

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Feb. 9. — Almost immediately after the senate convened yesterday discussion of the financial measure was resumed. Mr. Allen of Nebraska concluded his speech charging the Republican party with breaking faith with the people on bimetalism and systematically discrediting the work of the international bimetallic commission. Mr. Cockrell of Missouri also addressed the senate on the financial bill, making a technical analysis of the house and senate measures, charged that the senate substitute contained the initial movement toward the perpetuation of the national debt.

The House.
The house was in session an hour and a half yesterday and only minor business was transacted. The ways and means committee bill restoring tariff rates upon goods from Porto Rico into the United States and vice versa, was reported, and Chairman Payne gave notice that the bill would be called upon next Thursday. The debate upon it will run for a week. The house did not adjourn over to-day on account of the Lawton funeral, and the day will be given up to private bills.

The Senate.
Washington, Feb. 10. — There was a scene at the night session of the house last night which momentarily recalled the stirring and exciting days of the Fifty-first congress. An irate member rushed down the main aisle brandishing his arms and shouting for recognition, while half the Democratic members were on their feet execrating the occupant of the chair for what they termed his arbitrary course, and from several places in the hall came loud hisses. Last Friday night Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.) blocked private pension legislation because there was no quorum present, and threatened to continue to do so at every subsequent Friday night session unless a quorum were present. His warning had its effect. There was an unusually large attendance when the house was called to order at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa was called to preside over the committee of the whole and the clerk read the first bill. Talbert rose leisurely while the bill was being put through the legislative stages, the adoption of committee amendments, engrossment, third reading and final passage and passed the chair. He was completely ignored. Another bill was read, engrossed, read a third time and passed, all in the space of a minute, with Mr. Talbert still clamoring for recognition. A third bill was passed in the same way. By this time the whole Democratic side was aroused. A dozen members were on their feet. Mr. Talbert, thoroughly aroused, started down the main aisle shouting: "Mr. Chairman," "Mr. Chairman," as he approached. He reached the area in front of the speaker's rostrum, all the while roaring out his denunciation of the chairman's arbitrary course before the chairman descended to recognize him. Mr. Talbert rapidly cooled down after he had been recognized, and explained in a brief speech that the presence of a quorum had completely vindicated his position. As no senator was prepared to proceed with a discussion of the finance measure yesterday the senate transacted only routine business and adjourned early to enable members to attend the obsequies of Gen. Lawton.

The Senate.
Washington, Feb. 13. — The final week's discussion of the pending financial bill was begun in the senate yesterday. The speakers were two Republicans, Mr. Elkins of West Virginia and Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, and one Populist, Mr. Butler of North Carolina. Mr. Elkins advocated the passage of the present senate measure in a brief but forcible argument. Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the international commission of 1897, spoke for the Republicans who adhere to bimetalism, and his speech, earnest and eloquent, was accorded unusual attention. Mr. Butler closed the argument for the day advocating the issuing of paper currency by the government.

The House.
An important bill was passed by the house yesterday, which makes river, sailly applicable the law that now permits the transit of goods in bond through certain ports of the United States. Under it goods in bond can be shipped through any portion of the territory of the United States to foreign ports. It is principally designed to give the transportation companies of the United States a share of the transcontinental trade to the Orient. The bill also repeals the law of March 1, 1895, prohibiting the shipment of goods in bond to the Mexican free zone. The latter provision was fought by Mr. Stevens of Texas. The remainder of the day was occupied in passing the private pension bills favorably acted upon at last Friday night's session and in District of Columbia legislation.

Washington, Feb. 14. — The finance bill consideration continued all day. Two great speeches were made, one in favor of the bill and the other in favor of the substitute. The first was delivered by Senator Allison of Iowa, chairman of the finance committee. The other was delivered by Senator Jones of Nevada. He declared the bill was vicious and unwarranted, conferring too great power upon national banks and fastening the country to a gold currency. He discussed the question from a historical and philosophic view point. To-day the senate will begin the consideration of the bill and amendments under the ten-minute rule.

Washington, Feb. 15. — Throughout its session yesterday the senate had the financial bill under discussion. After 2 o'clock the debate proceeded under the ten-minute rule and the times became spirited and interesting. Late in the afternoon a test vote, indicating approximately the majority on the proposed bill, was taken. Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire offered an amendment to authorize the president to appoint commissioners to any international bimetallic conference that might be called, and it was defeated by a vote of 45 to 25. The Chandler prop-

osition out of the way the discussion proceeded on the amendment brought in by the finance committee providing that the provisions of the bill are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of international bimetalism. The Democratic senators arraigned the Republicans for reporting the amendment, declaring they were insincere, and the proposition was intended to hoodwink the people and catch votes. No vote on the amendment was reached. The final votes on the amendments and the bill will be taken some time to-day.

The House.
It was the intention of the Republican leaders of the house to call up the Porto Rico tariff bill to-day but there was such a demand for time to discuss various questions during the general debate on the legislative and judicial appropriation bill, which was called up yesterday, that Mr. Payne gave notice that he would allow the Porto Rican bill to go over until Monday. The debate upon the legislative bill yesterday strayed far from the bill, touching the question of government deposits in national banks, reckless expenditures for pensions, and, finally, drifting into the question of election methods in Missouri. Mr. Barthold of Missouri raised the latter question by attacking the Nesbit law, and provoked a long reply from Mr. Benton of Missouri, who in turn aroused Mr. Pearson of Missouri. Some very caustic things were said on both sides.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Gain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Feb. 16. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 65 1/2@67c; No. 2 Northern, 63 3/4@65 1/2c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 29 1/2@29 3/4c; No. 3, 29 1/4@29 1/2c. Oats — No. 3 white, 23 1/2@23 3/4c; No. 3, 22 3/4@23 1/4c. Barley and Rye — Feed barley, 31@32 1/2c; malting, 33@35c; No. 2 rye, 47 1/2@47 3/4c; No. 3 rye, 46@46 1/2c.

Duluth, Feb. 16. — Wheat — No. 1 hard, 67 7/8c; No. 1 Northern, 66 3/8c; No. 2 Northern, 63 7/8c; No. 3 spring, 60 3/8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 67 7/8c; No. 1 Northern, 66 3/8c; May, No. 1 Northern, 68 3/8c; July, No. 1 Northern, 69 3/8c; cats, 23 1/2@24c; rye, 53 1/2c; barley, 24@27c; corn, 32 3/8c; flax, to arrive, \$1.54; May, \$1.58; September, \$1.14.

Minneapolis, Feb. 16. — Wheat — No. 1 hard, 67 1/4c; No. 1 Northern, 65 1/2@67c; No. 2 Northern, 64 1/2@65 1/2c. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 31c; No. 3, 30 1/2c. Oats — No. 3 white, 24c; No. 3, 23 1/2@23 3/4c. Barley, 33@40c. Rye, 50 1/2@51 1/2c.

Chicago, Feb. 16. — Wheat — No. 2 red, 69 1/2@70 1/2c; No. 3 do, 67@69c; No. 2 hard winter, 66 1/2@67 1/2c; No. 3 do, 65@66 1/2c; No. 1 Northern spring, 68 @69 1/2c; No. 2 do, 67@68 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 64@67 1/2c. Corn — No. 2, 33 1/4c; No. 3, 32 7/8@33c. Oats — No. 2, 23 1/4c; No. 3, 23c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 16. — Flour is steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 68 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1/2@66c. Rye firm; No. 1, 58@58 1/2c. Barley steady; No. 2, 46 1/2c; sample, 37@46 1/2c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 25 3/4c. Chicago, Feb. 16. — Cattle — Beeves, \$4@6; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.50; Texas-fed beeves, \$4@5. Hogs — Mixed and butchers, \$4.75@4.97 1/2c; good to choice heavy, \$4.90@4.97 1/2c; rough heavy, \$4.75@4.85; light, \$4.70@4.90; bulk of sales, \$4.85@4.95. Sheep, \$4.65 @5.75; lambs, \$5@7.30.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 16. — Cattle — Beeves, \$4.25 @ 5.25; cows and bulls, mixed, \$2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4.50; calves and yearlings, \$3.75 @4.75. Hogs, \$4.65@4.85; bulk, \$4.70. South St. Paul, Feb. 16. — Hogs — \$4.70@4.85. Cattle — Bulls, \$3@3.25; stockers, \$3.80@4.00; heifers, \$3.30@3.90; steers, \$4@4.30; cows, \$2.65@4. Sheep, \$3.75@4.35; lambs, \$5.75@6.50.

SHORT IN OFFICERS.

Where the American Navy Is Noticeably Deficient.
Washington, Feb. 16. — The secretary of the navy has sent to the senate a statement of the number of vessels under construction and of naval officers available. The statement was made in response to a resolution of inquiry. It shows that there are sixty-one vessels of all classes now building, and that with these vessels in commission, together with those now in use, would require 3,000 officers, whereas there are now only 1,84 officers. There are 14,900 men in the navy.

CHANNEL NOT READY.

Canadian Work Still in a Very Incomplete State.
Buffalo, Feb. 16. — The Express says: It appears that the dominion government was in too much of a hurry to announce the completion of its fourteen-foot channel to Montreal. It is now acknowledged that a great deal more work will have to be done on the upper St. Lawrence before a safe fourteen-foot waterway will be ready for use, and that in all probability the whole of the coming season will be required to make the Montreal route ready for business.

Roland Reed Operated On.

New York, Feb. 16. — Roland Reed, the actor, was operated on yesterday at St. Luke's hospital for cancer of the stomach. Late last night he was stated to be resting comfortably, though the physician said that at least forty-eight hours must elapse before anything definite concerning his condition or the success of the operation is known.

Democrats Favor Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Feb. 16. — Chairman Joseph D. Donnelly, of the Milwaukee Democratic convention committee, gave out a statement showing that thirty-two members of the National Democratic committee have expressed themselves as favoring Milwaukee as the city for holding the national convention.

Survey Completed.

Washington, Feb. 16. — The director of geological survey has reported to the secretary of the interior that the survey of the line between Montana and Idaho has been completed. The survey extends from the international boundary to the crest of the Bitter Root mountains. The survey was made under the appropriation of \$182.



WHERE WASHINGTON LIVED.

A wealth of historic recollection hovers about the world-famous Mount Vernon, where Washington, the first president of the American republic, lived and died. The magnificent old estate on the banks of the Potomac river, but a short distance from the capital city, annually attracts thousands of visitors from all over the earth—visitors whose chief aim when coming to Washington for the first time is to look upon the spot where the "Father of His Country" spent his life. No one could conceive a more charming spot for the location of a mansion at once so grand and so historic. High above the southern bank



THE RESIDENCE OF WASHINGTON.

of the river Potomac the estate is located. It rests on the highest part of the hilly territory which characterizes the vicinity, and the mansion with its barns and surrounding buildings is half hidden from the gaze of river pilgrims by stately trees which have stood there scores upon scores of years. Closely trimmed lawns and carefully pruned shrubbery give an added touch of beauty to the environment of the old-time mansion and the snug-clipped hedges which surround the court at the rear of the house remain one strongly of the days gone by.

Mount Vernon is an imposing relic of the century past; a reminder of the days when colonial architecture was at its height. Eight tall pillars guard the broad piazza at the front of the house, and a picturesque balustrade of lattice-work ornaments the edge of the piazza roof. From the front veranda one may catch a glimpse of the silent river as it



THE COURTYARD.

sweeps onward to the sea. The rear of the mansion is typical of old Southern days. A broad courtyard, with gravel walks and well-kept lawns, stretches away from the white-painted mansion to the woodland at the rear. Roomy horse sheds extend back from the main building on either side, and lead the

eye to where greenhouse and immaculate dairy and carriage sheds stand. The hothouse is stocked with the rarest of plants, and is one of the points of interest which always attracts visitors. The stable wherein is kept the famous chariot in which Washington rode is another attraction for the excursionists, and although the coach is fast dropping into a state of dilapidation, and is so shaky that no one is allowed to touch it, it remains a point of great interest nevertheless. Down near the steamboat landing, where the crowds of sightseers are landed from the river steamers, is the tomb wherein are interred the remains of Washington and his wife, the caskets encased in marble sarcophagi, and kept from the public by means of iron bars over the doorway of the otherwise open tomb. The interior of the mansion is filled with relics of the great man who lived there, and from papers in his own handwriting to the bed on which he died, mementoes of Washington are everywhere.

The Birthday Lesson.

Today's a holiday, you know,
And so we children, just for fun,
Said we would dress like old-time folks,
And I'd be Martha Washington.

We searched through all the garret's chests
And found, among forgotten hoards,
The stiffest silks, and old brocades,
And ruffled caps and tarnished swords.

And when at last we all were dressed,
We went to my great-grandma's room.
She smiled and colored with delight,
Until her cheeks were all in bloom.

But somehow, her blue eyes grew grave,
As each girl told her chosen name,
And finally she gently said,
"It is a very pretty game."

"Yet take care, children, that you wear,
Not only clothes of ancient days,
But manners of those gracious dames
Who won all by their gentle ways."

"The brow beneath your powdered hair
Is very fair, my great-grandchild;
So keep your thoughts; and let your eyes
Reflect a heart both true and mild."

"This hand which holds a painted fan
Must work, that tired hands may rest;
Since Martha Washington, we know,
Could spin and weave at want's request."

"The feet where buckled slippers shine
May some day tread a thorny road,
Hold fast the pictures of brave lives,
And never falter with the load."

Then dear great-grandma blessed us all,
And down the hall our steps we turned.
It is a holiday, it's true,
But every girl her lesson learned.

—Mary Livingston Burdick.

FIRST MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

For the second time since its erection in 1827 the first monument ever raised to the memory of George Washington is in ruins. It was originally

built by the united efforts of the people of Boonsboro, Md., on the top of South Mountain, a lofty cliff commanding a wide view of the surrounding country. On July 4, 1827, almost all the adult population of the village, headed by a band, marched up the steep path to the top of the mountain and there went to work. There were stonemasons and builders among them, and every man did his best to help. The foundation had been laid previously, but on that one day the entire superstructure of the monument was built. It is fifty-four feet in circumference at the base and fifteen feet high, composed of a wall



FIRST MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON AS BUILT.

made up of large stones, the interior being filled with the same material. In the center a stairway led up to the top of the pile. Twelve feet from the base, on the side fronting Boonsboro, a white marble tablet was inserted bearing a fitting inscription. Many soldiers who fought in the revolutionary war took part in the erection of the monument, and the oration was delivered by a clergyman who had served as chaplain in the continental armies.

In 1872 nothing was left of the original monument but the foundation and a few crumbling fragments. At that time a movement was started to restore the monument and in 1883 it was rededicated, having been raised to a height of fifty feet and surrounded by an iron framework and balcony. The site of the monument is so exposed, however, that even the restored structure has fallen a prey to the elements, so that now it is again in a



FIRST MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

condition of ruin. Historical investigation has shown that this was the first monument ever raised in honor of the Father of His Country, and a movement is again on foot to restore it to its original condition.

BATTLE OF WORDS

MARKS THE CLOSING SESSION OF ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

Democrats Seem an Attack on W. J. Bryan and Their Attempt to Block It Precipitates a Lively Row—Strong Attempt Made to Offset the Partisan Effect of Resolutions Passed on Tuesday—Report of the Committee on Resolutions Adopted by a Very Close Vote.

Chicago, Feb. 16. — Stormy discussions characterized the session of the anti-trust conference proceedings until final adjournment last night. The climax came when Joseph Parker, a middle-of-the-road Populist, surprised the conference with a resolution pledging the delegates to vote for no party that does not stand for government ownership and the principle of direct legislation. The Democratic leaders interpreted this as an attack on W. J. Bryan, and were on their feet in an instant to block the movement. A score of delegates took the floor and all tried to talk at once.

"You must not stifle free speech here," was shouted out. "Everybody must be heard," was the warning that came from a delegate in the gallery. Chairman Monnet was in doubt as to what to do. Disorder reigned for ten minutes and then Chairman Monnet used the gavel and temporarily adjourned the controversy. A whirl of excitement took place after the reading of the report of the committee on resolutions, when Delegate Quinn of Illinois offered an amendment to the declaration of principles calling for the repeal of all laws sustaining the right of citizens to private property with a view to giving every citizen a free home. A long wrangle ensued. Capt. L. P. Black, Tom L. Johnson and others asked Mr. Quinn to withdraw the amendment. After much discussion, in which Quinn was denounced as a disturber by delegates on the stage, Chairman Monnet put the motion to adopt the report. He was in doubt and two ballots were taken. Finally he declared the report of the committee adopted and the ruling caused a

Thunder of Disapproval.

Delegate Quinn, during the uproar, appealed from the decision of the chair and his motion was seconded. The vote was put and Chairman Monnet was sustained by a large majority. A strong attempt was made at the conference to offset the partisan effect of the resolutions adopted Tuesday denouncing the pending currency bill. Frank S. Monnet, permanent chairman of the conference, made a speech in which he declared that the movement for public ownership of public utilities was being carried on by the Republican party as well as by the Democratic party. "In the Republican Northwest," said he, "65 per cent of the public utilities are owned by the public, whereas in many Southern districts less than 5 per cent are so owned. I would remind the conference that Ohio, which is the state of the president, is also the state of the author of the Sherman anti-trust act. If we have an Attorney General Griggs, we also have an Attorney General Olney."

The convention was enlivened also by an attack by Prof. Bemis on universities "whose endowments come from trust magnates." The professors in these institutions, said the professor, in political economy, as at Chicago university, do their best, but cannot overcome this handicap. He advocated the establishment of chairs in state universities devoted to the study of the trust question. A number of set speeches were heard at the morning and afternoon sessions, and the night session, which wound up the three days' sessions, heard as many prepared speeches as could be read in the time that was left.

SWOLLEN STREAMS.

Serious Damage in Georgia Caused by High Water.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 16. — Reports from points in Georgia say the Chattahoochee river, after a steady rise of four days, is at a stand. The main streets of West Point are several inches deep in water, while in the low-lying portions of the town many houses have been abandoned. Many bridges have been carried away, and trains are from four to five hours late. Knoxville, Tenn., reports that all streams in that section are out of their banks, and have caused much damage to farm property and logging interests. Owing to high water the Southern railway has abandoned traffic on its Macon branch. The flood from the Ocmulgee covers the track for miles. No trains have been run on the Columbus division of the Southern for two days.

CHIEF ENGINEER DRUNK.

Developments in the Manuense Court of Inquiry.

San Francisco, Feb. 16. — The investigation into the charges preferred against Chief Engineer McDonald of the British steamer Manuense, by James Barson, the captain of that vessel, was continued before the naval court of inquiry yesterday. Several witnesses gave testimony tending to support the charge of drunkenness lodged against the chief engineer. The defense spent the remainder of the session trying to establish the fact that the steamer was out of repair when she left this port at the beginning of the trip and undermanned to such an extent that it was impossible for the engineer to keep the machinery in order, to say nothing about keeping the vessel clean.

Havana Papers Cause Trouble.

New York, Feb. 16. — The Evening Post publishes an interview with Gen. William Ludlow, military governor of Havana, who says that the influence of La Lucha and El Cubano on the people was so beneficial that they deserved the attention of the American government. He said he had recommended to Gov. Gen. Wood that they be suppressed. If American administration in Cuba was to be successful vigorous steps must be taken.