

CALENDAR OF CONGRESS.

Legislative Mill Starts Under Full Head of Steam.

FIRST BILLS ON THE LIST.

Committees at Work on the Most Important Measures—Success of the Groat Anti-Oleo Bill is Predicted—Reduction of War Taxes—Army Reorganization.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The leaders of the house are preparing to press with great vigor the important business of the short session of congress, which convenes today. Already considerable preliminary committee work has been done on the important measures—the bill for the reduction of the war revenue taxes, the army reorganization bill, the river and harbor bill and several of the appropriation bills—and the legislative mill will start under a full head of steam. The army reorganization bill is considered particularly urgent, owing to the possibility of its meeting strenuous opposition after it reaches the senate, and it is the intention of the leaders to get it out of the way at the earliest possible moment. It will be reported probably tomorrow and will be taken up at once, unless after further consultation it is decided to let the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill in ahead of it. The Democrats will caucus on the army bill today and the indications are that they will offer as a substitute for the permanent reorganization measure a bill extending for two or three years the present law for a provisional army. The bill to reduce the war revenue taxes has been practically completed by the Republican members of the ways and means committee and it will be submitted to the full committee Tuesday, unless in the meantime a caucus of the Republicans should be found advisable. Some of the Republican members are not satisfied with the list of articles relieved from taxation by the bill and if too much opposition becomes evident the leaders probably will call a conference or caucus for the purpose of adjusting and harmonizing differences. On Thursday the Groat oleomargarine bill will come up as a special order, under a rule made at the last session. It imposes a tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine, butlerine or other manufactured butters colored in imitation of butter. It has strong backing from the dairy interests, and while it will meet with warm opposition from the interests that are antagonizing its passage, when it reaches a vote its passage is regarded as a foregone conclusion. No business will be transacted today beyond the probable reading of the president's message, owing to the deaths of the late Representatives Daly (N. J.) and Huffecker (Del.), which occurred during the recess, as well as the deaths of Senators Davis and Gear.

In the Senate. The senate, beyond the probable reading of the president's message, will transact no business today, as the announcement of the death during the recess of Senators Davis and Gear, when the message has been read, will bring the sitting to a close. These announcements will be preceded by the ceremony of swearing in the new members, who this year are Mr. Dolliver, who has been appointed to succeed Senator Gear, and Mr. Dillingham, who takes the place formerly occupied by Senator Ross (Vt.). Mr. Frye expects to get up the shipping subsidy bill tomorrow, and in doing this, to have the Spooner Philippine bill displaced. This will be the beginning of the important work of the session, and upon the success or failure of the scheme may depend much of the future course of proceedings for the entire session.

MONDAY. Washington, Dec. 4.—In the senate yesterday the work of the short session of the fifty-sixth congress was successfully launched. It had been the purpose of the senate to announce the death of Senators Gear (Ia.) and Davis (Minn.) immediately after assembling, and then to adjourn and receive the president's message today, but as this has been announced by the leaders of both branches of congress to be a "business session" it was decided to receive the message Monday and thus gain one day in a session in which that much time may be of immense importance. Aside from the reading of the message and the administration of the oath of office to William B. Dillingham, the new senator from Vermont, who succeeds the late Justin S. Morrill, no business was transacted. The other new member of the body, former Representative John P. Dolliver, who succeeds the late Senator Gear (Ia.), was present throughout the session, but his credentials were not presented and he was not sworn in. These formalities will be complied with today now that the senate has been officially informed of the death of Senator Gear.

Opening Day in the House. The opening of the session in the house was brilliant, but not exciting. There were the usual throngs in the galleries and the usual display of floral pieces on the floor, but the proceedings were purely formal, consisting of the rapping to order by the speaker, prayer by the chaplain, the roll call of members, the appointment of the formal committees to wait on the president and the reception and reading of the president's message. Despite the fact that a great presidential campaign had concluded within a

month the best of feeling seemed to prevail between victors and vanquished. The reading of the message, which naturally was the feature of the day, occupied over two hours. It was listened to with respectful interest by both sides. The deaths of the late Representatives Daly (N. J.) and Huffecker (Del.), and Senators Davis (Minn.) and Gear (Ia.) were announced and as a further mark of respect to their memories the house adjourned.

Subsidy Bill Given Right of Way. Washington, Dec. 4.—The Republican senatorial committee on order of business decided that the ship subsidy bill should displace the Spooner Philippine bill as the unfinished business. It also considered at the same time the disposition of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and decided that that question should receive alternate attention with the shipping bill. The arrangement further provides that if the army bill reaches the senate prior to the disposal of the shipping bill or the treaty either or both of these may be displaced temporarily in order to permit the prompt consideration of that measure.

TUESDAY.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The program of the senate leaders for a business session was taken up in earnest yesterday and material progress was made. What is popularly known as the ship subsidy bill was made the unfinished business of the senate, instead of the Spooner Philippine measure, and the discussion of it was opened by Frye (Me.), chairman of the committee on commerce, from which the measure was reported. He addressed the senate for more than an hour and a half. Recognized by his colleagues as an authority upon the subject, he was accorded close attention. Frye said that by the terms of the measure a ten-knot vessel out for 175 days would draw \$15,000 a year beyond the cost of her coal and handling, and that the amount of the subsidy would diminish with the speed of the ship. Clay (Ga.) asked if it were true that a 21-knot ship would draw under the bill \$304,000 a year. Frye replied that the amount drawn by such a vessel would be about \$22,000 in excess of her coal consumption and handling. "But," persisted Clay, "is not the gross amount of the subsidy of the 21-knot ship \$304,000 per year under this bill?" Frye admitted that it was. "I understand," said Clay, "that the ten-knot and 12-knot ships, which carry the agricultural products of the country, do not receive more than one-third the subsidy of the fast passenger vessels, which carry no agricultural products."

"And I was showing," responded Frye, "that the low speed vessels were the ones which received the actual benefits from the subsidy and not the fast passenger ships."

House Holds Brief Session. The session of the house yesterday was brief. The real work will begin today, when the house will consider the army reorganization bill, which Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported. He explained the urgent necessity for immediate action upon this measure, as under the present law the army must be reduced to 27,000 on July 1 next, and asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill, but Sulzer (N. Y.) objected, so Hull introduced a resolution for a special order for the consideration of the bill today, with provision for a vote at the end of six hours' general debate.

The objection to the swearing in of Connor (Ia.), the successor of Senator Dolliver, was removed by the presentation of a new set of credentials from Governor Shaw, and Connor took the oath.

WEDNESDAY.

Washington, Dec. 6.—When the house met the speaker announced that he had a communication from the family of Mr. Boutelle (Me.) resigning his position as chairman of the committee on naval affairs. Datzell (Pa.), from the committee on rules, then presented a special order for the immediate consideration of the army bill, the rule not to interfere with other special orders.

Datzell said that legislation of some character was imperative, as it would take some time to recruit and organize the new army which must replace the old on July 1, 1901.

Richardson (Tenn.) said that his side of the house recognized the necessity for some legislation, but did not agree that this bill, establishing a permanent standing army, should become a law. If an emergency exists an emergency should be provided for. It was proposed to provide an army which could be expanded at the will of one man from 58,000 to 100,000. No matter how good or able that man might be, he was not willing to see one man given such power.

It was then arranged that general debate should run for two hours on a side, and that then the bill should be considered under the five-minute rule. The session of the day occurred when Sulzer, who had charge of the time on the Democratic side, yielded an hour to McCall (Rep.). This was the first intimation the house had that the Massachusetts member was to oppose the bill. Several times during the last session, notably on the Porto Rican tariff bill, he refused to follow his party. Yesterday he attacked the whole Philippine policy of the administration. Although temperate in language, he was plain spoken in his warnings of the dangers which lay ahead of the government if a colonial policy was persisted in. He also criticized technically several features of

the bill, especially that lodging in the president the discretion to expand or reduce the size of the army at will. In concluding, he likened the unconquerable spirit which opposed our way in the Philippines to that of Washington at Valley Forge. Love of Independence, he said, was the "noblest heritage of the human heart." He declared that the United States should immediately give the Filipino people honorable assurance that they should have a government of their own. In replying to McCall, Hull declared that until congress acted to the contrary we must assert and enforce our sovereignty over the Philippines or disgrace ourselves before the world, and it was the duty of congress to provide an army adequate to put down the rebellion. Eleven of the 26 pages of the bill were disposed of before adjournment. Today the Groat oleomargarine bill, under a special order made at the last session, will displace the army bill, which will go over until Friday.

Frye Concludes His Speech. Washington, Dec. 6.—Senator Frye at yesterday's session of the senate concluded his speech upon the ship subsidy bill. He devoted his attention principally to a technical explanation of the various provisions of the measure, explaining with special care that provision which would admit to American registry foreign-built ships. From several sources his attention was directed to this provision, and it is evidently one upon which much of the forthcoming debate will rest.

HOLD UP AN IOWA STOCKMAN

Detectives Arrest the Robbers After a Fight and Recover the Property. Chicago, Dec. 6.—Fred T. Gilmore of Baxter, Ia., was knocked senseless late last night near Michigan avenue and Harmon court and robbed of \$11,220 in negotiable paper, \$23 in money and a watch. The robbers, William Cummings and George Hayes, after a desperate battle with detectives, were captured and all of the booty save the watch and money was recovered.

Gilmore came to Chicago to exhibit cattle at the live stock show. The detectives saw Gilmore with Cummings and Hayes, whom they followed to the scene of the robbery. When the officers approached the robbers sprung behind a garbage box and began shooting at the detectives. The latter lined up behind a telegraph pole and returned the fire. Twenty shots were exchanged at a range of not more than 50 feet, but no one was wounded.

Having emptied their revolvers the detectives made a rush upon the bandits and caught them as they were trying to reload their weapons.

WEEPS IN COURT.

Jessie Morrison Sheds First Tears Since Her Trial Began—Prosecution Wins Important Point. Eldorado, Kan., Dec. 6.—Jessie Morrison, charged with murder in the first degree, yesterday for the first time since her trial began, two weeks ago, gave vent to pent up feelings of anguish and sobbed in court. It was the first sign of emotion that the defendant had displayed. It came when Judge Redden, one of her attorneys, pleading that the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Castle should not be admitted as evidence, declared that the words of accusation against the prisoner were "the concoction of men who sought only to convict an innocent girl."

Later Judge Shinn ruled that Mrs. Castle's statement could be placed before the jury as evidence, but sustained the objections of the defense to certain sentences therein, among them the words, "By my God, it is true," the only part of the statement that the dying woman wrote herself.

SECRETARY GAGE'S REPORT

Increase in Receipts and Decrease in Expenditures for the Fiscal Year. Washington, Dec. 6.—The report of the operations of the treasury department for the last year was made to the speaker of the house of representatives and by him made public. The revenues from all sources were \$669,595,431.18 and the expenditures \$590,068,871, showing a surplus of \$79,527,090.18. As compared with the fiscal year, 1899, the receipts for 1900 increased \$58,613,420.83 and there was a decrease in expenditures of \$117,359,888.14.

Lee Formally in Command.

Omaha, Dec. 6.—Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee assumed command of the Department of the Missouri yesterday. A few minutes after his arrival the heads of the various bureaus at the headquarters visited him and were introduced to their new chief. Later in the day the heads of the government offices in the federal building called upon the general to pay their respects, and with no formalities the business of the department resumed its wonted routine.

Lawyer Kills Pastor.

Huntington, W. Va., Dec. 6.—Rev. Mr. Wool, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, was shot and instantly killed by S. D. Stokes, a prominent lawyer. Both men are well known throughout the state. Stokes was also shot, but not fatally injured.

Crowds Cheer Kruger.

Cologne, Dec. 6.—Mr. Kruger walked in the rain from his hotel to the cathedral. He was cheered enthusiastically by an assemblage of people who had long waited to see him. Mr. Kruger repeatedly raised his hat in acknowledgment of the cheering. He departs today on a special train, connecting with the Dutch express at Zevouaar.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPO.

A GLANCE AT THE GREAT ENTERPRISE AND ITS PURPOSES.

True Picture of Nineteenth Century Development Arranged in a Setting of Unsurpassed Beauty and Splendor at Pan-American Exposition.

If one may judge by the presence of thousands of workmen at the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition and the wonderful progress they have made during the last few months, the Exposition will be opened in a condition of completeness upon the 1st of May next.

For the benefit of those who, for any reason, have not been informed concerning the plans and purposes of this vast enterprise I will state that the Exposition grounds are in the northern part of the city of Buffalo and have an area of 350 acres. Buffalo, with its 400,000 population, is preparing the most artistic creation ever produced for the purposes of an exposition. The completed work will cost probably \$10,000,000, exclusive of exhibits.

The landscape upon which the buildings stand includes a part of one of the most beautiful parks in Buffalo or, in



HALL OF MUSIC.

fact, in the world. The Exposition will thus have the setting of trees, lawns and water features, which have cost the city of Buffalo millions of dollars. The main Exposition buildings are some 20 or more in number and are arranged about a system of beautiful courts some 33 acres in extent. The arrangement is such as to permit the most exquisite decorative effects that the best trained artists of the world may be able to produce.

Space will permit only an enumeration of the principal buildings. These are: The Electric Tower, 875 feet high, which is to be the centerpiece of the most brilliant and novel electric illumination ever conceived; the Propylaeum, or architectural screen, at the northern end of the grounds; the Stadium, for sporting and athletic events; the Agriculture building, Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, Ethnology building, the Government group of three great buildings, the Midway restaurant building, Electricity building, the Machinery and Transportation buildings and Railroad Station, the Temple of Music, Graphic Arts, Horticulture, Mines, Forestry, Dairy, Ordnance, Service and other buildings, the Albright Gallery of Art, costing \$400,000; the New York State building, costing \$175,000, besides the state and foreign buildings and numerous other structures of beautiful and interesting design for a variety of purposes.

The Midway at the Pan-American Exposition alone will cost more than some large expositions. It is estimated the cost of the Midway will be about \$3,000,000, as it will have more than a mile of frontage closely built with the most picturesque structures conceivable and will contain between 30 and 40 entertainment features of most novel and interesting character.

The purposes of the Exposition are not merely to give the people a most magnificent and attractive entertainment, but it will furnish the opportunity for every one to inform himself upon the progress of the nineteenth century. The Exposition is held for the purpose of celebrating the achievements of the western world during a century of unparalleled progress. It is distinctly a western world affair, all the governments of the western hemisphere having been invited to participate in all departments. Official responses have been made by every important government, state and dependency of the western world, and they are preparing to be represented by most creditable exhibits.

The exhibits are classified in the following divisions: Electricity and electrical appliances; fine arts, painting, sculpture and decoration; graphic arts, typography, lithography, steel and copper plate printing, photo mechanical processes, drawing, engraving and bookbinding; liberal arts, education, engineering, public works, constructive architecture, music and drama, sanitation and hygiene; ethnology, archaeology, progress of labor and invention, isolated and collective exhibits; agriculture, agricultural implements; machinery and appliances, foods and their accessories, horticulture, viticulture, agriculture, forestry and forest products, fish, fisheries, fish products and apparatus for fishing; mines and metallurgy, machinery, manufactures, transportation, railways, vessels, vehicles, ordnance, exhibits from the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Guam, Tutuila and the Philippine Islands.

The Exposition has the indorsement not only of the state of New York, which appropriated \$300,000, but of the national government, which appropriat-

ed \$500,000 for the purpose of being suitably represented upon this great occasion. The Exposition will continue six months and will furnish an opportunity such as rarely comes for the public to take note, at a glance, of the wonderful progress of the western world. It will be like a great university, at which the young and old will become for the time being students of western civilization.

About 12,000 people have subscribed to the stock of the Exposition, and it is a public enterprise in the broadest sense of the term, the aim being to produce a magnificent spectacle to delight the artistic sense of all who attend and to present through the medium of an army of enterprising exhibitors a true picture of nineteenth century development. John G. Milburn, an eminent lawyer of Buffalo, is president, and the director general is William I. Buchanan, who was director of the departments of agriculture, live stock and forestry at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and afterward for six years United States minister to the Argentine Republic.

MARK BENNETT.

"PAN-AM." RESTAURANTS.

The Best of Service Will Be Provided.

The needs of the inner man will be well attended to at the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1901. At some expositions a great mistake has been made by not providing for good restaurants, where satisfactory meals could be obtained at reasonable prices. Either the food obtained has not been of good quality or prices charged have been exorbitant or the facilities in some particulars have been inadequate to the occasion.

There will be good restaurants in different parts of the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition, so that it will not be necessary for visitors to go outside of the grounds to secure a good meal, well served, at a moderate price. All tastes will be suited in the services rendered, for there will be places where meals will be served on an elaborate plan to suit the most fastidious taste and where prices will be in proportion to those charged at high class restaurants in large cities. There will be other places where the meals will be cheap, but the food appetizing and healthful and the surroundings clean. There will be restaurants in the beautiful building at the entrance to the Midway, another in a similar building at the entrance to the Stadium, another in the Electric Tower, which will be one of the great centers of interest on the Exposition grounds, and another on the Midway. Refreshments will also be served in the Temple of Music, which may be enjoyed by visitors at the same time that they are listening to the concerts in progress in the auditorium. There will also be a New England kitchen, a German restaurant, a Mexican restaurant, an Italian restaurant and other places where various kinds of refreshments will be served.

Wisconsin's Building.

Commissioners from Wisconsin, who have charge of the exhibits from that state at the Pan-American Exposition, have selected a site for the State building. About 20 acres have been set apart on the eastern side of the Exposition grounds for state and foreign buildings. The site chosen for the Wisconsin building is nearly opposite the large buildings of the National governments just south of one of the mirror lakes and south of the Ohio building. It will overlook the Esplanade, with its wonderful fountains and gardens, and a number of the large buildings will be in full view. The Wisconsin commission are Willard A. Van Brunt and George B. Burrows of Madison, B. E. Edwards of Lacrosse, Charles Reynolds of Sturgeon Bay and George H. Yule of Kenosha. Wisconsin will spend \$25,000 on her building and exhibits at Buffalo.

A \$6,000 A. O. U. W. Building.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen are planning elaborately to welcome the members of the order to Buffalo next year. The Supreme Lodge has appropriated \$3,000 and the State Lodge \$3,000 more to be used for the erection and furnishing of a fine headquarters building at the Pan-American Exposition. The building will be a handsome pavilion, with rooms for rest, and the upper floor a great balcony, with easy chairs, for all members of the order who attend the Exposition.

Took a Costly Nap.

To begin with he's "a good fellow." That's a phrase easier understood by men than by women. It generally means—well, it means he's an all round good sort in the male line.

Saturday afternoon he was feeling pretty good. He had been quite thirsty if what he had taken was to be judged as a criterion. And the libations left him in a thoroughly good humor, and he felt at peace with the world.

In this delightful mental and physical state he bethought him of a friend of his in Providence, and he further thought that he would call up that particular friend on the telephone.

So he went to a Broad street hotel, told the young woman there who had charge of the telephone that he wanted to speak to Mr. So-and-so in Providence and wouldn't she kindly call up the party.

The girl did as she was bade. "Party's on the 'phone," she said, and the man went into the telephone box, sat down and put the receiver to his ear.

And then he calmly and sweetly dropped off to sleep.

When he woke up, he owed the telephone company \$32.90.

He said he wouldn't pay it, but he did.—Philadelphia Press.

FOREIGN ENVOYS CONFER.

Have Received Instructions From Their Governments.

AGREEMENT NOT EXPECTED.

From Hints Dropped It is Assumed Satisfactory Arrangement Will Not Be Reached—Four Companies of German Troops in Tight Place.

Peking, Dec. 4.—All the foreign envoys have now heard from their governments regarding the joint note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries and a meeting will be held today.

The envoys are not communicative, but enough is known with reference to the objections of the different governments to make it seem doubtful that the meeting will have satisfactory conclusion.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang both say that they are anxiously awaiting the demands of the powers. They declare that China desires peace at any price commensurate with the dignity of an independent nation, but they point out that so long as a foreign army occupies the province of Pi Chi Li the problem will be harder to solve.

The missionaries and others who went through the siege protest against any suggestion of leniency. They urge particularly that those who are high in office and who were really responsible for the outrages to foreigners should be executed. And they insist also that a sufficient force should be kept in China to guarantee order and to keep foreigners independent of the Chinese, declaring that if this is not done a repetition of the troubles is inevitable.

London, Dec. 4.—"Placards are again being posted," says the Tien Tsun correspondent of the Standard, wiring Sunday, "announcing a renewal of the anti-foreign outbreaks as imminent. The Hankow viceroy told vice Admiral Seymour during the latter's recent visit that the court would never return to Peking."

DETAILS OF ATROCITY.

Dispatch to German Paper Tells of One More Mission Slaughter in China.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—A special dispatch from China to the Volks Zeitung reports a fearful mission slaughter in the province of Shan Si. The first victims, the dispatch says, were a Catholic bishop and his coadjutors and four European priests, Franciscans, Italian and French.

The governor invited them to his house pretending to give them better protection, but when they arrived their hands were tied. Then the governor himself poinaried them all and also a number of Chinese priests, 30 Chinese sisters, and 200 orphans from 8 to 16 years of age.

Next the governor went to the bishop's residence with a number of soldiers and seized six Marseilles sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they would renounce Christianity, which offer they unanimously rejected. Mr. and Mrs. Atwater and their two little children, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Price and their son, all of the American board; Mr. and Mrs. LaCren of the Swedish and Mrs. Eldred, an English woman, were butchered. The story of these murders directly implicated Yu Hsien, then governor of Shan Si. As announced in Peking dispatches, members of Li Hung Chang's staff say the Chinese emperor will probably send Yu Hsien a silk cord, which is an intimation that he must hang himself.

A number of the reports have not been published of the June massacres in Shan Si, some of the details being too horrible for publication. Men, women and children were butchered. Fifteen seminarists who had hidden themselves in a cistern were, the dispatch says, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They were then killed.

A Chinese priest and two Christians, who attempted to escape, were caught and put in a small hut, where they were burned.

Renewing an Old Treaty.

London, Dec. 4.—Regarding the dispatch from Washington as published in New York, saying that Great Britain is endeavoring to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with Nicaragua, which is said to disturb the American state department officials, a representative of the foreign office informed the Associated Press yesterday that Great Britain is negotiating with Nicaragua for a renewal of the existing commercial treaty, but that nothing whatever has been suggested of an exceptional character.

Waiting for Tract Opening.

Bagley, Minn., Dec. 4.—This little hamlet is overrun by land seekers who desire to file on tracts in the four townships in the White Earth reservation, which are to be thrown open at the Crookston land office today. Many squatters have established themselves on the land and serious collisions are imminent.

Vienna's Door is Closed to Kruger.

London, Dec. 4.—"In response to a confidential inquiry as to whether Mr. Kruger would be welcomed here," says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, "a polite reply was returned to the effect that Emperor Francis Joseph had made other dispositions for the next few weeks."

Two Fatally Injured.

Clinton, Ia., Dec. 6.—Hiram Bates and Charles Ryner were probably fatally injured yesterday by the collapse of the roof of a large building in course of construction.