



CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Winding Up of the Last Session of Both Houses

NO UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THANKS

Messrs. Hoar and Lodge Hitch on the Philippine Question—Closing Scenes.

Washington, Special.—The Fifty-seventh Congress expired at noon Wednesday by limitation. In many respects the closing scenes were similar to those at the end of every Congress. Every four years, however, there is an inauguration which materially changes the proceedings in the Senate, but the expiration of a Congress in the House is very much the same each time. But there has not been in many years such a demonstration in the House as occurred, owing to the fact that Speaker Henderson was retiring, not only as presiding officer from the House, but from the House as a member. The bitter partisan feeling that has sprung up in the House of Representatives during the past week reached a pitch which prevented the Speaker from receiving the unanimous approval of the House when the usual resolution of thanks and courtesy was offered. More than this, the resolution had to come from the Republican side, and while this has occurred before, it is not the usual custom. The usual resolution of thanks to President Pro Tempore Frye was unanimously adopted in the Senate.

MASON TALKS A BILL TO DEATH.

Two years ago, when the Fifty-sixth Congress expired, it was remarkable not only for the second inauguration of Wm. McKinley, but also for the fact that Senator Carter, of Alabama, which occupied the same of the Senate up to within a few minutes of the end. Senator Mason, whose term expired at noon, talked an unimportant bill to death, but in his valedictory lecture he lectured the Senate for its unlimited debate which allows bills to be killed in that manner, and he also made a final plea for the freedom of the Filipinos.

ALL IMPORTANT MEASURES GET THROUGH.

As all the important supply bills had passed before the two houses took a recess this morning, no legislation was necessary and none was attempted. The bills which had passed and reached the stage of enrollment were all signed by President Roosevelt, who, with members of his cabinet, occupied the President's room in the Senate wing of the capitol. This visit of the President to the capitol is one of the features of a closing Congress.

NO LET-UP OF THE FILIBUSTER.

Washington, Special.—The decks were clear for the final adjournment at noon when the House reconvened at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Speaker, despite the strain of the last few days, looked smiling and serene as he faced the House, gavel in hand. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, who has been conducting the filibuster, was on his feet, smiling back at the Speaker. The Democratic minority determined to make good their threat made when Mr. Butler, of Missouri, was unseated last Thursday and filibuster to the end of the session.

Speaker Henderson soon yielded the gavel to Mr. Cannon, the in-coming Speaker. As the latter took the chair the members broke into applause in which the galleries joined. It was quite as much a compliment to the retiring Speaker as to Mr. Cannon. Amid intense silence, Mr. Payne, the majority leader, then arose and offered the following resolution of thanks of the retiring Speaker:

RESOLUTION OF THANKS OFFERED BY PAYNE.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this House are presented to the Hon. David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the arduous and important duties of the chair during the present term of Congress."

As the reading was concluded Mr. Cochran, Democrat, of Missouri, was on his feet demanding recognition, but the chair ruled that Mr. Payne was entitled to the floor. The majority leader faced the minority as he announced that he considered it a high honor and privilege to be permitted to offer this resolution, pointing out that it was not the first time that such a resolution had come from the majority side. He cited the instances of Clay, Polk, Banks and the late Speaker Reed. As he concluded, with a glowing tribute to Speaker Henderson, the whole Republican side broke into hearty applause. But there was dead silence on the Democratic side.

THE SPEAKER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Mr. Cannon, still standing at the side of the rostrum, then in a clear voice read the resolutions adopted by the House. Speaker Henderson was visibly affected as he faced the packed galleries and the members of the House for his valedictory. For half a minute he paused to control his emotions before beginning. Then in a voice that trembled at first but grew gradually stronger as he proceeded until his words rang out, he delivered what was perhaps the most touchingly human farewell address ever delivered from the Speaker's chair.

Toward the close he laid down the gavel and reached out his arms to his colleagues as he spoke of the love and affection with which he would treasure the friendship and memories of his career in the House. When he concluded the cheers from the floor and galleries echoed and re-echoed through the hall.

In the Senate.

Washington, Special.—The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock Wednesday for the last sitting of the Fifty-seventh Congress, but business did not begin until some time later. The delay was due to the absence of a quorum and to the fact that Mr. Cockrell insisted upon the presence of the necessary number before taking up the work of the day.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, made a statement regarding the amount of money appropriated by the present Congress as compared with the appropriations of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The total appropriation for the present Congress he stated, was \$1,554,108,518 as compared with \$1,440,438 for the Fifty-sixth Congress. Mr. Allison said that while it appears that the appropriations of this Congress have been largely in excess of those of the last Congress, the increase is chiefly made up of three items, namely, the \$50,000,000 for the Panama Canal, the increased appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the postal service and the river and harbor appropriations. He concluded by saying that the people of the country endorsed these items of increase and that the opposite political party concurred in them.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, called up a bill amending the river and harbor act so as to provide that \$515,000 heretofore appropriated for certain river and harbor improvements in Texas shall be used for the construction of a channel in Sabine Lake, Texas. On a ye and nay vote, demanded by Mr. Mason, the Senate agreed to take the bill up, 41 to 9. The effect of the vote was to displace the Philippine tariff bill. It was then temporarily laid aside and Mr. Hoar spoke of the failure to pass the Philippine bill. The point he made he said, was that the Senate, the executive, the House of Representatives and the public are not fit to govern the destinies of a people 8,000 miles away who have no voice in the government. "It is the first great object lesson," said he, "of the wretchedness, the iniquity of what the American people did two years ago in regard to these people."

Mr. Lodge made a vigorous reply to Mr. Hoar in which he said he did not agree with him in the view that the American people are not able to deal with the great problems in the East. "I believe they are thoroughly able to deal with it as they dealt with greater and mighty problems before," said Mr. Lodge. Continuing he said it was a great misfortune, that the Philippine tariff bill had failed.

Mr. Mason took the floor and talked of the Panama Canal and other matters. He urged that the rules of the Senate be amended and called attention to the ancient snuff boxes in the Senate. It goes without the rules, he said, because it is a part of the dignity of the Senate and he added amid laughter, "like the rules, the snuff boxes are as unchangeable as the stars."

Mr. Allison reported that the President had nothing further to communicate and that Mr. Roosevelt had said: "If it is in order I would like to say that I congratulate the two houses of Congress upon the admirable work performed during this session."

As Mr. Mason had just been arraigning the Senate for its failure to pass necessary legislation, a titer went around the Senate which broke into laughter in which everybody joined. At 11:55 Mr. Bailey attempted to get a vote on this bill, but was frustrated by Mr. Mason, who continued to hold the floor, in spite of Mr. Bailey's protest.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, presented the usual resolution complimenting the President of the Senate, which was adopted.

Mr. Frye thanked the Senate for its action and then declared the Senate adjourned sine die.

The word "meander" comes from the river of the same name, whose course was so devious that it furnished nearly every modern language with a new word.

GORMAN WILL LEAD

Democratic Forces in United States Senate Next Term.

WAS CANDIDATE FOR POSITION

Opening of Extraordinary Session—Platters of Organization—The New Body.

Washington, Special.—Arthur Pue Gorman is again firmly seated in the saddle as leader of the Democratic party in Congress. He was selected as the Democratic leader in the Senate. His was the only name suggested, and he was placed in nomination by Senator Bacon. The Democrats practically determined Friday to make Mr. Gorman their leader, and his refusal was all that could possibly have stood in the way of carrying out the programme. When it was suggested that the Senator would be an avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for President and for that reason he would not care to accept the responsibility of becoming chief guide in the Senate, a close friend of Mr. Gorman said: "The Senator has no intention of being a candidate for the presidency."

After the caucus adjourned Senator Simmons said: "The whole country knows what Mr. Gorman's leadership means to Democracy. The minority will henceforth, under his guidance, be aggressive and wisely effective when unity of purpose is demanded. Although he is new to the present Senate, it is not forgotten that he has had an experience of 48 years."

While, as Senator Simmons says, the minority lays great store by the Maryland man's actions in astuteness in skirting legislative pitfalls, a more important political significance is attached to his elevation. Remembering Mr. Gorman's intimate associations with the conservative leaders, there are those who see in his elevation a tendency of the whole party organization to return to conservative first principles.

Washington, Special.—The Democratic senatorial caucus which met Friday organized by electing Senator Gorman to his old position as chairman of the caucus. This is a permanent place and assures him the occupancy of the Democratic conference room, one of the most commodious and best located committee rooms in the Senate and of the capitol. He made a brief speech in assuming the chair, and the conference then proceeded to other business. There were present 28 of the 33 Democratic Senators. Senator Gorman's nomination as chairman was suggested by Senator Bacon, and there was no opposition to his selection. In taking the chair, he thanked the Senators for the honor conferred, but did not make an extended speech. The remaining time of the session was devoted largely to the discussion of the present situation in the Senate and the necessity for Democratic harmony and unity of action. There was a general feeling that the vacancies caused by the retirement of Democratic Senators from committees which have to deal with questions before the present call session should be filled, and it was decided that the designation of the members of these committees should be made by a steering committee, to be appointed by the chairman of the caucus, but that their selection should later be ratified by the caucus. The steering committee for the past Congress has numbered only 7 members, but Senator Gorman requested that the number should be increased to 9, which was the number in the days of his previous chairmanship, and this increase was decided upon.

Will Not Be Released.

Washington, Special.—The Associated Press is authorized by the British embassy at Washington to state that there is no foundation for the reports that Mrs. Maybrick's release is contemplated by the British authorities; that there has been no recent correspondence on the subject between Washington and London, and no representation whatsoever to the State Department, and that none is contemplated.

To Fight Combine.

Richmond, Special.—It is reported in financial circles here that the American Locomotive Works is backing the financial arrangements for the settlement of the affairs of the Wm. R. Trigg Ship-Building Company and that this is the beginning of an organization of a shipyards to fight the American Ship-Building Company.

FLOODS IN THE WEST

Serious Damage Threatened at Many Points From High Water.

Cairo, Ill., Special.—The observer at the weather bureau has sent out warnings to places south of Cairo to prepare for at least 50 feet of water. Rain fell Sunday and night over the watersheds of the Ohio, Wabash, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and in many places where the rivers were falling they are rising again. A vast territory around and below Cairo is now covered with water and many farmers have been forced to abandon their homes. While there is no immediate danger at Cairo, there is danger in the low lands between Cairo and Memphis. The levees are expected to stand a stage of 55 feet as they have been raised and strengthened during the last few years. The gauge shows 45.8 feet.

Excursion Boats Run Five Miles Inland.

Memphis, Special.—The river, after remaining stationary for two days, began to rise slowly again. The gauge marks 34.4 feet and more water coming. The levees remain intact, although a large area of lowlands south of Memphis is submerged. Crittenden and Lee counties, in Arkansas, are inundated and some distress is reported from there, especially among negro farmers. The most serious difficulty the railroads are experiencing is in maintaining schedules, trains being from one to three hours late. Thousands of people lined the bluffs here gazing on the vast expanse of water. Excursion boats were run five miles inland.

Water Up in Fourth Street, at Louisville.

Louisville, Special.—The Ohio river registers 28.1 feet in the canal here one tenth of a foot over the danger line. It is expected that a 30-foot stage, the highest in two years, will be reached before the flood begins to subside. The water is now well up into Fourth street. The flood was caused by heavy rains up the river in the past 24 hours.

The Flood in Kentucky.

Owensboro, Ky., Special.—The heaviest rain for many years fell here Sunday night. The river is still rising and it is over all previous marks, except the record of 1884. The smaller streams are also flooding the country. The cold clear weather gives encouragement but the situation is very serious here and at other points along the lower Ohio valley.

River Ten Miles Wide.

Evansville, Ind., Special.—The river is still rising and stood nearly 42 feet at 10 o'clock. It is believed that the river will continue to rise for a week. All boats are delayed. The river between here and Owensboro is more than 10 miles wide. Many towns between Owensboro and Cairo are now at the mercy of the high water.

Another Flood Predicted.

Cincinnati, Special.—The Ohio river, which fell Sunday night below the danger line of 50 feet, has been rising here again and it is reported to be rising at upper points. Rain prevailed throughout Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and western Pennsylvania, so that another flood is predicted this week all along the Ohio Valley.

Policeman Slain.

Waterbury, Special.—Violence in its worst form has broken out anew in Waterbury, as a result of the high feeling in connection with the strike of the motormen and conductors on the street railway line. This time it is murder and Policeman Paul Mendlesohn is the victim. John W. Chambers, a non-union motorman, is shot and his whereabouts are unknown, and the conductor, George Weberndorfer, was pounded almost into insensibility. The scene of the crime was at Forest Park, the terminus of the North Main street line. The spot is an isolated one, and when the car reached the end of the line the crew made preparations for the return. Immediately after the conductor turned the trolley and the motorman reversed his levers, eight masked men sprang from the bushes by the roadside, entered the car and discharged their revolvers, every man being armed. Officer Mendlesohn fell at the first report, and as a later examination showed, the first shot was fatal, having pierced his heart. The motorman was also hit and leaped from his car with a cry of pain. Some of the men followed him, while the remainder turned their attention to the conductor. He was thrown to the floor of the car and pounded and kicked until he was almost unconscious. The men then left him and joined their companions outside. From this point in the attack their actions are wrapped in mystery and are causing considerable apprehension. The conductor regained his feet with difficulty and went to the side of the wounded officer, but he was dead.

MR. BRYAN TALKS.

Former Democratic Nominee Speaks of Current Politics

NON-COMMITTAL ON JUDGE PARKER

Thinks Hill is Tossing an Old Penny to See Whether He or Parker Will Run.

Toledo, O., Special.—Colonel W. J. Bryan was in the city Monday afternoon. He was prevailed upon to discuss politics. He told of his recent visit to New York and added that the people in that State knew less about politics than they do in the West.

"They asked me about Judge Parker," he said, "and I told them I could say nothing until I knew his attitude on public questions. They answered that he was a judge and it would not be proper for him to discuss political topics." "What do you think Hill intends to do?"

"Well I think Mr. Hill is tossing a penny to see whether he or Judge Parker will run. The trouble with the plan is that Hill has an old penny that he has tossed so often that he doesn't know which side is head and which side is tail."

"What have you to say regarding the record of Congress?"

"What Congress has done is easily ascertained. Find out how much there was in the Treasury before the session began and find out how much there is now. The wonder is that they didn't take it all."

Mr. Bryan declined to discuss the probable issues and candidates in the next national campaign, but when asked to make a general statement as to the situation he said:

"Political success depends on two things, opportunity and preparation to take advantage of it. A political party must have its principles; and it must advocate those policies it believes best for the people and then trust to events to vindicate the wisdom of its course."

"I believe that the Democratic party has taken the people's side of the public questions discussed in 1896 and in 1900, and I believe if it will maintain its integrity and allow no doubt to arise as to its fidelity to the people's cause, it will only be a question of time, and not a long time either, before enough Republicans will be disgusted with the policy of the Republican party to again put the Democratic party in power."

"Such a victory, when won, will bring relief to the people from all the vicious policies of the Republican party. We cannot win a victory by compromise or cowardice, and if we would win a victory by such means it would be as disastrous to the party as Mr. Cleveland's victory in 1892 proved to be."

Asked his opinion on the Wabash strike, Mr. Bryan said: "The merits of the controversy between the company and the employes are overshadowed by the menace of the process known as government by injunction. The Democrats have long been calling attention to the danger that lurks in this abuse of the judicial power, but it seems to take several object lessons to make the people acquainted with a bad principle."

Are Satisfactory.

Buenos Ayres, By Cable.—The Nation publishes an interview with Foreign Minister Drago, in which the minister declares that Seno Garcia Merou, the Argentine minister at Washington, has telegraphed to him announcing that the response of Secretary Hay to an Argentine note, setting forth that the Argentine government's ideas regarding Venezuela and Monroeism is satisfactory.

The Plague Situation.

Mazatlan, Mexico, Special.—There were no deaths from the plague Sunday. There are only 37 patients in the lazaretto, two cases grave and five doubtful. Cases of plague have been discovered at Siquiros, near the village of Villa Union. The local health board here believes the disease will be stamped out at Siquiros as has been accomplished at El Oso.