daniel (Dem. Va.) offered an amendment appropriating $200,000 for beginning work on the proposed bridge across the Potomac River, extending from the Naval Observatory to the Arlington estate. It was adopted. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments were agreed to, with the exception of that relating to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

Aldrich (Rep. R. I.) proposed two amendments to the exposition proposition, one providing that the appropriation made by the Government should be disbursed under "conditions hereafter to be prescribed by Congress," and the other "that all sums expended by the Government on account of said exposition, except for its own buildings and exhibits and the care of the same, shall be deducted from any general appropriation made for said exposition." These amendments were accepted and agreed to by the Senate.

Morgan moved to reduce the amount to be appropriated by Congress from $5,000,000 to $3,000,000. Morgan supported the amendment in a vigorous and caustic speech, to which Vest (Dem. Mo.) eloquently replied. The amendment was rejected. The committee amendment was then agreed to, and as amended the bill was passed.

After it had been agreed to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow and Saturday at 7 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

Reports For and Against a Tax Sent to the House.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The report on the Grout oleomargarine bill, which has been a source of lively contention, was filed today by the majority of the House committee on agriculture, the minority filing an adverse report. Representative Henry, of Connecticut, drew the majority report, which says in part:

"We are of opinion that the people have ample cause for alarm at the tremendous illegal growth of the oleomargarine traffic in this country during the past few years, where it now appears to have reached proportions beyond the power of the states successfully to regulate or control, and the present Federal laws apparently are altogether inadequate for the emergency. The tax of 10 cents per pound upon oleomargarine, colored to resemble butter, will not deprive the manufacturers and dealers or consumers of any great amount of any legal right they now possess.

"We believe the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine will continue under this measure, and that those who desire a cheap substitute for butter will purchase the uncolored article. The only difference is that the counterfeit article, colored in imitation of butter, will no longer be accessible to hotel-keepers, restaurant-keepers and boarding-house proprietors at such prices as will be an inducement for them to deceive their guests as is now, we believe, absolutely universal where it is served. If colored oleomargarine is served it will be because it is better, not because it is cheaper, than butter.

"Serious conditions require drastic measures, and it certainly appears from the testimony of those representing the producers of butter, as well as from the admission of witnesses from the other side, that those who are engaged in this oleomargarine traffic have absolutely no regard for state laws, and regard the public as their legitimate victim, in whose behalf they resent the interference of the general Government. The continued existence of such a condition we cannot but believe furnishes a demoralizing example to our people in trade, who are being tutored by this oleomargarine interest in the art of evasion and defiance of the legally constituted authorities."

The minority report says in part:

"We first wish to call attention to proof pestivie that oleomargarine is a wholesome, nutritous article of food, and is, therefore, entitled to a legitimate place in the commerce of the country."

In substantiation of this statement, the testimony of Professor Chandler, of Columbia College, and of Professor Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, and others is cited. The only just complaint, the minority states, is as to the facility with which retail dealers can violate the present law by substituting unmarked packages for those taken from the original, or wholesale, packages. But the Grout bill, it is contended, does not decrease the temptations or increase the difficulties of such violations. On the contrary, the increased taxation would either be fraudulently evaded or else would force the honest manufacturer out of business. In fact, the report states, the radical advocates of the bill admit that their intention is absolutely to crush out the manufacture of oleomargarine and eliminate it as a food product. In conclusion the report adds:

"The members of the committee on agriculture, who have joined in the minority report, beg to assure the House and the country, in the most solemn manner possible, that it has been their earnest intention and is now their determination to do everything possible to be done to enforce the sale of oleomargarine as oleomargarine and to prevent its sale as butter. To prevent fraud and not to stamp out an industry has been and is our purpose. We believe it ought to be the sole purpose of all legislation and the sole motive of all just men."

The minority also submits a substitute bill, providing additional safeguards against oleomargarine.

No Action on Clark Case.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections has reached an agreement with the friends of Senator Clark, of Montana, to allow the Senator's case to rest where it is, with the understanding that no further steps shall be taken to have either Clark's or Maginnis' credentials referred to the committee, and that no further action shall be taken on the resolution of the committee concerning Senator Clark's original election.

THE PACIFIC MAIL.

President's Annual Report Shows Decreased Earnings.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was held in this city today. The report of the president, Collis P. Huntington, who was not present, shows the total receipts of the year to have been $3,317,659, with expenses of $2,638,051; additional charges, general and extraordinary, for repairs of steamships, $349,380, making total expenses $2,981,531, the balance being $336,189. The report states that compared with the operations of the preceding year the gross receipts decreased $325,093. There was also paid out during the year, on account of the construction of two new steamships, $616,000. The company is free from all indebtedness, except for current expenses.

No action was taken on the dividend. The outgoing board of directors was re-elected without change. The board is composed of C. P. Huntington, Henry Hart, Isaac Gates, Edward Fawley, Samuel Thomas, George H. Macy, Russell Sage, George J. Gould and R. T. Schwerin.

Claims Against Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Consideration is being given by the State Department to the extent of the liability of the United States for $240,683, the amount of the award against Mexico disbursed to L'Abra Silver Mining Company. As a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the award was obtained by fraud and setting it aside, Secretary Hay has returned to Mexico $403,000 which had not been disbursed. A bill has been introduced in the Senate appropriating and authorizing the return of $240,683 to the Mexican Government.

A case identical with that of L'Abra Company, now pending in the Court of Claims, is that of Benjamin W. Weil, who received a judgment of $479,975; the Mexican Government charges that this award was also obtained by fraud. The United States, before holding up the disbursements, turned $171,999 over to Weil. The remainder is in the Treasury pending a final disposition.

Miles City Express Office Robbed.

MILES CITY, Mont., May 31.—The Northern Pacific Express Company's office was robbed of a $5000 package and $200 received for the sale of tickets. Fred Morrow, night operator, was acting for Station Agent Gipson, and the money was taken during Morrow's absence. Two strangers who were lurking about the station are missing.

Floods in Texas.

DALLAS, Tex., May 31.—Tremendous rains have fallen in the last two days. The rise in the Brazos at Waco since last night is 13 feet and the river is still rising six inches an hour. It is out of its banks, and much alarm is felt.

BOSTON, May 31.—Arrived—Saxonia (new), from Liverpool.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

You ought Just to See

The Low Prices
We are Selling
Limoges French China
Just Come to Look.
Great Eastern Importing Tea Co.
223 First Street, Portland.
326 Washington Street, Portland.
115 Grand Avenue, E. Portland.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.