PANAMA IN THE SENATE

Dolliver Resolution Adopted After Debate.

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY

Tillman Wants to Know About Constructive Recesses.

House Puts in Day Passing Pension Bills; 209 Measures for Relief of Vets Go Through.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Senate today adopted the resolution of inquiry concerning affairs in Panama introduced on January 5th by Mr. Gorman, and listened to a speech on the Panama question by Mr. Dolliver and another on the subject of recess appointments. The Gorman resolution reads:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not in his judgment incompatible with public interest, to inform the Senate:

First—The date when and the circumstances under which the United States for the first time and each succeeding time caused a military force in the internal affairs of New Granada or Colombia, under the treaty of 1846; whether such use of military force was on the initiative of the United States or by the request of New Granada or Colombia, or in consequence of any official representation of either; and also to transmit to the Senate copies of the letters or notes in the department of State and of the orders by the Navy department relating to such use of military force.

Second—Also to inform the Senate whether or not the United States has been asked by New Granada or Colombia, or any official representative of either to execute, by armed force, either the guaranty of neutrality or the isthmus or of the sovereignty of New Granada or Colombia, over the same; and if the United States has been so asked, then the dates and circumstances thereof, and to send to the Senate copies of the letters or notes, in each case, conveying the application, and what was done thereunder by the United States.

Third—And also to inform the Senate in which, if any, of the disturbances on the Isthmus of Panama referred to by the President in his last annual message, the United States used a military force solely of its own initiative.

CONSTRUCTIVE RECESSES.

After the disposal of routine business Mr. Tillman was recognized to speak on his resolution relating to Senate recesses. His remarks dealt with the pending nomination of Dr. Crum to be collector at Charleston, S. C. Mr. Tillman disclaimed any intention to consider this as a party question, but asserted that his desire was to prevent the establishment of a harmful precedent and to find out what the Senate thought of a "constructive recess." He held it had remained for our present executive to assert the right and exercise the power of making appointments between 12 and 12:30 o'clock of the same day.

Mr. Hale took exception to the statement that the President had committed himself to the proposition as set forth. He had never doubted that the comptroller would make short work of claims for salaries under such appointments. As for himself, he did not accept the theory of a constructive recess, and he did not believe other Senators held.

Mr. Tillman quoted a letter from Secretary Shaw concerning the appointment of Collector Crum, taking the position that there had been a constructive recess between the time of the adjournment of the late extra session of Congress and the beginning of the present regular session. This, Mr. Tillman intended, was in violation of the Constitution and he also contended that there was no common sense in the plea that there was any interregnum between the extra session and the regular session when one was immediately adjourned to prepare for the other.

Mr. Tillman quoted a number of precedents in support of his position, citing utterances of Charles Sumner and John Sherman, both of whom the Senator quoted. Mr. Spooner rose. "I do not oppose," said Mr. Tillman, "that the Senator from Wisconsin objects to my eulogizing members of his party."

"No," replied Mr. Spooner, "but I cannot understand why he should wait until they are dead."

Mr. Tillman dwelt on the consideration of a similar merger of two sessions of Congress during the administration of Andrew Johnson, and Mr. Hale interrupted to express his satisfaction that the proceeding had been cited. He considered it conclusive and said:

"What was good law then is good law now."

Mr. Hale said that the Crum nomination, that of Gen. Wood and others were not sent in as recess, but as regular appointments.

"I deny it on the authority of Secretary Shaw," replied Mr. Tillman.

DOLLIVER ON PANAMA.

Without disposing of the Tillman resolution the Senate at 2 o'clock resumed consideration of the Gorman Panama resolution and Mr. Dolliver addressed the Senate.

Mr. Dolliver said that since our intervention in the Cuban war the canal question had increased vastly in importance and he predicted that some of the democratic Senators who were opposing the canal treaty would find it to be a "burning question." He deprecated criticism of the President in connection with the Panama revolt, referring to him as a "God-fearing, patriotic man." As a precedent for the President's recognition of Panama, Mr. Dolliver showed that President Pierce had recognized five revolutionary Governments within four months.

Mr. Patterson of Colorado interrupted to state that these recognitions were in accordance with international law; that it was a recognition of de facto Governments, and in no case one of secession.

"Will the Senator say why twenty nations of Europe have recognized Panama?" queried Mr. Dolliver.

"Because the United States set the pace," replied Mr. Patterson. "They recognized that the United States had defeated that Government, and, wishing to continue in good favor of this country, they followed its lead."

"Does international law in Europe consist in following the blunders and crimes committed by the United States?" retorted Mr. Dolliver.

Continuing, Mr. Dolliver declared vehemently that the Panama revolution had been going on for twenty years.

"Talk to me," said Mr. Dolliver, about the United States interfering to aid the insurrection in Panama; the United States could not have stopped the insurrection if it had desired to do so."

Mr. Dolliver declared that all that had been done by the United States in Panama was "done in obedience to the requirements of our treaties. I accept the Secretary of State as my authority on this question, for, much as I may respect the opinion of Senators, I would accept John Hay's opinion on such a subject in preference to the opinions of any of them. Therefore, I do not apologize for any of the orders given or the acts done in Panama."

NEWLANDS RESOLUTION.

"I have reached," he concluded, "the point in my patriotism where I propose to stand by my own Government and let other Governments take care of themselves."

Mr. Teller declared that the contentions of Mr. Dolliver that the treaty of 1846 was a canal treaty and gave the United States any sovereignty in the canal strip were in conflict with the authorities of all time.

Mr. Newlands then quoted the challenge made by Mr. Spooner a few days ago to put his (Newlands') views in the form of a resolution and presented a resolution setting forth the condition of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama and declaring out intervention to be unjustified under the treaty of 1846, under international law and under the constitution of the United States. The resolution also declares that the instructions sent by this Government to its officers in Panama waters and other acts on the part of this Government constitute a declaration and prosecution of war; and finally authorizes the President to enter into a new treaty with Colombia for the cession of all rights to the Isthmus of Panama, to the United States.

Mr. Newlands said that the suggestion for a solution of the isthmian problem was his own, and the resolution was laid on the table subject to his call.

Mr. Gorman then asked for a vote on his resolution on which all the recent speeches on the Panama question have been delivered. After some change in the phraseology it was adopted without division.

The Senate at 4:30 went into executive session, and at 4:39 adjourned until Monday.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Burton Explains Why There Will Be No Appropriation.

Washington, Jan. 22.—In explanation of the postponement of the river and harbor bill until next session, Chairman Burton made the following statement:

"The main reason for this action was the very large balance of the appropriation for river and harbor improvements which is now lying in the treasury unexpended. This balance at the end of last year was somewhat in excess of $28,000,000. In addition to this, it is expected that $5,000,000 or thereabouts will be appropriated at this session in the sundry civil bill for the continuance of work on rivers and harbors where improvements are progressing under continuing contracts."

PENSION DAY IN HOUSE.

Many Bills for Vets Passed—Inquiry Resolutions.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The House today passed 209 pension bills and also resolutions calling on the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General for information as to the number of horses and carriages maintained at Government expense for officers of these respective departments. A bill permitting the withdrawal duty free from the St. Louis exposition of articles donated to religious, scientific, educational or literary institutions was also passed.

At 3:50 p. m. the House adjourned until tomorrow.

Two Cabinet Sessions.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Morning and afternoon sessions of the Cabinet were held today. In the absence of Secretaries Hay and Moody, no matters concerning the State or Navy departments were considered. It can be said on authority that no action of serious importance was taken. It is likely during the session of Congress that the President, on account of pressing engagements in the early part of the day, frequently will have the Cabinet meetings in the afternoon.

Pure Food Bill.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The pure-food bill as it passed the House provided that it should take effect September 1, 1904, instead of February 1, 1904, as was erroneously stated.

POSTAL CARDS UNMAILABLE.

Private Cards Cannot Bear the Words, "United States of America," After July 1st.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden has issued a circular to all postmasters advising them that cards issued by private persons bearing on the address side the words "United States of America" are in "likeness or similitude" of the regular United States postal card, and therefore in violation of law, and unmailable. (Section 1591, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

However, in order to give owners of such cards reasonable time to dispose of those on hand, postmasters will accept them for mailing until July 1, 1904, upon payment of postage at the proper rate. On and after July 1, 1904, such cards will be treated as unmailable at any rate of postage.

THEY WANTED BLANKETS.

Awkward Situation at Auerbach's, Due to a Typographical Error in an Advertisement.

Pedestrians passing in the vicinity of Auerbach's store last evening wondered what was on to attract the great crowd which stood at the entrance to the store, the line extending up and down on either side, and out into the street. The first thought was that a tragedy had occurred, but inquiry developed the fact that the crowd was in search of blankets, a sale of which had been erroneously advertised in The Tribune yesterday morning. The sale is to take place tonight from 7 to 9 o'clock, instead of last night, but the crowd which last night gathered in front of the store was better evidence to the proprietors of the value of advertising in The Tribune than a half-day's talk by an advertising man could possibly be.

An Adjusted Inheritance

By Catherine Van Cortland Mathews.

When I came to congratulate Dorinda upon her inheritance I was really unprepared for the attitude of her mind toward it. As to her bodily attitude, I may say that it, too, appeared to be in the clutches of her legacy.

She sat in the capacious leathern lap of the pirate's chair, with the captain's sword laid across her knees, and she gazed sadly first upon one and then upon another of the seven large and dully dignified family portraits, which leaned heavy and ponderous against every available space, at such angles as gave them the appearance of solemnly reclining.

Her inheritance, it appeared, really preyed upon her mind; already it had caused two tiny upright lines of depression and anxiety to carve themselves upon her forehead, and I know that in fancy she saw herself treading the future's paths with seven ancient family portraits, the captain's sword and the pirate's chair (those relics of 1812) arranged as a sort of a ball and chain upon the freedom of her actions.

"I cannot imagine," she said, "despondently, and really the melancholy of her tone was out of all proportion to the situation, "what possessed Uncle Jethro to leave all these—elephants—to me!"

Now this, like her melancholy, was in part an exaggeration, for, though some of them, Uncle David Pintard, for instance, are portly, yet Grandmother Jennings had a waist whose slimness was a boast in her day, and to have foreseen that Dorinda would call her an elephant would have caused every hair in her sleek Victorian coiffure to stand on end.

I yearned, as always, to be of aid to Dorinda, but I could not seem to imagine, either, what whim of Uncle Jethro's had landed this flotsam and jetsam, these seven representatives of an art and an interest alike passed away, upon Dorinda's unwilling hospitality. No one knew better than Uncle Jethro that Dorinda pursued modern art so relentlessly and sought for it in such differing localities that she had but seldom a rest for even the soles of her own little feet.

Yet, after all, our immediate concern was less with the reasons for her legacy than with procuring some definite idea of how to dispose of it. It was hard indeed to wage war upon a phalanx of seven ancestors stiff with paint and dark with time, but the idea came to me like an inspiration that by separating their ranks, by fighting them, as it were, hand to hand, and one by one, we might prevail. Dimly I remembered that it had been said of the United States, "divided we fall." Might it not be equally true of our United Ancestors?

"Why not send Great-Aunt Blandina to a junk shop?" said I, loudly and valiantly, and with a courage I was far from feeling. But even as I said it my glance fell upon Great-Aunt Blandina, and I quailed. She gazed out on me from the tarnished gold of her massive frame with so baleful a look in her painted eyes that I hurriedly turned my back on her.

"No," said Dorinda, firmly. "I couldn't think of such a thing. She was so proud, and she had such a temper—I inherit my temper from her."

"Oh, indeed," said I. It seemed to dispose of the idea of Great-Aunt Blandina's disposal. Though why the authoress of one's temper should have a claim on one's wall space is something too subtle for me to grasp. The junk shop failing for Madam Blandina, I next pressed the hospitality of the historical society upon Uncle Daniel Jennings, an attenuated and consumptive-looking youth, who died young and is represented in the act of playing a concertina almost as attenuated as himself. Ghastly pains of some sort have evidently taken hold of Uncle Daniel and written Anguish large upon his countenance—pain of soul, maybe, over the music of his concertina. But, alas, it appears that Uncle Daniel, though well thought of in the family, is not historic, and moreover, Dorinda's eyes have been thought to be like his—another claim, it seems, upon the wall space. Triumph of Uncle Daniel over me! Divided, Dorinda's ancestors appear to stand as solidly as when united.

One by one I mentioned suitable and unique dispositions for the assembled company, one by one Dorinda refuted my reasons for assigning them to oblivion, and it appears that no philanthropist has as yet endowed a Home for Indigent Old Family Portraits to which the seven could be despatched.

Each one of these, for one reason or another, had some not-to-be-evaded claim upon Dorinda. Each one leaned down out of the dimness of past time and pressed a ghostly finger upon some vital spot in Dorinda's gayly modern life.

There was Grandfather Jennings, that eminent divine, painted, at the request of his admiring parishioners, in the act of preaching, with his mouth open; and, even though the artist omitted to have pearls and rubies drop therefrom as symbols of the worth of his preaching, the effect of him is startling. But to him Dorinda feels herself beholden for the faith that is in her, and so he is saved.

Aunt Jane—well, Aunt Jane is grim to the last gray edge of grimness, but all of Dorinda's slender income was an inheritance from Aunt Jane, and she had, besides, pretty hands. Dorinda's are said to be duplicates of them. Privately, I think she is as grateful for them as for the money; anyway, Aunt Jane's claim appears legitimatized, but I was being haunted. I felt as though these old persons were chasing me through the cold gray corridors of a nightmare, and that I couldn't wake up. I was grateful to Dorinda for breaking in upon my despair.

"I suppose," she said, in a voice from which she was most careful to eliminate all traces of envy, hatred and malice, "that Uncle Jethro went and left the rose garden to—Susan."

The queerness of her grammar, the scorn of her emphasis, the sweet unreasonableness of her whole tone, combined to inform me of what I had not before realized, that the enormity of Uncle Jethro's behavior lay not only in what he had left her, but what he had not was likewise lending a sadness to the hour.

A vision of Susan, the angular, disporting herself in the rose garden and queening it over the wide old house, wavered like a distorted dream across my brain. Then I saw another vision. I saw the garden in summer-time, all riotous with pinks and peonies and hundred-leaved roses in a wilderness of bloom, and Dorinda, in a white gown, standing in their midst, with the sunshine lying like gold on the ripples of her hair. It caught my breath in the oddest way, the bare thought of her in such a setting, and so absorbing was my dream that she had to speak twice before I heard her.

"Uncle Jethro knew," she plaintively explained, "that Sarah and Susan had each found spheres for themselves. I shouldn't call kindergarten foolishness and physical culture spheres, but they do. And he knew how I loved that rose garden, and he knew I had no place to put all these——"

"Back numbers," said I. But Dorinda, though inhospitable, clings to her politeness.

"People, and in spite of it all he leaves me these and leaves the rose garden to Sarah and Susan."

"Tactless old person," said I gayly, but the distress on Dorinda's face was genuine, and it cuts, somehow, to have her grieved. Dorinda's eyes were made for laughter and her heart for joy, and a cloud on either is more than I can stand. Something told me that my hour had come at last, and my guardian angel, disporting herself in the unexpected guise of Uncle Jethro, had filled my hand with trumps. I pitched the captain's sword on the floor, and I lifted Dorinda until her eyes were level with my own.

"Sweetheart," I whispered, and as I held her I could feel her heart beating against mine, "say you are sorry for all the years you've teased me; say that you love me as dearly as I love you. You're too heavily handicapped now, Dorinda, to face the future alone. You need me at last."

And something melted Dorinda's heart to tenderness, for she laid her cheek softly against mine.

"Was there ever a time I didn't need you, dear?" she said.

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"Sweetheart," said I, "it is my happiness to offer you a suitable and dignified resting place for all your uninvited guests," and I waved my hand at our ancestors. I was beginning to admire them, anyway; their discreetness during the last twenty minutes had been unimpeachable.

But Dorinda answered me not at all. She knows only too well my resources, both in real estate and finance, and sadly recognizes the need of a magnifying glass in viewing either, so she smiled indulgently, as at a lovable and well-meaning lunatic.

There was something so mightily provoking in the way she smiled that, but for the fact that I felt myself as near explosion as safety permits, I would not have yielded up my secret even then; but though the love that lay in her eyes was truly without price, it gave me a throb of joy to think that something that she wanted was mine to give her.

"Brace up, Dorinda," I said, "the best is yet to come. Uncle Jethro may not have acted exactly like an uncle and a gentleman to you, but he squared it all the same, for he left the house and the rose garden to me."

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"Dorinda," said I, "there'll be room in the attic for all of them, and since by your own showing you are but a combination of all their virtues, we'll have your portrait painted and hang it in the east parlor. Think of that, Dorinda; it will be a sort of ancestral composite—a regular E Pluribus Unum of a picture."

I was so happy that I was foolish. It seemed to me that even Great-Aunt Blandina was smiling at us, and I knew now why Grandfather Jennings' mouth had been wide open these many years; it was to give us his blessing. If Uncle Daniel had burst out into a wedding march upon the concertina, I would not have been in the least surprised.

"Sweetheart," I said softly, "shall we be married next month? It is our duty to give our relatives a home."

But Dorinda made a protest. "If I say 'yes,'" she began, "you will think it is only because of the rose garden——"

"Not while you continue to look at me like that," said I, and at this she tried to frown, but her lips were smiling, and of them I took such possession as caused a whole garden of roses to bloom in her face.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

IN HONOR OF BOBBIE.

Thistle Club Holds a Very Enjoyable Meeting in Honor of the Poet.

"Bobbie" Burns's birthday was celebrated last night by the Thistle Social club by an entertainment in Electric-Workers' hall, entitled "A Nich't wi' Burns." There was a distinctively Scotch programme and later a dance, the carpet being covered with a canvas. The room was nicely decorated in Scotch colors, and Burns's picture was hung over the stage.

The committees were as follows:

Entertainment—Nicol Hood, W. A. Gray, R. Gordon, W. T. Hopkins, Miss Hannah Whyte, Mrs. W. T. Hopkins, Mrs. C. Henderson.

Reception—Miss A. Stevenson, Miss Mary Hamilton, Mrs. C. Henderson, Mrs. R. Gordon, Simon Grieves, R. Gordon.

Floor—James Whyte, Robert Gordon, R. Stevenson, Nicol Hood.

The following is the programme presented:

Song, "There Was a Lad; Was Born in Kyle" ..... Neilson quartette
Toast, "Thistle Club" ..... W. David Henderson
Song, selected ..... Mrs. Bessie Browning
Toast, "Robert Burns" David L. Murdock
Violin solo, "Scottish Airs" ..... William S. Sneddon
Song, selected ..... William Russell
Toast, "Bonnie Scotland" ..... James Hood
Song, "A' the Airl's the Wind Can Blaw" ..... James R. Smith
Song, "Ma' Braw John Hielanman" ..... John Gibson
Recitation, selected ..... John James
Song, "Mary of Argyle" ..... Lizzie Nielson
Sailor hornpipe, in costume.
Skipping-rope dance.
Highland flings and Scotch reil in costume.
Scotch medley ..... Neilson quartette

Mrs. Mai Alden Baudouine.

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 22.—It developed in the Supreme court at White Plains, when Judge Kedgh called the special term calendar, that Mrs. Mai Alden Baudouine has brought an action for separations, alimony and counsel fees against John F. Baudouine, club member, whip and yatchsman, familiarly known to his friends in the Larchmont Yatch club as "Jack."

This action is chapter six in the marital troubles of the couple, as they separated three times, and were twice reconciled.

WELL AND RICH.

Newspaper Man Who Dropped Out of Sight Two Years Ago Turns Up in Alaska.

Laporte, Ind., Jan. 22.—Cyrus R. McCartney, a newspaper man who disappeared several years ago and was supposed to have been murdered, has been heard from in a telegram from Dawson, Alaska. McCartney says he is well and rich. The last information about him was that his clothing and papers had been found in a forest near Ashland, Or.

MACKEY COMPANY FAILS.

On Petition of Creditors J. W. Houston Is Appointed Receiver of the Plant.

Judge Hall yesterday appointed J. W. Houston receiver for the Mackey Printing company, the complaint and petition asking that a receiver be appointed having been filed by Francis Cargeeg and Elizabeth Cargeeg. The charge of the plaintiffs is that on November 4th last the president of the defendant corporation applied to them for a loan of $2000 to assist in carrying on the business, which was represented to be free from incumbrances and paying $2000 a month. A note was drawn up and signed by W. B. Mackey. It is further alleged in the complaint and petition that the plant is only earning about $200 a month, that the property is not worth to exceed $5000, and that debts amounting to $10,000 are now owed by the company.