

SESSION AT END

Congress Is Adjourned Without a Day.

SENATE IS READY EARLY

Panama and River and Harbor Bills Are Passed.

ROOSEVELT IS A SPECTATOR

Appropriations Are the Subject of a Political Debate Between Allison and Aldrich and Gorman and Culberson.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—With a brief adjournment, and a sharp rap with his well-worn gavel, President pro tem Frye adjourned the Senate sine die at 2 P. M. today, the hour fixed by resolution of the House of Congress. The occurrence was devoid of unusual incident, and the final close of the session was but slightly different from the end of an ordinary day's sitting. The work of the session had been concluded before the final word was said, so that neither rush nor confusion marked the end.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Senate began its day's work at 10:30 A. M., but the greater part of the time was devoted to a political debate participated in on the Republican side by Allison and Aldrich and on the Democratic side by Gorman and Culberson. The discussion was based on a statement by Allison regarding the appropriations of the session, comparing the figures for this year with those of other years and other administrations.

The President and his Cabinet occupied the President's Capitol office room during the early part of the session, and some of the President's advisers were among the most interested listeners to the criticism and defense of their chief. Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the President's family occupied seats in the gallery toward the close of the session, and they, too, found entertainment in the proceedings.

When the Senate convened, the Philippine bill, at the instance of Lodge, was taken up and read at length, the Home Rule measure being submitted for the Senate measure.

Lodge said he would not attempt to press the bill at this session of Congress, as he was aware there would be opposition to certain features of it. He also said he was anxious to stand against the admission of Chinese immigrants into the Philippines, and that the purpose of section 6 was not to change the United States immigration laws in the Philippines, but merely to shift their administration to the Philippine authorities.

Appropriations of Senate.

Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, submitted a series of tables, prepared by the clerks of the appropriation committee, showing an increase of \$38,000,000 over the appropriations for last session. He gave the principal items of increase as follows: For the Navy, \$15,000,000; on account of the Post office service, including rural free delivery, \$3,000,000; he also stated that there is an increase of \$8,823,000 in the permanent annual appropriations, the chief items being \$7,000,000 for the bank-note redemption fund, and the next most important item being \$2,500,000 for the irrigation reclamation fund.

Allison also spoke of the increase in the deficiency appropriations, the principal item being in that connection the loan of \$4,000,000 made to the St. Louis Exposition. Referring to an inquiry from Aldrich, he said that outside the loan to the exposition, the cost of that institution to the National Treasury, including the cost of the Government exhibit, is about \$6,000,000.

Speaking generally, Allison said the appropriations were in the main for the conduct of the Government, and he expressed the opinion that they would not be criticised. He also referred to obligations assumed, and said those of this year are less than for many years previous.

While Allison was speaking Kittredge presented the conference report on the Panama Canal bill, and it was agreed to without comment.

The House resolution fixing 2 P. M. today as the hour for the final adjournment of the session was presented, and was adopted without being referred to a committee.

Resuming, Allison said the obligations, aside from appropriations, incurred at the present session amount to \$24,000,000.

Culberson Gives Statistics.

Culberson presented a review of appropriations for the past 12 years, covering the last administration of Mr. Cleveland and the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations. He said the total expenditures under the Roosevelt administration have been \$2,640,000,000, or \$211,000,000 greater than the four years of the McKinley administration, and \$88,000,000 greater than in the four years of the Cleveland administration. These increases he subdivided as follows: Civil administration, \$160,000,000; naval, \$21,000,000; military, \$284,000,000.

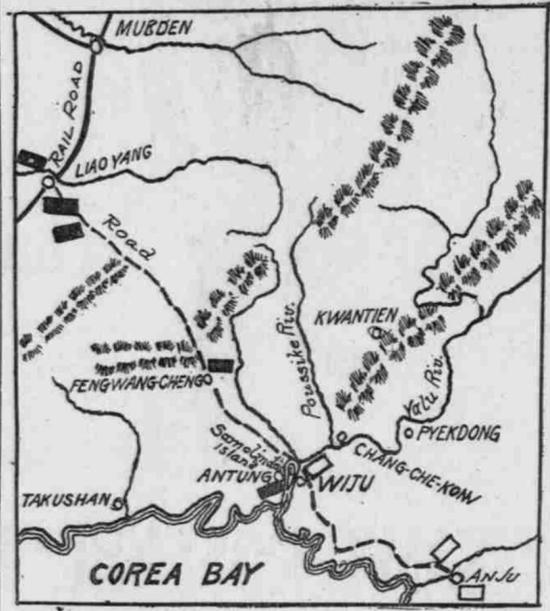
He also said that for 1905 the total appropriations on account of the military, including pensions, would be \$37,000,000, and said that, excluding the expense of the Boer war, the military expenses of the United States for 1905 were \$2,000,000 more than those of Great Britain for that year, \$121,000,000 greater than those of Germany, and \$139,000,000 in excess of those of France.

great world power," and said that we had reaped no harvest except the loss of life and demoralization in every branch of the Government service.

Large Army Frightens Gorman.

Gorman referred to the increases for the support of the Army, and said that if the present tendency should be pursued the Army would become an instrument of tyranny. He charged that it was now being organized on the plans of the German army. He also charged that the chief reason for the building up of the Army and Navy was to attract the attention of the crowned heads of Europe. He again charged that the early adjournment—the earliest in the history of the country—had been due to influence from the White House, and said while delay might have been serious, it would not have changed results, and delay was, therefore, not undertaken by the Democrats.

Allison replied to Gorman, saying he was surprised to hear from him that the adjournment of Congress was premature or unduly influenced. Allison also characterized Culberson's tables as "old and worn out," as at the time covered by the tables the conditions of the country were totally different from present conditions. He said the extraordinary expenditures of the McKinley administration had been due to the Spanish War, which was forced



SCENE OF JAPANESE MOVEMENTS ON THE YALU.

The Japanese front extends along the Yalu from Wiju to Pyekdong, 80 miles. A considerable force has crossed the river at points around Samolindo Island, near which Russian batteries drove off two Japanese gunboats assisting the movement. Another division of the Japanese crossed the Yalu at Chang Che Kow, 20 miles to the northward of Wiju. This force now holds a road which runs to Kwantien, whence the main road to Mukden may be commanded. Furthermore the possession of this point enables the Japanese to threaten the strong Russian forces at Fengwangcheng with a flanking movement. The attempted Japanese landings at Takushan are now regarded as having been feints to cover the passage of the Yalu by the troops in Corea.

upon the President. He combated also the statement that the expenses of the military establishments were greater than those of the European nations, saying that pension expenditures could not properly be included in such estimate.

Culberson said the figures given for other countries included their pension lists, and Gallinger called attention to the fact that the European countries grant very limited pensions.

Allison admitted that there had been an increase in the strength of the Army, but said the increase had been made as a non-partisan measure. He also said that the per capita expenditure on account of the military was smaller than those of any other country.

Allison also defended the administration of the Postoffice Department as on the whole economical and honest.

During the course of Allison's address, Hale and Cockrell were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and notify him of the readiness of Congress to adjourn. After performing this service, the committee returned, and Hale reported that the President had been called upon and said he had no further communication to make to Congress.

Aldrich said that in the statement made by Allison were included many items which were never expended, and that while the statement was valuable for comparison, it does not indicate the exact state of affairs. In 1902, for example, when the appropriations were \$70,000,000, the expenditures were only \$40,000,000. In 1904 the discrepancy was about \$40,000,000. Hence Culberson's figures did not show expenditures with even approximate correctness. He admitted however, that the expenditures for the past year and the year before had been greater than for the years preceding the Spanish war, and necessarily so because of the growth of the country, the principal item of increase being on account of the Army and Navy.

Good Reason for Early Adjournment.

Referring to the charge of undue haste in adjournment, Aldrich said the Congress was about to adjourn because the public business had been completed. He thought the country was to be congratulated.

Gorman said the revenue question had been evaded because it would disturb the political atmosphere.

"Why not admit it?" he asked, and added he did not blame the Republicans for this policy because the Democrats had tried it to their sorrow.

"We do admit," responded Aldrich, "not that we fear any disturbance to the political atmosphere, but to the business atmosphere, which would be cruel and wanton."

The Senate at 1:30 P. M. went into executive session and when, at 1:52, the doors were reopened, Gorman offered the usual resolution expressive of the thanks of the Senate to the president pro tem, Frye. The resolution prevailed unanimously.

Frye responded briefly and was loudly applauded. As the applause died away the hands of the clock on the wall of the chamber indicated the hour fixed for adjournment had arrived, and promptly at 2 o'clock the chair announced the termination of the session, saying: "The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived the chair declares the Senate adjourned sine die."

Move for Peace Meeting. WASHINGTON, April 28.—Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, introduced a concurrent resolution today requesting the President to invite the governments of civilized nations to send representatives to an international conference to devise plans looking to the negotiation of arbitration treaties between the United States and the different nations, also to discuss the advisability and, if possible, agree on a gradual reduction of armaments.

Swedish Lutheran Church Conference. SALEM, Kan., April 28.—The Kansas Conference of the Swedish Lutheran Church is holding its annual session here. The conference includes the Lutheran Church work in Kansas, Colorado, Texas and Missouri. The election of president of Bethany College is among the matters up for consideration.

TO BE GOOD SURPLUS

Hemenway Explains Appropriations of Congress.

BUSINESS PRINCIPLES APPLY

Livingston, for the Democrats, contends the Army and Navy Are Being Increased Too Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The House resumed its session at 10:30 o'clock, it still being the legislative day of Tuesday. Although it was admittedly the last day

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ing a considerable sum to be devoted to the sinking fund.

Livingston (Dem., Ga.) in his statement compared the expenditures of Democratic Congresses with Republican Congresses and added: "The table shows that appropriations for Federal expenditures made under a Republican Administration, by a Republican Administration, by a Republican Congress for the next fiscal year, have reached the startling sum of \$708,572,000, or an increase of \$28,456,027 over the average of the last two years under Democratic control and within a period of less than ten years." "I do not question the honesty of those vast appropriations, either in their aggregate amount or in the details; but I challenge the wisdom of the policy of the dominant party that has made these enormous expenditures necessary through the increase in the military and the naval estimates, the maintenance of which is at the expense of needed internal improvements, such as river and harbor works and public buildings." "Whatever may have been the sins of democracy in the Congress, they are as nothing compared to the sins of our long denying consideration to all legislation looking to the welfare of the great masses of the people."

Must Suffer for Hazing.

Lacey (La.) moved to suspend the rules and take up a bill granting authority to the President to restore to the naval service Midshipmen John Island, of Iowa; Earl W. Chaffee, of Wisconsin, and Joseph D. Little, of Ohio, who were dismissed from the Naval Academy on November 1, 1903, on account of hazing. A long debate ensued, which ended in the House refusing to suspend the rules, and the bill was lost.

The special committee appointed to wait on the President then said that they called on the President, who said that he had no further communication to make to Congress.

The Speaker then announced as the special committee of the House to investigate the merchant marine: Grosvener (O.), Minor (Wis.), Humphrey (Wash.), Spight (Miss.) and McDermitt (Dem., N. Y.).

A resolution thanking Speaker Cannon for the able manner in which he had presided over the House was adopted. Then for a moment described elsewhere and adjournment.

PRESIDENT SIGNS MANY BILLS

His "Influence" Not Enough to Secure Survey of Oyster Bay.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—President Roosevelt arrived at the Capitol today at 10:25 A. M. to attend to his official duties in connection with the adjournment of Congress. Nearly all the members of his Cabinet had preceded him and were waiting in the President's room. He was accompanied by Mr. Loeb and his executive secretary, Mr. Clegg, and a number of other officials. The President signed a number of bills, including the bill to restore to the naval service Midshipmen John Island, of Iowa; Earl W. Chaffee, of Wisconsin, and Joseph D. Little, of Ohio, who were dismissed from the Naval Academy on November 1, 1903, on account of hazing. A long debate ensued, which ended in the House refusing to suspend the rules, and the bill was lost.

At 11:25 the President affixed his signature to the last of the general supply measures—the appropriation bill. Prior to that time he had signed the dry civil, the general deficiency and the Military Academy bills, in addition to scores of measures of minor importance.

The President was in almost constant consultation with Senators and Representatives concerning measures presented to him for signature. Bills relating to the various departments were referred strictly to members of the Cabinet, who were present, and, as usual, they passed upon them before they were signed by the President.

At 12:45 P. M. the joint committee of the two branches of Congress, consisting of Senators Hale and Cokerell and Representatives Payne, Hemenway and Williams, appointed to notify the President that Congress was ready to adjourn, called on the President at 12:45 P. M. in the Capitol. The President informed the committee that he had no further communications to make to the Congress. The committee remained with the President less than five minutes.

The last of the important bills to receive the signature of the President were the river and harbor and Panama Canal measures. All of the surveys which the Senate provided for in the river and harbor bill were stricken out in conference. In one of them the President had a personal interest, as it was a survey near the President's home at Oyster Bay. When he noted the fact that among the other surveys it had been eliminated, he signed the bill and remarked, laughingly, that it was pretty evident that he had no influence with the present administration.

MINISTER TO SANTO DOMINGO.

Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro Gets \$5000 Position.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—President Roosevelt has appointed Thomas C. Dawson, of Iowa, as present secretary of the United States Legation at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, as United States Minister to Santo Domingo. The office has just been provided for by legislation, and carries with it a salary of \$5000 a year. The President tendered the mission to General E. C. O'Brien, New York, one-time Commissioner of Navigation, but personal interests impelled him to decline it.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Thomas C. Humphrey, Judge of the United States Court for the central district of the Indian Territory; Louis Suisbacher, Missouri, Judge of the United States Court for the western district of Indian Territory; William R. Lawrence, Illinois, Judge of the United States Court of the eastern district of Indian Territory.

Pears'

The more purely negative soap is, the nearer does it approach perfection. Unless you have used Pears' soap you probably do not know what we mean by a soap with no free fat or alkali in it—nothing but soap. Established over 100 years.

GOODS BOUGHT TODAY OR TOMORROW CHARGED ON MAY ACCOUNT First Agency Butterick Patterns and Publications. Agents for Best Corsets—"La Vida," "W. B.," "Nemo" and C. B., A la Spirite. Agents for Trefousse Gloves.

Lipman, Wolfe & Company

New arrivals in Parker & Finn English Tailor-Made Waists. "Jap-a-Lac," the house and floor paint, it's almost everlasting.

\$22.50, \$25 Tailored Suits \$12.75

We place on sale today one hundred Tailor-Made Suits, everyone of them this season's make and style, correct in every particular.

They are made of broadcloth, chevots, etamines and novelty materials and come in black, navy blue, brown, tan, gray and mixed effects.

The coats in Eton, blouse and jacket styles, and are all silk lined.

The skirts have the latest flare and come in dress and walking lengths—fancy braids, silks, galloons and ornaments are used as trimmings. They sold heretofore at \$22.50 and \$25.00—choice for today

at \$12.75

Another Very Great Silk Petticoat Sale

Wonderful Value at

\$4.48

Another sensational offering in Silk Petticoats today—equally as great a bargain as the one we had yesterday. The Petticoats are made of a high-grade, all-silk taffeta, in accordance and knife-pleated ruffle styles, also in the new four-section ruffle effect—choice of newest color tones—black as well—worth about double, according to the standard of value prevalent elsewhere—here today at \$4.48

Today; \$1.00 Novelty Silks at 50c

Chances today to purchase better Silk values than you've ever been offered heretofore, even in this store.

Two thousand yards of high-class Fancy Silks, suitable for shirtwaist suits and separate waists—all the season's best colorings included—dainty, neat corded effects—two, three and four-tone color combinations, goods made to sell at \$1—a trade accident placed them in our hands so cheaply that we can afford to sell them to you for 50c

A display of these beautiful silks in Third-Street Window—None sold to dealers.

Table Linens, Special

85c Table Damask, 72c

Fine Irish Bleached Table Linen, full 66 inches wide, handsome patterns—regularly 85c—today at 72c

22-inch NAPKINS TO MATCH, worth \$2.50, at \$2.05

\$1.10 Table Damask, 93c

Extra fine quality Bleached Irish Table Linen, full 2 yards wide, superb assortment of patterns—regularly \$1.10, at 93c

24-inch NAPKINS TO MATCH, worth \$2.90, at \$2.45

35c All-Silk Satin Taffeta Ribbon 18c

We place on sale today in the Ribbon Store all-silk satin Taffeta Ribbon—four inches wide—in an absolute complete line of colors—the regular price of which is 35c—

at 18c

of Porto Rico; Albert Mills, of Kansas, to be Judge of the United States Court for the southern district of Indian Territory. The Senate confirmed all nominations sent in today.

President Reappoints Crum.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—President Roosevelt today directed the reappointment of W. D. Crum as Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C. The President has received positive assurance that the Senate will take up Crum's case immediately on reconvening next session, and that it will be disposed of finally. Until he is confirmed Crum cannot draw any salary, but it is said that his friends have arranged to see that he is provided with ample funds. Should he be confirmed the Government, of course, will pay him the back salary.

Fail of Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following nominations failed of confirmation: William D. Crum, Collector of Customs, Charleston; Charles McKenna, Pennsylvania, Judge of the District Court

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

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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FURS CLOAKS and Silverfield's SUITS

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Spring Suits

AT

One-Third Less

Than the already low, plainly marked price. Today and tomorrow mark the last days of this wonderful offer. To emphasize the importance of this opportunity—Not: what this sale means.

\$20 Suits for \$13.65  
\$25 Suits for \$16.70  
\$30 Suits for \$20.00  
\$35 Suits for \$25.00  
\$45 Suits for \$30.00  
\$60 Suits for \$40.00

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