Morning



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Twenty-one Men on Floating Ice-

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., March 3.-

The last seen of the four men they were still on the ice, but a high wind was blowing up a big sea, and the ice was fast breaking up. They were about four miles out, and there was a mile of water between them and the shore.

It was found that the men were cut off from shore this morning a message was sent to Dunkirk by the Mayor asking

A special train was made up, and a rescuers brought a boat on a They worked heroically all day, The 17 who were rescued were taken off the floating ice with great difficulty. They said that their comrades probably per-ished, as they were in perilous positions.

CUBANS TO M'KINLEY.

Address Him a Petition Urging Absolute Independence.

HAVANA, March 3.-Last evening, after the demonstration in front of the Marti Theater, where a torchlight procession omposed of members of the National Republican and Popular parties were re-viewed by the members of the convention, the procession, 5000 strong, went to the Governor-General's palace, where a delegation presented to General Wood a petition to President McKinley urging absolute independence for Cuba.

The demonstration was originally intended as a rebuke to the United States Senate and House of Representatives for adopting the Cuban amendment, but no such feeling was displayed at the palace. The committee was cordially received by General Wood, and on retiring gave three cheers for the United States.

Items in Dispute. WASHINGTON, March 3 .- Among the items in dispute between the two houses of Congress in the sundry civil bill which have thus far been agreed to are: For lighthouse at Port Dume, California, \$63,000; \$150,000 for lighthouses signals in Alaskan waters, striking out the continuing contract provision to cost \$250,000; \$223,955, instead of \$192,106, for interest on Hawaiian public debt.

CARRIED OUT ON LAKE ERIE WORD FOR GUNNER MORGAN Chicago Labor Union Espouses His

Cause and Condemns Sampson.

CHICAGO, March 3.-The Federation of Twenty-one fishermen were carried out on Lake Erie, off Silver Creek, tonight on floating ice, but 17 of them were rescued. The other four were: Henry Turner, John Ismes McNradtie, Thomas Lud-The resolutions adopted, which will be resolutions adopted, which will be resolutions adopted, which will be resolutions. it to be one of the fundamental principles of this Government that there should be no class distinction, and that "the Chi-cago Federation of Labor, representing more than 100,000 tollers of this city, does unqualifiedly condemn and emphatically protest against the assumption put forth y Admiral Sampson, that restrictions

should be put upon the honorable aspira-tion of Gunner Morgan, who sought at the hands of said Sampson favorable indorse-ment of his application for promotion to commission, and received instead a crue and outrageous insult."

The resolution further criticised Admira Sampson for his stand in the matter,

Brooklyn Strike Threatened.

NEW YORK, March 3.-A general order was issued by the commanding officers of all the precincts in Manhattan and Brooklyn tonight, from Deputy Commissloner of Police Devery, directing that all policemen entitled to go home after midight be held in reserve. The policemen, it is said, are held in readiness for any trouble that might occur in Brooklyn as the result of a strike which it is said the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit would begin tomorrow morning.

W. M. EVARTS LAID TO REST

Interment at Windsor, Vt .- Many Attended Services.

WINDSOR, Vt., March &-The remains of William M. Evarts, who died in New York last Thursday, were brought to Windsor in a special car last evening, accompanied by members of the family, save Mrs. Evarts and Mrs. Beaman, who were taken to the Evarts mansion for the night. A brief service was held at the house this morning for the family, and the public services were held at St. Paul's Church at noon, Rev. Dr. Goddard officiating. This is the church in which Mr. Everts was married, in August, 1843. The church was filled with a large crowd. The floral remembrances were profuse. The pallbearers were all former farm employes of Mr. Evarts. The interment was in the

FOR THE INAUGURAL

All Is Ready for McKinley's Induction Into Office.

THE WEATHER PROMISES WELL

A Veritable Throng, With a Holiday Air, 5warmed the Capital Yesterday-Soldiers Took Possession of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—When the sun set upon the National Capitol today, everything that human effort could do to make the second McKinley inauguration a success had been done. A majority of the troops and civic organizations were in the city and safely quartered. Some thousands more were on the various railways hurrying toward Washington, and the Weather Bureau predicted "fair weather for March 4" in a special bulle-tin issued by its chief, Professor Moore. The corrected time card of official events for the next three days was issued as follows:

Monday.

11 A. M .- Gathering of high Government officials, diplomats and specially invited guests in the United States Senate cham-

11:50 A. M.—Inaugural of Theodore Roosevelt as Vice-President. Ceremonies in the Senate, attended by the President and a distinguished company.

12 Noon-President McKinley takes the

oath of office in the presence of the as-sembled multitude and will deliver his inaugural address. 1:30 P. M .- The inaugural parade will move from the Capitol up Pennsylvania

7:30 P. M.-Illumination of the Court of Honor, in front of the White House. 7:65 P. M.-Display of aerial fireworks from Washington monument grounds, 8 P. M.—The doors of the Pension Office will be opened for the reception of guests of the inaugural ball.

3 P. M.-The inaugural ball will be pened by President McKinley.

Tuesday.

10:30 A. M.-Dedicatory concert by the Marine Band at the Pension Office, in honor of the United States Army. 2 P. M.—Dedicatory concert by the Ma-rine Band at the Pension Office in honor of the United States Navy. 8 P. M .- Dedicatory concert 8 P. M.-Dedicatory concert by the Ma-rine Band at the Pension Office in honor of the states of the Union.

2 P. M.-Dedicatory concert by the Ma-8 P. M .- Dedicatory concert by the Marine Band and grand concert of 500 voices at the Pension Office in honor of the Vice-President and Speaker of the House of

Quiet Inauguration Eve.

Inauguration eve was a quiet Sunday. The day opened threatening with a south-east wind and a cloudy sky, but the weather cleared and the sun set fair with every indication of a good day to follow. night every street in the down-town sec-tion was crowded. The local churches kept open doors both day and evening, and were crowded with worshipers at every service, many of the visitors being in uniform, reminding old residents of wartime Sundays. In the evening theaters vied with the churches in keeping open house, and they were equally well patronized. For such as sought spirituous rather than piritual consolation there was a rather dry and unprofitable time. The local anti-saloon league had appointed a large vigimmittee to see that the Sundayclosing law was enforced, and their ef-forts met with considerable success. There was but little sign of drunkenness on the The militiamen, who furnish a rather turbulent element at inaugurations, were decorous, and up to a late hour there had not been the name of a single regular entered upon the blotter at the station-house,

Crowd Had a Holiday Air.

The crowd had a distinctly holiday als on the street. The weather was mild enough to permit a large display of feminine finery, and this, with the mixture of uniforms, gave the streets in the fash-ionable section of the northwest much the pearance of an Easter Sunday parade dom has an inaugural gathering brought out such an assortment of uni forms as were met on every street-car and at every street corner. The dark blue service uniforms were relieved by the red caps and facings of the artillery and the yellow of the cavalry.

The Porto Rican contingent, in som the Porto Rican contingent, in some breros and toreador jackets, mixed with the jackles of the naval contingent and the lighter blue of the National Guard was everywhere in a large majority. There were not lacking strange combina tions of uniform that distinguished some of the crack volunteer cavalry troops, while the variety among the members various civic marching clubs was

Soldiers Took the House

The soldiers and visitors swarmed about the Capitol building where the legislators were struggling with the remainder of the Congressional work. Throughout the day, and well into the night, they paced the Capitol corridors. Tomorrow all the doors will be closed except to those holding tickets of admission. But today everything was open to the public. It is not often that the Sabbath calm of the building is disturbed by such a popular invasion. Early in the day several blue-coated soldiers from one of the near-by states took possession of the House end of the Capitol. The House was in recess until 2 P. M., but the emblem of testicities authority the more stood. legislative authority, the mace, stood in position as a warning that the dignity of the House must not be invaded. idiers were oblivious to such Congressional fictions. Before the weary door peepers were aware of it, the chamber was in possession of several hundred bluecoats. Some of them ascended to the Speaker's rostrum and hammered for order. Others occupied the seats of members, and for the time being the floor of the House for the first time in its history presented a completely martial aspect. The soldiers were after souvenirs and some of them got them to the discom-fiture of members. The officers of the House finally came on to the scene and expelled the intruders,
When the two houses met during the

afternoon there was an added attraction to the throng. Many of the visitors

to the throng. Many of the visitors were ladies, the bright Spring day bring-

ing them out in all their radiance of color and costume. With them, Jack tars from the big monitor Puritan and many

other warships anchored in the Potomac, and troops of soldiers, represented all parts of the country. Seldom since the

Civil War have so many uniforms been seen at the Capitol. The Capitol police were instructed to exercise every con-sideration for the visiting throngs, and there was no disorder or arrests.

Size of Inaugural Parade. The final estimate of the size of the inaugural parade, as given out at military headquarters tonight, was military, volunteer and regular, 22,260; veteran organizations, 12,000; civic societies, 7,800. Out of this number, a total of about 17,500 arrivals had been officially reported to the reception committee early in the evening. General Francis V. Greene, the grand

General Francis V. Greene, the grand marshal, estimates that the parade will take four and one-half hours to pass the reviewing stand, if no unforeseen contingencies arise. Assuming that the inaugencies arise actually gets under way on its return from the Capitol by 2 P. M., this will make it 7:30 by the time the last section passes the White House.

The Day at the White House. The day at the White House was uneventful. The building was closed to the
public, and but for the visit of VicePresident-elect Ro sevelt, the day indoors
was not noticeably different from many
others. The President, accompanied by
his brother, Abner McKinley, and Mr.
Hawks, a visitor, attended church in the
morning and on his return found that morning, and on his return found that Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, their two children and Mrs. Cowles, had arrived and were with Mrs. McKiniey in the parlor. Their greetings were very cordial, and after half an hour's conversation they withdraw Mr. Deserved to make a real withdrew, Mr. Rossevelt to make a call on the Secretary of the Navy.

on the Secretary of the Navy.

At 1:30 P. M. the Prisident and Mrs.

McKinley and their guests, who number about 15, sat down to luncheon. Later on.

General Joe Wheeler and John Jacob Astor called to pay their respects. A number of other out-of-town friends came at intervals, but remained only a short time. Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Root and Postmasser-General Smith arrived at 4 P. M. to look over any bills that may have come from the Capitol. that may have come from the Capitol, but they found little to require their attention and soon left.

The grounds on the north front of the White House were constantly thronged with strangers who came for a look at the historic mansion. Many of them were militiamen from Pennsylvania, Massa-chusetts and other Eastern states. The only show of excitement during the

day occurred when the West Point cadets, headed by their fine band, swung out of Fifteenth street and marched in superb style up to the avenue in front of the Executive Manslon. Then the crowd broke forth with theers and handclaping, showing its approval of the faultless alignment and military bearing of the young soldiers.

Roosevelt Put in a Busy Day. Vice-President-elect Roosevelt put in a susy day preceding his inauguration. He is staying at the home of his sister, Mrs. Cowles, wife of Commander Cowles, of the Navy. After an early breakfast with the family, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt attended morning service at the German Reform church. Mr. Roosevelt always has been a member of the Dutch Reform

urch, following the practice of his famlly for many generations past, but as there is no Dutch Reform congregation in Washington, he has selected the German Reform as the nearest approach to it, and will be at sattendant at that church during his residence at Washing-

After the service, Mr. and Mrs. Roose-velt called at the Executive Mansion and paid their respects to President and Mrs. McKinley. Returning to the Cowles home luncheon was served, at which, beside the family there were present Senator and Mrs. Lodge and Senator Kean, of New Jersey. The early afternoon was devoted Senator Hawley, chairman of the military committee of the Senate, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Justice White of the Supreme Court, and a number of the members of Colonel Roosevelt's old regiment which happened to be in the

Later in the afternoon Mr. Roosevelt made a few personal calls, and returned in time to attend a dinner given in his nonor by Senator Depew. The guests at the dinner were Vice-President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Secretary of Vice-President-elect and Mrs Root Senator and Mrs. Lodge. Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator and Mrs. Elkins., Major-General and Mrs. of London: Mrs. Sheridan, General and Mrs. Francis V. Greene, Mrs. X. Ker-Commander and Mrs. Lady Cunard, Mrs. Paget, Miss Johnson,

(Concluded on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

President's Inauguration

ill arrangements have been completed, and the weather promises fair. Page 1. Soldier sightseers took possession of the House of Representatives. Page 1. The parade will take four and one-half hours to pass the reviewing stand. Page 1. Programme of three days' event, and the order of the parade. Pages 1 and 2.

House went on record against St. Louis, Buf-fale and Charleston exposition appropriations. Page 1. All the appropriation measures save the river and harbor and sundry civil bills have

Congress.

been acted upon. Page 1. The river and harbor bill, as agreed upon in mference, carries \$70,000 for the improve-ent of the Willamette and Yambill Rivers

above Portland. Page 1. The House defeated a resolution for a committee to visit our insular possessions.

China. American preparations for departure are practically completed. Page 2. Count von Waldersee has issued renewed or-ders to allied force to be ready for a pos-

Great Britain is anxious about the that France intends to station a force at Hankow. Page 2. Anglo-Boer War. Dewet and the bulk of his commando have cluded the British. Page 2,

sible expedition. Page 2.

The Boers have crossed the Orange River. Page 2 Washington Legislature.

Governor Rogers will probably let the resp-portionment bill become a law without his signature. Page 3. Democrats threaten to defeat the bill to re-construct the Board of Control if he does

not veto it. Page 3. The general appropriation bill, which will be orted tomorrow, carries about \$2,000,000. Pacific Const.

Outlook is good for Oregon prune and hop crop. Page 3. The La Grande sugar factory will buy lands and engage in the raising of beets. Page 3 Portland and Vicinity.

Orrie C. Murphy given poisoned whisky by his rival in a love affair. Page 10. Spars for the masts of the defender of the America's cup will be made in Portland. Page 5.

Death of Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. K. Smith, U. S. A., retired, and James Killeen Page 10. Rev. Arthur J. Brown discusses the Chinese problem. Page 5.

New Port of Portland Commission may or-ganize today, Page 8. esidents of Pieneant Home neighborhood ask for rural free delivery of mails. Page 10.

River and Harbor Bill Not Out of Conference.

NELSON DESPAIRS OF SUCCESS

Anked Senate to Vote on Disputed Matters Without Result-Morgan Tried to Get Favorable Action on Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-The first Sunday session of the Fifty-sixth Con-grees was held by the Senate today. It will not appear in the Congressional Rec-ord as a Sunday session, as the Senate is working under the legislative day of Saturday, and will continue so to work until the session shall be declared adourned finally at noon tomorrow. day's session began at 3 o'clock, the Senate having been in recess since 19:30 last night. The galleries were packed with people here to attend the inauguration ceremonies and by reason of important susiness there was a large attendance of Senators.

After a spirited fight both in conference and on the floor of the Senate the final conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to, the Sen-ale receding from the one contested amendment authorizing the construction of three additional Holland sub-marine torpedo boats.

A conference report on the general deficiency bill was agreed to without com-ment. During the afternoon and evening ment. During the afternoon and evening the Senate passed a large number of bills, among them being that to promote the safety of railway employes. At 6:45 P. M. Wolcott made a report upon the postoffice appropriation bill, saying that there was no further disagreement except upon the two amendments of the Senate, concerning the extension of the rural free-delivery system to small towns and directing the Postmaster-General to re-port upon the feasibility of the use of the telegraph and telephone wires as a part of the postal system. The report was agreed to, and a further conference was ordered on the Items in dispute.

Hale made a second report on the naval appropriation bill, saying that complete agreement had been arrived at on all points of difference on that bill except upon the Senate amendment authorizing the construction of three additional sub-marine torpedo boats.

Wolcott moved that the Senate recede from its disagreement upon that point. Stewart and Tiliman antagonized the motion. Tillman said there should be 50 of such boats. He thought the boats were more effective than battleships. The abandonment of the amendment was advocated by Messrs. Platt and Hawley (Conn.), Hanna and Perkins. The Senate was urged to stand firm by Mesars. Butler and Chandler. The Senate receded from its amendment

providing for the construction of three Holland boats. "Under the unanimous consent arrangement the following public bills were

passed, among others: Amending the act in relation to the exchange of gold coin for gold bars; the bill providing that a widow who is drawing a willing to recede before there can be an of Columbia code bill were concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the District of Columbia code bill were concurred in.

The bill now goes to the President for his pension at the time or her re-marriage and subsequently becomes again a widow shall be entitled to a pension; making all National banking associations United States depositories; to establish a Nation al bureau of standards; authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan certain naval equipment to schools. In addition, four private pension bills were passed. At 8:45 P. M. a recess was taken until 10:30

When the Senate reconvened at 10:30 P. M., the scene in the chamber, particularly in the galleries, suggested a notable social function. The galleries were packed to the doors and hundreds of persons were obliged to leave, unable to gain admis-

Morgan (Dem. Ala.) addressed the Senate on his resolution authorizing the President to conclude arrangements with the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the construction of the isthmian canal. His address, which he had reduced to writing in order, as he said that he might not consume any more of the val-uable time of the Senate than possible, was an appeal to the Senate for action upon the Nicaragua Canal question at the present session. He pointed out that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty would expire by limitation March 4. It was evident, therefore, that the treaty must fail, He arged, in view of that fact, that Congress should take immediate action upon the canal bill, showing thereby that it was ot chained to Great Britain.

The passage of the canal bill, he declared would be a fit action on this hisorical Sabbath day, and would lend an added glory to the great ceremony that was to occur tomorrow. At the conclusion of his speech, Morgan asked unanimous consent that the Senate adopt his reso ution, which would preserve the protocol Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Aldrich ob-

Nelson reported a further disagreemen opon the river and harbor bill. aid that he did not believe an agreement could be reached upon the subjects in controversy, and both he and Berry, ancontroversy, and both he and berry, al-other of the conferees, urged the Senate to discuss the propositions involved and decide them by aye and no vote. Morgan moved that the Senate recede from the contested amendments.

In the course of the discussion this mo.

tion precipitated, Carter of Montana made vigorous attack upon the river and harbor bills in general and the pending in particular. He declared that these bills were vicious and "entirely con rary to the principles of sound legislation." The pending bill, he asserted, was "framed upon the principles of division and silence. It is surcharged with items repugnant to many Senators and which should not be incorporated in any bill." During the discussion the complete agreement on the postoffice appropriation bill was agreed to. The bill now goes to the President.

Routine Proceedings.

Despite the beautiful weather and un usual attractions, particularly at this time, the galleries of the Senate were thronged with strangers today when the Senate resumed its session of yesterday. The Senate convened at 3 P. M., and eded directly to the business of failitating the enactment of the remaining appropriation bills. A conference was agreed to on the gen-eral deficiency bill, the conferees on the part of the Senate being Hale, Allison and

sundry civil bill. The bill was sent back to conference, with Allison, Hale and Cockrell as Senate conference.

The bill was passed authorizing the ident. Allison presented a partial report on the

Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railron

Company to construct a bridge across Nehalem Bay, in Oregon, Consideration of the bill relating to safety appliances on railroad trains, and requiring railway managers, under oath, to make monthly reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission of all ac-cidents that may occur to passengers and employes, and the attending cir-cumstances, was resumed. Some amend-ments had been offered.

Partierney who was particularly inter-

Pettigrew, who was particularly inter-ested in the measure, declared that the adoption of the amendments would kill the bill, and he believed that was the

ourpose of their authors.

Wolcott said the measure was ridicu lous and unnecessary. The incentive of the bill, he asserted, came from the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which de-sired to aggrandize itself and obtain ome other functions to perform. Pending further discussions, McMillan and Berry were named as con-ferees on the river and harbor bill. The final conference report upon the general

deficiency bill was agreed to without com Hoar secured the adoption of a reso lution directing the Secretary of War to send to the Senate all information in his possession as to the authenticity of the alleged order for the massacre of foreigners in Manila on the night of February 15, 1899, and to state whether

the original of the alleged order ever was in possession of the War Depart-ment, and where it is now. Hale submitted a partial report upon the naval appropriation bill. The prin-cipal item of difference now existing. said Hale, was that relative to the pur-chase of three additional Holland tor-pedo-boats. The Senate conferees felt that they could not recede upon that amendment without first submitting the estion to the Senate. He explained that the situation between the conferees of the two houses had become so acute that two of the House conferees had re-fused to join in any report, either an agreement or disagreement. When pointout to them that their action might suit in the failure of the bill, and conmently make necessary an extra ses on, they had retorted that the Senate inferees would have to take the re-consibility for the failure of the measure. The great naval bill was suspended, he said, apparently where it could not be

dition in conference that was without parallel in his experience. Platt (Conn.) thought it was not so Important that three more Holland hosts be contracted for, as that the bill as a whole should be enacted. He was inclined to favor recession by the Senate upon that item, unless the dignity and honor of the Senate were in-volved.

reached. This, he added, produces a con-

Hale, after some discussion, said as the me of the session was growing short he would offer a resolution discharging the present Senate conferees, and renest that the House grant a further conerence on the naval bill. It was adopted. The safety appliance bill then was passed without further discussion.
At 5:10 P. M. a partial report of the conferees on the river and harbor bill was

presented by Nelson, and it was agreed to. A further conference was ordered. Executive Session.

At 2:20 this morning the Senate went into executive session.

Before the executive session, Nelson, in charge of the river and harbor bill, gave notice that he would give way for measure that would give debate. This statement when Allison presented made sundry civil bill. As long as the river and harbor conference report is before the Senate it blocks the consideration of the

agreement. It is not known how long the fight is to be kept up on the river and harbor bill.

At 2:40 the doors were reopened and Carter continued his speech against the river and harbor bill. At 3.45 Carter closed his speech. On motion of Gallinger, the motion of Morgan that the Senate recede was laid on the table and the bill was sent back to conference. It was the general opini Senators that this means the defeat the river and harbor bill, as other Sen-

ators intend to debate at length.
At 1:40 A. M. Aliison presented an ther special agreement on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and said some items were still in dispute. Upon hi otion a further conference was ordered Carter continued his speech on and harbor bill, severely criticising many

items in the measure. Allison said that all the differences had en agreed upon except that relating expositions at St. Louis, Buffalo and Charleston. He moved that the Sen-ate recede from its amendment.

Pettigrew took the floor to debate the Philippine Lumber Company question, with which Mr. Hull, of Iowa, had acknowledged his connection in the House Lodge announced that the railroad em-ployes' bill had been found in a drawer the desk of the enrolling-room of the

Vest asked that the conference report the St. Louis exposition bill. The erence report was read. Vest moved that the Senate recede from its amendme Lodge said that the motion would pass the St. Louis bill and would kill the

Charleston appropriation.

Vest explained that the Charleston mendment would defeat the entire bill. On a yea and may vote Vest's prevailed, 35 to 19, which passed the St. Louis exposition bill, appropriating \$5,000,000. The bill will now go to the Presi-

MINERS' BODIES FOUND.

Eighteen Victims of Fire in Wyoming Coal Mine.

SALT LAKE, March 3.-A special to the Tribune from Diamondville, Wyo., says: The fire in the coal mine here is under ontrol. At 12:30 A. M. the following information was sent up from the mine:
"We discovered the 18 bodies a few minutes ago. Five of them were found in the main entry of the sixth level within speaking distance of each other. Two were found in room 62, one in room 64, and two in room 65, the balance being scat-tered over and near the face of the lead-Indications are that the men met death peacefully. One was found with arms folded across his breast and another with his eyes wide open. The bodies are all a good state of preservation. It is believed that the bodies can be broa out of the mine some time tonight."

Six-Year Naval Course Continues.

WASHINGTON, March &-in accordance with the provisions of the inval ap-propriation bill passed tonight, the six years' course at the Annapolis Naval Academy, will be continued. The Sen-ate provisions for the appointment of adnal cadets was eliminated by the con-

Approved by the President. WASHINGTON, March 3.- The general

FAIRS TURNED DOWN

House Opposed Appropriations for Expositions.

ST. LOUIS ALONE SUCCESSFUL

Hepburn Taunted Democrats for Non-Opposition to River and Harbor Bill, Which He Denounced in Round Terms.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-The House which is still in the legislative day of Friday, was in session from 2 to 6 this afternoon, and this evening from 8 o'clock it worked on into the night to dispose of he conference reports which crowded in upon it. Everybody was at high ten-sion, and it required only a spark to cro-ate a scene. No sensational incident, such as usually occurs during the closing hours, occurred, however. The galleries were packed to the doors all day and this evening with inauguration visitors. The confusion and din on the floor, with the Speaker's gavel going incessantly to oreserve a semblance of order, might

ver the Senate amendment to the sundry civil bill, which linked together the fate of the St. Louis, Buffalo and Charleston exposition appropriations.

Cannon, chairman of the appropriation ommittee, led the fight against them, and efeated a motion to concur. A resolution appoint a special committee of seven embers to visit Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines and report upon conditions, aised a cry of "junketing trip," and was lebated at intervals while conference re-

orts were not before the House, When the House reconvened at 8 o'clock the discussion of the resolution presented by Dalzell in the afternoon for the ap-pointment of a special commission to visit Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines was resumed. Bailey (Dem. Tex.) made an earnest speech on the subject of the sit-uation in the Philippines. He urged the doption of the resolution as the best means of securing information concerning he situation there. Williams (Dem. Miss.) rigorously antagonized the resolution, arwhatever report the committee made would be a political one of no value in framing legislation.

The debate was interrupted by Burton, hairman of the river and harbor commit-ce, who presented a conference report on the river and harbor bill, ageeing to all items except four. The report was adopt-ed, 134 to 25. A motion to concur in the Brazos River amendment was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The Repre-sentatives from the arid land states made an effort to induce the House to accept the Sioux River and Wyoming Irrigation amendments, but the members refused to listen to them, crying "Vote, vote!" The motion to concur was voted down and the bill sent back to conference

the postoffice appropriation bill, and that bill, too, was sent back to conference. The Senate amendments to the District approval. The conference report on the naval bill

Loud, chairman of the postoffice com-mittee, presented another disagreement or

was adopted, and the bill now goes to the President for his approval. At 10:55 P. M. the House took a recess ntil midnight. During the recess ers gathered in groups and sang hymns, triotic airs and rag-time melodies. Their efforts were heartly applauded by the occupants of the galleries. When the rewas over, Loud presented the final nference report on the postoffice bill nd it was agreed to.

The House then took up the Dalzell reslution providing for the appointment ommittee to visit Cuba, Porto Rico and

The conference report on the bill to re-store certain items to the pension roll was

o'clock this afternoon, with the galleries packed to the doors will inauguration visitors. A majority of them were soldiers in uniform.
Although several hard fights over items in the appropriation bills loomed up in the horizon, the leaders are confident that all the disputes will be amicably settled pefore noon tomorrow, when Congress expires by limitation. The House was still in the legislative day of Friday, and he members came prepared for a slege brough the night, if the complications

made a sesion then necessary. Taunted Democrats.

Grosvenor, (Rep. O.) of the Hepburn mmittee on rules, presented a special order providing that after the debate, it should be in order to move concurrence in the Senate ammendments to the river nd harbor bill, and to agree to the conninutes on a side were allowed by the ule. No Democrat desired to speak, and Richardson yielded his time to Hepburn who aroused the House with a passionate speech denouncing the measure. He taunted the Democrats for not opposing it, saving that the \$60,000,000 carried by bill accounted for the lack of opposition. against this bill, he said, enough mempers on his side of the house would have ofned with him to defeat it. "Does the gentleman think this legisation is vicious?" asked Wheeler (Dem.

"I have no word to properly characterize it," answered Hepburn. "When there is pork in the barrel the voice of the opposition is stifled. It is always prating about virtue. I now appeal to "When does the gentleman think is a nigger in the woodpile?" asked

Fitzpatrick (Dem. Ky.).
"I do not know," replied Hepburn,
waiving him aside. "The gentleman knows more about 'niggers' and 'wood-piles' than I do."

Hepburn continued his exceriations, saying he hoped he would be able to at-tract the attention of the country to the

While a few of the appropriations in the bill might be meritorious, he said, millions were frittered away. Hepburn recounted several instances, notably in the case of the "Force bill" where important legislation had been abandoned in order that Congress might bill. When the bill was such a factor it came a real danger and menace to the untry. He declared that not over 20 ountry. He declared that not over 20 of the 400 items in the bill could pass if they stood alone, and said he hoped the onstituents of members would that for the \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 they secured, millions of the people's money was sucrificed. In conclusion Hepburn ruised a laugh at his own expense by

stating that perhaps his own virtue in (Concluded on Sixth Page.)