

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, June 29.

Washington, June 29.—"We're going home; we're going home tomorrow," was on the minds of the members of the house today when they assembled for the last day's work previous to adjournment. Conference reports were considered throughout the day. The final report on the agricultural appropriation bill, containing the meat inspection provision, was adopted, the senate eventually agreeing that the government should pay the cost of inspection.

Other matters of vital moment were the agreement to the conference report on the pure food bill, the Ohio and Lake Erie ship canal and naturalization bills.

Both houses of congress tonight adopted the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill and that measure now goes to the president for signature. Hale presented the report in the senate. The total amount carried in the bill as agreed to is \$98,257,184.

The senate receded on the amendment providing for a steel light vessel at Swifthe bank, at the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Washington.

The Jamestown exposition appropriation stays in the bill as arranged by the conferees.

The appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the building for the department of State, Justice and Commerce and Labor was stricken out, that being provided for in the public building bill.

Thursday, June 28.

Washington, June 28.—The senate consumed the greater part of the day discussing the public building bill. Efforts by several senators to secure increases for public buildings in cities and towns of their respective states were in no instance successful. For San Juan Porto Rico, Senator Foraker secured an advance from \$200,000 to \$300,000. In reporting the bill, Senator Scott, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, referred to it as "the pork barrel."

The agricultural bill reappeared in a partial conference report. The report was complete, except with reference to the meat inspection provision, and on that another conference was ordered.

There was some desultory discussion of the conference report on the pure food bill, but its disposition was postponed until tomorrow.

Washington, June 28.—The house worked under forced draft today and accomplished an immense amount of business preparatory to adjournment at the week's end. Conference reports on a number of measures were adopted without debate, but it required special rules in other properties to effect consideration and adoption of some important conference agreements.

Interests centered about the conference reports on the railroad rate bill and the agricultural appropriation bill. Both were considered and adopted under a blanket rule permitting the consideration of conference reports without being printed in the Record.

Wednesday, June 27.

Washington, June 27.—The senate was in open session for about five hours and a half today, and, notwithstanding the session began with a roll call in order to assure a quorum, the day was crowded with business of importance, including the announcement by Senator Proctor, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, of a deadlock in conference on the meat inspection provision of the agricultural appropriation bill; a reply by Senator Bailey to the recent attack upon him in the Cosmopolitan magazine; the passage of the naturalization bill; the continuance of Senator La Follette's effort to pass his bill limiting the hours of service on railroad trains, the acceptance of an almost complete report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and a speech by Senator Warren in support of his resolution relative to the livestock industry.

Washington, June 27.—The general deficiency bill, the last of the big money measures, passed the house at 6 o'clock today, with few changes in the bill. Several items were inserted, due to late information of deficiencies in the departments, the net increase being about \$600,000 over the bill as reported from the committee on appropriations.

Among the important actions of the house today were the passage of the

Two Contests Decided.

Washington, June 25.—The house today adopted unanimously the report of the committee on elections No. 2, that Ernest E. Wood was not elected to membership in the house of representatives in the Fifty-ninth congress from Missouri, and that Harry M. Condrey was elected. Condrey presented himself to take the oath. The house adopted a resolution that A. J. Houston was not elected from the Second district of Texas. The sitting member, M. L. Brooks, therefore retains his seat.

Schools in Canal Zone.

Washington, June 25.—Twenty-three public schools, with an attendance of 1,128 pupils and with 26 teachers, have been established on the canal zone by the various municipalities under the direction of the canal zone government. Five of the six municipalities have adopted compulsory education laws and well attended schools are developing rapidly in a country that knew nothing of free schools before the establishment of the canal zone government.

senate bill providing for a lock type of canal and the adoption of the item in the general deficiency bill ratifying and legalizing the duties collected during President McKinley's term from imports from the Philippine islands.

Tuesday, June 26.

Washington, June 26.—After two or three more speeches on the conference report on the railroad rate bill, the senate today sent the bill back to conference, again designating Senators Tillman, Elkins and Cullom as conferees.

During the day the naval appropriation bill, which has been in conference for several weeks, was finally passed, the senate receding from its amendment concerning the naval training station at Port Royal, S. C., which was the only item remaining in controversy. The most interesting incident was a conflict over a motion by Senator La Follette to enter upon the consideration of the bill limiting to 16 years the time railroad employees engaged in the movement of trains may be employed consecutively.

Washington, June 26.—A bill recently passed by congress providing for the opening to settlement of the Blackfoot Indian reservation in Montana probably will be recalled by resolution of the house. President Roosevelt hesitates to veto the measure, but he has been informed by the bureau of Indian affairs that the bill does not sufficiently protect the water rights on the land subject to allotment to the Indians. It is likely the measure will go over until the next session of congress.

The house passed the senate bill which allows live stock to be carried 36 hours instead of 28 without stop. The omnibus public building bill was also passed.

Monday, June 25.

Washington, June 25.—The senate today passed Senator La Follette's joint resolution extending the scope of the inquiry now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce commission under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, so as to have it include the transportation and storage of grains.

In support of his contentions, Senator La Follette said that testimony taken by the commission indicates a joint ownership between the railroads and the elevator companies to the detriment of the farmers, who are entitled to a free and open market.

About 300 private pension bills were passed. The senate held a night session and at 9:45 p. m. adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Washington, June 25.—Under a rule limiting debate on all but two sections, the so-called immigration bill was discussed for three hours today in the house and passed, without an aye and no vote being permitted on any of the paragraphs. This bill attracted much attention, the representatives having large foreign colonies in their districts lining up generally against the head tax of \$5, which was defeated, and against the educational test.

After a very interesting contest a substitute for the educational test, providing that the whole matter be submitted to a commission, was adopted by a close vote. The most important feature of the bill were thus eliminated and the bill was passed without division.

At 5:35 p. m. the house took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening to devote three hours to oratory.

Will Not Go to Panama.

Washington, June 23.—By a vote of six to four, the senate committee on interoceanic canals today decided not to go to the isthmus of Panama and take testimony in the canal investigation. By agreement no testimony will be taken in Washington until next session, and therefore the disposition of William Nelson Cromwell's refusal to testify concerning canal matters prior to government ownership of the property will be postponed until next December, which will postpone action on the nominations of canal commissioners. It is expected the commissioners will be reappointed during the recess of congress.

Nominations Sent to Senate.

Washington, June 23.—The president yesterday sent the following nominations to the senate: Marshal, district of Idaho, Ruel Rounds; chief of bureau of insular affairs, Colonel Clarence O. Edwards; to be placed on the retired list, Colonel John Pitman, Ordnance department, with rank of brigadier.

Bids for New Warships.

Washington, June 25.—William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building company, of Philadelphia, was the lowest bidder today for ships of the Michigan and South Carolina type, with the machinery as prescribed by the Navy department. The department plans for machinery will probably be accepted by the Navy department in preference to plans of bidders. The bids for the prescribed machinery were known as Class I bids, and Cramp's bid was \$3,540,000, the New York Shipbuilding company, \$3,585,000.

Bill for Government Buildings.

Washington, June 26.—The omnibus public building bill, as agreed upon by house committee on public buildings and grounds, was presented to the house today by Chairman Bartholdt. Some of the appropriations are for additions and repairs. The buildings authorized, together with the amounts to be expended, include: Idaho—Moscow, \$100,000; Washington—Spokane, \$100,000; Tacoma, \$100,000; Bellingham, \$25,000; North Yakima, \$20,000.

NEWSPAPER SHOPS SEIZED.

Government Attempts to Suppress Accounts of Mutiny in Army.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—The government, taking advantage of the effect produced by the frankness and sincerity of Interior Minister Stolypin's declarations in the lower house of parliament, has taken prompt steps to prevent any further anti-Semitic disturbances. But this effect is waning and the impossibility of the present situation is daily coming more to the fore. The sentiment in favor of a change in the ministry is now not only shared by the lower and upper houses of parliament, and voiced by the entire press, but is supported by a strong faction at court.

The revolutionists are jubilant at the progress made by the military propaganda. The conservative Novoe Vremya today devotes a leading editorial to the subject, and the radical organs print columns of accounts of military troubles, some of which undoubtedly were invented for suggestive effect, but the majority were based on fact.

After a vain attempt to stop the publication of unfavorable military news by the confiscation of their editions, the police yesterday seized the typographical outfits of several papers, and the offices of provincial journals which were reprinting the accounts of the Novoe Vremya and Slovo were summarily closed.

Agrarian disorders at Kharkoff, Poltava and Tamboff have led to conflicts with the troops. The estate of Prince Volkonsky, a member of the lower house of parliament, at Morshansk, has been plundered and his residence burned.

STAY WITH WORK.

Cannon Says Congress Must Finish Before It Can Adjourn.

Washington, June 27.—Congress will stay in session until its work is finished. This is the dictum of Speaker Cannon and his lieutenants, and is being emphasized at this time to counteract any impression that the pure food bill, at least, might go over until the next session.

There is also trouble on the meat inspection bill, and the "tie up" on the railroad rate bill indicates delay. The immigration bill is also in conference, as are several of the appropriation bills. All of these things must be worked out without any date of adjournment being set, according to the decision of the house leaders. When the work is done an adjournment resolution will be forthcoming in short order.

While the situation today spells delay until next week, the work on the floor is progressing. Members say there is no need to prolong the session beyond Friday, if the conferees make up their minds that the work must be done or that agreements which will meet all demands can be arranged on all matters before that time, and that if the idea of prolonging the session for the purpose of killing certain bills is abandoned, this week will see the end.

SPREAD FERMENT.

Russian Parliament Openly Advocates Revolution.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—The session of the lower house of parliament today was openly devoted to the revolutionist propaganda for undermining the loyalty of the troops. A score of speeches couched in ardent revolutionary tone were delivered, with the direct object of their dissemination among the soldiers.

The authorities, who are able to confiscate papers containing telegraph accounts of the ferment among the soldiers, are unable to prevent the publication of parliamentary speeches, and those delivered today will tomorrow be printed in every radical paper in the empire and so find their way into every barracks, camp and outpost.

The rostrum was abandoned almost entirely to Cossack representatives. The conservative Cossacks did their best to counteract the addresses of their revolutionary conferees. The lie was freely passed on both sides regarding the sentiments of the Cossack soldiers and their devotion to duty, in spite of the utmost efforts of Prince Paul Dolgoroukoff, who occupied the chair in the absence of President Mouroumteff.

Detectives Murdered in Streets.

Warsaw, June 27.—At 5 o'clock this evening in the outskirts of this city a band of terrorists, armed with revolvers, attacked three detectives, of whom they killed two and wounded the third. When an ambulance arrived and the doctors tried to assist the wounded detective, two men approached and fired twice, killing the injured man. The shots attracted Cossacks and infantry to the scene, and the soldiers barred the street, firing several volleys by which a number of sympathizing workmen were wounded.

Granted Half Holidays

Washington, June 27.—Saturday half holidays during the months of July, August and September have been granted by President Roosevelt to skilled mechanics and laborers and to all employees in the classified service at the navy yards and naval stations of the United States. The same benefit is extended in another general order to the skilled mechanics, laborers and employees in the classified service of the government printing office.

Investigating Canadian Beef.

Victoria, B. C., June 27.—An Ottawa, special says Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, is having an investigation made into the canned meat industry of Canada so as to be able to assure the British buyer of the purity of the Canadian article.

WAYS OF OLD WORLD

America Will Not Lose Anything by Comparison.

HONESTY IS NOT COMMON THERE

Everything Must Be Put Down in Black and White in European Commercial Life.

Chicago, June 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News cables the following interview with Adolph Kahn, a prominent American business man, on his observance of business methods abroad:

"European mud-slinging at American commercial morals, which is now so popular, is hypocrisy of the rankest kind," said Mr. Kahn. "Wide knowledge of European methods assures me that a comparison of ethics would decidedly favor the business men and business practices of the United States. Representatives of our leading industrial organizations declare that their daily experiences reveal little of the boasted moral superiority of the Old World."

"One of them makes the sweeping assertion that, barring perhaps Englishmen, he would not trust any European merchant, manufacturer or tradesman, unless the transactions were tied up in formal documents producible in court."

"Such things as a 'gentleman's agreement,' which is an everyday feature of American business, is unknown here. The doctrine of common honesty and mutual trust appears to play no part in European commercial life. Everything must be put down in black and white, and even then there is a tendency to quibble and crawl. Broad-gauge, generous methods and principles, characteristic of the best class of American concerns, are utterly foreign to the European business code."

PASSES ARE TO BE LIMITED.

Rate Bill Conference Will Also Report Pipe Line Amendment.

Washington, June 27.—The conference on the railroad rate bill tonight resulted in no agreement on that measure. The discussion made it clear that the pass provision, which is to be perfected for the action of the committee tomorrow morning, will follow closely the lines of the original senate amendment on that subject. It will name certain classes of persons who may receive passes and exclude all others.

There is also ground for the prediction that the pipe line amendment will be reported exactly as it was in the last conference report—that is, the phrase "common carriers" will give place to the word "railroads." The effect of this will be to permit pipe lines to transport the product owned by the owners of the pipe line.

Before discussing the two disputed amendments it was decided that the former agreement as to all other points in dispute should stand. This was the first meeting since the rejection of the conference report by the senate on account of the pass amendment and the provision relating to pipe lines.

Sulphites Used in Sausages.

Kansas City, June 28.—A chemical analysis of hamburger steaks, Bologna sausage, loose sausage, Polish sausage, frankfurters and weinermurats, bought in the open market from the three leading packing companies, has convinced Dr. B. W. Lindberg, president of chemistry and toxicology in the Kansas City Hannan Mann Medical college, that these products of the packing companies contain sulphites. In every sample of the product of two and in two out of five of the other samples sulphites were found.

Spread of Mutiny.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The commander of the ultra-royal Prebrajansky regiment, to which belong the men who recently held a meeting in the guard camp at Kransko-Selo and drew up resolutions addressed to their commander, upholding all of the actions of parliament and declaring that they want no more police duty entailing the slaying of brothers or fathers, has been severely reprimanded by the emperor.

Meeting No Resistance.

Mexico City, June 28.—News from Salvador relating to the revolution in Guatemala is that General Toledo has advanced into the country without encountering any resistance during a three-days' march. It is believed he is now near or at the city of Guatemala. A large number of government troops have deserted to him. The government commander at the Escatempa had to resort to the severest measures to prevent his troops from disbanding.

Give Up Their Arms.

Manila—The Pulajane leaders, Quintin and Adva, have surrendered to Governor Osmena, and the constabulary. These were the last of the men arrayed against the Americans on the island of Cuba. The rifles and ammunition of the members of their band were also surrendered.

A LITTLE LESSON IN ADVERSITY.

Leon Gambetta, the maker of the last republic of France, the man who deposed Napoleon III., was the son of an almost destitute Italian who had come to Cahors, France. The elder Gambetta and his wife owned a little bazar and grocery, where Leon assisted them through his early childhood. When he was still very young he was sent to the school of the Jesuits at Maunac.



LEON GAMBETTA.

He was a mere boy when an unfortunate accident occurred which was of such serious consequences that for a time the boy's sight was despaired of. While he was watching a cutter drill the handle of a knife, Gambetta came too near. The foil broke and a piece of it entered the right eye, entirely destroying the sight of it. The left eye was sympathetically affected, and Gambetta was handicapped all through his life by this fear of total blindness.

Despite this he studied to such purpose that he prepared himself to be admitted to the Sorbonne in Paris. His father was opposed to the young man's purpose of becoming a lawyer, and refused to give him any assistance. Gambetta struggled through the direst need at this period, but attained the result he strove for. He had to wait eighteen months for his first brief, but it was not long after that real fame came to him in a day by his defense of Delichuzes, leader of the opposition to the empire.

His bravery in the attack won for him the confidence of the republicans and began for him his splendid career of triumph.

SPAIN'S QUEEN ON OUR STAMPS.

Isabella the First Woman's Face to Appear on American Postage.

Queen Isabella of Spain was the first woman whose portrait was printed on United States postage stamps, says the New York Post. When the postoffice department decided in 1902 to bring out an entire new series, it was suggested that it would be a graceful thing to place the likeness of a woman upon one of the new issue. The idea met with instant approval. The department invited persons interested to send in the names of famous American women eligible for the honor of a place in the gallery of postal issues. As might have been supposed, a number of names of illustrious women were forwarded, but a large plurality favored bestowing the distinction upon Martha Washington, wife of the first President of the United States. It was decided that Martha Washington's likeness should be substituted for that of Gen. Sherman on the 8-cent stamp.

The next question was to discover a suitable portrait of Mrs. Washington and this occasioned no little difficulty. Portraits of this "first lady of the land" appeared to be hard to find—in fact, but one or two pictures were at all suitable, though the entire country was ransacked by stamp collectors and others in the effort to find some new portrait. The stamp is printed in a delicate lavender shade and has been declared to be one of the most artistic the United States has ever issued.

The discussion to place the likeness of Martha Washington upon a postage stamp supplanting one of the great generals of the civil war, was duly exploited. It was declared that to Mrs. Washington would belong the distinction of being the first woman to be so honored, until a collector called attention to the fact that the claim had been pre-empted ten years previously by Queen Isabella. Attention was directed to the \$4 stamp of the Columbian series, issued to commemorate the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Upon this stamp appeared the likenesses of Queen Isabella and Christopher Columbus, side by side in ovals, the stamps being twice as large as our current issue.

In addition to the large portrait on the \$4 stamp, Isabella is depicted on the 5-cent denomination, where she sits upon her throne and listens to Columbus as he appeals to her for aid in fitting out his ships. The 8-cent stamp depicts Isabella restoring Columbus to favor; the 10-cent denomination represents Columbus introducing to Ferdinand and Isabella the Indians, who returned with him. Isabella sits upon her throne and hears the official announcement of Columbus of his discovery, according to the scene on the 15-cent stamp, and upon the \$1 denomination is engraved the dramatic scene where the queen offers to pledge her jewels to aid Columbus in his undertaking. The picture on the \$3 stamp shows Columbus describing to Isabella his third voyage to the western hemisphere. Thus it appears that Queen Isabella has been exploited upon seven United States postage stamps.

The stamps of Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, bearing the likeness to Queen Isabella, II., have always been favorites with collectors, and the Columbian stamps, issued by the United States in 1893, upon which her ancestor is depicted seven times, were perhaps the most popular series of stamps ever issued, although the two-colored Pan-American, or "Buffalo Exposition," stamps pressed them hard

in popular favor. The placing of the large portrait of Isabella upon the \$4 Columbian stamp is the only instance where one government thus honored a person from another country.

ESTABLISHED A PRECEDENT.

First to Have Vermiform Appendix Removed Living in Denver.

Confined in St. Luke's hospital, having recently undergone an operation on one of her fingers, which had become deformed from a break and which was straightened, is Miss Mary H. Gartside, who has the distinction of being the first person on record to have the vermiform appendix removed.

It was because of this operation, which was purely experimental and which was resorted to in the last extreme, that the possibility of removing the appendix was discovered.

Dr. W. W. Grant of this city was the surgeon in charge, says the Denver Times. The case is famous the world over. The Grant home, in Pennsylvania avenue, is one of the places in the city which the megaphone man on the seeing Denver automobile always points out, commenting on the fact that there lives the doctor who performed the first operation for appendicitis and, he was in the habit of adding, the patient died, until one day last summer a tourist when told about the house became much interested, and when the man added that the patient had died arose in her seat and denied the statement in vigorous terms, declaring that it was untrue, as she knew the patient well.

The subject of that first known operation for appendicitis is Miss Gartside, who lives in Minneapolis, and today, at the age of 42, is hale and hearty, with no sign of her former trouble. The case is written up in all medical books, and the knowledge that Miss Gartside is again in Denver is a matter of interest in the medical world, and she has been the subject of much attention from the physicians in the city.

A history of the case is found in the Colorado Medicine. The article is prefaced by a note that states that investigations show that this case antedates all others by more than two years. When the operation was performed in January, 1885, there was no antecedent or contemporary history of such a case, and Dr. Grant, after studying the case, decided that it would be possible to remove the appendix, and without the scratch of a pen to guide him opened the abdomen and removed the appendix. The operation was performed at the Gartside home, in Davenport, Iowa.

ELEPHANTS GOING UP.

Quoted at \$250 a Vertical Foot, Instead of \$240 Two Years Ago.

"A 5-foot elephant costs this spring," said the animal expert, "for \$1,400, as against \$1,200, for which such elephants could be bought two years ago." "Elephants, like all other wild animals, are growing scarcer with the settlement of the globe, and their prices tend upward. More small elephants than big ones are imported because they cost less to begin with and because they are easier and safer to transport and showmen like them, too, because the young elephants are more tractable and easier to train. And small elephants are attractive anyway. "Then the elephant is a hardy animal in captivity, and it is naturally long-lived, and the young elephant increases in value with its growth; and so, with their prices tending upward, young elephants are good property."

Women Who Wear Explosive Gowns

"Science, which lately furnished a mechanical substitute for the horse, has now set about putting the lowly silkworm out of business," writes Clarence Hutton in Technical World Magazine.

Almost unknown in the United States, the manufacture of artificial silk has been on a commercial basis in France for several years, the daily production being now about seven tons.

In forming a chemical compound corresponding to the viscous fluid out of which the silkworm spins his delicate thread, the French chemists found, strangely enough, that the best substitute was a solution of gun-cotton, which also serves as the basis for the most powerful and deadly of modern explosives. To what extent this gun-cotton silk is relieved of its explosive qualities before being woven into laces and dress fabrics, seems to be somewhat questionable. Certainly a young woman in gown in gun-cotton and wearing a dainty nitro glycerine wrap about her white shoulders, would be a most formidable, not to say dangerous, object. If the new fabric ever becomes popular in this country it will plainly be necessary to warn young men not to approach its wearers with lighted cigarettes or other combustibles in their hands. And sparking will become a most hazardous occupation.

Uncle Joe as Umpire.

Uncle Joe Cannon and about half the members of the House went down the river to a planked-shad party given by the local Board of Trade, says a Washington letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. They organized a ball game and put Uncle Joe in as umpire. He was spunky as a cat and made some marvelous decisions. His star performance was when Gen. George Harriss, having made a home run, started round the bases a second time.

"You're out!" shouted Uncle Joe. "Why?" demanded Harriss. "I am entitled to run until they find the ball." "Not at all," the umpire said firmly. "Your time has expired."

Every farmer has dreams that some day the spring on his farm will attract summer visitors.