

CONGRESS' MOST IMPORTANT WORK.

Its Chief Legislative Accomplishments Confined to Two Subjects, Cuba and Panama.

TREMENDOUS APPROPRIATIONS

The Creation of Two New States Provided For—Many Other Matters Settled.

Washington, April 24.—The important legislative accomplishments of the sessions of the Fifty-eighth Congress were confined to two subjects—Cuba and Panama. The reciprocity treaty between the new island republic and the United States, initiated by President McKinley, was made operative by a legislative enactment. The ratification of a treaty by the senate and the subsequent initiation of legislation of the government for the canal zone commit the United States to the construction of the Panama canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

The special session, now denominated the first session, was called for the express purpose of carrying out the pledge of the nation to Cuba. The Panama development was one which aroused suddenly and received decisive and immediate action at the hands of President Roosevelt. The senate, the conservative incident to the approaching presidential campaign as usual was manifested by those responsible for the acts of the national legislative body. The annual supply bills were passed with an eye to economy. Incidentally they were passed with greater dispatch than heretofore has been the case with a long session.

The senate ratified the treaty negotiated with Cuba to carry out the terms of the Platt amendment.

It also ratified the China commercial treaty, which provides for two open ports in Manchuria. Chairman Hemenway, of the house committee on appropriations, in a statement compiled under his direction, gives the total of all supply bills (subject to slight changes in pending bills) as \$597,802,324, to which must be added \$4,971,820 for interest on the public debt. The estimated revenues are \$504,472,000. By these figures the expenses are \$22,000,000 less than the revenues. The estimates of the various government departments on which appropriation bills are based, exceeded the total estimated revenues by \$2,445,862. No river and harbor bill was introduced and no omnibus measure carrying provisions for new public buildings was allowed to pass.

While a total of over 1,400 bills became laws during the two sessions, less than 150 of them are public bills and of this number one-half simply authorized the bridging of rivers, the damming of streams, and regulation of federal courts and the ordinance of the District of Columbia. Several amendments have been made to facilitate the administration of the public lands laws. The allotment of several of lands owned collectively by Indian tribes in various sections of the country has been provided for in a number of acts. A step in the direction of "world peace" has been taken through the formation of an American group affiliated with the international union for arbitration and the official recognition of this "group" by the passage of a joint resolution extending an invitation to the union to hold its next annual meeting at St. Louis and appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of the same. A joint resolution was enacted providing for the transportation aboard a government vessel of not exceeding 600 of the public school teachers of Porto Rico to the United States during the coming summer, for the purpose of broadening their views by travel and a course in a summer school for teachers in this country.

By the terms of a joint resolution the president is authorized to arrange a convention with Great Britain to which the assent of Japan and Russia is to be obtained, if possible, to protect the fur seals of the north Pacific ocean and Bering sea.

Provisions were made for the extension of the consular shipping laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands after July 1, 1906.

Hawaii was granted the right to have a superintendent of public instruction and to have statistics compiled by the United States commission of labor regarding commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions, beginning next year, and every four years thereafter.

It was made a crime to "criminate" against the United States by soliciting them as laborers or charging a fee for shipping them.

The only general pension legislation which became a law makes the pension of those who totally lost their right in the military or naval service \$100 per month. Agitation for a service pension bill resulted in the introduction of many such bills. It was decided, however, that no such action should be taken at the present session, after which the general order making age an evidence of physical disability to perform manual labor was issued by the secretary of the interior and recognized by Congress in a divided appropriation of \$1,500,000 to make it effective.

The Louisiana Exposition company received a loan of \$1,000,000 from the government. \$750,000 was appropriated for a government exhibit at the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, and \$250,000 for an Alaskan exhibit at the latter fair.

The only direct dealings had with the postal academy was the investigation by the house of the connection of its members with clerk hire increases in third and fourth class postoffices and representations regarding losses. This investigation cleared every member from any improper conduct in the matter.

The house, by independent action, directed an investigation of the beef trust by the department of commerce and labor.

The attorney-general was given the benefit of the unexpended appropriation made by the Congress for the prosecution of the trust, an amount aggregating \$475,000.

The extension of the east front of the Capitol building was provided for and provision was made for an office building for senators to correspond with the proposed office buildings for members of the house of representatives. These buildings are to cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 each.

Impeachment proceedings were begun in the house against Federal Judge Swayne of the Northern district of Florida, but after a majority report from the committee favoring impeachment the matter was sent back to committee and made a special order for the next session.

The creation of two additional states in the Union was provided for in a bill which passed the house, but not the senate. Oklahoma and Indian Territory were united as Oklahoma, and Arizona and New Mexico as Arizona. Legislation directly affecting the labor interests of the country received consideration in the two houses, but no action was taken.

The eight-hour bill was referred to the department of commerce and labor for investigation and report, and the anti-injunction bill was postponed by the committee until the next session.

In the senate the confirmation of Gen. Leonard Wood as a major-general was accomplished after much inquiry and objection.

The right of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah to his seat in the senate resulted in an investigation, still in progress, involving the "Mormon" religion and its practices. In the house much business has been transacted. At no time has there been factious delay caused by a desire to filibuster on the part of minority, but there has been considerable debate and many resolutions have been delivered. In the house there were 15,638 bills, 349 resolutions, 152 joint resolutions and 61 concurrent resolutions introduced.

In the senate there were 15,234 bills introduced.

OREGON PISTOL DUEL.

One Man Dead, Two Ex-Officers Perhaps Fatally Wounded.

Corvallis, Or., April 24.—Ester Keady is dead, James Dunn, ex-chief of police of Corvallis, perhaps fatally shot, and David A. Osburn, ex-sheriff of Benton county, is dangerously shot, as the result of a pistol duel that took place shortly after midnight this morning. The trouble began when Keady, after leaving a restaurant, fired off his pistol at ex-Sheriff Osburn, who is night officer of Corvallis, undertook to arrest him. Keady was under the influence of liquor, and when Osburn approached he drew a gun and ordered Osburn to halt. There was some parleying, and when Osburn advanced Keady fired, and the officer, shot through the neck, fell into the arms of bystanders. Sheriff Burnett, who had been summoned, soon arrived on the scene in company with ex-Chief Dunn, and, taking Keady by the arm, ordered him under arrest. Keady whipped out a pistol and began to fire. The first shot went wild of the mark, and a second also aimed at the sheriff, took effect in Dunn's abdomen.

Then Burnett fired and Keady fell with a shot in the head. Dunn fell into the arms of a companion, firing

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two shots from his pistol at Keady as he did so.

Burt Turner, aged 22, is in custody as a necessary with Keady. Keady is about 18 years old and belongs to a family locally prominent.

Miners' Convention Postponed.

Denver, April 24.—The report that the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, set for Butte, Mont., May 20, had been postponed by a referendum vote, is confirmed by Secretary-Treasurer Haywood. The date will be fixed by the executive board.

The postponement is due to the fact that President Meyer is in the military bull pen at Teluride. It was thought, too, that the \$50,000 necessary for the expenses for the convention could be put to better advantage in maintaining the strikes in Colorado.

Reports from the sections of Colorado where martial law prevails as a consequence of strikes indicate a condition of quiet.

THE FAIR ESTATE.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt to Act for Mrs. Herman Oelrichs.

San Francisco, April 24.—A power of attorney, by which Mrs. Theresa Oelrichs empowers her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to act for her in this state in all matters relating to the settlement of the estate of their late brother, Charles L. Fair, has been placed on record. Mrs. Vanderbilt will assume the duties which were performed by Herman Oelrichs, husband of Mrs. Theresa Oelrichs, up to a few months ago.

HUNGARIAN EMIGRATION.

Francis Joseph Surprised at Opposition to It in United States.

Vienna, April 24.—The Associated Press is informed on the highest authority that the emperor, Francis Joseph, has expressed great surprise at the opposition evoked both in Hungary and in the United States against the Hungarian emigration law. His majesty attributes this opposition to a misapprehension of the real tenor of the measure. The emperor has further declared his conviction that when the terms of the law are fully understood the opposition to it will disappear. The foreign office has ordered the American embassy that the law is designed rather to restrict than encourage emigration.

RIOT IN HUNGARY.

Result of a Collision Between Socialists and Independents.

Budapest, April 24.—A serious riot is reported to have taken place at the market town of Eled, near Gross-Wardein, resulting from a collision between meetings of the Socialist and Independent parties. While order was being restored by the gendarmes, a Socialist fired a revolver, killing a commander. The gendarmes thereupon fired a volley, killing 23 of the rioters and severely wounding 40. The military were summoned from Gross-Wardein.

More Armenian Atrocities.

London, April 24.—The Turkish embassy here issued a report today that Armenian malefactors had attacked the Mohammedan village at Litchghian, in the Sanjak of Mush, Asiatic Turkey, and had committed horrible crimes on the inhabitants, men, women and children alike.

ALL QUIET IN BUDAPEST.

The Railway Strike Has Collapsed Completely.

Budapest, April 24.—The railway strike has completely collapsed and freight and passenger traffic was resumed today.

The government took a decided step to deal with the strikers in ordering all the reserve men liable to military service to join their respective regiments.

A large force of police under the chief commissioner and two squadrons of hussars surrounded the strikers' camp. The strike leader, Sarlay, was immediately arrested on charges of inciting disorder and treason for adverse criticism of the royal decree calling out the engineer reserve men for service on the railroad.

Addressing the strikers, the commissioner declared that all who had committed breaches of the law would be prosecuted. In the meantime every one present must produce proof of identity and all liable to military service would receive the enrollment order from the recruiting office and would be required to join their respective corps this evening. A committee representing the strikers waited on the minister of commerce later in the day and announced that the men were willing to accept the government's terms.

To Locate a Lost Isle.

Washington, April 24.—The cruiser Tacoma, commanded by Capt. Nicholson, has been ordered on a practice cruise from Tacoma to Honolulu, thence to San Francisco. Capt. Nicholson has been instructed to endeavor on the return trip to locate an island that has been indicated on the navigation charts for years, but the existence of which is in doubt. The Albatross sailed over the point where it is supposed to be located, finding a great depth of water, yet reports have come to the department that breakers and other indications of an obstruction have been seen in that vicinity, and an effort is to be made to obtain something accurate concerning what is now known as a "doubtful danger." The island, as indicated, lies about midway between Honolulu and San Francisco, but considerably south of the sailing routes, consequently but few vessels ever pass that way. The ship of war Levant, which disappeared in mid-Pacific in 1859, is supposed by some to have gone on the rocks somewhere in that vicinity.

SOCIETY LEADER ONLY A ROBBER.

Bert Thorndyke of San Jose. With A Pistol in Each Hand. Held Up a Social Club.

COT OVER A THOUSAND DOLLARS

He Was Pursued, and After an Exchange of Shots Was Finally Killed.

San Jose, Cal., April 24.—A masked man, armed with two revolvers, entered the rooms of the Del Monte Social club at an early hour this morning, and, after lining up against the wall six men who were in the rooms at the time, took a diamond ring valued at \$500 from one of the men, grabbed \$250 or \$300 from the table, then backed out of the room. After a pursuit by citizens and police lasting over an hour, during which over 30 shots were exchanged, the robber was finally killed. Upon investigation the dead man was found to be Bert Thorndyke, a prominent young man of this city.

It was about 1 o'clock when the doorkeeper answered the knock at the door, and, on opening it, found himself looking into the barrel of a big six-shooter. He was backed into a side room and the robber entered the main reception room, where six members of the club were sitting. The intruder wore a long duster and overalls, and a red bandana covered his face. The only words he uttered during his maneuvers were "Hands up!" He flourished a pistol in each hand, and motioned all the men into a corner. He then proceeded to help himself to a stack of coin on one of the tables, and, going to the proprietor, motioned for him to give over a large diamond ring which the robber had noticed on the finger. The ring was promptly handed over.

The latter then backed out of the place, keeping the men covered with his gun and gaining the street, started to run. The men in the club started in pursuit, the police and sheriff's office were notified immediately and a large squad of officers were on the trail. One of the club men led the chase and fired two shots at the fleeing robber. Police Officer Swanson took the pursuit at Fountain street, and whenever he caught sight of the fugitive he would fire at him. Swanson gained on him and at the corner of Third and San Fernando streets the robber, hard pressed, turned on the officers and each sent a volley of bullets at the other.

Swanson escaped unhurt and apparently the robber was not hit. He continued his flight and soon others joined in the chase and several of the officers fired at the fleeing man. Finally all trace of the man was lost, and after a search of half an hour two pistol shots were heard coming from beneath a nearby residence. Upon investigation it was found that the robber was in his death struggles beneath the house. He still clutched both pistols in his hands.

It was found that the man was wounded in four places, three shots taking effect in the head and the other in the fleshy part of the left arm. From all appearances two of the shots had been inflicted by the officers while the other two must have been caused by himself after he found that it would be impossible to escape. He died soon after at the receiving hospital.

This morning, after the blood and dirt had been washed from the face of the dead man it was found that he was Bert Thorndyke, a prominent business and society man of this place.

Thorndyke was one of the best known young men in this city, he having resided here for years. He is well connected, his mother-in-law being Mrs. C. M. Bruce, a wealthy widow residing on Stockton avenue, with whom Thorndyke, his wife and little child lived. Thorndyke's mother is a wealthy widow of Stockton. He has a brother, who is a prominent artist on the New York American.

Formerly Thorndyke was engaged in business with E. H. Wemple & Co., grocers, and for the past year has been a partner and foreman of the A. C. Eaton & Co., large printing establishment.

Heavy Loss in Fruit.

New York, April 25.—Hudson Valley fruit growers will lose \$2,000,000 as the result of the cold, extreme cold weather the past winter according to address from Kingston, N. Y. The failure of the peach crop has been conceded. The more far-reaching disaster of the fruit trees is now the subject of confronting the growers, and it is believed those on low ground are injured beyond recovery. It is thought that pear trees have also been killed.

Already the work of removing the trees that are known to be dead has begun, and thousands have been cut down preparatory to pulling the stumps and setting new ones as soon as the ground is in condition.

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Chronic Sores Eating Ulcers A Constant Drain Upon the System.

Nothing is a source of so much trouble as an old sore or ulcer, particularly when located upon the lower extremities where the circulation is weak and sluggish. A gangrenous eating ulcer upon the leg is a frightful sight, and as the poison burrows deeper and deeper into the tissues beneath and the sore continues to spread, one can almost see the flesh melting away and feel the strength going out with the sickening discharges. Great running sores and deep offensive ulcers often develop from a simple boil, swollen gland, bruise or pimple, and are a threatening danger always, because while all such sores are not cancerous, a great many are, and this should make you suspicious of all chronic, slow-healing ulcers and sores, particularly if cancer runs in your family. Face sores are common and cause the greatest annoyance because they are so persistent and unsightly and detract so much from one's personal appearance. Middle aged and old people and those whose blood is contaminated and tainted with the germs and poison of malaria or some previous sickness, are the chief sufferers from chronic sores and ulcers. While the blood remains in an unhealthy polluted condition, and the sore will continue to grow and spread in spite of washes and salves, for the sore is the outward sign of some constitutional disorder, a bad condition of the blood and system, which local remedies cannot cure. A blood purifier and tonic is what you need—something to cleanse the blood, quicken the circulation and invigorate the constitution, and S. S. S. is just such a remedy. It counteracts and removes from the blood all the impurities and poisons, and gradually builds up the entire system; and when the blood has been purified the healing process begins and the ulcer or sore is soon entirely gone. S. S. S. contains no mineral or poisonous drugs of any description, but is guaranteed purely vegetable, a blood purifier and tonic combined and a safe and permanent cure for chronic sores and ulcers. If you have a slow-healing sore of any kind, external or internal, write us about it, and our physicians will advise you without charge. Book on "The Blood and its Diseases" free.

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