

pipe line and the anti-pore amendments had been had. It was a foregone conclusion, when the conferees brought in their third report today, that it would be accepted, but many Senators deemed it their duty to spread upon the record their reasons for adopting it.

Senator Tillman started the ball rolling by presenting in unmeasured terms against the amendment to the Elkins commodity amendment whereby pipe lines shall now permit to carry their own oil. Mr. Tillman again declared this change to have been made in the interest of the Standard Oil Company, and indulged in his usual demagogic pyrotechnics. Senators Elkins and Long and Foraker defended the action of the conferees. The fact is that practically all the members of the Senate regard the change as a wise one.

Senator Foraker has maintained from the first that the combined effect of the Lodge amendment declaring pipe lines to be common carriers and the Elkins amendment forbidding common carriers to transport their own products was to render these sections of the bill unconstitutional, as they practically confiscated without reimbursement the property of private individuals. Mr. Foraker has presented a bill in forcible terms, and most Senators believed that all which they desired was accomplished by placing all pipe lines under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that it would be far more direct to stop there than to go further and menace the constitutionality of both provisions.

TILLMAN ATTACKS PRESIDENT. In his attack upon the pipe line amendment as being in the interest of the Standard Oil Company, Senator Tillman said:

"About the time the Allison amendments were incubating there was a great furor about the Garfield report on the Standard Oil Company, and we were told that the exposures of its crimes would help the vote on the Rate bill, and under the cover of this dust the President retired from his advanced position on railroad legislation and accepted the Allison provision. There he big stick and the pitchfork, and in the bargain in alliance found themselves separated, and the pitchfork, while doing duty on the firing line, looked around only to see the tail of his associate hustling toward the rear sliding something to the Allison base, to use a baseball phrase. The big stick was rushing in on all fours to get between Father Allison's legs. He had no fault to find, he added, except that he considered the fact that the President had been inconsistent in not coming to the assistance of the Senate conferees. He considered "a little remarkable" the policy of this gigantic monopoly he is as much as a mouse, except that there is another burrah about what the President is going to do to the Standard Oil in the Senate suits. He added, that notwithstanding the prosecution has been decided upon, we are carefully told in advance that the high officials, such as a Rockefeller, Rogers and Archbold, are not to be molested.

STANDARD OIL AGAIN UP. He then commented on the employment of District Attorney Morrison, of Illinois, as special counsel in this case, saying that he had demonstrated "how not to do it" in the Walsh case. "If," he added, "you want an expert in that line he is as good as could be found."

Senator Tillman said he had been informed that Frank Monnet, "the most competent of all attorneys in this line," had been secured. "So it goes," he said, "the dear people are bamboozled every day, but the hurrah goes on. The President assures us from time to time that the crimes of the Standard Oil Company are to be punished, but when it comes to a real fight, and when there is an opportunity to do something, he sits dumb and allows the Standard Oil to do as it pleases. Senate conferees to yield to the demands of the Standard Oil Company."

Senators Cullom and Hopkins defended Mr. Morrison as a painstaking and diligent attorney. Senator Foraker asked for the source of the South Carolina Senator's information concerning the probable retirement of Mr. Monnet. This, Mr. Tillman said, he was not at liberty to give. Senator McCumber also defended the elimination of the provision of the pass amendment permitting the free transportation of farm laborers. Senators DeWitt and Tillman agreed in assuring him that they could be carried as at present, as "harvest extensions," to which the North Dakota Senator replied that if that was true the bill is not worth the paper it is written on.

Senator Elkins defended the conference report on the commodity amendment, saying that as originally adopted the provision meant a concession of the Standard Oil to the independent operators. He also took exception to Mr. Tillman's criticisms, saying in reply that he, Mr. Elkins, was as free from the influence of Standard Oil as any man in the Senate. He declared that the President needed no defense, and charged that the South Carolina Senator was aggrieved because the President did not agree with him. He declared that the Standard Oil policy would be to break down the independent companies, and said apparently that was what Mr. Tillman was trying to do. He promised the South Carolina Senator that if he desired to injure Standard Oil he should not at the same time destroy the business of thousands of others. He said Standard Oil was able to take care of itself, and to the latter point Senator Bailey replied that, "whether that company needs help or not, it gets it."

In a colloquy between Senators Elkins and Tillman relative to what the former knew of West Virginia, Mr. Tillman said: "What you want in West Virginia is votes," to which Mr. Elkins retorted: "You are hunting votes in West Virginia yourself." The conference report was adopted without dissent. This vote had the effect of finally passing the bill.

The Senate then adopted the joint resolution fixing the time when the act shall go into effect at two months after its approval by the President.

VETOES BY PRESIDENT.

He Gives Reasons for Refusing to Sign Two Indian Bills.

Washington, June 29.—President Roosevelt today vetoed the bills "to provide for the annual pro rata distribution of the annuities of the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi between the two branches of the tribe" and "to survey and allot the lands embraced within the limits of the Blackfoot Indian reservation and open the surplus lands to settlement."

The Sac and Fox measure carried an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Iowa Sac and Fox Indians to be taken from the annuities of the part of the tribe in Kansas and Oklahoma. The Interior Department officials opposed the bill because the Iowa Indians had not gone before the Court of Claims and established their right to the money. His veto message the President says he has directed an immediate and thorough investigation of the matter.

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First Session, 59th Congress. Panama Deficiency... \$11,000,000.00 Urgent Deficiency... 16,000,000.00 Additional Deficiency... 688,000.00 Pension... 140,245,500.00 Army... 71,817,165.08 Diplomatic and Consular... 3,089,594.17 Fortifications... 5,053,993.00 Indian... 10,233,400.86 Postoffice... 191,695,998.75 District of Columbia... 10,181,206.16 Military Academy... 1,663,115.17 Naval... 102,071,656.00 Sundry Civil... 104,300,000.00

Expenditures of Former Congresses. 1905-'06... \$820,184,634.95 1900-'01... 730,338,575.99 1900-'01... 710,150,862.88 1899-'00... 674,981,022.29 1898-'99... 893,231,615.55

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY PRESENT CONGRESS. ALMOST EQUAL TO THOSE OF 1898, WHEN SPANISH WAR AND PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION OCCURRED.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 29.—The appropriations made at the present session of Congress exceed those of any year since 1898, when the expenses of the Spanish War and the Philippine insurrection were included, and the total amount provided for the fiscal year, beginning next Monday, is barely a million dollars less than the total for the fiscal year, which began July 1, 1898.

Among the extraordinary items that swell the aggregate this year over the indispensable supply bills for the maintenance of the government is that of \$39,000,000 for the Panama Canal, of which nearly \$26,000,000 is included in the Sundry Civil bill. For the relief of the San Francisco sufferers and for repairing and restoring federal buildings in California, including the damage at the Mare Island Navy Yard, the amount exceeds \$5,000,000, and another \$5,000,000 had to be placed in the General Deficiency bill to pay the Cherokee removal claim of \$1,134,248, upon which 5 per cent had been accumulating since 1838.

Congress at the present session has authorized no new ships for the navy, to be paid for by subsequent Congresses, although it was compelled to put in this year's naval bill \$23,000,000 to meet contracts for hulls, machinery and armor of new ships authorized by previous Congresses. There was no River and Harbor bill this year, most of the essential waterway improvements being already provided for among the permanent annual appropriations, but this year the Public Buildings bill swells the total of the session by \$25,000,000.

The items instanced above alone aggregate more than \$93,000,000, leaving the regular ordinary appropriations this year less than those of last year.

FOR CONSULAR REFORM. SECRETARY TAFT'S BOAT. How Head of War Department Got Vessel for Filipino Sailors.

Washington, June 29.—With a view to giving effect to the plans of Secretary Root for the reorganization of the consular service on a merit basis and as far as possible divorcing it from political considerations, the President has issued an executive order making important changes in the methods of appointment and promotion of officers in that service. The order is issued primarily to effect certain desirable reforms, which were sought to be accomplished through the reorganization of the consular reorganization bill, which was eliminated in the House and Senate for reasons explained by Secretary Root in a letter to the President transmitting a draft of the order, in which he says:

The main features of the order were embodied in an early form of the consular reorganization bill, passed at this session of Congress, but they were dropped out largely for the reason that their enactment by Congress would appear as an infringement upon the President's constitutional power to appoint consuls.

Your adoption of these rules by executive order will be free from that objection, and, judging from the positive commendation which many members of both houses have expressed for the proposed change in the method of appointing consuls, I do not doubt that the new system will receive the hearty approval of the Senate and of Congress whenever occasion may arise for an expression upon the subject.

The principle of the new rules was heartily approved by a very representative convention held in Washington last winter, composed of leading business men from all parts of the country, and both the principle and the practical adaptability of the rules have been subjected to careful consideration by a board of five of the most able and experienced officers in the consular service, convened in Washington on the 4th of this month, for the purpose of advising upon the application of the new reorganization act to the service. That act, by its terms, is to take effect on the 30th day of June, and it is desirable that the new rules take effect at the same time.

The President's order recites the acts of Congress authorizing the Executive to make regulations for the consular service, and to classify such officers; their examination, and announces regulations relative to selection of these officers.

Consular officers salaried at more than \$2,500 are to be filled entirely by promotion from the lower grades, based upon ability and efficiency. Vacancies in the lowest two grades, paying salaries of \$2,000 and \$2,500, are to be filled, first, from the consular clerks, agents and deputies who shall have entered the service under the act of March 3, 1879, and secondly, by appointment of persons who shall pass satisfactory examinations by a board headed by the chief of the consular bureau, upon subjects including at least one modern language other than English and the natural, industrial and commercial resources of the United States, especially with reference to the extension of American commerce, political economy and commercial, international and maritime law. No person who rates less than 80 per cent is eligible for certification, nor can any one be examined who is under twenty-one or over fifty years of age, or who is not of good character and mentally qualified. Even such persons must be especially designated for examination by the President, due regard being had to the rule that as between candidates of equal ability, appointments shall be made so as to secure proportional representation of all the states and territories in the service, "and neither in the designation for examination or certification or appointment will the political affiliations of a candidate be considered."

In countries where the United States has extraterritorial jurisdiction, the candidate must possess a fundamental knowledge of common law. Finally, it is declared that no less than shall be made except upon efficiency as shown by the work that the officer has accomplished.

FOR THE ISLE OF PINES. Bill Introduced to Provide Temporary Government.

Washington, June 29.—A joint resolution providing for a temporary government for the Isle of Pines was today introduced in the Senate by Senator Dick. The presentation of the bill created immediate interest, and at the request of Senator Morgan it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"Let it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations," suggested Senator Cullom. "No, Mr. President," responded Mr. Morgan; "there is no question of foreign relations about it. It should go to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and I move its reference to that committee."

MEAT INSPECTION SURE

Senate Yields to House in Matter of Cost of the Work.

Washington, June 29.—When the conferees on the Agricultural bill met today the house representatives announced that under the instructions voted by the house they would be compelled to insist upon the house provision in regard to meat inspection without compromise of any kind.

The Senate conferees stood out for the compromise proposition offered by Senator Proctor to divide the expense of inspection between the packers and the government, by retaining five cents, and swine, sheep and goats three cents a head, which would result in revenues of about \$1,500,000 annually. When the conference broke up Senator Proctor announced that he would ask the Senate for instructions.

When Mr. Proctor presented the report of the conferees to the Senate he said because of the great principle involved the Senate conferees had decided to advise the Senate to yield on the meat inspection amendment, and not the least beneficial of these effects would be that it would open the way for new packers, for hereafter the government stamp, and not the goodwill of the house, would be the guarantee of the character of meat.

Senator Hansbrough, another of the conferees, suggested that more time would insure the success of the Senate bill.

Senators Proctor and Hansbrough requested the Senate to authorize the conferees to accept the House provision, and Mr. Proctor entered a motion to that effect.

Senator Beveridge advocated the adoption of the Senate bill, saying that the country is to be congratulated upon securing a better law than should at first reasonably have been expected.

Senator Nelson declared that the bill had no other object than the interest of the packers and the range cattlemen.

"When," said he, "we come here and ask that their goods be correctly labelled, these packers get up on their hind legs and say, 'You can't have it.' To me, in the absence of that label, it seems a legislative abortion, and we submit like locked dogs and accept their meat, not knowing whether it is fit to eat or as old as Methuselah. I do not feel like submitting, and I should not do so if the provision had not been attached to an appropriation bill."

Senator Simmons condemned the course of the packers, but indicating his acceptance under duress he denounced the conduct of the packers as "a piece of audacity and effrontery." He admitted that he would sign the conference report, but he said that on the Rate bill Congress had already surrendered to the "Standard Oil monopoly," and the fact that it now is again to surrender to the second greatest monopoly in the country was exceedingly humiliating.

Senator Stone confessed to speaking in behalf of the packers, among others of his constituents, and making the greatest injury to the industry that of the agitation had caused, he advocated speedy action. He complained especially of the practice of holding the packers of the entire country responsible for the delinquencies of a few.

Senator McCumber said: "We have met the enemy and we are theirs; indemnity, \$3,000,000." He opposed the motion to refer.

Mr. Proctor withdrew his motion and the bill went back to conference.

Late in the afternoon the conferees returned to the Senate chamber and Mr. Proctor presented the report. It was read and comment was agreed to. It carried the meat inspection provision as presented by the House. To-night the House will probably be ready to report a considerable applause. This passed the bill, and when signed by the presiding officers of both houses it will go to the President.

SECRETARY ROOT'S TRIP. Places at Which He Will Make Stops in South America.

Washington, June 29.—Secretary Root will accept the hospitality of Chili and make part of his trip along the west coast of South America in a Chilean warship. The United States cruiser Charleston, on which Secretary Root will sail for South America, is too large a craft to work its way along the inside passage from the Strait of Magellan to Valparaiso, Chili, and consequently Secretary Root and his party will probably leave the Charleston at Sandy Point, in the Strait of Magellan, and go aboard a Chilean man-of-war which can work its way along between the islands of the west coast and the mainland, thus shortening the trip by several hundred miles and enabling Mr. Root to remain longer in Chile.

As it is extremely cold in that part of the world in August, Mr. Root and his family will miss much cold weather and rough sea by taking the inside route. The marked changes in temperature they will encounter will be among the disagreeable features of the trip. From the extreme heat of the region of the equator Mr. Root will be rigidly plunged into the cold of the far south, and will emerge from the cold into the heat of the equatorial countries again, all within a few weeks.

The Charleston is a 20-knot vessel, and consequently Secretary Root will be able to make his long trip in much shorter time than he could on an ordinary commercial vessel. For most part the stops will be extremely short.

Secretary Root will probably be in Rio Janeiro for about ten days. His stops on the west coast of South America will be at Valparaiso, Chili; Callao, Peru, and Guayaquil, Ecuador. From Valparaiso he will journey by rail to Santiago, the capital of Chili. He will also take the rail trip from Callao to Lima, the Peruvian capital. The distance from Guayaquil to Quito, the capital of Ecuador, will be made by rail.

After crossing the Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Root will go to Cartagena, Colombia, to pay his respects to that government. The Colombian Secretary of State will doubtless be at Cartagena to greet Mr. Root, and it is not unlikely that President Reyes himself will make the long trip from Bogota to greet the Secretary of State. Secretary Root will probably be in Rio Janeiro returning to New York.

ASSAILS ICE LAWFYERS. Judge Throws Motion for Trust Men Out of Court.

Toledo, June 29.—There was a sensational scene in Common Pleas Court this afternoon, when attorneys for two of the condemned ice men argued a motion to set aside the sentence on the ground that defendants pleaded guilty on the promise of the court that leniency would be shown, that the court was prejudiced in passing sentence and that the law is unconstitutional. Judge Kinkade threw the motion out of court, and from the bench vigorously assailed the attorneys for the defendants. Both sides used language not often heard in a courtroom, and created a genuine sensation. The same motion has been filed in the Circuit Court and will be heard to-morrow.

The court has reduced the fines and imprisonment of each of the five ice dealers to \$2,500 and six months in the workhouse, and will hear no argument for the further modification of the sentence. All the men are in jail and are not permitted to give bonds.

F. J. LISMAN IN ACCIDENT. Motor Car Overturned Near Rheims—One Woman Badly Hurt.

Rheims, June 29.—While F. J. Lisman and Mrs. Lisman, of No. 311 West 76th street, New York, accompanied by a party of five whose names have not been ascertained, were travelling by automobile from Rheims to Metz, their car crashed into a tree and was overturned. One of the women was seriously injured, while the other three were bruised. The automobile was destroyed.

Mr. Lisman is the senior member of the brokerage firm of F. J. Lisman & Co., at No. 30 Broadway. He is a director of the Broadway Trust Company, Bush Terminal Company, Hudson Valley Railway Company, Michigan Traction Company, and other clubs, and a member of the Down Town and other clubs.

In 76th street it was said that Mr. and Mrs. Lisman were the only members of the family aboard.

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BAILEY-TILLMAN CLASH Texas Joe Tells South Carolina Ben to Get Cobwebs Out of His Mind.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 29.—Senator Tillman, whose temerity seems to have increased with the prominent position conferred upon him when he was put in charge of the Railway Rate bill, today came in for the castigation which has been setting his way with the certainty of a tornado, although with less speed.

When Mr. Tillman charged Senators who supported the second conference report on the Railway Rate bill, in so far as it affected the pipe lines, with having the letters "S. O." branded on their foreheads, referring to Mr. Tillman's belief that the report favored the Standard Oil Company, it was with difficulty that Republican Senators refrained from subjecting the uncouth South Carolinian to wordy chastisement, but they held their peace and bided their time.

To-day, however, Mr. Tillman, after having brought in a third conference report on the Rate bill, indulged in ill-mannered allusions to the legal profession, and Senator Bailey took the floor and administered to his Democratic colleague and adjoining seatmate a rebuke which, for severity, eloquence and incisiveness, has not been equalled here in years. Mr. Bailey was in his finest form. Never for a moment did he lose control of himself. With carefully chosen words he began to speak slowly, gradually warming to his subject, and finally delivered an eloquent peroration, which Senators themselves found it hard not to applaud, despite the Senatorial inhibition of such demonstrations of approval. Even Mr. Tillman himself appeared to appreciate the severity of the rebuke as he crouched in his chair and seemed to cower under the knife-like thrusts of the Senator from Texas. Finally, in an attempt to reply, he himself said that perhaps he had deserved the "eloquent castigation of his friend from Texas" as he attempted to retract the wilder statements of which he had been guilty.

BAILEY PROVOKES TILLMAN. Mr. Bailey had announced his intention to vote for the report, but confessed that neither of the new provisions was to his liking. The pass clause authorizing a railroad company to transport the families of its employes, but making no provision for the families of railroad officials or attorneys, was denounced by him as "a transparent piece of demagoguery." He considered it an appeal to prejudice, entirely unworthy of Congress. He criticized the conferees for so shaping the provision, and was sharply challenged by Mr. Tillman, who interrupted him to say:

"An attorney exclusively in the employ of a railroad might be classed with the other employes, but the attorney who gets a pass and does nothing else but watch juries, round up conventions and do other little odd jobs, and never gets any compensation except transportation for himself and his family, is the man I was after. I do not know what the Senator thinks about it, but I think that class have got no business riding on the railroads at all unless they pay for it, any more than any other man."

To this Mr. Bailey replied that he did not regard such men as attorneys, and Mr. Tillman proceeded, asking:

"What about the man who works with his hands and the man who works with his brain? When the man who works with his brain only works a little while, and is a pettifogger, a trickster and a lobbyist, that," he added, "is the man we are after."

Mr. Tillman gave evidence from the start of considerable feeling, and as he went on his manner became more and more intense, until he fairly shouted in Mr. Bailey's face as the two men stood facing each other and near enough to grasp to touch.

Mr. Bailey replied to the last remarks by saying that such a man as the South Carolina Senator had described should not have a pass.

TILLMAN ATTACKS LAWYERS. "We did the best we could," replied Mr. Tillman at the top of his voice, "but there are so many lawyers here who stick it out that there is no harm for lawyers to get passes and that lawyers be excepted."

By this time Mr. Bailey had become excited, and he replied: "There are too many demagogues here who are always talking against the lawyers." He did not get opportunity to finish the sentence, for Mr. Tillman interrupted, saying: "If there are any demagogues here they must be lawyers, because the members of this body are lawyers, and he does not possibly half a dozen."

At this juncture the Vice-President found it necessary to interfere and to insist upon the Senators addressing the chair.

BAILEY'S INCISIVE RETORT. The interruption gave Mr. Bailey an opportunity to get his breath, and when he resumed he was quite calm, and said: "The Senator from South Carolina has many admirable qualities, but he has got some prejudices that obscure his usual fairness and his usual clearness. I do not know what grudge he has down in South Carolina against the lawyers. Probably they all resisted his early political advancement, and I have always observed that but they were not much more mistaken than he is to have borne this grudge against them the remainder of his life. But what the Senator from South Carolina ought to do, and nearly all needs to do to be one of the most useful Senators of this body, is to get that cobweb out of his mind. He performs great service; he does it fearlessly, and he does it honestly, and he does it so eloquently that it is a good omen, as good a citizen as lives beneath the flag. To himself more men carry their misfortunes and the defence of their rights than to any other class in this republic, and I have always observed that those who abuse them most are the ones who are quickest to appeal to their judgment and their counsel in a troublous time. It does not become a man with his real intellect of the Senator from South Carolina to feed a narrow prejudice that exists among certain people against the lawyers of this land."

"But I have a most infinite contempt for some of the breed I know." He then quoted Jesus's characterization of the lawyers as "hypocrites," quoted the passage, told how much he loved Mr. Bailey and again reverted to "the dirty creature" who whips the political conventions," saying they are the men whom he would shut off from the pass privilege.

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NEW COMMISSIONERS. F. K. Lane Added to Interstate Commerce Body. [From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 29.—Every effort will be made to fill all the vacancies on the Interstate Commerce Commission and secure the confirmation by the Senate of the new commissioners before Congress adjourns. Senator Elkins, in executive session this afternoon, moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the nomination of Franklin K. Lane, of California, whose name was sent in by the President several months ago. Mr. Elkins appealed to the Democrats to assist him, telling them his frank way that they were always complaining that they fared badly at the pie table and that now was their chance to secure the confirmation of a Democrat nominated for an important office. They rallied to the support of the Senator from West Virginia, and Mr. Lane was confirmed. He succeeds ex-Governor Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois.

Every effort is being made to secure the endorsement of the Railway Rate bill, which provides for two more members of the commission, and as soon as it is signed the President expects to send to the Senate the names of his nominees for the two new seats at the Interstate Commerce Commission table. One of these will be E. E. Clark, president of the Railway Contractors' Union, and a former member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Rumor has it that the other is expected to be James S. Harlan, formerly Attorney General of Porto Rico and a son of Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. These nominations reach the Senate to-morrow morning an executive session will be held and they will be promptly confirmed, so that no possible question can be raised regarding the legality of their being always on the bench possible there might be they merely name recess appointees.