# Che Claremdon Chronicle. 

Work of 5sth Congress. fing them as lodgers or charging The reciprocity treaty between them a fee for shipping them. the new island republic and the The only general pension legisladent McKinley was made operative pension of those who totally lost by a legislative enactment. The ratification of a treaty by the sen ate and the subsequent initiation of the government of 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 press purpose of carrying out the pledge of the nation to Cuba. The Panama development was one which arose suddenly and received decisive
and immediate action at the hands of President Roosevelt and the senate.
Chairman Hemenway, of the house committee on appropriations, in a statement compiled under his direction, gives the total of all supin pending bills) as $\$ 597,802,324$ to which must be added $\$ 84,971$ 820 for interest on the public debt Estimated revenues are $\$ 704,742$, o60. By these figures the expenses are $\$ 22,000,000$ less than the rev enues. The estimates of the various government departments on based exceeded the total estimer bed en by $\$ 12,85,862$ No revenue by $\$ 42,845,862$. No river and harbor bill making provision for new projects of improvement in
the rivers and harbors of the country, was undertaken. Likewise no omnibus measure carrying provision for new public buildings was allowed to pass.
became laws during the two ses sions, less than 150 of them were public bills, and of this latter the bridging of rivers, the damming of streams, the regulation of federal courts and the ordinances of the District of Columbia
Several amendments have been tion of the public laws. The al lotment in severalty of lands own ed collectively by Indian tribes in various sections of the country has been acts.

Astep in the direction of "peace' has been taken through the forma tion of an American group affiliated with the inter-parliamentary unio for international arbitration and the official recognition of this group by the passage of a joint resolution extending an invitation to the un ion to hold its annual meeting at St. Louis and appropriating $\$ 50$, ooo 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 months for the purpose of broaden ing their views by travel.
By the terms of a joint resolution tie president is authorized to nego to which the assent of Janan an Russia are to be obtained if possible to protect the fur seals of the North ocean and Behring sea.
Provision was made for the ex tension of the coastwise shipping Philippines after July States to th
It was made a crime to crimp sea men of the United States by solicit
pension of those who totally lost
their sight in the military or nava service $\$ 100$ a month.
Agitation for a service pension bill resulted in the introduction of many such bills. It was decided, owever, that no such action should taken, at the present session, fter which the general order mak-
ing age an evidence of disability to perform manual disability to perform manual labor was issued by the secretary of the interior and recognized by con-
gress in a deficiency appropriation gress in a deficiency appropriation of $\$ 1,500$, ooo to make it effective.
The Louisiana Purchase ExposiThe Louisiana Purchase Exposi-
tion company received a loan of tion company received a loan of
$\$ 4,600,000$ from the government, of which $\$ 100,000$ is to pay the ex penses of the board of lady manag ers. An act was passed to protect reign exhibitors at the exposition through the copyright laws of the country and provisions were made for the withdrawal free of duty under bond from the exhibition of articles or materials dunated to incorporated institutions of a religious. ifical character
The government is to participate in the exposition to be held at Portland, Ore., in 1905 for the commemoration of the one hundredth Oregon by the Lewis and Clars of Oregon by the Lewis and Clarke expeditions to the extent of an ex-
hibit to cost $\$ 450,000$ and an Alaskan exhib't to cost $\$ 25,000$. The oaly direct dealings with
the "postal scandal", was the action y the house of the connection of reases in the third and fourth class postoffices and representations egarding leases.
This investigation cleared every member from improper conduct in the matter.
The house directed an investigathen alleged "beef trust" the department of commerce an labor. The attorney general wa given the benefit of the unexpected appropriation made the last con gress for the prosecution of the trust, an amount aggregatıng \$475,
he extension of the east front of the capitol building east fron vided tor in the sundry was propriation bill and provision was ma for an office building for senators to correspond with the proposed office These buildings are to the house These buildings are to cost $\$ 5,000$, 00 each.
Some impeachment proceedings were begun in the house against Federal Judge Swayne in the Northern district of Florida, but after majority report from a committee avoring impeachment, the matter was sent back to the committee and session.
The creation of two additional ates in the union was provided or in a bill, which passed the homa and Indian Territory were united as Oklahoma. Arizona and New Mexico were. Arizona and zona.

Legislation directly affecting the bor interests of the country re eived consideration in the commit was not taken.

The eight hour bill was referred
o the department of commerce and abor for investigation and report abor for investigation and report
and the anti-junction bill was postponed by the committee until next In th
In the senate the confirmation of General Leonard Wood as major
general was accomplished after general was accomplished
much inquiry and objection. The right of Senator Reed Smoo Utah to his seat in the United Sates senate resulted in an investiation, still in progress, involving In the mon religion and practices. In the house there has been remarkable progress in the dispatch of business. At no time during lay caused by a desire to filibuster on the part of the minority, but there has been considerable debate and many camp
Senator Hanna and seven mem ers of the house have died, namey Representative T. H. Tongue of Oregon, Vincent Boreing of Kentucky, R. H. Foerderer of Pennsyl ania, Henry Burke of Pennsylvani W. W. Skiles of Ohio, G. W. Craft of South Carolina and C.W.Thomp son of Alabama.
T. H. Bell of Texas resigned His place is filled by J. H. Pinck ney, George B. McClellan of New York resigned and is succeeded by W. Bourke Cockran. W. H. Dick Hanna in the senge George Howell the senate. George seated in favor of William Connell and J. A. Shafroth of Colorado re signed in favor of R, W. Benynge In the house there were bills,
passed the house. In the senate
there were 5,645 bills introduced
Mammoth Engines
An enormous freight engine, th largest ever constructed, has left the Baldwin works for the St Louis World's Fair. After the fair
closes the engine becomes the closes the engine becomes the property of the Santa Fe . It is known as the decapod mountainclimbing type. It has five pairs of driving wheels, fifty-six inches in diameter, and in addition has a pair of pony truck wheels. The length is eighty-six feet and it weighs I86 tons. The tank capacity is 8,500 gallons. The same company will exhibit a passenger engine for the Union Pacific, which is the larges of that class ever constructed.
Taunted by neighbors with being the daughter of a murderer, Rach ael Machette, 20 years old, threw herself beneath a Pennsylvania reight car in Washington, D. C. Thursday, receiving injuries from which she died two hours later.
The Mississippi river is over flowing its banks again and Wednes day there was a slight break in the levee north of St. Louis on the Illinois side, and the flood threaten ed Madison, Venice and Granite City. The water has risen to level with the streets of West Madison and people are abandoning their homes and seeking safety on the high grounds near Edwardsville It is estimated that 150 familie have been forced to leave thei and that the Missouri iver bottoms are inat ro,000 acres of farm land are imandated. Chronicle $\$ \mathrm{y}$ yr, 104 papers.
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| Dan Sully Bobs Up Again. <br> Articles of incorporation for the Daniel J. Sully Cotton Improvement Company have been filed at Trenton, N. J., by Attorney Joseph De |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| enterprise. The new company has a capital stock of $\$ 5,000,000$. <br> Henry L. Whitman, secretary of the Whitman Apricultural Company, St. Louis, is interested in the new company and his firm will |  |
| for bailing cotton, the sale of which will be controlled by the Sully company. Mr. Sully has also secured control of the patent rights of a new |  |
| be established in St. Louis in ection with the baling press. |  |
| tis part of Mr. Sully's plan to nufacture presses at such a price $t$ cotton growers can bale their | Is |
| les. He also proposes to place "roller", gin on the market. |  |
| on experts say that the advent he improved gin will revolutionthe cotton industry, as it will | Clarendon. Texas. |
|  |  |
| D. A. Owenby, of Fort Worth, member of the Denver road dge gang, fell through a bridge ar Decatur Wednesday and his |  |

Fashion, Neatness and durability are special points in



AHWITH MWS8
Hearst Fights Tusts
For Plain People
Democrats Should Give Guarantee of Sincerity by Nominating the Champion of the People's Rights, Who Is a Platform In Himself, Says For mer Governor of Californía.
 William hindolph Hearst should be
nominated for president of the United States by the Democratic national con-
vention because he is the only cand date who typifies opposition to Crim-
inal Trusts and on whom the toiling inal Trusts and on whom the toiling
masses will unite. William Randolph Hearst is the
ONLY ONE of the many good Demo crats mentioned for the nomination
whose life work stands for opposition to and a continuous fight against cor
porate exactions and trust extortions. and
tariff reform and to better the condi-
tion of the toilling tion of the toiling masses. Others may
have fought nol.y in some of these
matters, but none can equal him in devotion to them all, and the ques
tion "Who is the greatest chaiainon
of the people's rights against twist
oppression?" finds but one answ :oppression?" finds but one answ :-
Hearst:
And if we are sincere as Democrats,
and platforms are not molasses with and platforms are not molasses with
which to catch tlies, we should give a
guarantee of that sincerity by nominating the man whose name on these
issues is a tower of strength. The
people believe in him, nnd they know
he would enforce the laws; they could he would enforce the laws; they could
but hope this of others. Mankind
judges by the Biblical rule, "By their
works ye shall know them", works ye shall know them," and of
thrs man's works there can be no ques
tion
causes of criminal trusts, they have
come into existence under Republican
administrations, and they look to that
party for assistance and support in
return for open coffers during hotly
contested elections.
equal and diseriminating tariff, is in it-
self a direct creation of the Repub-
lican party and has been so scaled by
repeated legislation as to fatten favor-
No better evidence could be had of
the elose relations between the crim-
nnal trasts and the Hepblican party
of today than that disclosed by the lat-
tex's repent of the punishment of im-
prisonment for violation of the ant1-
trust laww. When Hearst commenced
his fight against the trusts, in court
and before ofticisis, violationso of these
laws were punishable by imprison-
ment. He insisted that there should
Hen be no distinction bet ween big thieves
and little thieves, but that all should
be treated alike. And he could not be
bought or bullied or turned aside. The
trust operators saw ahead the prison
and door ajar and Hearst as an avenger
of the outraned law behind. Fursued
by Hearst, the trusts fled to a Repub-
lican congresss as to a "city of refuge," gress passed, and the president of
these United States signcd, a practic:!
pardon for the past crimes and an immunity fol posed imprisonment as punishment for
the criminal violation of certain antitrust legislation.
This was in
Hons of law and fixing the license fee at such sum as inight be imposed
from time to time for convicticn. criminally guilty of robbing the people
would be deterred from so doing by a comparatively small fine. peal, the coal operators when brought
before the interstate commerce commission on the petition of Hearst re-
fused to comply with the orders fused to comply with the orders of
that body, and the cause now drags in that bory, and the cause now drags tof have the effective penalty restored
by congress. by congress.
During the
During the proceedings before this
commission one of the trust operators Baer of Pennsylvania, chief of them
all, was forced to admit when pressed by; Mr. Shearn, Hearst's attorney, that
during a recent presidential election the trusts which he represented he been urged by the managers of the R publican party to juggle their affai so. as to assist in electing a Republ
president, and they had done so. president, and they had done so. of punishment for their acts erised The Republican party owed the trusts this pardon and pald its debt, and
Hearst was temporarily checked. The unrelenting fight by Mr. Hearst against the coal and meat and other trusts' and
the rign- he has infused therefn, cou
pled with the fact that congress coul
be moved. but he could not, is one o
the strongest hiorsements of the man
it is a manter of listory. It is a mantter of history.
A hundredth part of the energy dis-
played by hlm would have enabled a
president to crush every criminal trust president to crush every criminal trus
in the land.
The persistence of Mr. Hearst in The persistence of Mr. Hearst in the
interest of the plain people and his
many efforts in their behalt are too many efforts in their behalt are too
well known to require a recital In de-
tail. And his devotion ts not of retail. And hls devotion is not of re-
cent or of politicn growth, but is of
very long standing-so long. in fact. very long standing-so long. In fact,
that it commenced many years stnce
and without a break has continued. and without a break many years stnct
One may scan the files of the
Ond.
One One may scan the files of the San
Franctsco Examiner from the day he
nssumed control and there cannot be assumed control and there cannot be
found a single lapse from devotion to
and and advocacy of the cause of the plain
people.
If the Democracy stands for the If the Democracy stands for could be no better way of convincin
Ing Hearst.
William Randolph Hearst is a plat form in himself for the rights of th
plain people against trusts' exactions.
When the iniquities of the tariff are considered it will be generally conced-
ed that than he no one has done more to educate the people as to the neces-
sity for a revision. For tarifr reform
he stands in the front rank. In fact, he has always stood for Democratic
principles, and no one has worked
harder for party success. Not only
have his journals since their establishhave his journals since their establish-
ment thudered throughout every na-
tional campaign, but he has been one
of the most tiberal contributors to the
cause and personally organizel throughof the most liberal contributors to the
cause and personally organizect through
out the Union and conducted an asso-
ciation of congressional clubs for the gress.
Labor can expect nothing from the
party in power. Still, those of the toil-
ers now of the Republican rank and
file must be given strong reasons for making a change.
Having taken a small part in the
canvass of Mr. Hearst for congress, canvass of Mr. Hearst for congress,
was made to know how tabor regarde
him. I do not alone judge from th many hundreds of indorsements he re-
ceived from labor organizations all
over the Union, but also from the vol-
untary aid of great labor leaders desiruntary aid of great labor leaders desir-
ing to show their devotion by increasing
his majority. I need not cite the Hon.
Eugene schimit
large and ramifying and of the kind
that must be affected by financial dis turbance. He is in every sense of th
word one of our greatest captains
word one of our greatest captains of
indry.
What do we greatly need in any president at this particular time in our
country's history? A strong, positive
. country's history? A strong, positive
business man with extraordinary exe utive abillty.
The daily disturbances in the de-
partments of government show that
underneath there is a seething mas
the methods or corruption in rogue are crud mperfect and costly. Abuse
to a long continuance in power of o
party render the introduction of
arty render the introduction or
thorough business system necessary
The manage The management of the affairs of
the government requires much mo the government requires much more
than nn able jurist or a resourceful
ative in fact as well as in name.
an enemy of Hearst-and he could no
redress wrongs and pursue evil doer without having them-but will admit veen insight, a calm judgment and
 Hearst has handled and created mil
lons and, to his credit be it said, with out a blunder.
Is he not a safe man
of all the aspirants?
Mr. Hearst is not a lawyer, nor is

Persons of Business


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## FRISCO

de vestibuled, ELECT1

| doer, a gatherer of facts ano a juag of them. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| law. He also believes that soclal |  |
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| the reach of legislation and official recognition and that hereln the utmost |  |
| liberty of personal choice and inclina- |  |
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| ; that an endeavor to force such uality upon a people is contrary to $r$ laws and is an outrage on decency. |  |
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| first protests made, is replete with ong reasoning. Yet no colored man |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| denied a full hearing and fair treatment. <br> In fact, if elected president, Mr. |  |
|  |  |
| Hearst would enforce the laws, remove or cause to be removed the outrageous burdens of the trusts and tarift and give to the country one of the |  |
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| le |  |
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| ful business administrations it has ever had. |  |
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| of the people, by the people and for the people, and not a government of |  |
|  |  |
| the people, and not a government of the people, by the trusts and for the trusts! |  |
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