

# CONGRESS

RECAP OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

### The House.

Washington, June 4.—Only one vote was cast in the house Saturday against the Littlefield anti-trust bill to amend the Sherman act of 1890, to make it more effective in the prosecution of trusts and combinations, their agents, officers and attorneys. Mr. Mann of Illinois cast the negative vote. The bill, according to the statements of the Republican leaders, goes to the limit of the authority of congress under the Constitution. All the minority amendments except one were defeated. That was an amendment declaring that nothing in the act should be construed to apply to trade unions or labor organizations. All except eight Republicans, Messrs. Aldrich of Alabama, Allen and Littlefield of Maine, Bailey, Song and Calderhead of Kansas, and Cannon and Hitt of Illinois, voted for the amendment.

### Purposes of the Bill.

The anti-trust bill passed by the house Saturday amends the Sherman anti-trust law so as to declare every contract or combination in the form of trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the states or between foreign nations illegal, and every party to such contract or combination guilty of a crime, punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years. It provides that any person injured by a violation of the provisions of the law may recover threefold damages. The definition of "person" and "persons" is enlarged so as to include the agents, officers or attorneys of corporations. For purposes of commerce, it declares illegal all corporations or associations formed or carrying on business for purposes declared illegal by the common laws; provides that they may be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce and forbids them the use of the United States mails. It provides for the production of persons and papers and confers jurisdiction upon United States circuit and district courts for the trial of causes under it, and authorizes any person, firm, corporation or association to begin and prosecute proceedings under it.

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### The Senate.

Washington, June 5.—Congress is in the last gasps of the long session, and its expiration apparently is to be quite perfunctory. Unless something extraordinary occurs no further general legislation of national importance will be enacted before final adjournment. The senate was in session more than ten hours yesterday, nearly four hours of which was spent in executive session. The only features of the day session was the speech by Mr. Teller of Colorado on the Philippine question, and the one by Mr. Pettigrew in advocacy of the anti-trust bill passed by the house last Saturday. Last night a picturesque session was held, a sort of social session, in which many senators appeared in full dress, and the galleries were thronged by a greatly attired crowd of spectators. Mr. Pettigrew replied at length to the speech of Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin on the Philippines, but did not conclude his remarks. The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of conference reports and in passing minor measures on the calendar.

### The House.

The house yesterday agreed to the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis. There was not a shadow of doubt of concurrence on the amendment. It was 6 o'clock when the amendment came up, and owing to the lateness of the hour and the overwhelming majority in its favor, those opposed to the appropriation did not make a show of opposition. They contented themselves with demanding a roll call, which resulted 127 to 75 in favor of the provision. The house also agreed to the senate amendments to the emergency river and harbor bill, increasing the appropriation to \$2,200,000 and ordering a comprehensive report on the levee system. There was disagreement on other provisions and the bill was sent back to conference. This leaves only four appropriation bills still in dispute between the houses. Mr. Dawney is making an effort to delay final adjournment until final action is had on the Grouse conservation bill, but he met with opposition. Everything now points to final adjournment on Wednesday.

### The Senate.

Washington, June 6.—A tornado of partisan debate swept over the senate yesterday with Senators Hanna of Ohio, Pettigrew of South Dakota and Carter of Montana the chief figures. For sensational criminations and recriminations, for bitter personalities and for poignant invective the debate exceeded anything heard on the floor of the chamber for many years. The lie was not passed directly, but the truthfulness of statements was challenged very sharply. Mr. Bacon of Georgia precipitated the scene by repeating a charge made several days ago by Mr. Pettigrew that Mr. Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, had contributed \$400,000 to the Republican campaign fund in 1892, with the understanding that he would be reimbursed by contracts for the construction of warships for the government. This charge, Mr. Bacon said, had been denied neither by Mr. Hanna, the present chairman of the Republican national committee, nor by Mr. Carter, who was chairman of the committee in 1892. Then the storm broke. Mr. Hanna vigorously denied any knowledge of such a transaction and expressed his opinion that it was false. Mr. Carter declared the statement properly could be branded only as a lie. Mr. Pettigrew not only reiterated the statement, but created a tremendous sensation by asserting that his authority was no less a person than Mr. Cramp himself, and that in a con-

versation with Mr. Carter that senator substantially had verified the story. He also asked Mr. Hanna relative to his election to the senate. Mr. Hanna replied and expressed doubt of the South Dakotan's sanity. He was followed by Mr. Carter, who not only denounced the charges as figments of Mr. Pettigrew's imagination, but warned the Democratic side who were now the associates of the South Dakota senator that if they would lie down with dogs they would get up with fleas. Most of the day was given to conference reports and orders and ends of business preparatory to final adjournment. A night session was held.

### The House.

The house entered the throes of dissolution yesterday and all day and all evening the circling galleries were crowded with spectators. The picturesque incidents were few. Partisan passion running high in the face of the impending presidential campaign broke out several times during the afternoon and hot words were bandied across the political aisle. Mr. Hull of Iowa and Mr. Lutz of Ohio crossed swords, and later Mr. Grosvener of Ohio and Mr. Gaines of Tennessee had a lively encounter. Throughout the day at every opportunity there was a play for political advantage and taunts and challenges were bandied back and forth. But all this was merely incidental to the work of crowding through the big supply bills which had the right of way. During the interludes between the consideration of the reports members clamored like madmen in the wheat pit on a panic day for recognition for private bills upon which their political salvation might depend.

At the night session the galleries were thronged with gaily arrayed women and the floor was a veritable bedlam. Hour after hour the conferees struggled with their reports, the speaker, firm and resolute, steering the house through the turmoil and confusion. Toward midnight the galleries thinned out, but tired legislators with the prospects of an all-night session remained in their places, getting what comfort they could from the knowledge that with the morrow the end would come.

### The House.

Washington, June 7.—When the house last night at 10:30 took a recess until 10 o'clock to-day the two chambers of the national legislature, with heads down and horns locked, were in a desperate struggle over the item in the naval appropriation bill relating to ocean surveys. The final adjournment of congress is postponed until it is over.

The proceedings in the house during the day were tame and without dramatic incidents. This was partly due to the fact that the firm position taken by the house on the armor plate question transferred the fight to the floor of the senate and to the obstinate refusal of Mr. Lutz, an Ohio Democrat, to permit any unanimous consent legislation until the Republican leaders agreed to allow the testimony of the Coeur d'Alene investigation to be printed. Mr. Lutz held the house by the throat all day, and except for privileged matters things legislative were practically at a standstill. But last night there was enough excitement to compensate for the dullness of the day's session. The house got its dander up over the failure of its conferees to abide by their instructions on the ocean survey item, and after an exceedingly sensational debate, in which Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the appropriations committee, made some startling disclosures as to the manner in which Commander Todd, the hydrographer of the navy, had waged his campaign against the stand taken by the house in favor of the coast and geodetic surveying ocean survey work, the house rejected the conference report by an overwhelming majority, and the speaker took the most unprecedented course of appointing new conferees on the part of the house who are not members of the naval committee. The debate was one of the bitterest and most heated of the session.

### The Senate.

Inability to reach an agreement upon the naval appropriation bill forced the senate to abandon the adoption of the house resolution for final adjournment yesterday. The armor plate question, which for five years has been a burning question in congress, upset the senate leaders and caused their well laid plans to go awry. It was a day of early and turbulent in the senate. Early in the afternoon the senate reported a disagreement and the senate was told plainly that the house would not consent to the amendment providing for an armor plate factory to be operated by the government. A compromise proposition was presented by Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, and after hours of debate, finally was adopted by a vote of 39 to 35. The discussion of the proposition developed an unusual bitterness of feeling and charges of robbery and political corruption were hurled about the chamber with an abandon which, if they had not fallen from the lips of grave senators would be regarded as reckless. Little worse ever was heard in the heat of a political campaign. Three o'clock, the hour agreed upon for final adjournment, was passed and still the senate was held by the armor question. When the Penrose proposition finally was adopted, it was supposed the way was clear, but late last night another disagreement was reported upon the naval bill, and the senate took an adjournment until 11 o'clock to-day. The evening session presented a brilliant scene, the galleries being thronged with a gay and fashionable audience. All were well entertained as Senators Carter of Montana, Mason of Illinois, Turner of Washington and Money of Mississippi kept the senate on edge with rattling political speeches.

Washington, June 8.—Congress adjourned sine die at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. For the senate it was a day of waiting. The naval appropriation bill—the stumbling block to final adjournment—could not be agreed to by the conferees of the two houses and the disagreement was reported to the senate early in the day. The report was accepted by the senate, which refused to request another conference, although Mr. Hale expressed the belief that an agreement might be arrived at. There was an evident disposition on the part of the senate to

make trouble if the conferees should recede from the senate amendment as to the ocean surveys, and it was deemed the wiser policy to afford the house an opportunity again to pass upon the question. At 4 o'clock, after several recesses had been taken, it became known to the senate that the house had concurred in the senate's amendments remaining in controversy, and soon afterward the house resolution providing for final adjournment was passed, an amendment fixing the hour at 5 o'clock, June 7. It was not until 4:40, twenty minutes before the hour fixed for adjournment, that the president pro tempore of the senate, Mr. Frye, affixed his signature to the naval bill. With some other measures it was hurried to the president, who was in waiting in his room in the capitol, and was signed by him a few minutes later. The concluding hour of the session was purely a social session. No business beyond the adoption of the customary resolution of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Frye, was accomplished.

### The House.

In marked contrast with the exciting incidents attending the bitter struggles of the closing hours of the session, Speaker Henderson laid down his gavel at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of one of the most picturesque scenes which has ever occurred in the hall of representatives. Early passion and personal rancor, which have brought the house to the brink of actual riot several times during the last forty-eight hours, gave way in the closing half-hour to good fellowship, which found vent in a patriotic outburst that stirred the crowded galleries to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. During a brief recess taken within thirty minutes of the time fixed for the final adjournment, to give the president an opportunity to affix his signature to the bills that were being rushed to him for approval, a group of members, led by Mr. Mercer of Nebraska, Mr. Ball of Texas, Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts and Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, congregated in the area to the left of the speaker's rostrum and began singing patriotic airs. The galleries were banded to the doors. It was a magnificent and soul inspiring spectacle.

The principal feature of the closing day in the house was the reversal of its action of Wednesday night in turning down the conferees on the naval bill by yielding on the item relating to ocean surveys. Over night the sentiment of the house underwent a complete change and the members voted by a large majority to accept outright the senate's amendment, which goes much further than the compromise which the conferees offered Wednesday night. The new conferees, led by Mr. Cannon, who had brought in a compromise which they considered more satisfactory, were ignominiously brushed aside. It was a distinct victory for the old conferees, Messrs. Foss of Illinois, Dayton of West Virginia and Cummings of New York. The other feature of the closing day was the course of Mr. Lutz of Ohio in blocking unanimous consent legislation. For three days he has objected to bills because a majority would not allow the testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation to be printed, and he maintained his position to the end.

## THE MARKETS.

### Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, June 9.—Oats.—The oat market is strong; receipts light; demand increasing. No. 3, 23@23 1/2c; No. 3 white, 24@24 1/2c. Corn.—Market firm; No. 3, 35 1/2@35 3/4c; No. 3 yellow, 36c. Seeds.—Timothy, \$1@1.25, according to quality; clover, \$4.50@5.20 per bu; flax, \$1.74@1.76 per bu.

Duluth, June 9.—Wheat.—July opened at 65 3/8c and closed at 69 7/8c. No. 1 hard, 67 1/2c bid; No. 1 Northern, 65 5/8c bid; No. 2 Northern, 67 7/8c bid; No. 3 Northern, 64 1/2c bid; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 71 1/2c bid; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, 69 5/8c bid. Corn.—Cash, 37 1/8c bid. Flax.—Cash, \$1.80 bid; September, \$1.26 bid; October, \$1.22 bid.

Minneapolis, June 9.—Wheat.—July opened at 65 1/4c and closed at 67 1/8c. On track—No. 1 hard, 69 1/8c; No. 1 Northern, 67 5/8c; No. 2 Northern, 66 1/8c. Corn, 36 3/8c; oats, 23 3/8c; flax, \$1.75.

Chicago, June 9.—Cash Wheat.—No. 2 red, 72 7/8c; No. 3 red, 68 7/8c; No. 2 hard winter, 67 @ 68c; No. 3 hard winter, 66 @ 67c; No. 2 Northern spring, 67 1/2@68 1/2c; No. 2 Northern spring, 66 1/2@67 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 62@63 1/2c. Corn.—No. 2, 38 3/4@39c; No. 3, 38 3/4c. Oats.—No. 2, 22c; No. 3, 21 3/4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 9.—Flour is dull. Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 68 1/2@69 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 67@68c. Rye steady; No. 1, 50@56 1/2c. Barley steady; No. 2, 42 1/2c; sample, 41 1/2@42 1/2c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 24 1/2@25c; No. 3 white, 24@24 1/4c.

St. Louis, Mo., June 9.—Cattle.—Beefers, \$4.50 @ 5; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2.50@4; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4.50; calves and yearlings, \$4@4.70. Hogs, \$4.17 1/2@4.95; bulk, \$4.00.

Chicago, June 9.—Cattle.—Good to prime steers, \$5@5.65; poor to medium, \$4.40@4.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@5; cows and heifers, \$3@4.75; Texas-fed steers, \$4.50 @ 5.25. Hogs.—Mixed and butchers, \$4.95 @ 5.20; good to choice heavy, \$5.10 @ 5.20; rough heavy, \$4.95@5.65; light, \$4.95 @ 5.17 1/2; bulk of sales, \$5.10 @ 5.15. Sheep, \$4.25@5.50; lambs, \$5@7.75.

St. Paul, June 9.—Cattle.—Choice butcher cows and heifers, \$3.00 @4.15; fair to good, \$2.63@3.50; thin cows and canners, \$2.25@2.75; choice butcher steers, \$4.50@5; fair to good, \$4.25 @4.40; fat bulls, \$3.40@3.75; bologna bulls, \$2.75@3.25; veal calves, \$4.50@5.75; choice stock cows and heifers, \$3.50@3.85; fair to good, \$3.25@3.50; common and tallings, \$2.50@3; heifer calves, \$3@4; choice stockers and feeders, \$4@4.35; fair to good, \$3.50@3.85; common and tallings, \$2@3; steer calves, \$4@5; stock and feeding bulls, \$2.50@3.15; stock and oxen, \$2.75@4; milkers and springers, \$2.50@4. Hogs.—Mixed and butchers, \$4.95@5.02 1/2; good to prime heavy, \$4.95 @ 5.05; rough heavy, \$4.75@4.85; stags and boars, \$2 @ 4.50; pigs and skips, \$4@4.50. Sheep.—Fat sheep, \$4.35 @ 5; stock sheep, \$2.75 @ 3.25; feeders, \$2.25@3.75; fat lambs, \$5.40@5.90; yearlings, \$4.75@5.25; stock and feeding lambs, \$4.50@5; buck lambs, \$3@4.25; bucks, \$3.25@4; spring lambs, \$3@7. Above quotations are on short sheep and lambs.

# News of the Northwest

### ALMOST WIPED OUT.

Virginia, Minn., June 9.—For the second time in its history this town has been almost wiped out by fire, with a loss estimated at between \$500,000 and \$800,000. About 100 buildings were burned. The fire originated simultaneously in at least two separate sections of town, and owing to a strong southwest wind which prevailed swept rapidly through the business part of the city, destroying everything in its path. The business district of the place covered an area of about ten blocks, and among the buildings destroyed were some very substantial business structures. Main street, where the fire in the business district started in Halverson's meat market, was covered almost solidly for four blocks by good substantial business structures, and of these there remain nothing but smoldering ruins. The Moon & Kerr saw mill southwest of town, where one of the two original fires broke out, is a mass of ruins, though the yards adjoining it, containing about 3,000,000 feet of lumber and almost directly in the path of the flames, escaped without damage. About 300 families are homeless, having lost all their household goods in the flames. The majority of those occupied the upper floors of business blocks. The number of dwellings destroyed was comparatively small. The destitute families have been provided for temporarily in schoolhouses and other buildings by the citizens of Virginia, and a portion of them have been taken care of by neighboring towns. Duluth has taken steps to extend relief to the distressed people of Virginia.

### WELCOME FOR BOERS.

Minnesota's Capital Gives Them a Cordial Greeting.

St. Paul, June 9.—Depressed by reports of recent reverses suffered by their government, yet hoping that some sudden turn of fortune might enable them to grasp the victory that has been slowly slipping through their fingers, Abraham Fischer and C. H. Wessels, the Boer envoys, reached the city yesterday morning, were feasted and entertained during the day, and in the evening, and early this morning left for a brief tour through the West. Their greeting was most cordial. Reception was an official one, given their reception an official significance, either by the city or the state. From the hour of their arrival at 11:45 in the morning until their departure they were surrounded by an admiring crowd of men that sympathized with them and their people in the struggle they have made to maintain their form of government. The only attempt at formality was at the luncheon at the Ryan, at which Gov. Lind and a dozen invited guests were present. Even then there were no speeches, and the gathering partook more of the nature of a family party. In the evening a tremendous audience greeted them at the auditorium, where Mr. Fischer and Mr. Wessels made speeches, stating their side of the case in the trouble with Great Britain.

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### RISING FROM THE ASHES.

The Rebuilding of Virginia Has Already Begun.

Virginia, Minn., June 10.—The enterprising citizens of the all but ruined city of Virginia are not standing idly and bemoaning their loss, but are taking hold in an intelligent and energetic manner to recoup their losses as best they may. One business man who lost heavily by Thursday's fire, cast his eye over the fire-swept town, and with grim humor said: "Well, we will have a chance to get in on the ground floor once more." The reconstruction of Virginia, destroyed by fire for the second time in seven years, began yesterday, within twenty-four hours after the fire and before the ashes were cold. Both of the new buildings which are being erected are for business purposes. Within a week scores of new buildings will be going up.

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### Electricity in Capsules.

Is made from cheap chemicals, and when added to a certain quantity of water will furnish electricity enough to light a house or drive an automobile. But this is nothing compared to the strengthening power contained in a bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles.

### A Smart Dresser.

"Theodore Tibbs wears gay shirts, doesn't he?"  
"I should say. Why, he wouldn't stop at awning stripes."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Better Blood Better Health

If you don't feel well today you can be made to feel better by making your blood better. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great pure blood maker. That is how it cures that tired feeling, pimples, sores, salt rheum, scrofula and catarrh. Get a bottle of this great medicine and begin taking it at once and see how quickly it will bring your blood up to the Good Health point. Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

### Mixed Emotions.

To illustrate the feeling of Ireland toward the predominant partner, an actor who has been touring tells the story of an old waiter in a Dublin hotel. "When are you going to get home rule in Ireland, John?" was the question. "See ye here, sor," said the old man, "the only way we'll get home rule for ould Ireland will be if France—Russia—an' Germany—an' Austria—an' Italy—if they would all join together to give those blarney gairds of English a rare good hiding. That's the only way we'll get home rule, anyway." Then, as he looked cautiously around, a twinkle of cunning and a smile of courtesy were added to the expression. "And the whole lot of 'em shoved together couldn't do it," he said. "Oh—it's the grand navy we've got!"—London Chronicle.

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### Wearry Women

Rest and help for weary women are found in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It makes women strong and healthy to bear their burdens, and overcomes those ills to which women are subject because they are women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is known from coast to coast. It has cured more sick women than any other medicine. Its friends are everywhere and they are constantly writing thankful letters which appear in this paper.

If you are puzzled write for Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will charge you nothing and she has restored a million women to health.

N. W. N. U. —No. 23— 1900.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION