THE CASE OF CLARK

Senate Will Take It Up Next Thursday.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED

Many Private Pension Measures—The House Passed the Free Homes Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate today adopted the motion of Hoar to take up the resolution of the committee on elections declaring that Clark of Montana was not duly elected to the Senate, and then postponed consideration of the question for a week. The Army appropriation bill, after a rather spirited debate, was passed without division. The day closed with the passage of a number of private pension bills, including bills to pension Mrs. Julia Henry, widow of the late General Guy V. Henry; General James Longstreet, Mrs. Margaret M. Badger, widow of the late Commodore Badger, and Mrs. Harriet Gridley, widow of the late Captain Gridley, of the Navy.

The House today, without division, passed the free homes bill, which has been pending before Congress for a number of years. The bill provides that the Government shall issue patents to actual bona fide settlers on agricultural lands of Indian reservations opened to settlement. These lands were taken up by settlers, who contracted to pay for them $1 25 to $3 75 per acre. By the terms of the bill, the Government assumes the payment of the purchase price to the Indians and changes the existing law relative to agricultural colleges so as to insure the payments of the endowments which heretofore have come out of the sale of public lands in case of deficiency. These payments involve $1,200,000 annually. Of the 29,000,000 acres in Indian reservations opened to settlement, for which the Government is to pay or has paid $35,000,000, about 8,000,000 acres have been taken and 2,000,000 are supposed to be still available for agricultural purposes. A remarkable thing in connection with the passage of the bill today was a speech in its favor by Galusha A. Grow, the venerable ex-Speaker of the House, who 48 years ago, fathered and passed the original homestead bill. He was then the youngest and is now the oldest member of the House. The remainder of the day was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill, the last but one of the great supply bills.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Debate On and Passage of the Army Bill by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate today agreed to a motion by Hoar (Rep. Mass.) to take up the resolution declaring that W. A. Clark was not duly elected to the Senate from the State of Montana and then, in accordance with Hoar's further suggestion, postponed further consideration of the subject until one week from today.

Before this agreement was reached there was a spirited controversy over some remarks made by Chandler (Rep. N. H.) yesterday. Bacon (Dem. Ga.) took exception to the fact that Chandler had said that he had heard it stated that there was a purpose to delay the consideration of the resolution in order to prevent the Governor of Montana making an appointment of a Senator to succeed Clark in case the seat now occupied by him should be declared vacant. As for himself, he could not say what his own action would be on the Clark resolution. He regarded himself as a judge sitting in that case, and he would, he said, claim the right to investigate it thoroughly before entering judgment.

Chandler said that his remarks regarding a desire to delay the consideration of the resolution had not been called out by anything that Bacon had said, but that he had had especial reference to Stewart's threat to "read in the Senate, if not given time to read out of it, the testimony taken by the committee."

"The threat," said Stewart (Sil. Nev.) "threatened to do what?"

"Threatened," Chandler replied, "that if any attempt was made to rush the Clark resolution, the three volumes of testimony would be read for the purpose of delay."

Stewart said he had made no such statement as a threat; but he had said, and he would repeat, that if time was not given to read the testimony outside the Senate chamber, time would be taken to read it in the chamber. The case should be considered deliberately and decently, and specially in view of the fact that much of the testimony was irrelevant, it was not unreasonable to ask for time for investigation.

"I don't propose to be lectured," he continued. "I don't like it, and I particularly don't like it from the man who has gathered up all sorts of hearsay matter and printed it as testimony."

"When the Senator attacks me or the committee over which I preside," retorted Chandler, "he will get a lecture from me."

To this Stewart replied: "Well you'll get a lecture from me on the irrelevant scandal you've put into the testimony presented here." This closed the incident.

The Senate then passed the House bill for the amendment of the census law. The bill was amended so as to provide for $250 additional compensation for census supervisors.

The Army appropriation bill being taken up, Pettigrew (Sil. S. D.) continued his criticism of the treatment of the volunteer soldiers in the Philippines. He read a number of letters from members of the South Dakota Regiment, complaining of their treatment there. Some of these contained profane expressions, which fact caused Gallinger (Rep. N. H.) to enter a protest against their being printed in the Record. Such language should, he said, be obnoxious to any man occupying a seat in the Senate. To this Pettigrew replied that the letters were from men who had been conscripted to fight in a cause in which they did not believe and placed in circumstances which were generally objectionable. Their conditions were, he said, calculated to make men swear, but while the South Dakotans occasionally dropped into this bad habit, it was still true a religious sentiment was as strongly developed in them as in the Senator from New Hampshire.

Hawley (Rep. Conn.) referred to the letters as blasphemous, and gave notice of his intention to move to have stricken from the permanent record a letter from Pettigrew to the President, which the former had read yesterday.

Tillman (Dem. S. C.) and Pettigrew had a discussion as to affairs in the Philippines, Pettigrew contending that no mere fragments of a tribe were opposed to the United States in the Philippines, but that the entire population was antagonistic. Only a small cycle of the country around Manila had been conquered by our forces, and he asserted that a standing army of 100,000 men would be necessary to maintain order in the islands.

Teller (Sil. Rep. Colo.) advocated the amendment for travel pay, saying that we could maintain an army in the Philippines only by pursuing a liberal policy. Suppose it did cost $7,000,000; that was a mere bagatelle compared with the entire cost of the war. Teller said he had been assured by an Army officer who had been recently returned from the Philippines that we did not actually hold a district in the Island of Luzon bigger than the District of Columbia. This was no more territory than was held a year ago. He did not, he said, mention this fact as a crimination against the Government on this account, but on the other hand it was puerile to say that the money due the troops should be withheld from mere motives of economy.

Proctor (Rep. Vt.) read extracts from the report of the Adjutant-General, explaining the circumstances under which travel pay had been allowed to some of the troops and withheld from others. He said that no military organization, as such, had received travel pay from Manila, but that such allowance had been made in many individual cases. The Astor Battery was composed largely, Proctor said, of men in the Regular Army, and on the whole they had fared not so well as some of the purely Volunteer organizations.

Turner (Fus. Wash.) referred to the fact that a resolution had been adopted by the Senate two months ago, asking for a list of soldiers who had received travel pay, and that the Paymaster-General had replied that his force was insufficient to supply the data during the present session of Congress. If this was true, he said, it was hardly consistent to say, as Proctor had said, that there were only scattering instances in which the extra pay had been allowed.

Tillman criticised the War Department for not supplying the information asked for by the Senate.

Replying to Pettigrew's charge as to the prevalence of insanity and suicides among the soldiers in the Philippines, Hawley read a statement from the Surgeon-General, saying that insanity had not been above the average.

Hawley's point of order against the Turner amendment for the allowance of travel pay made yesterday was sustained. The bill was passed, as amended, without division.

The Senate then passed 137 private pension bills. Among them were bills granting pensions of $50 a month each to General James Longstreet, who was a Major in the United States Army before he went into the Confederacy; to Mrs. Margaret Badger, widow of Commodore Badger, and to Mrs. Gridley, widow of the late Captain Gridley, of the Olympia, and of $100 a month to Mrs. Julia Henry, widow of General Guy V. Henry.

A bill was passed restoring Captain Henry D. Hale to the Revenue Cutter Service.

A resolution requesting the Civil Service Commission to supply the Senate information confirming violations of the civil service law in 1898 was adopted.

The Senate then, at 5:25 P. M., adjourned.

In the House.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the free homes bill. Eddy (Rep. Minn.), in charge of the bill, made the opening speech in favor of the bill. Eddy said all party platforms had declared in favor of this.

Flynn (Rep. Okla.), in advocating the bill, said it was a mistake to suppose that it gave settlers their homes free. They would have to reside upon their lands and cultivate them for five years before securing title.

Maddox (Rep. Minn.) opposed the bill. He said it would cost the Government $35,859,964.

In reply to a question, Eddy said that the proviso relative to the agricultural colleges would be to their advantage.

Grow (Rep. Pa.), the venerable ex-Speaker of the House, and author of the homestead bill, supported the measure. The scene before him, he said, reminded him of the occasion in the old Hall of Representatives, 48 years ago, when he made a speech on "Man's Right to the Soil." Grow received an ovation. By unanimous consent it was ordered that his original homestead speech be printed in the Record. "I was the youngest member of the House," said he; "I am now the oldest."

Wilson (Sil. Rep. Idaho) vigorously advocated the bill. Shafroth (Sil. Colo.), Miers (Dem. Ind.), Lacey (Rep. Ia.), Bell (Pop. Colo.), Jones (Rep. Wash.), Burke (Dem. Ala.), Snodgrass (Dem. Tenn.), Bartlett (Dem. Ga.), and Gamble (Rep. S. D.), also spoke in favor of the bill.

The committee amendments to the bill were agreed to. An amendment offered by Cannon (Rep. Ill.) was adopted, to admit the operation of the act to agricultural lands "which have been recently opened to settlement." The bill was then passed, amid enthusiasm in the galleries.

The House then took up the sundry civil appropriation bill. Cannon said he was very anxious to finish the bill this week for personal reasons, and suggested that general debate be limited to 10 minutes. De Armond (Dem. Mo.) thought that 10 minutes' debate on a great appropriation bill was farcical. After a warm discussion between De Armond and Livingston (Dem. Ga.), the debate was limited to 20 minutes. Kitchin (Dem. N. C.) consumed practically all this time in a discussion of the North Carolina election law, in reply to some recent remarks by Linney (Rep. N. C.). After disposing of 25 pages of the bill, the House, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

CHADWICK'S MISCONDUCT.

What Long Meant by His Previous Indiscretion.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

The previous indiscretion of Captain Chadwick, to which Secretary Long refers in his letter to that officer, was committed a long while ago, although it did not come to the notice of the Department for several months after it was committed. It was not a criticism of a superior officer, and in referring to it as "similar misconduct" Mr. Long did not mean to indicate any resemblance between it and the insult to Admiral Schley. The department considers the case similar to the first one, as in the present case Captain Chadwick reposed in a newspaper man confidence of which the newspaper man proved himself unworthy.

After leaving Santiago Captain Chadwick allowed a number of important dispatches to be seen by this newspaper man. In fact, he left them in the man's possession for some time. The newspaper man copied the dispatches. He did not publish them in any newspaper, but prepared them for use in a magazine article which he intended to write. He did write the article; it was accepted by the magazine, and it was only on the eve of the publication that the Navy Department learned of the fact. It was impossible to prevent the publication, but the department destroyed the value of the publication to the magazine and the author by immediately giving out to the newspapers copies of the dispatches. They appeared in the newspapers on the day that the magazine containing the article was issued.

The department investigated the matter and found that Captain Chadwick was to blame. He escaped with a reprimand, and the fact that he was in fault and had been punished was never made public. The fact that Chadwick committed the same offense has evidently decided the department to try the efficacy of giving his act and punishment the widest publicity.

The correspondence which Chadwick turned over included all the official correspondence on the subject of the Sampson-Schley controversy, and it was afterward printed by the Senate as part of an official document. The papers were sent to the Senate February 6, 1899, in response to a resolution calling for information regarding the promotions of Sampson and Schley. They were intended to justify the department's action in recommending the advancement by eight numbers of Sampson and by six numbers of Schley, and they included the now famous letter of Sampson to Long, dated July 10, 1898, in which he used the expression, "reprehensible conduct," in regard to Schley.

As Chadwick was chief-of-staff, the correspondence was in his hands and his indiscretion in giving papers of such importance for publication was regarded by the department as very great. The correspondence given out by him, however, included not only the documents relating to the Sampson-Schley controversy, but all the correspondence relating to the operations of the fleet before Santiago, and the recommendations for promotion made after the battle.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is sure in Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE POSTOFFICE BILL

SENATE MEASURE PROVIDES FOR PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

Letter Carriers Are Not to Be Required to Work Over Eight Hours a Day.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate committee on postoffices and post roads today completed the postoffice appropriation bill, and Chairman Wolcott will report it tomorrow. The net increase of the bill is about $1,000,000, which includes the restoration of the provision for the pneumatic tube service first reported by the House committee. It provides $225,000 for continuing the present contracts, and adds $500,000 for extension of the service to other cities in addition to those where it has not been in use. The following amendment has been made to the provision relating to letter carriers:

"Provided, that letter carriers may be required to work as nearly as practicable only eight hours on each working day, but not in any event exceeding 48 hours during the six working days of each week; and such number of hours on Sunday, not exceeding eight, as may be required by the needs of the service, and if a legal holiday shall occur on any working day, the service performed on said day, if less than eight hours, shall be counted as eight hours, without regard to the time actually employed."

The vote in the committee on the pneumatic tube item was seven to three. Chairman Wolcott told the committee that when the provision was reached in the Senate, some member favoring the pneumatic tube service could take charge of the bill, as he would oppose the provision on the floor.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

Senate Bill for Its Reorganization Ready for Introduction.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate committee on foreign relations has concluded the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the Consular Service and agreed to report a substitute for the original Senate bill, a measure prepared by the State Department. The bill provides a system of examination for Consuls, Consuls-General and commercial agents, but exempts Vice-Consuls and Vice-Consuls General, Deputies and Consular Agents from its requirements. These latter officials are to be appointed as heretofore under executive regulations.

Under the bill there are to be two Consuls-General of the first class, who are to receive $10,000 each per annum; eight of the second class at $8000, 12 of the third class at $6000, and 13 of the fourth class at $5500. Of Consuls there are to be 57 of the first class at salaries of $5000 each; 35 of the second class at salaries of $4000; 60 of the third class at $3000; 40 of the fourth class at $2500; 20 of the fifth class at $2000; 50 of the sixth class at $1800. All fees received by those in the Consular Service, except Consular agents, are to be paid into the Treasury. The proposed classification is to be made within one year.

The present incumbents of the Consulates, Consulates-General and commercial agencies are to be gradually recalled for examination within two years, and after passing, they are to be readmitted to the classes from which they are recalled. The bill provides for a Board of Examiners, consisting of State Department officials, and the board is given authority to fix the scope and method of its examination. Consuls and Consuls-General are to be transferred from one place to another in the same class at the will of the President, but no naturalized citizen of the United States is to be assigned to the country of his nativity.

Persons employed in the State Department for two years are made eligible for appointment to places in the Consular Service at the same salary without examination.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Provides for Armor-Plate Plant. If Plate Can't Be Had Reasonably.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate committee on naval affairs reported the naval appropriation bill today. The bill, as reported, carries $63,128,616, an increase over the House bill of $2,241,000. The principal increases are: Naval Academy at Annapolis, $2,000,000; public works at Navy-yards, $392,400; Gathman gun equipment, $250,000; ocean surveys, $80,000. The Senate struck out the provision appropriating $500,000 for emergencies in the island possessions.

The provisions relating to armor appropriates the $4,000,000, carried in the House bill for the purchase of armor; directs the Secretary of the Navy to pay not exceeding $545 per ton for armor for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and to contract for other vessels at $445 per ton, and if it cannot be purchased at that price he is to acquire a site and erect an armor-plate plant to cost not more than $4,000,000, of which sum $2,000,000 is made immediately available. Another provision is that no contracts for armor for vessels provided in the present act shall be made at a price higher than $300 per ton.

By another amendment, the President is authorized to purchase from Spain the floating dock in Havana harbor at $275,000, and $35,000 is allowed for transferring the dock to such point as may be determined upon.

Coeur d'Alene Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Coeur d'Alene investigation committee heard no witnesses today and adjourned immediately.

GOEBEL MURDER CASE.

Culton Described the Conference Held in Lexington.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 3.—W. H. Culton resumed his testimony in the Goebel murder investigation today. He stated that Governor Taylor authorized the witness to give Youtsey any amount of money desired if he would leave Kentucky. At a conference in Lexington, the Sunday before Goebel was shot, it was decided that Representative Henry Berry, who had been unseated a few days before, should go to the House of Representatives next morning and take his seat and refuse to give it up. Vanmeter, his opponent, was to be in some way prevented from going to the hall that morning. Caleb Powers, who was at the conference, telephoned to Governor Taylor at Frankfort two or three times in regard to the conference. On cross-examination, Culton said he did not know of any list of State Senators or Representatives who were to be put out of the way.

On re-direct examination, Culton said that Sergeant-at-Arms Haley signed the subpenas for witnesses for Governor Taylor to testify before the Gubernatorial contest committee, and authorized Culton to secure good men in the various counties to serve them. Culton said he did not know where Powers or Youtsey were when the shot was fired. The last talk he had with Youtsey, the latter said the plan to kill Goebel had been abandoned. Culton had been asked by Taylor to ascertain what the witnesses in the contest knew, because he was a lawyer. To the prosecution he said he had told more now on the stand than to any person except his father. Here his testimony ended.

Circuit Court Clerk Moore, of Jackson County, denied that Culton had told him anything about a plan to bring on a riot and kill Goebel and other members of the Legislature.

The afternoon session of the court was taken up with testimony by the surgeons, who conducted the autopsy on the body of Goebel, and a civil engineer who had made a measurement of the State-house yard. The prosecution sought to show, from the nature of the wounds and from the course of the bullet, which is supposed to have passed through Goebel's body and was dug out of a tree near where he fell, that the shot was fired from a window in the office of the Secretary of State.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS.

Read at Yesterday's Session of the General Conference.

CHICAGO, May 3.—With the laity and clergy theoretically, if not practically, equally represented, the second session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference began here today.

The quadrennial address of the bishops was read by Bishop Andrews. Close attention was given, and when the spectators gathered from the report that, while the country had increased 14-fold during the past 100 years, the Methodist Episcopal Church had developed 97-fold, they applauded enthusiastically. The bishops' address stated that the church will not abandon its position on the liquor question; on the contrary, "aroused and indignant at the aggressions of the liquor power, at the inexcusable miscarriage of the anti-canteen law, and at the perils in which the Nation is involving its new possessions, it will summon and pledge all our ministers and people to a more determined struggle against this enormous evil." The address recommends the abolition of the limits on pastorates or a return to the old three-year limit rule.

At 12:30 P. M., when Bishop Andrews concluded his reading, the session adjourned.

THE NORTHWESTERN DELEGATES.

How They Figure in Methodism—Portland and the Episcopate.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Dr. George W. Gue, presiding elder of the Portland district, heads the Oregon delegation to the Methodist General Conference. He has been a member of that august aggregation of ecclesiastical wisdom before, and fully understands the duties and opportunities of his position. His ministerial colleague is Rev. D. A. Watters, presiding elder of the Salem district. The lay representatives from Oregon are General W. H. Odell, of Salem, and F. B. Sackett, of Jefferson. General Odell is well known as ex-clerk of the Board of State Land Commissioners of Oregon. Mr. Sackett runs a general merchandise store. Dr. Gue left Portland several weeks before the conference convened, and spent the time visiting friends and relatives in Omaha. Mr. Sackett also left Oregon ahead of the scheduled time, and visited in the far East, particularly in Southern New York.

In addition to the delegates, Oregon is represented by Rev. Robert Warner, presiding elder of The Dalles district; Dr. D. T. Summerville, of Grant's Pass, presiding elder; Dr. T. B. Ford, presiding elder of the Eugene district; Rev. Isaac Pearl, pastor at Astoria, and Dr. H. K. Hines. Dr. Ford came by way of California. Dr. Ford has been a member of a number of General Conferences, and a visitor to others.

The Methodists of Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington are represented by Rev. M. H. Marvin, presiding elder of Walla Walla district; Rev. Henry Brown, D. D., presiding elder of the Spokane district. William Warner, of Oakesdale, and Dr. G. W. Libby, of Spokane, are the lay representatives.

The Western Washington delegates are Rev. Wilmot Whitfield, D. D., presiding elder of Seattle district; Dr. S. S. Sulliger, of New Whatcom; Professor Harlan J. Cozine, of Tacoma, and T. S. Lippy, of Seattle. Dr. Whitfield was formerly pastor of a church in Portland. In addition to his duties as presiding elder, he is president of Puget Sound University, at Tacoma. He visited a number of California institutions of learning en route to Chicago. Dr. Sulliger was presiding elder of the Olympia district for six years, where he made a fine reputation as a superintendent of the affairs of the church. That district then included all Southwestern Washington. Professor Cozine has been selected as musical director of the conference. Mr. Lippy, or "Professor" Lippy, as he is better known, was the man who helped start the rush to the Klondike.

The Idaho delegates are Rev. F. P. Hammons and Horace E. Neal, both of Boise. Mr. Neal is a banker. Rev. G. A. Landen, the presiding elder of the Idaho district, was elected, but could not attend on account of ill-health. Hence the Rev. Mr. Hammons is present in his place, having been elected ministerial reserve delegate from Idaho.

Dr. A. N. Fisher, editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate, Portland, is here to write up the conference for his paper. Dr. Fisher, like several others, already noted, left Portland in advance of the conference, and spent the time visiting. He put in his time in New York State.

Bishop Cranston might properly be included among the Northwest representatives, because of his deep interest in that section, and the fact that he is still nominally the "resident Bishop of Portland." When he was assigned to the Pacific Northwest, with the episcopal residence at Portland, the expectation was that he would spend considerable time in familiarizing himself with conditions that cannot be studied by a bishop who merely presides at an annual conference and then goes on his way, knowing little or nothing of the preachers or of the churches which they serve. He was sent to Asia by arrangement of the Board of Bishops long before his time was up. It was a very unusual thing for a youngest one of the number to be sent abroad. But he went, and his friends in the Northwest and elsewhere have read reports of his adventures and his work in China with deep interest. Since he was in Portland he has been around the world with his family. Miss Ethel Cranston will remain in Germany, where she will complete her education. Whether Bishop Cranston will be assigned to the Pacific Northwest for another four years is a question. The probabilities are that he will not be, as it is not the policy of the church to keep one superintendent in the same field for more than one quadrennium. However, the fact that he was removed before he had served his full time may have a bearing on the case. At the very best the matter is uncertain. It is not definitely settled that Portland will continue to be the episcopal residence. In the whirl and complications of conference adjustments the episcopal residence may be moved altogether. Portland is regarded as the best location, as that city is the most accessible point in the district to be served.

Relieved From Command.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Owing to his physical condition, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Eskridge, of the Twenty-third Infantry, has been relieved from the command of the Presidio reservation. The fragment of a shell which dropped over his head and burst behind him at the battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba has been so imbedded in the muscles of his back that surgical skill has so far been unable to remove it. He is succeeded in command of the post by Colonel Rawles, Third Artillery.

New Pigeon Record.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3.—Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., established a world's record at the Illinois Gun Club shoot today, when he killed 50 pigeons straight at 31 yards' rise in the Grand Capital City handicap. In the shoot-off, Gilbert won a purse of $100. This makes a run of 126 live pigeons for Gilbert, and he has not missed yet. C. W. Budd, of Des Moines, Ia., was the last man to drop out, missing his 50th bird.

HANDSOME MOVING PICTURES.

See handsome moving pictures now on exhibition, free, at Union Pacific ticket office, 135 Third street.

NOT ENOUGH COFFINS

CREMATION MAY BE RESORTED TO AT SCOFIELD.

The Total Number of Dead Is Now Placed at 250—The Work of Rescue—The Inquest.

SALT LAKE, May 3.—The latest dispatch from Scofield say that the extreme estimate of dead is now conceded to have been too large, and that it is numerically impossible to place the loss of life at 300, as there were not that many men in the mine. The probabilities are that 250 will be about the total number of dead.

Relatives of the victims continue to arrive from all the surrounding towns. The body of Tom Broggon, of North Lawrence, O., was located today in mine No. 1. There are not enough coffins in the camp to bury the dead, and, to add horror to the situation, the bodies are rapidly decomposing, and it has been suggested that cremation may have to be resorted to. There are 50 bodies for which no provision for burial has been made.

A joint committee of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias spent the day among the dead, identifying members of their orders. They found about 20 of each order among the dead.

The school children of this city have gathered a carload of flowers, which will be sent to Scofield. Superintendent Welby having placed a special car at the disposal of the ladies for that purpose. Subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers are coming in from all over the state, and the total now amounts to $13,000. The special committee appointed by Mayor Thompson yesterday to receive subscriptions to the relief fund met today and organized by electing the following officers: President, J. E. Dooly; treasurer, A. L. Thomas; secretary, William Iglehart. While the committee was in session A. L. Thomas read a dispatch from Hon. Henry Phillips, of Pittsburg, in which he expressed deep sorrow for the terrible disaster, and requesting that his name be put down for $100. M. J. Grondersten & Co., of San Francisco, have also contributed $100.

John Kirton, one of the men brought out of the mine alive, died today. The body of Foreman Parmeley was found among the dead late this afternoon, his body being terribly mangled. Lizzie Clark, who was reported to have fallen dead at the feet of her mother yesterday upon being informed of the death of her brother, is still alive, but in a precarious condition. A funeral train with bodies of the dead will leave Scofield tomorrow morning, stopping at Spanish Forks, Provo, American Fork, Salt Lake, Ogden, Coalville, and one body will go through to Springfield, O. The Cambian Association met this afternoon and decided to give a concert in the Tabernacle, May 11, for the benefit of the Scofield sufferers.

The body of Joseph Graves, a Utah batteryman, was among those taken out. He was married about three months ago, and his wife is not yet 18 years of age. This is but one case of many.

If any one man is to blame for the accident, it will never be known, for no man who can tell the story has come out of the mines alive. Many old coal miners, familiar with these mines, state that they have always been regarded as the safest mines in the state. These men also say that the company's policy has always been to spare no expense in order to keep the mines in a thoroughly safe condition.

At the coal company's store everything is being given out free of charge that the families of the dead are in immediate need of, and the store is being kept open night and day.

An inquest was begun this morning at the residence of the late John Hunter, who was killed in the mine. The jury did not go into the controversy as to what caused the disaster, but simply found that Hunter met his death in the mine through explosion. State Mine Inspector Thomas testified that it was his opinion that the explosion was caused by a "tight heavy shot." He said the mine was free from gas. He had examined the place where it was claimed powder had been stored, and said it was plainly evident that the explosion started where the powder was stored, as the bodies taken from that point were badly burned.

GRAVES ARE READY.

Most of the Victims Will Be Buried Tomorrow.

SALT LAKE, May 3.—A special to the Tribune from Scofield, Utah, says:

This has been the most sorrowful day here since the great disaster of Tuesday. The sorrow of today is of that kind that reaches deep down. The people have apparently just begun to realize the magnitude of the calamity that has befallen them. In front of the houses where the bodies are being prepared for burial there have been all day crowds of weeping women and children, of relatives awaiting and anxious to know when the body of some dear one would be delivered to them. Many stout-hearted and brawny men have turned away with tears running down their cheeks. The bodies of the dead became offensive today, and there were many cases of people becoming sick and having to leave the place on account of offensive odors. Embalming fluid is here in great quantities today, and had not the Salt Lake undertakers had the foresight for this condition, it would have been a most horrible situation.

The rescue work has been going on constantly, and this afternoon it was said by Foreman Andrew Hood that there was not a dead miner remaining in the workings. Some of the bodies are so badly mutilated that they were brought from the mine in sacks. To the credit of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company it can be said that the funeral dressings are better and more appropriate than could have been expected of any corporation. The people here are more than surprised at the willingness of all classes to render any help in their power. The force of clerks in the Wasatch store was doubled today, and those who have not been engaged in handling the supply of clothing for the dead, worked up to a late hour tonight handing out groceries and other necessities to the families of the dead. At the other six stores nothing is refused any one.

Mayor Earle has headed a force of men at the cemetery all day, and at dark tonight had 30 graves ready for the reception of bodies. He has had 40 section men on the work. The greater portion of the dead will be buried Saturday. A carload of coffins came in today, and more are expected tonight. The Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows had a meeting, and decided to erect a monument at the cemetery. The graves will be arranged in the shape of a Maltese cross, in the center of which will be erected the monument of the two lodges.

LOUBET'S CONDOLENCE.

The President of France Extends His Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The French Ambassador called on President McKinley and Secretary Hay today and conveyed the condolence of the French Republic to the President of the United States over the mine disaster in Utah. He handed the Secretary the following personal letter on the subject:

"Embassy of the French Republic in the United States, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1900.—Mr. Secretary of State: The President of the French Republic has heard of the terrible catastrophe which has taken place near Salt Lake. He has instructed me to be his interpreter near the President of the United States of America and to assure him of the sympathy which he feels on account of this sad event. In transmitting to me the expression of the sentiments of President Loubet, M. Del Cassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, likewise instructs me to convey to the American Government the expression of the profound sympathy of the Government of the Republic. Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration. JULES CAMBON."

Late this afternoon a dispatch was sent to Ambassador Porter, at Paris, directing him to acknowledge receipt by President McKinley of President Loubet's message and to convey to M. Loubet the appreciation of the President at the expression of sympathy of the French Government.

President's Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President today sent the following telegram to the Governor of Utah:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, May 3.—To Governor Wells, Salt Lake, Utah—I desire to express my intense sorrow upon learning of the terrible calamity which has occurred at Scofield, and my deep sympathy with the wives, children and friends of the unfortunate victims of the explosion. WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Bodies Taken Out.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 3.—A special to the Desert News from Scofield at noon says:

At this time 225 bodies have been removed from the mine. Of new bodies, 12 of them came from tunnel No. 1, this morning. Nearly all are in a frightful condition. Six more bodies have just been taken from No. 4 mine, two of them mangled beyond recognition. State Coal Mine Inspector Thomas, who is acquainted with all the workings in the mine, says, to the best of his belief, there are 12 more bodies in the mine, buried under caves and broken timbers. The recovery of James Gatherum's body this morning makes the last of three brothers taken from the ill-fated mine.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S TRAVELS

Several Short Stops Were Made in Illinois.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 3.—Admiral Dewey was today the guest of the G. A. R. of Illinois, which is holding its annual encampment here. The party arrived at 1:39 P. M., having left Chicago at 8 A. M. At Dwight, Admiral Dewey was presented with a huge bunch of roses by a delegation of school children. At Pontiac, a short stop of about five minutes was made, and, for the first time since leaving Washington, Admiral Dewey made a short speech.

One of the most enthusiastic receptions the Admiral has received was given here during the three hours spent in Jacksonville. From the moment the Admiral stepped from the train and was escorted in his carriage to head the parade through the business streets and to the Courthouse, the cheering from the thousands that lined the sidewalks along the line of march was almost continuous, while school children waved flags and banners and pelted him with flowers. At the Courthouse, Admiral Dewey reviewed the parade of Grand Army veterans and civic and military organizations, including the Fifth Regiment, I. N. G. After the parade Admiral Dewey was escorted to the Opera-House, where an informal reception was held. Mrs. Dewey, in the meantime, was driven to the residence of J. S. Osborne, where a reception was tendered her by the ladies of Jacksonville. Amid the waving of flags and the cheering of an immense crowd, the journey to St. Louis was resumed.

ARRIVAL AT ST. LOUIS.

The Admiral's Party Was Given an Ovation.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Amid the firing of cannon, the shrieking of whistles and the huzzas of a vast concourse of enthusiastic people, Admiral Dewey became the guest of the City of St. Louis this evening. Thousands of people crowded into and around the mamomth depot long before the train arrived.

As the train was backed into the depot at 7 o'clock, Battery A, stationed in the railroad yards, fired an Admiral's salute, the first roar of which started a terrific round of cheers from the immense throng. When the train came to a standstill and Admiral and Mrs. Dewey appeared on the platform of the car, he was greeted with a perfect roar of cheers and the frantic waving of hats, flags and handkerchiefs. The Admiral's party was escorted to carriages by the reception committee with much difficulty, owing to the demonstrations of the crowd outside the depot gates. Preceded by a detachment of police and the First N. G. M., the Admiral and party was driven to the Planters' Hotel. Along the entire route to the hotel, the Admiral received one continuous ovation from crowds which at same points were so dense that the carriages proceeded with great difficulty. The Admiral was constantly on his feet, doffing his hat in acknowledgment of the cheers of the crowds. The members of the party dined together half an hour after reaching the hotel. Owing to fatigue, the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey remained in their apartments all the evening.

From St. Louis the Admiral's special train will go to Memphis, from Memphis to Nashville, and from Nashville to Knoxville, which will be reached May 11. From Knoxville the Admiral will go to Washington.

THE BUFFALO STRIKE.

Hitch Between Railroad Officials and Strikers' Committee.

BUFFALO, May 3.—A hitch developed in the proposed meeting between the railroad officials and the executive committee for the Car Repairers' Association, scheduled for this afternoon. It is stated that the superintendents of the respective lines refused to go into a joint conference, and that a number of separate conferences have been arranged, so that each road can deal with its own employes.

BUILDING TRADES STRIKE.

Action of Carpenters Complicates the Situation in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—As a result of the action last night of the Allied Building Trades Council, in refusing to recognize the Brotherhood of Carpenters, because the latter agreed to work on buildings regardless of whether union or non-union men are employed thereon, so long as their union is recognized, the Allied Building Trades Council in retaliation ordered out all its men wherever Brotherhood Carpenters are working. Secretary Allen, of the Building Trades Council, says that in consequence of this order about 12,000 additional men quit work after 8 o'clock this morning. This makes about 16,000 men in all employed in the building trades now on strike in this city. This morning's order affects the Exposition building, where hundreds of men are at work preparing the structure for the Republican National Convention. This action materially complicates the strike situation, as in many instances employes who had signed the scale of the Allied Building Trades Council and also the Brotherhood of Carpenters' scale have been forced to suspend operations, because of the order from the trades council headquarters.

Montana Central Lockout.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 3.—The Montana Central trainmen's strike has assued the form of a lockout. The parent, Great Northern Company, has long been preparing for it, and has hired experienced men in the Twin Cities and Chicago to take the strikers' places. Today the first consignment of 60 men was sent on a special train. With these it is hoped to open the road to traffic. Another train will follow in a few days. It seems unlikely that the company will yield to the men's demands.

Porto Rican Trade Reviving.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 25.—The merchants, planters, farmers—all men engaged in Porto Rican industries who have been withholding operations pending Congressional action, are now ready to invade the commercial field, and shiploads of sugar and tobacco will soon be dispatched to the United States. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the retail price of cigars will probably soon be raised, the retail dealers claiming that this step will be necessary on account of the large shipments to the United States. Three steamers leaving here within the next few days will carry over 6000 tons of sugar and about 1500 bales of tobacco.

A CHANCE KNOCKOUT.

Eddie Santry Defeated by Oscar Gardner.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3.—Eddie Santry, of Chicago, was knocked out by Oscar Gardner before the Nonpareil Athletic Club tonight in the presence of a crowd that packed Music Hall. Santry landed frequently with both right and left, and Gardner's face gave evidence of the Chicago man's jabs. In the fifth round, Gardner took on additional steam and from the tap of the gong he kept at Santry, using both hands on the latter's body. When the round was about half over, they came together, and Gardner's right shot with full force into Santry's stomach. The hands of the latter went up and he fell over in a heap on the floor. He was carried to his corner, and it was several minutes before he had revived sufficiently to be taken from the ring. Santry was unscratched. He said it was a chance knockout, and that it was landed when he felt that he had the fight in hand.

Burley Knocked Out Curley.

SEATTLE, May 3.—Nick Burley knocked out Jack Curley at West Seattle tonight in the fourth round of a finish fight. Curley fought with great determination, but was clearly outclassed. In the third round he was knocked down six times.

Ex-Senator Squire on Silver.

New York Times, April 28.

Watson C. Squire, ex-United States Senator from Washington, who has been on an extensive tour of the Pacific Coast states, said at the Waldorf-Astor yesterday:

"I suppose that Seattle, for its size, is the busiest city on the continent. Many expeditions are fitting out for the Cape Nome gold fields. While I have no doubt there is an abundance of gold in the locality, I am very much afraid that the gold-seekers will overdo it. That is usually the case in all newly discovered gold fields.

"Business is good at all points on the Pacific Coast, and our possession of the Philippines has undoubtedly increased trade and benefited many American industries.

"The sentiment in favor of the free coinage of silver in accordance with the Bryanite idea has materially subsided, and, in my opinion, very many Republicans who voted for Bryan in 1896 will not do so this year.

"The great finds of gold, the inflation made possible by the new currency law, and the great balance of trade in our favor, have done much to decrease the demands for free-silver coinage."

Publishers Ask for Relief.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Representatives of the American Publishers' Association presented a memorial to the Senate finance committee, formally asking that some relief be afforded on account of the high price of paper. The delegation said the association represented 22,000 papers. No particular legislation was advocated. The association appealed to Congress to inquire into the conditions complained of, to the end that suitable legislation might be provided to remedy these conditions. A copy of the resolution also was presented by the delegation to the House