

MANY QUIT THE CAPITAL.

Washington Assuming Its Lazy Summer Appearance—Some of the Senators Who Will Remain at Work—The Shadows on the Pillars of the White House Portend—Plans for McClellan Statue.

Washington, June 17.—Things are already beginning to take on a holiday aspect at the capital. Busy as Washington is during the winter months, when summer comes a general air of lethargy seems to prevail. Everybody seems to get out of town for the summer, and the city is left with the opportunity to do so and in sequestered country nooks or near the ocean breakers of the ocean resorts. The summer breakers of the ocean resorts are the arduous duties of the next season.

Senators and representatives either return to their homes or seek popular summer resorts. The diplomatic colony is greatly depleted. The ambassadors, ministers and subaltern officials seeking rest at other American points or in their own country, to remain away until September or October. But this summer the cabinet officers will not be able to enjoy the vacation they customarily take during the sultry months, for the Cuban problem still confronts them. As for the other insular possessions, for that reason the city will not be altogether as quiet and deserted looking as it usually is during July and August.

One of the few representatives of the upper body of congress who will be a familiar figure on the streets of Washington during the summer is Francis M. Cockrell, the senior senator from Missouri. Another is Senator Morgan of Alabama and still another Senator Hawley of Connecticut. Senator Cockrell has a comfortable residence at 1318 B street, where he does his greater part of his work when congress is not in session.

Senator Cockrell is noted for his methodical way of doing business. With him punctuality is a virtue. He is a careful person and he has arranged that he can give every letter he receives careful personal attention. While he retains a very efficient clerk to assist him, the senator follows closely everything entrusted to him, and the majority of his letters are answered in the senator's own handwriting. That he is a very busy man is attested by the fact that besides being a member of the most important committee of congress, the Senate committee on appropriations, he is chairman of the committee on engrossed bills and a member of the military affairs, Pacific islands and Porto Rico, library and rules committees.

Besides being noted for his great attention to details, Senator Cockrell is probably the only man in congress who does his own marketing. This habit he has continued for years, except when visited by illness, and he may be seen daily in the center market purchasing the necessities of life. He does not go quite so far as to carry his packages home like an everyday "commuter," but has them sent to his home, and after finishing his marketing turns his attention to more weighty affairs. Of course, the center of respectful attention in the city just now is the White House, and the eyes of the people are directed to it all the more frequently on account of some strange shadowgraphs that are from time to time appearing on the pillars of the presidential portico. The attaches have become imbued with superstition, and residents of the executive establishment are puzzled to account for the queer shadows seen. Faces of the dead and outlines of the living are to be traced when the conditions are right, and every one is asking himself if the shadow phenomena have any dread meaning.

On the snow white pillars of the portico the shadows show themselves with a startling distinctness of outline and can be easily traced by an observer. But they are defiant of solution. About the time the health of the President's mother became such as to cause alarm the shadow once called the "pointing finger" made its appearance. It was seen on the central pillar. Gradually the superstitious became imbued with the belief that it referred to the President's mother. Then came a shadow that convinced the believers in the eerie that their supposition had been correct. When a guard who received the telegram from Canton conveying the sad news had ushered the messenger up the stairway, he leaned in the embrasure of the hall window. The story goes that he observed a strange shadow outlined clearly on a white column. Plainly silhouetted was the form of an elder-

ly woman, the strangely marked features suggesting President McKinley, but of a feminine cast. The guard watched it for twenty-five minutes, at the end of which time it had slowly faded away.

Later came the shadow of an old woman at a spinning wheel, and to this day those who are striving to invest the shades with a dread meaning are unable to interpret this phenomenon. But there was to their minds no doubt about the interpretation. But the next shadow, which appeared as the head of John Sherman. Even after Sherman's death the shadow remained until people began to think it must be permanent. Then the superstitious resumed their theories, and the McKinley shadow was re-elected, and the prestige of the shadows as omens of evil portent for those they represented received a sad blow. Not all, evidently, indicated a fatality. But the next shadow, which appeared as the face of John Sherman, was the face of the widely revered sovereign of England, Victoria. And Queen Victoria died.

Many shadows have come and gone since then, but the latest arrival has caused a vast deal of speculation. On the central pillar of the east side of the portico is to be traced the outline of Marcus A. Hanna, round and jolly looking. But the senator takes no notice of it. When the subject is broached, he laughs and says he is too much of a materialist to dread the flashings of the white column. The superstitious nevertheless are as busy as ever theorizing.

The white pillars of the President's home are not the only "affairs of state" to which the attention of the citizens is directed just now. The contemplated equestrian statue of General McClellan has lately become a more than ever timely topic. The commission, having in charge the erection of this statue, which is to be another addition to the many beautiful works of the sculptor's art which this city now boasts, met some time ago and prepared a scale of competition for artists who are citizens of the United States.

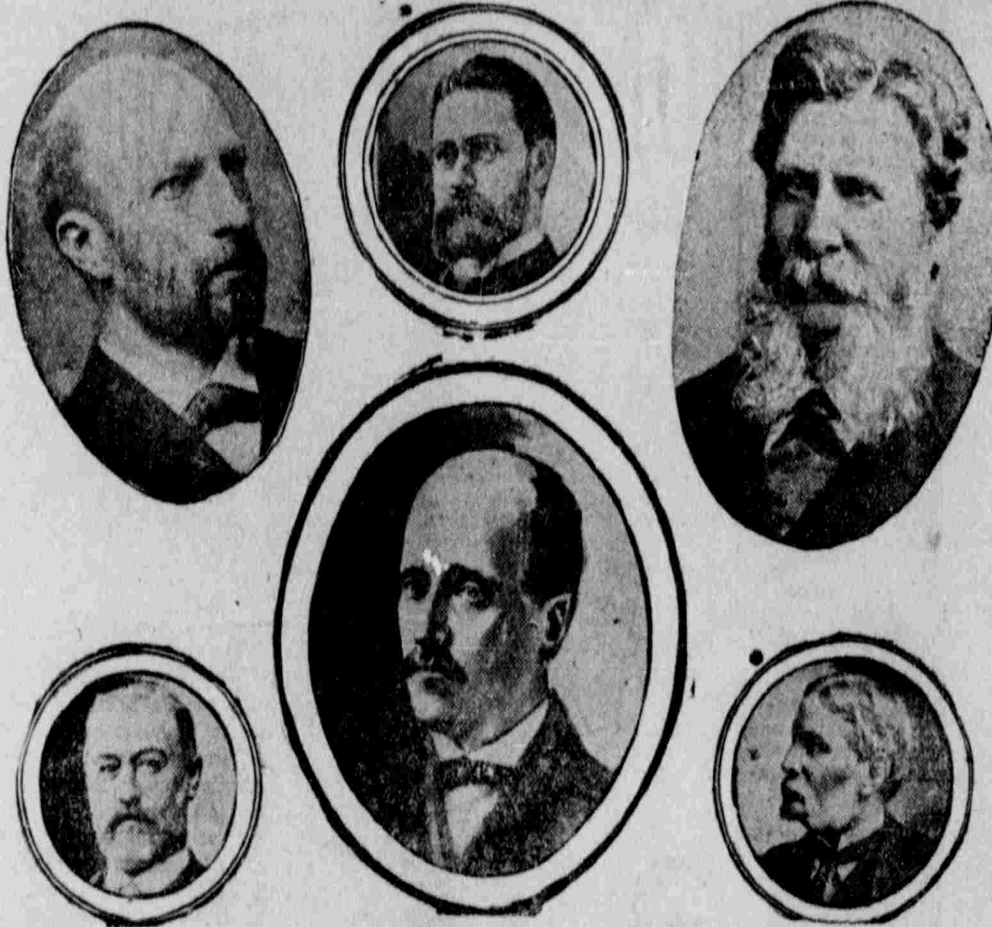
The effigies of what will probably prove a valuable addition to our statutory art are to be modeled on a scale of two inches to the foot for pedestal and statue. The cost of both statue and pedestal is limited to \$600, including all expenses incidental to setting the monument in position. Sculptors, artists and architects connected in a business way with any bronze foundry or monument making firm are excluded from the competition.

When the models prepared have all been submitted, the McClellan commission will select the four which they deem best, and to the lucky modelers will be paid the sum of \$500 each. Then the final selection will be made from these four models. The gentlemen having the matter in charge are the secretary of war, Senator Wetmore, chairman of the joint library committee, and General R. D. Hughes, who represents the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Apart from the decisions of the Supreme Court in the insular cases, a decision which has aroused a good deal of talk was rendered on the last day of the session. It is especially interesting to merchants and attorneys all through the country, as it affects the preference clause of the bankruptcy act, which makes a preferred creditor of the merchant who has received any cash payment on his account within four months prior to the filing of his petition by the debtor. The Supreme Court, sustaining the decision of the court below, holds that in all such cases the creditor must return to the court all money paid to him within four months prior to the filing of the bankruptcy petition before he can file his claim and participate in the division of assets with the other creditors.

The decision was unexpected by many business men and lawyers, who had hoped to see the lower courts overruled. Now it is said that it will probably result in an agitation for the enactment of a bill amending the bankruptcy act by limiting voidable preferences to those given where there was reasonable cause to believe that it was intended to be a preference.

NEW YORK'S FAMOUS FIFTEEN ABANDONS FIGHT.



Felix Adler, Jacob H. Schiff, E. R. A. Seligman, W. H. Baldwin, Chairman, Alexander E. Orr, Chas. Stewart Smith.

PRESIDENT DIAZ' PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

(Continued from page seventeen.)

portant factor in the supreme triumph of Mexican arms and the expulsion of the French from the country. Hitherto Diaz and Juarez had been friends, and both were patriotically fighting for their native land. But when, in the succeeding October, Juarez was elected president and Diaz defeated, the latter "pronounced" against his former friend and chief, and in effect became a rebel. He also continued in rebellion against President Lerdo after the sudden death of Juarez, and, though repeatedly defeated and at times compelled to seek refuge across the border in the United States, he finally triumphed, and ultimately reached the height of his ambition—the presidential chair.

He drove Lerdo from the country, and after an interim filled by one of his friends, in 1878 seated himself in the coveted position. Gonzales was secretary of war during Diaz's first administration, but in his second he was made governor of Guanajuato, with less power than he had in his former position, as Diaz distrusted him somewhat. He died in 1893, but his chief still lives to see Mexico in a position of which any ruler ought to be proud.

Having held to the presidency during twenty years, and being now in his sixth term, it requires rather a stretch of the imagination to present General Diaz as a "constitutional president," and it would seem that the term "dictator," even despot, fits him better. He "amended" the constitution to fit his case, and has "amended" everything in Mexico with a view to the perpetual retention of power. During his successive administrations, to be sure, Mexico has made immense strides, having more than doubled her exports and her imports, having paid off the heaviest of her obligations, and reinstated herself in the community of nations.

All the great things which have made for the regeneration and rehabilitation of Mexico are credited by Diaz and his friends to himself. But they forget, or seem to, that without the assistance of American capitalists, who mainly built the more than 7,000 miles of railroads of which Mexico now boasts, the country would never have made the advance she did. But for them there would not be the red brick communication between the interior and the coasts, between the northern border and Tehuantepec. Don Porfirio is now 70 years of age, but erect and free as ever in his bearing, and can see little difference between the Diaz of 1881 and the Diaz of 1901, excepting that his hair has bleached and he has grown appreciably milder in his methods. Once was the time when he thought nothing of having

criminals stood up against a wall and shot to death, even political offenders running such a risk. But of recent years, he says, there has not been any necessity, as he has made the country what he intends it to be—secure in every part. He has been not a little assisted by his lovely wife, who is universally known as Dona Carmelita, the daughter of a man who was once his bitter enemy. They reside in what is generally known as the "Mexican White House," that grand old castle of Chapultepec associated with American victories and the reign of Maximilian. Here the great president of Mexico lives for the most part, with occasional excursions to Cuernavaca and other points.

The executive office is in the great palace on the plaza of the capital, also associated with the times of the Montezumas and the Spanish conquest. Here the president labors nearly all the time; here he is the most accessible and affable of men, and hence he sends forth one to his secret agents in all parts of the country.

In view of his age and his manifest desire to rid himself at least of presidential cares, there is a great deal of speculation as to who will be his successor. Names are mentioned, but they may not be the right ones. Most prominent in this connection are those of Don Lenado Mariscal, present minister of foreign affairs; General Bernardo Reyes, minister of war, and Senator J. Y. Limantour, minister of finance. Of the three Mariscal is the best known in the United States, where he once resided as minister plenipotentiary, and as the oldest, being two years the president's senior. He is also a native of Oaxaca, is married to a Baltimore lady, and has acceptably filled many high positions. Limantour is a young man, but has made a name for himself in connection with national Mexican financing, and during Diaz's illness he acted as provisional president. The favorite, however, and the one most strongly intrenched—having the army at his back—is General Reyes, who is something of the romantic character that Diaz was thirty years ago. There is a strong predilection down here for military man as ruler of the country, and there is no other military man so well equipped and with such prestige as General Reyes.—City of Mexico Correspondence Washington Post.

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Time Table

In effect June 2, 1901.

LEAVE SALT LAKE.

For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	7:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	7:45 a.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	8:30 a.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	9:15 a.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	10:00 a.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	10:45 a.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	11:30 a.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	12:15 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	1:00 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	1:45 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	2:30 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	3:15 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	4:00 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	4:45 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	5:30 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	6:15 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	7:00 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	5:30 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	6:15 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	7:00 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	7:45 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	8:30 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	9:15 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	10:00 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	10:45 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	11:30 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	12:15 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	1:00 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	1:45 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	2:30 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	3:15 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	4:00 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	4:45 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	5:30 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	6:15 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City	7:00 p.m.

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By Denver	1:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
By Salt Lake	1:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
By Ogden	1:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
By Provo	1:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
By Glenwood	1:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
By Leadville	1:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
By Cripple Creek	1:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
By Coors	1:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
By Denver	1:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.

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