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TILED BATHROOMS ARE CLEAN

We carry a full stock of tile for bathrooms, kitchen sinks, tile floors, vestibules, etc. A full line of mastic, grates, andirons, spark guards, fire sets. Use our Ideal Metal Polish for keeping things bright. Estimates given on electric wiring, interior telephones and call bells.

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Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. B. C. BOWERS, Manager.

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M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company
Aeolian Hall, 353-355 Washington Street, cor. Park

STATE PRISON FIRE

Penitentiary at Lincoln, Nebraska, Burning.

CONVICTS SAFELY REMOVED

Local Militia Ordered Out as Measure of Precaution—At a Late Hour the Fire Was Not Under Control.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 1.—Fire which started in the state penitentiary last night seems certain to destroy the entire main building, together with the cellhouse and other buildings. Just after 2 o'clock this (Friday) morning a telephone message came, saying the room in which the telephone instrument was located was in flames, and must be vacated. This cuts off the only means of immediate communication with the prison, which is nearly four miles from the business district of the city. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, however, a member of the Lincoln Fire Department telephoned that the penitentiary proper was doomed, and that the fire was spreading. Before the flames had gained a great headway, Warden Davis gave orders to release the convicts from the cells and march them to the prison yard under double guard. The removal was accomplished without disorder.

The origin of the fire is unknown. When first discovered, the officers of the institution all set to work with the small fire-fighting apparatus of the prison. Water was used in abundance, but assistance from the city fire department was called for. A short time after midnight Warden Davis said he did not have the fire under control, but he could not tell how bad it was burning in the upper story, and at the front of the building its spread was slow. Later the report came that the fire was a very bad one.

At 1:40 A. M. the city fire department arrived, and began throwing water on the walls. The flames had gained too great headway, however, and the firemen directed their efforts to saving some of the remote buildings.

By request of the Warden, Chief of Police Hoagland sent all available policemen to aid in preserving order. Later, as an additional measure of safety, Lieutenant Governor Savage ordered out the local company of state militia, Captain Ringer, with a majority of the members, is at the armory, and a Burlington engine and coach will start with them at 3 o'clock.

W. M. EVARTS DEAD

Ex-Secretary of State Passed Away in New York.

DEATH CAUSED BY PNEUMONIA

Funeral Will Occur Saturday, and Interment Will Be at Windsor, Vt.—His Career as a Lawyer and a Statesman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—William M. Everts died at his home in this city today. Mr. Everts was 83 years of age. His death was caused by pneumonia. For several years past he had been without

test over the will of Mrs. Gardner, mother of the widow of President Tyler. His services were often sought in cases in which large corporations were parties, and he received in some instances fees of \$5,000 or \$10,000 for an opinion, such as that on the Federal mortgage upon the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad. The firm of Everts, Choate & Beaman, of which he was senior partner, has among its clients many of the prominent merchants and bankers of New York City. In 1877 he was the advocate of the Republican party before the Electoral Commission, and during the administration of President Hayes he was Secretary of State. His administration of the State Department was marked by a judicious and dignified treatment of diplomatic questions, and especially by the introduction of a higher standard of efficiency in the consular service, and the publication of consular reports on economic and commercial conditions in foreign countries. In 1881, after the conclusion of his term of service in the Cabinet, he went to Paris as delegate of the United States to the International monetary conference, March 4, 1885. He took his seat in the United States Senate for a term expiring March 3, 1891, having been elected as a Republican to succeed Elbridge G. Lippman, a Senator from New York. Mr. Everts was known as a brilliant speaker at convivial gatherings, and as a public orator of eloquence and versatility. On many important occasions he delivered addresses, several of which have been published. Among his public addresses the eulogy on Chief Justice Chase, at Dartmouth College, in June, 1873; the Centennial oration, in Philadelphia, in 1876, and the speeches at the unveiling of the statues of Regent and Daniel Webster, in New York, and of Barthold's statue of liberty.)

DUE TO THE STEEL TRUST.

Scotch Iron Prices Reach a Ruinous Level.

LOCAL MILITIA ORDERED OUT

As a Measure of Precaution—At a Late Hour the Fire Was Not Under Control.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The continuous decline in Scotch pig iron prices, having reached a ruinous level, said to be the result of the formation of the steel trust in the United States. It is claimed that the makers are alarmed at the prospects. Replying to Sir Howard Vincent, Conservative, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said he was aware that the exports of the United States in iron and steel amounted last year to \$45,000,000, over double the total of similar exports in 1898. He altogether demurred, however, at the statement that the greater portion was not required in America, and was sent to the United Kingdom. As a matter of fact, the proportion will be under \$20,000,000 out of a total of \$95,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer added that Sir Howard Vincent, in asking the government to take steps to secure such fiscal treatment for these and other competing foreign manufactured imports amounting to \$50,000,000 as shall establish an equal footing with foreign goods with British goods in British markets, and place upon the foreigner a portion of the pecuniary burden of the Boer War, merely expressed an opinion with which he did not agree.

Sir Howard Vincent also asked a question about the United States steel corporation, and the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Balfour, replied that he understood such a combination was in course of formation, but he was not inclined to adopt Sir Howard Vincent's statement that the main object of the combine was to destroy the iron and steel industries of Great Britain. He did not think any action on the part of the government could be usefully taken.

The discussion regarding the treatment of the iron and steel industry of Parliament again cropped up in the House this evening, when it began the discussion of the civil service supplementary estimates. After being subjected to vitriol criticism, the government succeeded in carrying the vote for the maintenance of the Parliament buildings by a meager majority of 52.

Reference to the Newfoundland shorings question, Lord Cranbourne noted no questions were at present proceeding on the subject with France, but the government had indicated its willingness to take any opportunity to adjust the outstanding difficulty. In regard to Walfish Bay, South Africa, he said its allegedcession to Germany was a baseless report.

Lord Cranbourne, referring to the plans for the defense of the legations at Peking, said a zone 100 yards wide was required. Therefore, it was necessary to take part of the customs building, Sir Robert Hart complained, but he subsequently said that if the military necessities require it he would not oppose the appropriation of the ground.

DRYDOCK IN FAVOR

Friends of Project Score a Complete Victory.

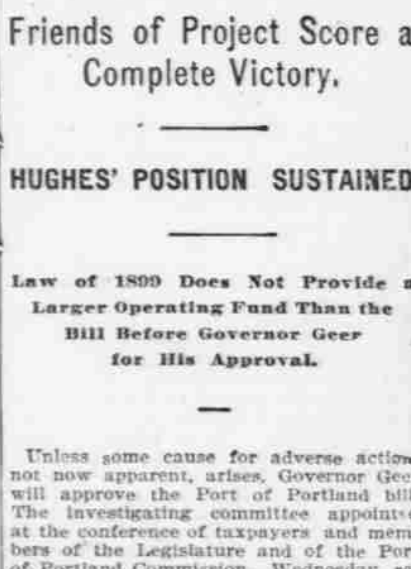
HUGHES' POSITION SUSTAINED

Law of 1899 Does Not Provide a Larger Operating Fund Than the Bill Before Governor Geer for His Approval.

Unless some cause for adverse action, not now apparent, arises, Governor Geer will approve the Port of Portland bill. The investigating committee appointed at the conference of taxpayers and members of the Legislature and of the Port of Portland Commission, Wednesday, reported to Chairman H. W. Corbett yesterday, sustaining the position taken by Commissioner Ellis G. Hughes and overruling the position of T. B. Wilcox, president of the commission. The committee declared that the Commission has no authority under the law of 1899 to issue bonds for a dredge built prior to the enactment of the law, and reimburse the fund from which the money was drawn to build the dredge. Mr. Wilcox makes no complaint against the decision, but adheres to the statement he made at Wednesday's meeting that he cannot see his way clear to continue his connection with the commission, as he is not enabled to do justice to himself and the community.

If Mr. Wilcox's position had been sustained, the act of 1899 would be better for the port, always leaving the drydock out of consideration, than the bill of 1901, which would have provided a larger operating fund. Under his construction of the law of 1899, the commission could issue bonds for about \$2,000 to pay for the dredge and other appliances connected with its operation. The committee's ruling to the contrary makes the working fund exactly the same under the bill of 1901 as under the act of 1899. So far as concerns the operating account, nothing as Mr. Hughes has explained, would be gained by veto of the bill now before Governor Geer. One important difference between the two measures is the authorization of a drydock by the bill of 1901. Mr. Wilcox says deep channels are more important than a drydock at this time. William M. Lewis, who presided at the authorization of a drydock by the bill of 1901. Mr. Wilcox says deep channels are more important than a drydock at this time. William M. Lewis, who presided at the authorization of a drydock by the bill of 1901. Mr. Wilcox says deep channels are more important than a drydock at this time. William M. Lewis, who presided at the authorization of a drydock by the bill of 1901.

THE LATE WILLIAM M. EVARTS.



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the use of his eyes and was otherwise as feeble that he was unable to leave his home. Up to the time of death he was the nominal head of the law firm of Everts, Choate & Beaman, although for many years he had not been in active practice.

Soon after 4 o'clock this morning Mr. Everts suffered a relapse which caused him to sink rapidly. At 6 o'clock he relapsed into unconsciousness and grew weaker until at 9:10 o'clock, without regaining consciousness, he expired. From the time he became unconscious the drydock man's wife and children were with him in the room. There are four daughters and a like number of sons. The latter are Allen, Sherman, Ross, Dr. Prescott and Maxwell Everts, and the daughters are Miss Mary Everts, Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Tweed and Mrs. Scudder.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Saturday morning from Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. After the services here the family will go with the remains to Windsor, Vt., where services will be held again. Interment will be in National cemetery, at Windsor. The pallbearers will not be chosen until tomorrow afternoon.

(William Maxwell Everts was born in Boston, February 6, 1818. He was prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, graduated at Yale in 1837, and studied in the law at New York City. He founded the Yale Literary Magazine. Choosing the profession of law, he studied in Harvard law school, and in the office of Daniel Lord, of New York City, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1841. He soon established a reputation for learning and acumen, and was often consulted by older lawyers. In 1842 he was Assistant District Attorney in New York City, and in 1851 successfully conducted the prosecution of the Cuban filibusters concerned in the Cleopatra expedition. The same year he was elected to argue in favor of the constitutionality of the metropolitan police act. In 1857 and 1860 he was retained by the State of New York to argue the Lemmon slave case before the Supreme Court of the United States. He became an active and prominent member of the Republican party, was chairman of the New York delegation in the Republican National Convention of 1860, and proposed the name of William H. Seward for the Presidency. In 1861 he and Horace Greeley were rival candidates for the United States Senatorship before the New York Legislature, but finally his name was withdrawn to enable his opponent to secure the election of Ira Harris. In 1862 he conducted the case of the Government to establish in the Supreme Court the right of the United States to seize the property of state banks making United States bonds or National bank stock without the authorization of Congress. In 1869, President Johnson chose him as chief counsel in the impeachment trial before the Senate, and from July 15, 1868, till the end of President Johnson's administration, he filled the office of Attorney-General of the United States. He acted in 1872 as counsel for the United States before the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims at Geneva, and presented the arguments on which the decision favored the United States were to a large extent based. In 1875 he was senior counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in the trial of the suit against him in Brooklyn. For many years his reputation had been national, and he had been engaged in a large number of cases involving great interests, among the most famous of which were the Parrish will case and the con-

SURRENDER OF BOTHA.

No Confirmation of the Rumors Current in England.

LONDON, March 1.—The Daily News says: "We learn that Commandant General Botha offered to surrender on certain conditions and that four parliques are still in progress. It is believed that Mr. Botha brought proposals from her husband to Mr. Kitchener."

The Sun says it is officially announced that Botha has surrendered to General Kitchener. The Pall Mall Gazette credits the news of Botha's surrender, but a representative of the Associated Press learns that neither the War, Foreign or Colonial Office has any information confirming the report. The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that he had no official information of the surrender.

THE EXPOSITION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The conferees on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition bill met today. They agreed upon the amendment to close the gates on Sunday and Monday, and to appropriate \$100,000 for the Charleston, S. C., exposition.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

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The inauguration programme is complete. Page 1.
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PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL.

South American Government Recalls Its Oporto Consul.

LISBON, Feb. 28.—The Brazilian Government has ordered its Consul at Oporto to return immediately to Brazil with his family.

Numerous workmen employed in a tobacco manufactory here joined a crowd this evening that was demonstrating against the Jesuits, marching to the palace of Jose Fontana, who is accused of belonging to the group that attempted to abduct the daughter of the Brazilian Vice-Consul, breaking the windows and setting fire to the blinds. Another body of demonstrators stoned a house occupied by a Catholic association.

VIENNA.

To Repress Macedonian Agitators.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The Bulgarian papers announce that the Bulgarian Minister of Justice has issued a circular urging Public Prosecutors and Judges throughout Bulgaria to be active in the repression of the Macedonian revolutionary committee and other agents of agitation.

DIAMONDBILL.

DIAMONDBILL. Wyo., Feb. 28.—No effort has been made to open up No. 6 level. Superintendent Shedd, accompanied by Superintendent Thomas Young and ex-inspector Parks, entered the mine and worked the sixth entry. Room 38 had been reached. It will be impossible to take out any bodies until room 45 is reached, which will be reached some time after midnight. About 20 experienced men are engaged in the search. The only trouble seems to be in pushing the black damp back. To do this every room will be sealed and as the entrance is on the seventh level the sixth level is beyond the place where the fire occurred. It is the purpose of the relief gang to take the bodies out from the sixth level into the seventh level. The investigation of the cause of the fire will not be held until more bodies have been recovered. Tonight only two bodies, those of one Roni brothers, remain in the morgue, all others having been buried or shipped away. The inquest will not be held until more bodies have been recovered.

FIGHTING BLACK DAMP.

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Senor Sagasta's Views.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—Senor Sagasta had a conference lasting an hour with the Queen Regent today. He presented his views on the Macedonian revolution. They were not communicated to the press. It is believed he pointed out that there is room for a change in the government's policy from the Liberal standpoint, but if the Queen judges it advisable, the present Chambers would vote the budget for 1901, and Senor Silveira would form a Cabinet if supported by the majority. The Queen Regent conferred also with Senor de Armatjo, who said subsequently that any opinion relative to the solution of the crisis would be premature. In political circles it is considered that, in case Parliament is dissolved, Senor Sagasta or Senor Silveira will be appointed to the Presidency of the Cabinet.

No More Bodies Recovered From the Diamondville Mine.

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Plague at the Cape.

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Commercial and Marine.

Steel stocks take a tumble in New York. Page 1.
Continued dullness in wheat markets. Page 1.
February wheat and flour exports from Steamship Wilhelmiana clear with record-breaking cargo. Page 10.
Life-Saving Guards' negligence at the Rio wreck. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

Committee agree in favor of new Port of Portland bill. Page 1.
Judge Bellinger reconciles bankruptcy law with the Oregon attachment statute. Page 12.
Light-weight championship wrestling match at the Multnomah Club tonight. Page 8.
Southern Pacific's new building for shops completed. Page 11.
Work on Eastern Oregon Experiment Station at Union will be begun without delay. Page 7.

Governor Beckham Denounced.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—Strong statements made by Governor Beckham in endorsing the pardon he granted Tuesday to Ed Alvey, convicted in the criminal court of Louisville of setting up a game of chance and given two years in the Penitentiary, had an extremely sensational aftermath in the criminal court today. Governor Beckham was denounced to the court by R. C. Kinkead, who was

Italy Seeks No Territory.

ROME, Feb. 28.—An official note issued today denies the report that the Italian Government contemplates territorial occupation of the Bay of Nimrod, an important harbor south of Ning Po, Province of Che Kiang.