

# CONGRESS

RESULTS OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

**In the House.**  
Washington, March 2.—The house removed all possibility of an extra session yesterday by concurring in the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. The vote stood 159 to 134. It was a strict party vote with the exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, Mr. Lusk of California, Mr. Driscoll of New York, Mr. Mann of Illinois, who voted with the Democrats. Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin answered present and was not paired. The bill now goes to the president.

The house was brought to a vote by a special order prepared by the committee on rules which permitted an hour's debate on a side. The Democrats attempted to filibuster but they were overwhelmed. The debate was not especially noteworthy. The Philippine and Cuban amendments were defended by the Republicans and assailed by the Democrats. The only exciting incident occurred at the close of the debate when Mr. Hull of Iowa, whose name had been connected with a lumber development company in the Philippines, frankly acknowledged that he had invested money in it. He said it was a legitimate enterprise which was not looking for government favors. The final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was adopted and a number of minor bills were put through the final stages. The conference report on the St. Louis exposition bill, which agreed to Sunday closing, was agreed to and the bill was sent back to conference. A motion to concur in the Charleston exposition amendment was defeated—84 to 132. The revenue cutter service bill was side-tracked early in the day by a vote of the house.

**In the Senate.**  
During the great part of a long, tiresome session of the senate yesterday the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration. An interesting and at times lively debate was precipitated in the first two hours of the session on a resolution to discharge the committee on interstate commerce from consideration of the bill requiring railway companies to make detailed investigations of all accidents involving loss of life on their lines, and to report to the interstate commerce commission. No action was taken. The old question as to the reclamation of public lands in the arid and semi-arid sections of the country were brought up, but the effort to attach an amendment to the measure appropriating money for the work was defeated.

**In the Senate.**  
Washington, March 4.—The first Sunday session of the Fifty-sixth congress was held by the senate yesterday. It will not appear in the congressional record as a session of Sunday, as the senate was working under the legislative day of Saturday and will continue so to work until the session shall be declared adjourned finally at noon to-day. Yesterday's session began at 3 o'clock, the senate having been in recess since 10:30 Saturday night. The galleries were packed with people here to attend the inauguration ceremonies, and by reason of important business there was a large attendance of senators. After a spirited fight both in conference and on the floor of the senate, the final conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to, the senate receding from the one contested amendment authorizing the contested amendment authorizing the construction of three additional Holland submarine torpedo boats. A conference report on the general deficiency bill was agreed to without comment.

During the afternoon and evening the senate passed a large number of bills, among them being that to promote the safety of railway employees. Saturday Senator Chandler opened up his fight against Senator Clark of Montana. He made a long speech in denunciation of the methods by which he alleged the Montana senator had secured his election and asked for an investigation.

**In the House.**  
The house, which is still in the legislative day of Friday, was in session from 2 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon and last evening from 8 o'clock it worked on into the night to dispose of the conference reports which crowded in upon it. Everybody was at high tension and it only required a spark to create a scene. No sensational incident such as usually occurs during the closing hours, however, occurred up to midnight. The galleries were packed to the doors all day and evening with inauguration visitors. The confusion and din on the floor with the speaker's gavel going incessantly to preserve a semblance of order, must have made the proceedings unintelligible to them. There was a big fight during the afternoon over the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill, which linked together the affairs of the St. Louis, Buffalo and Charleston exposition appropriations. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, led the fight against them and defeated a motion to confer. A motion to appoint a special committee of general members to visit, Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines and report upon the conditions raised a cry of jangling trumpets and was defeated at intervals while conference reports were not before the house.

**In the Senate.**  
Washington, March 5.—One of the most notable occurrences in the history of congressional legislation marked the closing hours of the last session of the senate of the Fifty-sixth congress. Senator Chayer of Montana signalled his retirement from the senate by talking the river and harbor bill to death. He occupied the floor, constructively, for nearly thirteen consecutive hours, although in the aggregate about three

hours of that time were devoted to other business. Shortly before 5 o'clock Mr. Allison submitted a further disagreement on the sundry civil bill, the item in contention being the appropriation for the three expositions. From this the senate receded and then passed the St. Louis exposition bill. Mr. Tillman, who had championed the appropriation for Charleston throughout the session, made a final appeal to the senate to save the Charleston item, but he realized that the Missouri senators were more powerful than he. By a vote of 28 to 10 the senate receded from the Charleston appropriation and the bill was passed.

Mr. Carter resumed his speech, finally announcing at 6:35 that it was his intention not to permit the river and harbor bill to become a law if his strength should hold out, and saying that at that moment he was in excellent physical condition. With the exception of a brief intermission while a quorum was being secured and a recess of half an hour between 10:30 and 11 o'clock, Mr. Carter spoke practically continuously. He yielded the floor only after the ceremony of the induction of Vice President Roosevelt into office had begun.

**In the House.**  
The house closed its session at 11:45 and a demonstration from its members following the delivery of an impressive valedictory by Speaker Henderson. For an hour the body had been in the throes of dissolution with little business to perform. Shortly before the closing hour Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader, presented resolutions testifying the high regard of the house for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which Speaker Henderson had administered the duties of presiding officer. Coming from the minority there was added significance in the tribute. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Then the speaker, in a slow and impressive tone, delivered his closing words to the house, thanking the members for their co-operation through a busy and eventful congress. He concluded at 11:45 and announced the sessions of the house for the Fifty-sixth congress adjourned.

**In the Senate.**  
Washington, March 6.—Quite unexpectedly a lively debate was precipitated yesterday at the first business session of the senate of the Fifty-seventh congress. Mr. Platt of Connecticut offered an amendment to the rules to limit debate in the senate. The proposition had no purpose to provoke discussion upon it yesterday, but several senators expressed their views in no uncertain terms. Senator Mason of Illinois thought it did not go far enough and gave notice of an amendment under which he said the majority would not be under the control of the minority. Senators Wellington of Maryland and Bacon of Georgia denounced the effort to change the rules as unseemly, the former challenging the right of the senate to consider the proposition at this session.

Many of the new senators were recipients of beautiful floral offerings from their friends, especially those of the Democratic side of the caucus. The president sent the following nominations to the senate: John Hay of the District of Columbia, secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage of Illinois, secretary of the treasury; Elihu Root of New York, secretary of war; John W. Griggs of New Jersey, attorney general; Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania, postmaster general; John D. Long of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri, secretary of the interior; James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture.

The senate confirmed all the cabinet nominations. Attorney General Griggs will retain office until the president is able to select his successor. The president issued a new commission to George B. Cortelyou as secretary to the president.

**In the Senate.**  
Washington, March 7.—Again yesterday Vice President Roosevelt was the central figure of the opening proceedings of the senate. When he arrived at his desk to call the senate to order a wave of applause swept over the thronged galleries. He evidently was impatient at the demonstration and sharply tapped his desk with the gavel, warning the spectators that a repetition of the applause would result in an order to clear the galleries. After a brief debate the amendment to the rules of the senate placing a limit upon debate offered Tuesday by Senator Platt of Connecticut, was referred to the committee on rules. The debate developed the fact that no intention rests upon the part of the opponents of the amendment to urge its discussion at the present extraordinary session.

# MAGGIE DARLIN

A Story of St. Patrick's Day  
By Edith Sessions Tupper

"Gee, Tom's in luck!" said Larry Finn, as he watched two of the prettiest girls in the ward sail by the engine house and give Tom Brennan, the handsome fireman of hook and ladder company No. — a perfect fusillade of eye adoration.

"To the devil wid Tom," said Dooley Bryan, shrugging his brawny shoulders in downright disgust. "He don't be human. What ails him O' dumno. All the gurrils in the parish crazy over his dommed black eyes, an' he not notice 'em. Bedad, Larry, O' cud knock his head off for a stupid, on-feelin', graven image."

"Was he always so?" inquired Larry.

"He was," returned Dooley, "ever since Maggie Harrigan tuk the veil."

"Oho!" said Larry.

"They were engaged," said Dooley, snarling with himself as a gossip, "whin Maggie got the vocation. It was near killin' Tom. But av course he couldn't do nothin'."

"He couldn't?" said Larry. "Why didn't he carry her off?"

"Murder! fot do ye be sayin'?" 'Tis



"THE CHILD FIRST, TOM," the bride of heaven she is, it's ashamed of you O' am, ye baste. No, poor Tom had to submit, but he's niver been the same. O' suppose now," concluded Mr. Bryan, meditatively, "if one of thim mibbers av the Four Hundreder were to come by and give Tom the glad eye he'd niver encourage her. 'Tis strange that the nuts allus fall to the toothless devils."

With which sage observation Mr. Bryan betook himself to the burnishing of a hose cart as a relief to his overcharged emotions.

All was true. Since the day "Tom" Brennan tore his manly heart out in bidding an eternal farewell to the beautiful girl who renounced him for her vocation the big fellow had never been the same.

All women were like shadows to him. He had loved one truly, devotedly, and he had been forced to give her up to heaven. He could never love another. In vain were appealing and languishing glances sent in the direction of this superb young specimen of Irish-American manhood.

"Tom" never noticed women. He simply went about his business of saving lives and property as if there were nothing else in the universe for a big, handsome, athletic fellow.

Often, as he lay in his bunk at the engine house, as he rode tempestuously through the crowded streets, as he fought the flames, he repeated to himself the last words he had said to his beloved: "I love you, Maggie, darlin'. I would live for you or I would die for you, and since you bid me tear out my heart, I must do it."

# Grave of St. Patrick



After ages of neglect the traditional resting place of the remains of St. Patrick's patron saint in the cathedral graveyard in Downpatrick has been covered with a memorial stone, rough, weather-beaten boulder of granite, weighing about seven tons, from the mountain side of Slieve Donard, where it rested at a height of 600 feet. Upon the upper surface of this boulder is cut an Irish cross, faithfully reproduced from one cut on an equally rough, unheaven stone found

white-robed novices. He smelled the incense, he heard the roll of the organ, the solemn voice of the priest. He shivered and, turning, buried his face in his pillow.

Suddenly the alarm roused him. He listened. He sprang from his bunk and a moment later was down the pole and in his place on the truck. His face was like the face of the dead. As in a dream he heard the cry: "Where is it?" and the answer from a dozen lusty throats: "The convent!"

The convent and the Orphans' Home adjoining were ablaze. It was evident at a glance that the buildings were doomed. The main business was to save the sisters and the children.

The bravery of the nuns and their proteges was only second to that of the magnificent fellows who fought for the lives of these helpless people. Everyone recalls the amazing fortitude and courage displayed at this frightful hour. The children had been drilled for just such a moment of peril, and nobly did they now obey their instructors. Such deeds of heroism as were done that bitter morning are never lost. Their memory remains as an eternal inspiration.

"Tom" Brennan thrust a ladder up to a window of the dormitory just beneath the huge gilded cross that surmounted the roof of the convent.

In this window, serene, calm, her lips moving in prayer, stood a sweet-faced sister, holding in her arms a tiny crippled boy. So symbolic was the attitude of this holy woman that not one heart in the vast crowd below failed to respond.

"It is Sister Mary Beatrice!" moaned the mother superior. She knelt upon the bare ground and crossed herself.

When Tom Brennan, his face blackened with smoke and his eyes blazing with heroic excitement, reached the window, Sister Mary Beatrice looked steadfastly at him with her old sweet smile.

He held out his arms.

"The child first, Tom," she said, as she laid the little boy on the broad breast of the fireman.

A mighty shout went up from the crowd below. All had seen that sublime act. All realized what it meant.

A dozen hands reached the child and Tom Brennan turned back up the ladder.

He lifted Sister Mary Beatrice from the window.

For one instant he held her on his heart.

Then as the frenzied spectators groaned and cursed and prayed the convent walls swayed in.

And at the foot of the cross Tom Brennan died for his "Maggie darlin'."

# A Famous Irish Shrine

Away up in the north of Ireland, in County Donegal, is Lough Derg, which contains by far the oldest and most famous shrine of all the land of Erin. For centuries untold it has been the resort of pilgrims, and every year, from June 1 to August 15, it is thronged with penitents.

The lough, or lake, is six miles in length and four in breadth. It contains several small islands, two of which are known respectively as Saints' Island and Station Island. The scenery for many miles around is neither beautiful nor is it forbidding. It is simply dreary—inexpressibly dreary. There are no trees, no broken or graceful hills, but only slopes of desolate, unrelieved moorland.

This unpromising spot attracted the attention of the British world in the middle of the twelfth century, when one Henry, a Benedictine monk of the Abbey of Saltery, in Huntingdonshire, wrote a marvelous book describing

the penitence and punishment of a certain knight of King Stephen of England. This knight, Sir Owain (the name is spelled in many ways), seems to have been one of the most appallingly wicked men that ever lived. According to the story of Henry, he entered a cave in the tiny island of Lough, and there passed through the experiences of purgatory. The critic of folklore may deem the experiences of Sir Owain as being only the work of a vivid imagination or a vision of fever, which wrought a deep impression upon his soul. The circumstantial nature of the descriptions, however, impressed the religious world profoundly, and the narrative of the knight's vision of purgatory passed into other lands. One hundred and twelve years after the appearance of Henry's narrative Dante was born. In his "Inferno" his descriptions of purgatory are much the same as Henry's. In fact, it is impossible to believe that the great Italian poem was not inspired largely by the strange, unearthly narrative of the monk of Saltery.

The great work which made Lough Derg familiar to the literary world, however, was not the poem of Dante, but the drama of the Spanish poet Calderon, entitled "Saint Patrick's Purgatory." This was written in 1635, when the author was 34 years of age.



# RUINS OF THE OLD MONASTERY

Eight years before a book entitled "The Life and Purgatory of St. Patrick" had been printed in Spain, and this is what gave the dramatist his materials.

In this day of Spanish study in America there is the beginning of a revival of Spanish literature and doubtless Calderon will become more familiar to American readers. No other drama from his pen will prove so interesting to American readers. The author perpetrates an anachronism by making Sir Owain (whom he calls "Enio") a contemporary of the Irish saint. Otherwise he adheres closely to the accepted accounts of the lives of both. In the drama Patrick and Enio are both wrecked upon the Irish coast and brought before the king—the former receives only contempt, while the latter is favored by the monarch. Enio elopes with and murders the king's daughter, while Patrick converts his hearers to the Christian faith. The imploring king demands an ocular demonstration of heaven, hell and purgatory, and enters the cave in the islet of Lough Derg, from which he never emerges. Enio, returning to Ireland (after his flight therefrom) to commit a murder, is prevented and tormented night after night by a mysterious figure, heavily cloaked and muffled, with whom the wicked knight proposes, at last, to fight. The latter finds, however, that his sword only cuts the air. He pursues the figure, and tears off its cloak, only to find a skeleton, while a spectral voice exclaims: "I, alas am Enio. How dost thou fail to recognize thine own self?"

After this the unique adventure, so suggestive of the later known Rubaiyat of Khayyam, Enio is penitent, and seeks the saints in the cavern. On his way he meets the king's daughter, restored to life. He enters the cavern, from which the impatient never returned. But to the joy of all he again comes forth purified from all crime and relates the strange scenes through which he has passed in the nether world.

The drama is one of great power and of absorbing interest. It will repay perusal, even in the imperfect translations now to be found in the market.

It is claimed that the original monastery on Saints' Island was erected by St. Dáveog, a disciple of St. Patrick. This was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century. In the thirteenth century the island was already very famous; in 1497 the place was devastated by order of Pope Alexander VI, but it was restored by order of Pope Pius III. Twice has the sanctuary been suppressed by law—once in 1632 and again in 1704. However, no law has been able to lessen the interest in this singularly fascinating spot with its strange history and associations. At the present time about 4,000 persons visit the island annually. It is but 13 years long and sixty broad, but it contains two chapels, a bell tower, a presbytery, a house of "hospice" of sixty bedrooms, and six lodging houses. Saints' Island, near by, contains the ruins of the old, old monastery, destroyed in 1632. The cavern, likewise, was destroyed.

In consequence of emigration there is a greater preponderance of women in Norway than in almost any other country in Europe. The census of 1881 showed that there was an excess of women over men of almost 70,000, while in 1876 this excess only amounted to 45,000.

**Chip of the Old Block.**  
The Good Man—Playing marbles on the Sabbath! Boy, I shall go in and inform your father.  
The Bad Boy—Paw ain't home.  
The Good Man—Where is he?  
The Bad Boy—Playin' golf!—Chicago News.

**Proposed Alliance with England.**  
If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old-time remedy enriches the blood, steadies the nerves, and increases the appetite. Try it for dyspepsia and indigestion.

# VERDI'S SECRET.

The Late Composer Was Very Rich, Thanks to Careful Management of the Ricordi.  
Verdi was, however, very rich, thanks, mainly, to the excellent management of his musical affairs by the Ricordi. The original Ricordi was a street violinist. None of the later operas can be performed unless the Ricordi have approved the cast, a necessary precaution in Italy, where an opera can be half-rained by a bad cast, but certain singers such as Vamango and Maurel, can sing the Verdi operas without permission. Verdi observed great secrecy concerning his operas, even to his business associates, and it is said that the first intimation the Ricordi themselves received of the composition of "Falstaff" was a toast offered by Bolto, who, at a supper one night, when the publisher and his wife were present, slyly glanced at Verdi, and proposed a health to the "Fat Knight," at which, it seemed, Verdi and Bolto had been working for months. Bolto, beyond question, had provided Verdi with a most brilliant, although it is understood the composer has not done anything of consequence with it, the only unpublished compositions he has left being some short religious pieces.—London Daily News.

# AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Mrs. Doty, of Highland, Iowa, Restored to Health—A Miraculous Case—Her Husband Is Cured of Bright's Disease by Same Means.

Highland, Ia., March 4.—(Special.)—Friends of Mrs. W. H. Doty are very much pleased to notice the wonderful improvement in her condition. For eighteen years she has been a sufferer from rheumatism and the torture she has endured during this time is past all description. Mrs. Doty tells the following story:  
"I have suffered for the past eighteen years with Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism. I have tried doctors, patent medicines, plasters, liniments, electric treatments, and nothing did me any good. I had nearly lost all faith in anything, when I sent for six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I said to my husband I expected that it was some more money thrown away, but when I had taken them a week I could see that they were helping me. The lameness I had suffered with for so long is nearly all gone. It is not a quarter as bad as it was. For years I had to wear a warm bandage around my forehead to prevent the pain. Since using the Pills I have been able to remove this altogether.  
"I cannot find words to express my heartfelt thanks for Dodd's Kidney Pills for their wonderful cure of my case. My husband has suffered from Kidney Trouble for years. Last spring a doctor said he had Bright's Disease, and treated him, but he received no benefit, and he kept growing thinner and weaker all the time. When I got Dodd's Kidney Pills he commenced taking four a day. He has taken them three months and is nearly well. His strength has increased, and the improvement in his case is almost miraculous. Dodd's Kidney Pills have certainly been a God-send to us."

It is just cases like those of Mr. and Mrs. Doty that have made Dodd's Kidney Pills so popular in Iowa.  
They are 50c a box, six boxes for \$2.50. Buy them from your local druggist if you can. If he cannot supply you, send to the Dodd's Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

# A Floating Monte Carlo.

A syndicate has been formed for a floating Monte Carlo, to be moored off the English coast somewhere just beyond the three-mile limit. Negotiations are pending for an obsolete Atlantic liner, which could be turned into a miniature casino, at a total cost, including the first outlay for the hull, of £50,000. The idea is to provide a haunt for gamblers within easy reach of London, but beyond the reach of the betting laws of the realm; and, of course, capital for running the tables would have to be provided to the additional tune of some £100,000. It is understood that the Brighton coast is thought of.—Norwich Daily Press.

# \$100 Reward Will Be

The traders of the city will be pleased to learn that there is a new and dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing his work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they will refund one hundred dollars to any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.  
Address: J. V. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Epigrammatic She.  
"You seem to like his attentions. Why don't you marry him?"  
"Because I like his attentions."—Brooklyn Life.

# PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.  
Frederick B. Blanchard, Lewiston, Minn., sack holder; Paul L. Crowe, Duluth, Minn., oscillating engine; Paul L. Crowe, Duluth, Minn., rarnace wall; A. L. Frost, Minneapolis, Minn., grain separator; Thomas H. Kavanagh, Holland, Minn., hub fastener; Hugh G. Macmillan, St. Paul, Minn., suspender; Charles Rock, St. Paul, Minn., target; Thomas W. Walder, St. Paul, Minn., folding gate.  
Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 311 & 313 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

There are minor pleasures which affect is accumulative, and which make up a happy life.