

RECORD CONGRESS LEAVES

Work Accomplished by Livestock Presenta Good Showing

ATTENTION GIVEN TO NEW POSSESSIONS

Financial Act Makes Important Changes in Laws Relating to Parity of Metals, Bonded Indebtedness and Banks.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The record of the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress is now practically closed and it is possible to survey the important work it has accomplished during the last six months. It has been a busy congress, the busiest, according to veteran officials, in many years. In some respects the work has been less exciting than that of the preceding congress, which covered the dramatic period when war was declared against Spain. It has been a busy congress, the busiest, according to veteran officials, in many years. In some respects the work has been less exciting than that of the preceding congress, which covered the dramatic period when war was declared against Spain. It has been a busy congress, the busiest, according to veteran officials, in many years. In some respects the work has been less exciting than that of the preceding congress, which covered the dramatic period when war was declared against Spain.

Our new territorial possessions have received much attention, and while there has been no definite action as to the Philippines or Cuba, a form of government and a means of raising revenue has been provided for Porto Rico and a corporate territorial form of government has been given to Hawaii. The financial act has made important changes in the laws relating to the parity of metals, the bonded indebtedness, national banks and the security of the treasury by a gold reserve. The Nicaragua canal bill has passed the house and is on the calendar of the senate ready for attention when congress reconvenes. The anti-trust bill is similarly advanced, the anti-trust constitutional amendment has a defeat recorded against it. The Pacific cable project has passed the senate and is awaiting final action in the house.

The expulsion of Brigham H. Roberts from a seat in the house because of his polygamous status, the refusal of the senate to admit Mr. Quay on the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania and the sensational charges, investigation and developments in the case of Mr. Clark of Montana have added some exciting personal phases to the session. Investigations have been profitable, including the inquiry into the cover-up of the mining riots in Idaho, the various inquiries on polygamy growing out of the Roberts case and more recently the senate investigation of the postal and other irregularities in Cuba.

The total of appropriations cannot yet be stated with exactness as bills are pending, but it is approximately \$200,000,000 for the session.

Treaties Before Senate.

The senate in executive session has been occupied to a considerable extent with important treaties. Of these the treaties with Great Britain and Germany closing the tripartite agreement in Samoa and awarding to the United States the island of Tutuila with its valuable harbor of Pago-Pago, has been ratified, while the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indian Islands and the Hay-Panncote treaty concerning the interoceanic canal go over without action. The majority of the legislation actually accomplished and now on the statute books the financial act is regarded as the chief achievement of the year. The noteworthy feature of the debate on this measure in the house was that party lines were broken to some extent, a number of democratic members from the eastern and New England states joining with the majority in passing it. In the senate, also, party lines were not entirely regarded, Senators Lindsay and Caffery voting for the measure and Senator Chandler against it. As it became a law by the president's signature, on March 14, it makes specific the declaration of the gold standard, provides a treasury reserve of \$120,000,000, establishes a division of issue and redemption of the treasury, provides for the redemption and sale of interest-bearing bonds of the United States and makes new regulations as to national banks, their circulation, establishment in small communities and the tax they pay. The act also contains a specific declaration that its provisions "are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetallism."

Action on Porto Rico.

Porto Rican legislation has been the most fruitful theme of controversy in and out of congress during the session. The discussion first turned on the revenue bill, levying a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley rates on Porto Rican goods. The majority of the ways and means committee argued the constitutionality and necessity of this course, while the minority, reinforced by McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the majority, maintained that the constitution of the United States extended to Porto Rico and that congress was inaugurating a dangerous precedent by giving the island any other law than that of the rest of the country. Excitement ran high under the spur of widespread public attention. The debate in the house was signalized by the division of the majority, which for a time made the result doubtful, but the bill ultimately passed. The content in the senate was animated but less acute, the senate changing the entire scope of the measure by adding a complete form of civil government. In this form, raising revenue and establishing an island government, the measure became a law. Subsequently, it was amended so as to limit corporate franchises and on the president's recommendation an act was passed setting aside for the use of Porto Rico the \$2,095,455 collected from the island sources since its acquisition.

Next in importance in the accomplished work of the session is the act to "provide for a government of the territory of Hawaii." The debates on it in the senate and house aroused little division, save on matters of detail. The act provides a system of government much like that for territories, with a governor appointed by the president, a legislature of two houses, franchise rights

practically the same as those of voters in the United States, with the additional qualification that a voter shall "be able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language." Administrative and judicial officers are provided and the island is given a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, chosen by the people, with a right to debate in the house, but not a right to vote.

Philippines and Cuba.

The Philippines and Cuba have occupied much attention in the way of debate and the adoption of institutions of inquiry. The Spooner bill, providing that when all insurance against the authority of the United States character, relating to Cuban shipping, civil and judicial powers shall, unless otherwise provided by congress, be carried on under the direction of the president, formed the basis of the senatorial debate on the Philippines, but was fruitless of action. The only legislation as to Cuba is of a comparatively minor character, relating to Cuban shipping. The Nicaragua canal bill and the shipping subsidy bill are notable instances of legislation partly advanced during the present session, but not enacted into law. The canal bill has passed the house and has been made the special order in the senate beginning December next. The shipping bill is on the calendar of each house with favorable recommendation from a majority membership of the senate and house committees.

Anti-trust legislation has come prominently into attention in the house at the close of the session, the house having passed a new anti-trust bill and defeated a constitutional amendment. The senate has passed a bill for a cable to the Philippines and beyond, to be constructed and maintained under government control, but no action has been taken on it in the house.

Bill on Oleomargarine.

The restriction of oleomargarine has been productive of considerable agitation, mainly in committees, and a radical restrictive bill has been reported to the house. The general pension laws have been materially changed by the present congress, largely as a result of the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic, which secured the passage of a bill amending the law of June 27, 1890, so as to permit the "aggravating" of disabilities and changing the provision as to widows so that a widow may receive a pension while she is without means of support other than her daily labor and has an actual net income not exceeding \$250, etc.

The "free homes" act has at last become a law.

It provides for the patenting of homesteads on the public lands acquired from the Indians on the payment of the usual fees and no other or further charge. This opens to free homestead entry many millions of acres of public lands in the west, heretofore sold at stated figures per acre. Another measure passed, of some general interest, pertains to the protection of agriculture to restore game birds which are becoming extinct and provides means for the restriction of traffic in dead animals, birds, etc., from state to state, the latter provision being in part designed to limit the destruction of song birds for the sale of their plumage. Also passed, miscellaneous acts of the session are those for the preservation of the historic frigate Constitution and for extending the work of the twelfth census.

Appropriation Bills Pending.

Considerable general legislation is carried on appropriation bills. These provisions include the amendment to the military academy bill, making the commanding general of the army a lieutenant general and the adjutant general of the army a major general; also the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition. Both of these bills are still pending. The naval appropriation bill adds two battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and five submarine boats to the naval strength and may include special legislation as to armor plate and a government plant. The other appropriation bills in the main carry the usual government supplies.

The Alaska code bill, giving a complete civil system of laws to the territory, has passed both houses and undoubtedly will become a law.

Other measures which have passed one house or the other but are still pending, including those for the election of senators by the people, authorizing the president to appoint a commission to study commercial conditions in China and Japan; for increasing the efficiency of the army by making service in the staff corps temporary; extending the eight-hour law; increasing the annual allowance to the militia of the country from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

LAST WEEK OF CONGRESS

House and Senate Sessions Are Expected to End by Next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Conference reports on appropriation and other bills promise to occupy the attention of the house to-day. The majority of the bills are still pending, including those for the election of senators by the people, authorizing the president to appoint a commission to study commercial conditions in China and Japan; for increasing the efficiency of the army by making service in the staff corps temporary; extending the eight-hour law; increasing the annual allowance to the militia of the country from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

WAR NEARS ITS END

(Continued from First Page.)

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ROBERTS SENDS HIS REPORT

Secretary of State Receives Cablegram from the Leader at Orange Grove.

LONDON, June 2.—Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2:

"Johannesburg is quiet. The people are surrendering arms and ponies. Only three Boer guns were left in the fort. The Queenlanders captured May 30 a Creusot with eleven wagons of stores and ammunition. Commandant Botha of Zoutpansberg, his field cornet and 100 prisoners were taken in the fighting around Johannesburg, some belonging to the foreign contingents and the Irish brigade.

"Owing to the interruption of the telegraph lines I learned only today from Colonel Sprigg that his battalion of imperial Yeomanry was attacked between Kroonstad and Lindley, May 29. Casualties to follow.

"The shops in Johannesburg are being opened and there seems to be a general feeling of relief at the peaceful occupation of the town.

"The proclamation announcing the annexation of the Orange Free State was made known at Bloemfontein May 26 by General Pretzman (military governor). The troops under General Killykenny formed a square, the royal standard was hoisted, the troops saluted, a royal salute was fired and the queen was cheered. The name 'Orange River colony' was well received.

"Received a report yesterday that four prisoners had escaped from Pretoria."

WHITE TALKS ON BOER PLANS

Will Continue Guerrilla Conflict Unless Given Independence by the English.

CHICAGO, June 2.—"I have no communications with the Transvaal and cannot make a statement as to what the Boers propose to do now. They had planned first to defend Pretoria and then retire to the mountains or else to give up the capital and take directly to the mountains. It appears as if they are adopting the latter course." So declared Montagu White, the Transvaal agent at London, who came to Chicago today in advance of the Boer envoys.

When asked if the Boers would continue the war to the extent of waging a guerrilla conflict, Mr. White replied: "What else can they do? They can get no terms from the English; Salisbury will not leave them a shred of independence. Even if the situation is impossible in a military sense, political domination is the mountain warfare

How Can You Expect to Feel Well if Your Kidneys Are Not Right? Avoid the Deadly Results of Kidney Disease.

The Symptoms The Kidneys and Bladder are the places of most distressing diseases and symptoms, such as a stone in the bladder, diabetes, Bright's disease, inflamed kidneys and bladder, painful and frequent urination, pains in the back and loins, sudden flashes of heat, alternating with chilly sensations, swelling of the limbs, frequent headache, fits of stupor and melancholy, shortness of breath, etc.

The Cause The Kidneys are the blood filters of the system. All the blood in the body passes through and is filtered by right-acting kidneys every three minutes. The heart is the blood pump; the kidneys divide the good from the bad. If they do not filter out the impurities the latter remain in the blood and cause sickness, suffering and death.



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except the amendments made to these bills by the senate, and the opinion is now almost universal that these differences can be adjusted and all the business of the session concluded by the time named. The only two items of difference which might cause material delay are the armor plate amendment to the naval appropriation bill and the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition.

COMMISSIONERS IN MANILA Hancock, with Taft and Party on Board, Reaches Port. WELCOME'D BY GENERAL MACARTHUR President of Philippine Commission Makes Statement to Associated Press Regarding Powers and Future Work of the Body.

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MANILA, June 3.—The United States transport Hancock, from San Francisco April 17, arrived here this morning with the members of the Philippine commission. The members of General MacArthur's staff welcomed the commissioners on board the Hancock. At noon the commissioners landed and were driven to the palace, escorted by General MacArthur's staff, and two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, with artillery. At the palace the commissioners were welcomed by General MacArthur in a short and forceful address, after which Judge William Taft, president of the commission, replied.

The commissioners returned to the Hancock, where they will remain until they have selected suitable dwellings on land.

During the morning the members of the Philippine supreme court, the local editors and many of the leading merchants repaired to the transport, where they conversed with the commissioners. Rear Admiral Remy, in command of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, called officially during the afternoon. Tomorrow General MacArthur will return the call of the commissioners. The family of Judge Taft will remain for a while in Japan. The families of the other commissioners arrived with them.

Judge Taft's Statement.

Judge Taft, speaking today in reply to a representative of the Associated Press regarding the powers and future work of the commission, said:

"We have full instructions and extensive powers. The latter we shall not exercise until we have had ample time to acquire sufficient knowledge of the situation to enable us to proceed to enact legislative terms and forms, preliminary to the establishment of a stable government. Until we assume authority General MacArthur will continue to perform the duties and exercise the powers formerly performed and exercised by General Otis, and even after we take active and full part in the government General MacArthur will continue as the executive head until, on our recommendation to President McKinley, it shall seem to the president that the time has arrived for the appointment of a civil executive and for making the military forces merely auxiliary in carrying on the civil government, to be available only in cases of emergency for the suppression of lawless violence too formidable to be overcome by the regularly organized local police.

"We are aware that there are several issues of deep interest to the Filipinos upon which it is our duty to take action. Some of these involve judicial investigation and decisions upon legal rights. Others call for the careful exercise of political power in order to secure equitable adjustments. Upon the latter class of issues we cannot now speak.

Justice to Filipinos.

"Representing the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines, which is the purpose of our government to maintain, we are here to do justice to the Filipinos and to secure for them the best government in our power and such a measure of popular control as is consistent with the stability and security of law, order and property. We are civil officers, men of peace, the field of our work is necessarily confined to regions where the armed enemy has ceased his operations. We cannot deal with armed men. General MacArthur and the army will do that.

"When those now in arms shall have laid them down, relying, as they certainly can,

CHICAGO

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