in Both Houses

Congress Set Forth in

Terse Paragraphs.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

resolution for the distribution of the

President's message. This course

was pursued to permit Mr. Grow (Pa.),

the venerable ex-speaker, to make

The senate passed, with several

amendments, the bill fixing the com-

pensation of the anthracite coal strike

commission, and it now goes to con-

ference. The name of the commission

was changed to "anthracite coal strike

arbitration." At 2 o'clock the state-

hood bill came up and there was a

brisk exchange between Mr. Quay,

who favors the omnibus bill, and sen-

ators who oppose it, regarding its con-

sideration. Mr. Quay and Mr. Bate

said they were ready to vote. Mr.

Beveridge, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Hale and

others protested against pressing the

bill so soon after it was reported,

and it went over. A bill was passed

allowing consuls general, consuls and

probably his last public speech. He

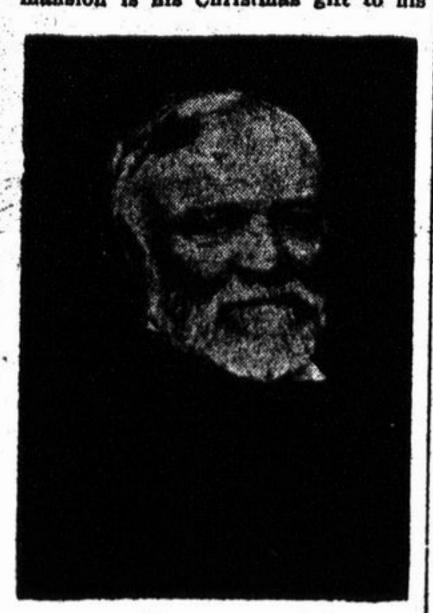
Doings

GOSSIP AS TO FUTURE GIFTS TO THE PEOPLE

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Andrew Carnegie, with Mrs. Carnegie and their daughter Margaret, ar rived at New York last week on the Oceanic, after a six months' stay abroad. They drove from the pier to Mr. Carnegie's Manhattan palace-like structure, surrounded by gardens and arbors, at Fifth avenue and Ninetieth street.

Mr. Carnegie admitted that this mansion is his Christmas gift to his



Andrew Carnegie. daughter Margaret. It was his desire that she should be the first person to enter the house after the builders had got through. That program was carried out.

The little girl skipped ahead of the rest of the family after they had left the carriage, and when within the great bronze doors turned and welcomed her father and mother to the new home with a hug and a kiss for each. One of her first trips was to the Bronx to see the lion that she are going to be located the deepest

tional institutions in which he is interested, and the latter's gifts to the University of Chicago alone exceed

\$7,000,000.

Fortune Still Growing. Mr. Carnegie is making to dissipate in a useful way the millions which his genius has enabled him to gather, his fortune, it is said by men competent to know, is still growing, and the world may well look for benefactions which, to paraphrase, will "stagger humanity.' Mr. Carnegie's wealth today is estimated at \$275,000,000. In this connection it may be stated that the total of all his gifts to libraries throughout the country, the Carnegie institute, beneficiary fund for work men, Scotch universities, and every other public utility which he has aided, scarcely amounts to three years' income, supplemented by the premium

His New York Mansion. The home which Mr. Carnegie has returned to occupy, in New York, is mansion in keeping with the wealth of its owner. He has playfully referred to it as a Christmas gift to his little daughter, whom he idolizes, and as it is one of the most stately abodes in the city it will probably be the largest Christmas gift made in all the

world in this year 1902. Is in Good Health. All will be glad to learn that the recent attack of illness which Mr. Car negle suffered has been conquered, and that he may look forward to many years of useful life, for the world could ill spare so generous, publicspirited and honorable a character.

THE WORLD'S DEEPEST MINES.

South African Shafts Will Soon Pos sess the Record.

The London Economist says that or the Witwatersrand, in a year or two,



illness. new piston rod and as solid as a rock. | 600 feet vertical. But already The doctors in London told me that ought to postpone my trip home on account of my illness-my recent illness, I mean-but I knew better. I knew that a sea voyage would do me more good than anything else. But I was pretty sick."

to mar the pleasure of his homecoming was the news of ex-Speaker Reed's death.

"I cannot tell you," he said, "how bad I felt when we learned aboard the ship that Tom Reed was dead. I knew him a great many years, and I loved and admired the man."

His Views Unchanged. The return of Mr. Carnegie to the land which in reality is his home, though he may own Skibo castle in Scotland and kive generously of his millions to the institutions of the land of his birth, has naturally started gossip as to what form his future benefactions will take. That his original belief-"a man who dies rich, dies disgraced"--- is unchanged, is certain, and he is willing as ever to found libraries, endow educational institutions, or aid with his purse and brain any project tending to the betterment of the conditions of mankind.

Not a Philanthropist. Mr. Carnegie has a peculiar antipathy to being referred to as a "philanthropist." Though his gifts to all forms of worthy institutions are unprecedented in the history of the world, he insists that he gives only to make others give. Thus he offers to found libraries in cities and towns willing to accept them, but insists that the taxpayers shall shoulder the expense of their maintenance and provide the things necessary otherwise to make the gift complete. In this way Mr. Carnegie believes he inculcates the idea that the fortunate and the wealthy have duties to perform in the community other than their work

in the business world. His Benefactions Enormous. John D. Rockefeller and Dr. D. K. Pearsons are the two most liberal givers to all forms of good work in America, after Mr. Carnegle, for list of the Hbraries which the latter has endowed throughout the country is not available at this moment, its total enormously exceeds even the enormous amounts which Mr. Rockefeller has given to the various educa-

gave to the New York Zoological park | mines in the world, and others, still and which arrived several weeks ago. | deeper, will be drawing nearer to a Mr. Carnegie seemed delighted to state of production. To-day the deepget home. He declared that he was est shafts in the world are those of thoroughly well in spite of his recent | the Tamarack and Calumet and Hecla copper mines in Michigan. These are The first question was as to Mr. 5,000 feet vertical. The deepest gold Carnegie's health. "Why," he said, mines are those in Bendigo, Australia, with a laugh, "I'm as fit as a brand several of which extend to 3,500 or 3,shafts of the Jupiter and Simmer West mines on the Rand have reached these points, and have not yet got down to the reef. Engineers are confident of being able to sink shafts on the Rand to 6,000 feet vertical, and from there, by the erection of elec-Mr. Carnegie said the only cloud tric engines underground, to go down a farther distance on the incline. Conservative estimates seem to draw the limit at about 6,000 feet vertical, but the company promoter evidently does not; for there are mines already floated which will require shafts of 7,000 feet vertical to reach the reef.

MRS. U. S. GRANT IS DEAD.

Widow of Famous American Soldier Passes Away at Washington. Mrs. U. S. Grant died at Washington shortly after 11 o'clock Sunday night,



The end came not unexpectedly, for the attending physiclans could hold out no hope to the members of her family at her bedside. When she passed away Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartorie, Miss Rosemary Sar toris, Dr. Bishop and two trained nurses were present. Mrs. Grant's two sisters, Mrs. Emma Casey and Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Commander Sharpe of the many, who reside in Washington, arrived at the Q street residence a few minutes afterward. Mrs. Grant was conscious up

within a few minutes of the end.

passed away without apparent s

Despite the gigantic efforts which EVENTS OF NATIONAL INTERES Discussions on Measures Proposed for Enactment Into Law Succinctly Summarized for Our Readers by Capable Correspondents. Almost the entire session of the senate was devoted to discussion of the omnibus statehood bill, but action was taken. A bill to refund internal revenue taxes paid by owners of private dies was passed, as was the House bill to relieve the conditions growing out of the repeal of the duty on his investments. on tea. The House immediately after convening went into committee of the whole and passed a bill designed to

relieve the tea importers from the effect of the recent decision of the Circuit court in New York imposing the 10-cent war duty on tea imported in bond prior to the time when tea is restored to the free list Jan. 1, 1903. Another bill, to refund the duties col-

lected on merchandise from Porto period between the ratification of the treaty of Paris and the congressional revenue acts for those islands, also was passed. The pure food bill was made a continuing order, not to interis disposed of. The House then en-

discussed principally the relations of labor and capital in the United States. The resolution was adopted. Several minor bills were passed by unanirrous Thursday, Dec. 11.

commercial agents, who are not al lowed to trade, actual expenses of of fice rent, not exceeding \$1,800 per The house devoted practically the whole day to discussion of a resolution to limit to forty days the period of taking testimony in the Wagoner-Butler contested election case from the Twelfth Missouri district and finally adopted a resolution to that effect by a party vote-155 to 118. The house agreed to hold a session Sunday, Jan. 25, for the purpose of pay ing tribute to the memories of the late Representatives Russell of Connecticut and Sheppard and De Graffenreid of Texas, Mr. Wadsworth (N. Y.) reported from the committee on agriculture a bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 to eradicate the foot and mouth disease among the live stock in New England. Friday, Dec. 12.

The house devoted the day to consideration of private pension bills. The calendar was cleared, 173 bills being passed. None of them was of especial interest. One bill, for the benefit of a soldier who died after the bill was placed on the calendar, was laid on the table. The bill to give the secretary of agriculture power make regulations relative to the diseases of cattle and other animals was made a special order for next Tuesday, with the understanding that the sections carrying the appropriation of \$1,000,000 be stricken out. Mr. Cannon said that the appropriation was now being considered by the appropriations committee. The legislative, executive and judicial bill was reported. An order was entered for a session Sunday, Feb. 1, 1903, to pay tribute to the memory of Senator Me-Millan of Michigan.

The senate was not in session.

Saturday, Dec. 13. At the opening of the session of the House a resolution was adopted providing for a session on Sunday, Feb. 8, for paying tribute to the memory of Senator Sewell of New Jersey. Without preliminary business the House went into committee of the whole and entered upon the consideration of the legislative, executive and indicial appropriation bill. General debate was limited to ten minutes. This

Train Hands Die.

Fort Worth, Tex., special: A Rock ran into a broken rail near Terrill, L T., and was badly wrecked. Engineer | who walked out returning to George Clark and Fireman George Wells of Fort Worth were killed.

Escape From Fire. Stephen, Minn., dispatch;

undin's big store was burned. Mi

Lundin's family, also John Hugh

and daughter, who lived over

number of additional salaries created by the bill, he said, was 266. The bill was then read under the fiveminute rule for amendment. Mr. Maddox (Ga.) and Mr. Clark (Mo.) called attention to the increases in the bill, and made a general protest against what they alleged was the practice of the appropriations, committee of reporting an appropriation bill one day and calling it up the next day before members had an opportunity to study and examine it. Mr. Bingham in reply said that the report on the bill showed in detail every change in the appropriation for stationery and postage for (Ind.) moved to increase the appropriation for stationery andpostage for each member of the House from \$125 to \$500 per annum. He said he thought \$500 was only a reasonable allowance for stationery and postage and print ing and dissemination of speeches, etc., among the constituents of a mem ber. The amendment was ruled out on a police of order raised by Mr. Clark (Mo.). Without material amendment after completing fifty pages of the 142 pages of the bill, the committee rose An urgent deficiency bill was reported and at 4:05 p. m. the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session. Monday, Dec. 15. The Senate discussed the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia and also the omnibus statehood bill After agreeing to the concurrent reso lution of the House for an adjournment from Dec. 20 to Jan. 5, Mr. Proctor called up the militia bill. An amendment by Mr. Pettus striking Rico and the Philippines during the from the bill section 24, having particular reference to the reserve force of trained men, provoked some discussion, Mr. Pettus raising the point that the section if enacted into law would be an infringement of the confere with appropriation bills, until it stitutional authority of the states and put the control of the militia of the tered upon the consideration of the several states into the hands of the general government. The bill was laid aside for the omnibus statehood bill, Senator Dillingham of Vermont, who is opposed to the bill, occupying the time of the Senate for the remainder of the day in rehearsing the testimony taken by the sub-committee of the committee on territories during its tour of investigation in Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. A message from the President was laid before the Senate, recommending the payment of indemnity to heirs of Italians killed in the southern states.

The House passed the Senate bill for a union railroad station in Washington to cost \$4,000,000. The House also passed an urgent deficiency bill, which carried among other items an appropriation of \$500,000 for eradicating the foot and mouth disease in New England. A bill was passed to provide for an allotment in severalty of the lands of the New York Indians. The bill provided that prior to the allotment the claim of the Ogden Land Company should be decided in the courts and if found good it should be purchased for the benefit of the indians for a sum not exceeding \$200.

RECIPROCITY IN COAL.

Mr. McCall's Bill to Exchange With Canada Has No Chance.

Washington dispatch: Representative McCall of Massachusetts introduced in the house a bill to rathorize the president to negotiate with Great Britain an agreement providing for a reciprocity treaty with Canada in the matter of coal. Such an agreement calls for the free entry of Canadian coal, both hard and soft, into the United States, and the free entry into the Dominion of Canada of hard and soft coal from the United States. Mr. McCall's bill, it was found on investigation, runs at once into a stone wall in the leadership of the ways and means committee. Inquiries made of Chairman Payne and Representative Dalzell as to the possibility of such legislation brought out the reply that nothing of the kind was likely to be done at the present session.

Money to Combat Disease. Washington special: A favorable report was ordered by the House committee on appropriations on the bill appropriating \$500,000 for the use of the Department of Agriculture in stamping out the foot and mouth disease in New England states. The item is included in a deficiency appropriation bill, and the bill also carries \$500,000 for pay of rural free delivery carriers and various smaller sums for miscel laneous expenses of the Postoffice De

Appropriation Bill. Washington dispatch: The legisla tive, executive and indicial appropria tion bill, carrying \$26,930,453, was re ported to the House by the appropriation committee. This is an increase of \$500,301 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Indian Association Adjourns. Washington special: The National Indian association closed its twenty third annual convention after adopting resolutions urging legislation for the relief of the Navalos in Arisona and in the interest of other Indiana

Refinery Strike Ende.

San Francisco dispatch: The strike been amicably settled, all of the men The employer whose discharge cause the strike will be reinstated.

> John Van Horne la III. anis/ille, Ky., special; John Van

Will Give United States Every Ald in Upholding the Monroe Doctrine.

MEMBERS CHEER SECRETAR

Announcement by Lord Cranborne His Government's Attitude Warmi Applauded in the House of Common -Fear German Action.

Great Britain will not risk a quarre with the United States by assisting Germany in an assault on the Monroe doctrine.

The house of commons rang with cheers when Lord Cranborne, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, declared that Great Britain would as sist the United States in maintaining this American principle.

The feeling against Germany is running high. There is general appre hension that some impulsive ation on the part of Germany might endanger the existing friendliness between Great Britain and the United States. In this light many newspapers protest most strongly, and it is asked what would happen should Germany try to defy the Monroe doctrine and obtain a footing in South America. Value Friendship.

In short, all the opposition newspapers, as well as many of those in sympathy with the government, contend that the friendship of the United States is too valuable to be risked by either Germany or Venezuela.

The receipt of President Castro's request for arbitration was announced in parliament. Castro's plea was States minister at Caracas, and the to the British embassy at Washing

with every regard for the

equitably, He added also United States government interests in Venesuela had trusted to the American a Caracas, Mr. Bowen, who, with able energy, had protected the liver British and German subjects.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt other members of the house them cized the government for its and pressed for additional

Healy Regrets Alliance. Timothy M. Henly (nationalist) clared that the Irish vote in Am had driven the British government a humiliating alliance with Ger

Replying to questions Premier E four said Italy was sending warsh to Venezuelan waters, but that the was no agreement between Italy Great Britain as there was between Great Britain and Germany, Refer to the Anglo-American fleets on Venezuelan coast the premier there was no question of seniority, the fleets were acting along parts of the coast and independently o each other.

Warns of Perlia. Henry Norman (liberal) warned the government of the perils which possibly result from a sudden o in American feeling. He sugge that Great Britain even now appr the United States with a request for that country's friendly offices.

Arthur Hamilton Lee (conservative). voiced by Herbert W. Bowen, United | who was at one time military attached Washington government merely trans- expressed regret at Anglo-German of

THE GIBRALTAR OF THE CARIBBEAN.



mitted it. The United States has not | operation, which, he said, "would be offered its friendly offices.

The house of commons was crowded when it assembled to debate Mr. Schwann's motion for an adjournment to discuss the Venezuelan situation.

Debate in Commons. Mr. Schwann, after having expressed surprise that the government was anxlous for another war after South Africa, complained of the paucity of the information concerning the Venezuelan situation which has been given to parliament. He said he hoped arbitration would be accepted because, though President Roosevelt is anxious to act correctly, the situation is full of danger and the president's hand might be forced by politicians.

Lord Cranborne, under secretary for foreign affairs, reproached Schwann with a desire to discredit the government and explained that the papers in the Venezuelan matter were voluminous and that those issued were only a summary. He said that Great Britain had to perform police duty among the nations and had to prevent Venezuela from breaking the law of nations. The United States took the sensible view that Great Britain's insistence that Venezuela should meet her engagements was not an infraction on the Monroe doctrine.

Recognizes Monroe Doctrine. "No country has been more anxiou than Great Britain," said Lord Cran borne, "to assist the American government in maintaining that doctrine." This remark was greeted with

Continuing, the under foreign secretary said the British government has displayed great forbearance, and that | into Russia. Among the p it was only after Venezuela had been I into custody are several infin thrice summoned to do right that the I hillets.

greatly resented in America."

COAL COMBINE IS POSTPONED

Wall Street Slump Causes Pros to Put Off Indiana Deal. Terre Haute, Ind., dispatch: consolidated coal company, with \$25. 000,000 capital, which the brothers and the "Rock Island crowd were promoting to take over the in diana bituminous mines, was about to be consummated when the shrinkage began in Wall street. The condit in Wall street have put an end to gotiations for the present, if not finally. The men who were to finance the company are too greatly absorbed other enterprises to make the

Oregon Stage Is Held Upo Grant's Pass, Ore., special: the William Creek and Grant's Page stage was on its way out to Will a man with a red mask comma the driver and passeager to hold their hands. Only \$15 in registers matter was recured.

ture inviting just at this time.

Big Fire in lows. Mason City, Ia., dispatch: The toof Ventura was nearly wiped on fire which originated in a billia Klover Bros.' general store, Joh zel's drug store, Pollock's bank Bragar's general store were de Loss, \$50,000.

St. Petersburg cable: have arrested forty sons who have been

Repairs for the Bear. Scattle, Wash., special: The revenne cutter Bear, which has spent the atestont civer at this no summer in Alaskan waters, has been with ice from ordered to Paget sound navy-yard for Prairie du Chien the repairs. The revenue cutter now at San Francisco has been ordered here. the top to a

Boer Generale Arrive New York special: Gen. Kritzing