

RUSH IN CONGRESS

Early Adjournment the Outlook at This Time.

NO LIFE IN FIGHT ON BILLS

Determination in the Senate to Oppose Nicaragua Canal May Be Thwarted by Few Amendments—Probable Cuban Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Everything at the present time points to an early adjournment, and appropriation bills are being pushed very rapidly. There is no life in the opposition to any of the pending measures in the Senate, and neither the oleomargarine bill nor the Chinese exclusion bill is likely to be debated at any great length. In a quiet, easy kind of a way, the appropriation bills have been slipped through, and it now seems that the threat which a number of Senators are making to secure an adjournment by the middle of June may be successful. There has been a determination to fight the Nicaragua Canal bill, but even this may be avoided by certain amendments which are being proposed, such as to give the President authority to negotiate for both routes, and to have the final decision referred to Congress. The scheme for leasing bonds for all expenses of the canal is being talked of quite freely, and it seems to have the indorsement of the leading Republicans. Many who do not favor the issue of bonds will no doubt accept them, if it means the building of a canal, because they at least want a canal. No other great questions appear in sight to prevent Congress getting away at an early date. It is likely to leave Washington and get into the Congressional campaign seems to be one of the chief objects of members of Congress at the present time.

In Behalf of Oregon Settlers. The House committee on public lands today authorized Representative Moody to make a favorable report on his double minimum land bill, which is identical with the Mitchell bill reported by the Senate committee yesterday. This bill, which provides for refunding \$1.50 an acre to those settlers who located on lands included within grants along unconstructed portions of the Northern Pacific, infrequently carries an appropriation of approximately \$1,500,000. The great bulk of settlers who would be benefited by its passage are located on lands between Wallula and Portland, on both sides of the Columbia. Representative Brandridge, a member of the committee, will, as in past Congresses, file a minority report on the bill, although the measure has the indorsement of the Republicans on the committee.

Probable Cuban Difficulty. One of the difficulties anticipated with Cuba, as soon as the government is formed, is the location of coaling stations, which will practically mean naval stations. The Navy Department, and, in fact, every Government official acquainted with the conditions, feels that the great harbors of Havana, Cienfuegos and Guantanamo should be naval stations of the United States. Information reaches Washington that the Cubans will resist this very strenuously, especially the proposition to have United States forces in Havana harbor. This, it is anticipated, will cause the first serious break after the Cuban Government once gets on its feet. Under the Platt amendment, these naval stations must be settled by treaty, and it is now expected that law did not provide for the selection of naval stations before the United States withdrew from the island.

More Time to Make Proof on Land. Representative Jones today introduced a bill extending for one year the time for making final proof on unperfected, untested and unceded desert land entries in Yakima County, Washington, and Bill Amend in California.

Representative Bartlett, Georgia, today introduced a bill providing that no existing law shall be construed to bar the United States from prosecuting suits to annul patents of lands which were obtained through fraud.

Launch for Astoria Customs Service. Representative Moody was today heard by the appropriations committee in support of an appropriation for the construction of a launch for the customs service at Astoria. He was assured that provision will be made in the sundry civil bill for that purpose.

Money for Chief Joseph's Band. Representative Hildebrand today introduced a bill appropriating \$87,837 to pay Joseph's band of Nez Percés their pro rata share of an old appropriation made for the entire tribe of 1863, in which this band did not share.

Mining School Bill Reported. The Senate committee on mines and mining today favorably reported the bill appropriating a portion of the funds arising from the sale of public lands to the support of schools or departments of mining in the several states. The bill is practically the same as that now on the House calendar.

More for Columbia and Snake. Senator Helfferich today offered an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill increasing the appropriation for the Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers from \$25,000 to \$100,000, and for completing the improvement of the Snake River between Riparia and Lewiston from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Honolulu Editor Caricatured a Circuit Court Judge.

HONOLULU, March 16, via San Francisco, March 25.—Walter G. Smith, editor of the Advertiser, was found guilty of contempt by the three Judges of the first Circuit Court yesterday. He was sentenced to 30 days in jail, on account of the cartoon he published in connection with the case of one McCarthy, charged with assault and battery in the Hawaiian Islands. McCarthy had previously been found guilty of mayhem, but was released by Judge Gear on the ground that the crime of mayhem is not defined in the Hawaiian statutes. During the pendency of the second trial for assault and battery, the Advertiser published a cartoon which represented Judge Gear in the attitude of blessing a tough-looking citizen who was assaulting a woman by biting her ear. The Supreme Court at once issued a writ of habeas corpus returnable April 21, on which the editor is now at liberty. Under this writ, issued by Chief Justice Gear, Smith is held on bonds to appear April 21. The Circuit Court Judge met this afternoon on the bench and decided that the Supreme Court writ was having been issued without the defendant being

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TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE

SPIRITED DEBATE FOR AND AGAINST BILL IN THE SENATE.

Dolliver Denounces the Industry Uncharitably—Hoar and Lodge Call It an Evident Fraud.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Throughout today's session of the Senate, the oleomargarine bill was under discussion. The debate was interesting at all times and some phases of it were amusing. Hanbrough concluded his speech begun yesterday in support of the measure, maintaining that the oleomargarine industry has been outlawed by the legislatures of many states and that it ought to be made by Congress to take off its mask and place its product on the market for what it really is. Stewart declared that the proposed legislation is unnecessary and there is no more reason for taxing colored oleomargarine than for taxing colored butter. The principal speech of the day was delivered by Dolliver. He spoke forcefully and throughout commanded the interested attention of his colleagues and of many members of the House who had come to the Senate to hear him. He scathingly denounced the oleomargarine industry, declaring that it had put itself in partnership with the States and false pretenses. Hoar and Lodge explained that their reason for supporting the bill is that it imposes a tax on an evident fraud.

The Proceedings.

When the session was opened Hanbrough continued his speech in support of the measure. He charged that the oleomargarine manufacturers employed methods which were not at all creditable, and said they were pleading before Congress for a business that had been outlawed by many States. "I have done a great deal of work in this country," he said, "and I have been unable to discover any principle of legislation that warrants such a bill as this." He saw no more reason for taxing colored oleomargarine than for taxing colored butter. He declared that the butter-makers were paying off unclean and unwholesome butter upon the consumers by coloring it. He said that the oleomargarine manufacturers had no right to color their product.

Dolliver spoke in support of the pending measure. He said the oleomargarine manufacturers, by this evasion of the law already upon the statute books, had put themselves in partnership with lawlessness and false pretenses. Dolliver stopped up full feeling in the cheering way in which the Senator from Mississippi had stated that the pending bill would be left with only a bare chance of passing, and he called upon it to be taken in the Senate.

"Since I have had assurance," said Money, "I have had assurance from that side of the house (the Republicans) that it is a fact."

In the course of his speech, Dolliver declared that the oleomargarine manufacturers and some of the dealers in the oleomargarine industry, which he had purchased "from a famous butter dealer" in Chicago. He said the package was marked, but it would tax any man's ingenuity to find the mark. He had the package taken to Tillman and challenged him to find the mark required by law to be on the wrapper. Tillman failed to discover the imprint. Dolliver pointed it out, printed in fine type in a corner of the wrapper. The incident excited lively interest and amusement.

Dolliver referred to a well-known oleomargarine and butter dealer in Chicago, who spent more than half his time in the courts for violation of the oleomargarine law. "And he never gets out of court," he said, "but he finds this side by side with him the attorneys for the oleomargarine manufacturers."

Dolliver declared that the only way to "break up a nest like this" was "to reduce to a minimum the profits of the rascality." He said there must be something fatally wrong with a business enterprise which is so completely controlled by the police and the courts than the other branches of the business. If this business is looking for a fight to a finish with the American farmer, it will be accommodated by the allied agricultural interests. He insisted that the proposed law would not interfere with the oleomargarine manufacturers and that the American farmer would not be injured seriously. Even if the oleomargarine industry should be wiped out, however, it must be borne in mind that the American farmer, who represents far more than all the interests which contribute raw material to the oleomargarine industry.

Dolliver sharply arraigned Stewart for a statement that much evil was made in conditions of squalor and disease, illustrating the interest of the greatest of our people on the farm, he described an incident which occurred on the late President McKinley's last Western tour. As the train was passing through Iowa early one morning, the President was seated to be laughing to himself as he watched the antics of two boys warming their feet on the spot where the cow had been lying during the night. "Gentlemen," said President McKinley, "one of the pleasantest and most delightful recollections of my boyhood, in the solid comfort which those boys are now having, warming frost-bitten feet in the place where cows have been lying. I wonder how many of you have had a similar experience?" One after another of the members of the Cabinet, Governors, Senators and Representatives, who were in the party, in answer to the same experience, beginning with John Hay, who did his feet warming party in Ohio and partly in Illinois, and ending with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who warmed his feet in the hearth of Scotland.

Hoar said one of the greatest dangers of the cow was the establishment of the principle that the taxing power of the Government could be used as a means of punishing and suppressing vice or crime or any form of wrong-doing. He insisted that Congress has no right to invade his State, where oleomargarine is manufactured under state laws and the industry out of existence, when the oleomargarine made there has not entered into interstate commerce.

Hoar replied that Congress is in every State of the Union, as much as the State government is and as a controlling power to be put out of existence by anything which it has a constitutional right to strike at directly. Bailey inquired if the imposition of a 10 cent tax on oleomargarine really is intended to raise revenue. "No," replied Hoar. "I have tried to make that point clear. This 10 cents a pound tax is a tax not upon oleomargarine but upon a fraud, upon the false coloring."

Lodge explained that he expected to vote for the pending measure for the reason that it imposed a tax upon an article which was fraudulent in a sense. He urged, however, that the House provision regarding renovated butter should be attached to the bill.

Proctor, in charge of the measure, said that an amendment covering that point probably would be offered.

The Senate then, at 4:10 P. M. went into executive session and a few minutes later adjourned.

The Reconstructed Sherman. SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The United States transport Sherman, for months past undergoing repairs and alterations at the Union Iron Works, will go into drydock on Saturday preparatory to taking her place on the Manila route, under command of Captain Fraser. As reconstructed, the Sherman is said to be the finest vessel in the transport service.

No Favor for Deserters.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Roosevelt declared today that so long as he is in office no deserter from the Army or Navy would find favor with him. The statement was made to Captain Frank Bruner and Fred McDonough, of Little Rock, G. A. R., of Cincinnati, who handed him a set of resolutions from the ex-Union soldiers of Cincinnati, condemning the restoration of deserters to the rolls and approving his course involving certain benefits given for the adjournment, when they also arranged to present to the President at the next annual encampment of the G. A. R., the resolutions passed by the Little Rock thinking him for the stand he had taken in giving preference to Civil War veterans in the matter of appointments.

More's Suit Postponed.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The suit of E. Rollins More, of Boston, against the Standard Oil Company, came up for trial today before Commissioner Kline. No testimony was taken, the attorneys for both sides agreeing to a postponement until the last day in April. The reason given for the adjournment was that Franklin Bien, the lawyer for the defendant company, had been unable to serve subpoenas upon several of the directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 25c.

CATARH OF THIRTY YEARS.

A Remarkable Experience of a Prominent Statesman.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON GIVES PERUNA A HIGH INDORSEMENT.



Mon. David Meekison is well known not only in his own state, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the state.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman, Catarrh with its treacherous approach and tenacious grasp, was his only un conquered foe. For thirty years he waged un successful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison, Member of Congress.

The season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and the nasal twangs are to be heard