

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

Washington, May 18.—The postoffice appropriation bill was considered in the senate yesterday. The committee amendment for extension of the pneumatic tube service created some discussion and was under discussion when the senate adjourned. Mr. Wolcott, chairman of postoffices and post roads committee, vigorously attacked the appropriation of \$750,000 for pneumatic tube service, declaring the extension of the service was unnecessary and the appropriation a waste of public money. Mr. Mason of Illinois quite as vigorously supported the proposition. An amendment of Mr. Butler of North Carolina to reduce by 10 per cent the amount to be paid the railroads for the transportation of mail was rejected, 11 to 41.

The House.

The house yesterday passed a special river and harbor bill carrying \$100,000 for surveys and emergency work and devoted the remainder of the day to the Alaskan code bill. Four pages of the GIT pages of the bill were disposed of before adjournment.

The Senate.

Washington, May 19.—Nearly the entire time of the senate was devoted to the pneumatic tube service. The debate at times was spirited. The appropriation was defended by Senators Chandler, Mason, Carter and Wellington, and opposed by Senators Allison, Hale, Tillman, Lodge and Wolcott. Senator Morgan introduced a resolution to investigate the Panama canal, and in a speech sharply criticized that company. Senator McCumber made a speech defending the retention of the Philippines, during which Senator Tillman took issue with him on a statement that the people of all sections were glad the war of secession did not succeed.

The House.

The house in committee of the whole favorably acted upon a bill to appropriate \$200,000 to pay ex-Confederate soldiers for horses and other property taken from them in violation of the terms of Lee's surrender to Gen. Grant at Appomattox. This is the first bill favorably acted upon since the Civil war to pay Confederates for the property taken from them.

The Senate.

Washington, May 21.—At the opening of Saturday's session of the senate President Pro Tem Frye laid before the senate a dispatch from the governor of Montana, R. B. Smith, announcing that he had revoked the appointment of W. A. Clark as senator, made by Lieut. Gov. Spriggs, and had appointed Hon. Martin Maginnis to fill the vacancy. At the request of Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, the telegram was referred to his committee.

"Is this telegram," inquired Mr. Allen, "to be taken as construing that a vacancy exists in the senatorial representation of Montana?"

"I think the seat is vacant," replied Mr. Chandler. "How the vacancy was created is another thing."

The resolution in the Montana senatorial case was laid before the senate and on motion of Mr. Chandler it went over until to-day.

The Senate.

Washington, May 22.—A protechnic discussion of the status of the Boer commissioners now in Washington was precipitated in the senate yesterday by a resolution offered by Mr. Allen of Nebraska extending to the commissioners the privilege of the floor of the senate during their sojourn in the national capital. The vote was defeated by a vote of 36 to 21, but not until after a sharp controversy between its author and Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Allen maintained that the resolution was in line with precedents, while Mr. Davis contended that under the peculiar circumstance the senate ought not to take any action that might be considered a recognition of Boer diplomats until the president, who alone had the power to receive diplomatic representatives, had taken action. The postoffice appropriation bill was finally passed, the amendment to appropriate \$225,000 to carry on existing contracts for the pneumatic tube service being agreed to. An effort was made by Mr. Morgan of Alabama to displace the Spooner Philippine bill by the Nicaragua canal bill as the unfinished business, but it failed by a vote of 21 to 28.

The House.

The house yesterday, under suspension of the rules, passed two important bills reported by the committee on labor—one to extend the eight-hour law to all laborers employed under contract on government work, and the other to prohibit interstate traffic in prison-made goods by bringing them under the jurisdiction of the police powers of the state. The former bill is designed to carry the law of 1892 to its logical conclusion. The convict labor bill caused some sharp inquiries from members of the Southern states where prison labor is employed in the fields and in the mines, but upon assurances that it would not interfere with the production of coal, cotton or lumber, the opposition was not pressed.

Washington, May 23.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin made a notable speech in favor of his bill declaring that upon the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines the government of the islands shall devolve in the president until such time as congress might direct otherwise. Mr. Spooner was almost too ill to stand, but he defended with characteristic vigor and eloquence the policy of the administration in the Philippines, maintaining that no other policy, in the circumstances, was possible, and that none other could have been adopted without dishonor to the country. Late in the afternoon Senator Carter of Montana presented the credentials of Senator Clark of that state. They will lie on the table for the present. Mr. Wellington of Maryland presented the resolution adopted by the meeting held in this city on

Sunday evening last welcoming the envoys of the South African republics. He gave notice that on Monday he would speak on the subject. Mr. Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on printing, presented a report on its investigation of the private publication of "messages and papers of the president."

The House.

Washington, May 24.—The house yesterday passed, without division, the extradition bill framed by the judiciary committee, but only after a debate in which considerable political rancor was aroused. There was no division of sentiment as to the duty of congress to pass a bill to permit the extradition of Neely, but the Democrats objected to the language of the bill which covered "any foreign country or territory or part thereof occupied by the United States." The Democrats wanted the bill to apply specifically to Cuba, contending that the broader language assumed the possibilities of further acquisitions by the United States of a character similar to that of Cuba. A motion to recommit with instructions to change the language was defeated by a strict party vote. The house also adopted the resolution to allow the committee on ways and means to sit during the recess of congress for the purpose of framing a bill for the reduction of the war revenues and the resolution for an adjournment sine die June 6. The Democrats insisted that congress should reduce the war taxes at the present session, but Mr. Payne, the majority leader, said the treasury figures showed that the refunding of the bonds now going on would practically wipe out the surplus for this fiscal year. He contended that it would be unsafe to reduce the taxes at this time. Mr. Richardson, minority leader, announced that he was in favor of the total repeal of the war tax on beer.

The Senate.

Yesterday was a day of rousing political controversy and oratory in the senate with the controversy those on the Democratic side of the chamber, anomalous as it may seem, had little to do. With few seeing senators what is regarded to be the paramount subject of the national campaign was the subject of controversy discussed by Mr. Platt of Connecticut and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin. The former's speech was an answer to a resolution by Mr. Bacon demanding the investigation of financial affairs in Cuba. Mr. Platt favored the adoption of the resolution, but deprecated what he declared was a cheap effort to make political capital out of a shameful condition of affairs which the Republican party needed no prodding to induce it to probe to the bottom. The speech of Mr. Spooner was a continuation of his address of Tuesday on the Philippine question. In its course he became involved in a heated and sensational colloquy with Mr. Hale of Maine over the government's conduct of affairs in our insular possessions. It was a remarkable controversy between two of the best equipped debaters in the senate and was listened to with profound attention by senators, many representatives and crowded galleries.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, May 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66 1/4 @ 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1/2 @ 66c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 37 1/2 @ 38c; No. 3, 37 @ 37 1/2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24 1/2c; No. 3, 23 @ 24c. Barley and Rye—Feed barley, 34 @ 36c; malting grade, 38 @ 41c; No. 2 rye, 51 @ 52c; No. 3 rye, 52c.

Minneapolis, May 25.—Wheat—July opened at 64 3/4c and closed at 65 3/8c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67 5/8c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1/8c; No. 2 Northern, 65 3/4c; No. 3 Northern, 69 1/2c; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 69 3/8c; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 67 1/2c. Corn—Cash, 36 5/8c. Flax—Cash, \$1.80 bid; to arrive, May, \$1.80 bid; September, \$1.27 bid; October, \$1.22 bid.

Chicago, May 25.—Wheat, cash—No. 2 red, 71 3/4 @ 72 3/4c; No. 2 red, 69 @ 70 3/4c; No. 2 hard winter, 68c; No. 3 hard winter, 67 @ 68c; No. 1 Northern spring, 65 1/2 @ 66 1/2c; No. 2 Northern spring, 65 1/2 @ 66 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 62 @ 65 1/2c. Corn—No. 2, 36 1/2 @ 37 3/4c; No. 3, 36 1/4 @ 37 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, 22 3/4 @ 23c; No. 3, 22 1/2c.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 25.—Flour is quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 67 1/2 @ 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66 @ 67 1/2c. Rye steady; No. 1, 57c. Barley firm; No. 2, 42 1/2c; sample, 37 @ 42c. Oats easy; No. 2 white, 25 1/2 @ 25 3/4c.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 25.—Cattle—Beef, \$4.00 @ 5.15; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2 @ 4; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 @ 4.50; calves and yearlings, \$4 @ 5.25. Hogs, \$5 @ 5.10; bulk, \$5.02 1/2 @ 5.05.

Chicago, May 25.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 @ 5.80; poor to medium, \$4.25 @ 4.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 @ 5.10; cows and heifers, \$3.20 @ 5.15; Texas-fed steers, \$4 @ 5.15. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5 @ 5.25; good to choice heavy, \$5.10 @ 5.30; rough heavy, \$4.35 @ 5.05; light, \$4.35 @ 5.22 1/2; bulk of sales, \$5.10 @ 5.22 1/2. Sheep, \$4.00 @ 5.40; lambs, \$4.50 @ 7.25.

South St. Paul, May 25.—Cattle—Choice butcher cows and heifers, \$3.75 @ 4.25; fair to good, \$3 @ 3.60; thin cows and canners, \$2.25 @ 2.75; choice butcher steers, \$4.00 @ 5; fair to good, \$4.25 @ 4.50; fat bulls, \$3.40 @ 3.85; bologna bulls, \$2.75 @ 3.25; veal calves, \$4.50 @ 6.50; choice stock cows and heifers, \$3.50 @ 4; fair to good, \$3.25 @ 3.50; common and tallings, \$2.50 @ 3; heifer calves, \$4 @ 5; choice stockers and feeders, \$4 @ 4.40; fair to good, \$3.50 @ 3.85; common and tallings, \$2.25 @ 3; steer calves, \$4 @ 5; stock and feeding bulls, \$2.50 @ 3.35; stags and oxen, \$2.75 @ 4; milkers and springers, \$2.50 @ 4.50. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$5 @ 5.07 1/2; good to prime heavy, \$5.07 1/2 @ 5.12 1/2; rough heavy, \$4.75 @ 4.80; stags and boars, \$2 @ 2.25; pigs and skips, \$4 @ 4.50. Sheep—Fat sheep, \$4.50 @ 5.25; stock sheep, \$3 @ 3.50; feeders, \$3.40 @ 4; fat lambs, \$6.50 @ 6.85; yearlings, \$5.75 @ 6; stock and feeding lambs, \$4.50 @ 5; buck lambs, \$3 @ 3.50; bucks, \$2.25 @ 2.5; spring lambs, \$7 @ 8. Shorn sheep and lambs sell at 50c @ \$1 a hundred less than these quotations.

DECORATION DAY



ERE CENTURY DAWN.

A Memorial Day School Recitation for 1900.

In this the waning light of rounded years,
We swing the portals of the century near,
In ecstasy of hope—through blur of tears—
We wait the word prophetic, be of cheer.

The Holy of the Hollies enter we,
The dream of ages, and of seers foretold,
A day of kinder motive, bondless, free,
The century-tide, where meet the New and Old.

In clash of hungry steel and din of hate,
We hear the echo of a dying past;
We pray it jangle not the new-born state,
Nor that its clang this pregnant year outlast.

For dispensation new the world hath need
Of peace on earth and God's good will to men,
Where Love shall make new war—on lust of greed,
And old war steel shall thirst for blood in vain.

And what have ye to gain of arms ye bear,
Ye nation's army—mad, in fevered strife;
What measure shall we mete for blood ye spare,
For waste of treasure and for sunk-en life?

The fittest have ye drained, to mar and slay,
Survive the weakling, to beget your young;
Decadence dogs your dead march all the way.



From hall to hut the haunting wail is wrung.

Ye pile the burdens higher, year by year,
For every ship ye build, are builded two;
In wild alarm, ye counsel take of Fear,
Nor see the end whereof—the ill ye brew!

Ho! Armistice! ye leaders, be ye wise;

Ere yet the century sands have all been spilled,
A truce to let of blood! ye nations rise,
And call the measure of your hate o'erfilled.

For halt shall come; nor may the question cease:
"The turn, be it of choice, or led by fate!"
To bid for rising joy of unarmed Peace;



Or War, to broadcast wild the seeds of hate!

Come now and let us reason, saith the Lord,
If there be not for men an holier way;
For ye shall lay no lines of less reward
Than such have fallen ere this Epoch day.

We wait a newer school in things of State,
Of joy in brotherhood, and weal of men,
To lift the human life—put Love for hate,
Look ye!—the writing on the wall again!

If e'er an hour outrolled within our ken,
When it were due to pause, one cometh now—
And on apace—when o'er this world of men
There broodeth thought of Peace o'er aching brow.

So be ye swift to take your fill of blood,
Then haste to wipe your blades e'er set of sun;
For men implore that in more human mood,
The wide world o'er, the century be begun.

Mark not with stain of blood that sacred hour—
At turn of century tide. This threshold cross
With lowered lance. Show ye a mightier power
That counteth war, and spoils of war, all loss.

O ye, who are the hope of this our day,
Who dominate world-thought—ye of our tongue,

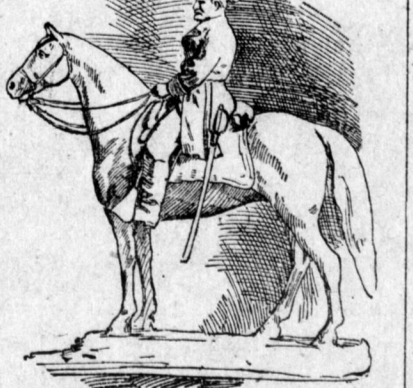
Defy not, but ally that ye may say
On Century Morn no battle hymn be sung.

—William Henry Lynch.

GRANT'S CHARGES.

From his earliest boyhood General Grant was an expert rider, and like Washington, he possessed a mysterious power over horses. He ridiculed the idea that he could be thrown, so long as the horse kept on his feet. He asked but one thing of a steed, and that was that he should go. No Mexican vaquero, Bedouin sheik or American cowboy had a firmer seat, or more resembled a centaur. Early in the Mexican war Grant purchased a superb stallion that had just been captured from a herd of wild Texas horses. He was blindfolded and then saddled for the first time. The young lieutenant, springing lightly into the saddle, ordered the blindfold removed, when the untamed steed bounded like a bull, reared, leaped, threw his head almost to the ground, sprang first to the right and then to the left in his efforts to unseat his rider; but finding all his efforts futile, he dashed away at a terrific rate of speed, soon disappearing in the distant chapparal. General Longstreet, who after more than half a century recalls the incident, in a letter to the present writer, states that no anxiety was felt concerning Grant's safety, who was then, as well as previously while a cadet at the Military Academy, universally recognized as an accomplished and fearless horseman. Of Cortez, as Lieutenant Grant named his wild charger, he wrote in his Personal Memoirs:

"I had, however, but little difficulty in breaking him, although the first day there were frequent disagreements between us as to which way we should go, and sometimes as to whether we should go at all. At no time during the day could I choose exactly the part of the column I would march with, but



REBESSO'S STATUE OF GRANT, after that I had as tractable a horse as any in the army."

During the occupation of the capital by General Scott's forces, a Mexican gentleman, with whom Grant was on terms of intimacy, requested the loan of Cortez for an afternoon. His owner said afterward: "I was afraid, he could not ride the horse, and yet I knew if I said a word to that effect the suspicious Spanish nature would think I was unwilling to lend him." The result was the Mexican mounted the spirited stallion, was thrown before he

had gone three blocks and instantly killed!

A few days before the American army evacuated the city of Mexico, Grant mounted Cortez and rode out to make a morning call on the colonel in command of the Castle of Chapultepec. The officers' quarters were inside of the fortress, which was surrounded with a high, broad earthwork. Riding up the outside slope and around the castle without observing any hitching post, Grant spurred his steed down the broad but long, steep, stone stairs that led into the fort. When the colonel appeared and saw Cortez tied at the door, where no horse had ever been seen before, he exclaimed in astonishment:

"Lieutenant, how in heaven's name did you get your horse down here?"

"Rode him down, sir," calmly answered Grant.

"And how do you expect to get him out?"

"Ride him up, instead of down," replied the lieutenant, which he accordingly did on his departure, the intelligent Cortez climbing like a cat to the top, when Grant, waving his chapeau in adieu to the colonel far below, disappeared over the breastworks. With the single exception of Captain Charles May's Black Tom, a magnificent and powerful coal black gelding, such a steed as Theodore Winthrop introduces in his best story under the name of Don Fulano, or the Forest King in Ouida's novel of "Under Two Flags," Cortez was the grandest war horse in General Scott's army with which he conquered Mexico.

Five years later, when Captain Grant was stationed with the Fourth Infantry at Columbia Barracks, now Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River in what was then Washington Territory, he purchased the most valuable horse in that part of the country, calling him Garland, in honor of his brigade commander during the Mexican war. In April, 1853, Lieutenant George B. McClellan, of the Engineer Corps, reached Columbia Barracks, and for three months, while on duty there, was Grant's guest. The day of his arrival, while seated with several comrades in front of the officers' quarters, they saw the captain returning from a ride on his superb charger and approaching a six-gun battery which was parked some 300 yards distant. As he drew near the guns and they were observing the graceful movements of Garland and his perfect rider, the group of officers saw Grant pull down his hat more firmly and seat himself squarely and securely in the saddle. "He is going to leap the battery!" they exclaimed, when McClellan and the others—including General Rufus Ingalls, Grant's West Point classmate, who told the story—all stood up to see the interesting performance. Running his horse at good speed toward the pieces, Grant put Garland over the six guns, one after another, as easily and gracefully as Charles Lever's world-famous Charlie O'Malley could have executed the clever act of horsemanship.

Early in June, 1861, Governor Richard Yates appointed Grant colonel of an Illinois regiment, and borrowing \$400 from his father's Galena partner, with which to equip himself for the position, he paid about one-half of the amount for his famous Claybank, or Old Jack. This showy war horse Grant used for several years, and he was well known to the Army of the Tennessee as "Old Yellow." At the battle of Belmont, a horse having been killed under him, Grant mounted his cream-colored steed. When at the close of the fighting our forces retreated to the boats on the Mississippi, the general on reaching the landing place found that he was the only representative of his army between the Confederates and the Union transports and war vessels. From one of the former a plank was run out and from a high bank the intelligent horse took in the situation, sliding down the difficult slope on his haunches to the gang-plank, and with his rider was soon safely aboard the steamer. Grant's groom was captured. Belmont, and a colored cook belonging to a Confederate colonel escaped with the Northern troops. An exchange was proposed by Bishop Polk, the Confederate commander at Columbus, Grant replying that he had no authority to exchange a black man, but the cook could return to the colonel if he so desired. The slave did not, but Grant's groom was nevertheless courteously sent back by the Confederate plate-general.

A Polite Stranger.

A big, fine-looking man sat in the corner of a Brooklyn car reading his newspaper. Next to him sat a little woman in an up-to-date frock. She had a box of candy in one hand and an opera libretto in the other, says the New York Telegraph. She tried to get a newspaper from a newsboy who came through the car, but the conductor broke up the transaction, and, seizing the small newsdealer, put him down on the pavement. Then the pretty woman in the up-to-date frock paid her fare in pennies and smiled. The big man's newspaper was spread out before her eyes, and she glanced at the headlines. Then she read half a column about a thrilling rescue of a typewriter girl by a gallant fireman. She glanced sideways at the big man. Apparently he was taking no notice. She began on a story of burglars in a south side flat, how they bound and gagged a woman, stole her salskia saccue and— "Oh, the horrid things!" she exclaimed excitedly. The big man looked around inquiringly, and then, quite as a matter of course, he said: "Have you finished this page, madam? If so, let us turn to the stock reports and the society news."