IT VOTES FUNDS

Senate Passes Two Appropriation Measures.

RURAL MAIL IS AN ISSUE

Tillman's Cry "It Is Not Wanted" Is Taken Up by Few.

FUN AT EXPENSE OF TILLMAN

Warren Extracts a Small Bottle From His Pocket, While He Is Speaking, and Causes Great Laughter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate today passed both the agricultural and legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills. An amendment to the agricultural bill, suggested by Heyburn, of Idaho caused an animated discussion. It contemplated supervision of interstate commerce so as to prevent the transfer of plants or seeds fraudulently marked from one state to another. The amendment started a debate on patriotism. It was ruled out on a point of order.

A number of minor amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill, mostly verbal in character, were adopted. Gallinger called attention to the appropriation of $15,000 for investigating maple syrups, saying that the same amount was appropriated last year, and suggested that some results should have been announced by this time. He offered an amendment requiring that a report of the progress be made to Congress. His amendment was accepted.

An amendment offered by Heyburn authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit interstate shipments of misnamed and misrepresented fruit trees provoked a long discussion. It was supported by Heyburn and Clark (Wyo.) and opposed by Tillman, Lodge, Teller, Proctor and Bailey.

Teller, in opposing the amendment, spoke of the growing expenses of the government. He said there had been no general demand for rural free-mail delivery, and predicted that the expenses of that system would be increased to $100,000,000.

Bailey said there had been great criticism of Mr. Cleveland's administration because the total appropriations had reached $348,000,000. The people were now paying $900,000,000 without uttering much complaint. Bailey also referred to the rural free-delivery system saying that $20,000,000 is now being expended to carry mail to the people who would prefer to go after it.

Tillman interrupted with the observation that both parties are equally chargeable with responsibility for the rural free delivery system, "and I want to take equal credit for it." He said his conviction was that the system was a great improvement over the old, and said if Bailey did not consider it a blessing he was "badly off."

While Bailey and Tillman were both on their feet Warren tiptoed to Tillman's side and abstracted a bottle from the South Carolina Senator's pocket. The bottle contained a colorless liquid. Warren removed the cork, smelled the contents, replaced the cork and then, unnoticed by Tillman, returned the bottle to the latter's pocket. The Senate and galleries were convulsed with laughter. Tillman was still unconscious of the by-play, but not so with Bailey. He was not pleased with the proceedure, and exclaimed sharply:

"When this vaudeville performance has ceased I will be glad to continue."

The chair rapped the Senate to order.

The point of order made by Lodge against Heyburn's amendment was sustained and the debate proceeded.

Clay defended the Agricultural Department against charges of extravagance.

Tillman referred to the incident of Warren taking a bottle from his pocket, and explained that it contained only a throat gargle. "If I had known," he said, "that the Senator wanted a drink, I would have provided him with something stronger."

Explaining the incident, Warren said that everybody knew that Tillman neither tastes nor handles.

"Don't go too far," interrupted Tillman. "I sometimes taste it, but I don't get drunk except at banquets, and then I don't get so drunk that I have to be carted home."

The agricultural appropriation bill was then passed as amended, and the executive, legislative and judiciary appropriation bill was immediately taken up.

On a point of order made by Nelson, the committee amendment providing that no bureau of the public service shall be transferred from one executive department to another was ruled out as general legislation.

The bill was passed, and at 5:54 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

New Plan for Defense of Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Feb. 25.—Colonel John McClelland, commander of the United States military district of Honolulu, is discussing with Governor Carter the advisability of placing a battery of the largest guns on the Punch Bowl crater, close behind the City of Honolulu. It is reported that this plan may be considered instead of the recent suggestions of the Army Board for a general shore line of fortifications, on account of the Punch Bowl fortifications being quicker of completion and more effective than long-range defenses along the ocean shore. The Commercial Advertiser urges Governor Carter to protest against the proposed placing of artillery on the Punch Bowl. It declares that practice firing from that point would break every window in Honolulu.

Taft Gives Shipping a Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Taft today gave a hearing at the War Department to a number of persons interested in pending legislation relative to the limitation of Philippine commerce to American bottoms. Those present included representatives of shipping, shipbuilding and exporting interests. The arguments touched every phase of the question, with which Secretary Taft appeared to be very familiar. The only novel proposition today was one that seemed to emanate from Secretary Taft himself looking to the combination of the pending Frye shipping bill excluding foreign bottoms from the Philippine trade, with the tariff reduction scheme proposed by the Philippine Commission.

WORKING FOR TILLAMOOK.

Mitchell and Hermann Strongly Urge Life-Saving Station Bill.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—The Senate having passed the bill introduced by Senator Mitchell authorizing the establishment of the light-saving station at the entrance to Tillamook Bay, the efforts of the Senator and of Representative Hermann have been turned in the direction of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, where it is hoped to secure a favorable report in time to permit the passage of the bill by the House before the sundry civil bill is considered toward the close of the session. The Tillamook bill, as it stands, carries no appropriation, but if it is passed in time sufficient money for the erection of this station will be provided in the sundry civil bill.

TO DETECT LAND FRAUDS.

New Instructions Are Issued to Local Officers.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 25.—By direction of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Land Commissioner Richards has issued new instructions to Registers and Receivers of local Land Offices relative to the examination of final proofs on public land entries. These instructions are intended to supersede all that have gone before. They read as follows:

"Where in the submission of final proof it is shown otherwise than by special agent's report that final proof is fraudulent or illegal, you will reject the same and give due notice thereof in the usual manner.

"Where you believe the proof to be fraudulent, or not made in good faith and in violation of the law, you will suspend the proof and report the case to the special agent of your district, if there be one, with a statement of all material facts, including the names and addresses of claimants and witnesses, and also your reason for the suspension. Thereafter you will regularly transmit the proof to this office with a report of the facts in the case.

"With respect to final proofs taken before you, no investigation by a special agent will be required, unless requested by you or directed by this office, or where the special agent has reason to believe such an investigation is necessary. Should an investigation be deemed necessary, upon notice thereof you will suspend action on the case and forward the proof to this office in the usual manner.

"In the absence of any investigation of any case in which final proof is made before you, and if the proof is complete, you will allow final receipt and certificate to issue, and forward the record in the case to this office in the regular manner.

"With respect to final proofs taken before other officers you will, upon issuing notices of intention to make such proof, furnish a copy thereof to the special agent in your district, if there be one. Upon receipt thereof the special agent will take such action as will serve the best interests of the Government.

"In any such case where the special agent is satisfied without personal examination that the claim is in good faith he will so advise you, when you will consider the proof in the usual manner. If, on the other hand, he has reason to believe that the claim for which final proof is offered was not made in good faith or that for any reason the law has not been complied with, and that investigation should be made, he will advise your office, in which event you will suspend the proof upon its receipt and forward the same to this office.

"In all cases of final proof made before other officers, you and the special agent in your district, if there be one, must agree as to the bona fides of such proof. If you are agreed that the claim is in good faith and that the law has been complied with you will allow the claim to pass to entry. If you find to the contrary you will suspend the proof and proceed as above indicated. In the case of disagreement between you and the special agent, or either of you, you will forward the entire record and await instructions.

"With respect to the officers other than yourselves before whom final proofs may be taken under the law, you will report to this office any such officers whom you have reason to believe fail to comply with the law in the matter of final proofs or are charged with any misconduct in connection with such proofs or complicity in an effort to defraud the Government. Upon receipt of such report such action will be taken as will result in removing the cause of complaint.

"You will advise applicants desiring to make final proofs before other officers that such a course may cause delay in the completion of their claims, inasmuch as they may require examination by a special agent.

"With respect to final proofs in timber and stone cases, the cross-examination required in accordance with the rules in such cases must be reduced to writing by the officers before whom final proof is taken, and submitted as part of the final proof. In all cases, however, the cross-examination, whether written or oral, must fully and completely test the bona fides of applicants. With respect thereto you will proceed on the lines heretofore followed, as there must be no departure from the policy of the office in requiring it to be satisfactorily shown that the law has been complied with."

CUBA MAY NOW LOSE IT.

Lapsing of Isle of Pines Treaty Due to an Oversight.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The lapsing of the Isle of Pines treaty, on account of its not being ratified within the time limit, is regarded here to be due mainly to the fact that the State Department at Washington did not call attention to the matter. It would also appear, however, that the Cuban State Department failed to remember this time limit. The treaty was signed in Havana, July 2, 1902, and was ratified by the Cuban Senate on July 16, since when it has been pending in the United States Senate. The last condition of the treaty was to the effect that the ratifications be exchanged in Washington within seven months of the date of signing.

Persons interested in securing American sovereignty for the Isle of Pines are jubilant over the lapse, considering it to be a setback which gives promise of the defeat of the proposition that the island remain under Cuban sovereignty.

Daughter of Diplomat to Be a Bride.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 25.—The engagement is announced of Miss Cathleen Clayton, youngest daughter of United States Ambassador Powell Clayton, to Arthur Cunningham Grant Duff, Charge d'Affaires of the British Legation.

Mr. Duff is a son of Sir Mount Stewart Elphinston Grant Duff, a noted writer on Oriental subjects and a famous scholar.

Invited to St. Louis Fair.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A letter from Lord Lyden was read by Lord Mayor Ritchie at a meeting of the City Council today inviting the councillors and ex-Lord Mayor to attend the St. Louis Exposition. The letter was referred to a committee with instructions to ascertain if it is possible to arrange for its acceptance.

Washouts on the Union Pacific.

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 25.—Two washouts on the Union Pacific near Baskin, about 25 miles east of here, have delayed traffic for almost 24 hours on that line. Trains are said to be running as usual at midnight.

Indicted for Subornation of Perjury.

JACKSON, Ky., Feb. 25.—The grand jury today returned indictments against B. F. French, attorney for Curtis Jett and Ed Callahan, ex-Sheriff of Breathitt County, on the charge of subornation of perjury in the late Jett-White trials.

Sentenced for Jewish Massacres.

KISHINEFF, Russia, Feb. 25.—Two brothers named Petreska were placed on trial here today, charged with having taken part in the Jewish massacres. Each was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

NOT BEST LABORER

New York Shipbuilder So Declares of the American.

TESTIFIES BEFORE THE HOUSE

He Argues Strongly Against the Eight-Hour Law, Contending Foreign Competition Could Not Be Met.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—"Do you mean that the Scotch, the Irish or the English laborers in the shipyards at Glasgow can do 60 per cent more work with the same tools and in the same time than can be done by American shipyard workers?" demanded James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, of Wallace Downey, a New York shipbuilder and a representative of the New York Metal Trades' Association, during the progress of a hearing today on the eight-hour bill before the House committee on education and labor.

"I do mean to say that most emphatically," answered Mr. Downey, "and I am not making the statement from hearsay. It has cost me $500,000 in the last five years, in addition to my gray hairs, to find it out. I spent $30,000 in purchasing the best tools, in acquiring knowledge of methods in Glasgow, and tried for three years to induce American workmen to believe that by doing piecework they could accomplish more. They would not see it, and the shipbuilding interests have suffered. In turn, the laborers have suffered, for the weekly payrolls have decreased."

Mr. O'Connell declared that he had no belief in that statement of Mr. Downey and expressed the opinion that American workers in the shipyards were far superior to those of other countries.

Mr. Downey responded with a challenge that Mr. O'Connell make an investigation or consult other builders whose words would be accepted by the world. He said he hoped that when the systems employed in English yards were brought to bear in this country he would be able to pass the foreign yards in the amount and quality of work produced, but declared that such legislation as is proposed in the eight-hour bill is cutting the throats of the working people.

"An arbitrary eight-hour day, which would prohibit overtime of any kind, would place a handicap on the American shipbuilder that would lose for him all opportunity of participating in foreign trade," said Mr. Downey. He predicted that under such restrictions, the shipbuilding of this country, except Government work, would be a disgrace to the name of shipbuilding.

Representative Hearst inquired if it were not possible to acquire the means of manufacture which were used in the English yards and thus compete with them in building. He cited as an example the reduction of cost of manufacture, stating that newspapers in the last 10 years have dropped in price from 5 and 3 cents a copy to 1 cent a copy, and at the same time the hours of workmen had decreased and wages increased.

"If that can be done in the newspaper business, why not in your business? If we have put our brains to work, why don't you?" he asked.

Disclaiming any knowledge of the ramifications of publishing newspapers, Mr. Downey proceeded to give his ideas on the subject. He spoke of the great presses and the intricate plants installed at enormous cost, which he said probably were responsible for the decreased cost of production. "And now I want to say," he added, "that I take off my hat to the man who invented the machine, the man who had the means and the courage to go to the expense necessary to install it, to the machine itself, rather than to the man who merely stands aside and feeds in the white paper. You asked me why we had not used the same brains in the shipbuilding trust. Don't say trust, for there is none now, and, anyway, I was not in it. But I do believe that to be possible, although we cannot do it while staggering under stifling legislation. The manufacturing industry of this country has developed far in excess of our consumption, and therefore we need the foreign trade in order to exist. The laborer needs it as much as the manufacturer. I am not a calamity howler, but I believe the present period of unprecedented prosperity is nearly at an end, and that the country will settle down to something like a reasonable basis. It is then that the workmen will have to put their heads with ours and be willing to do a part of the calculating in keeping our thousands of mills and factories in operation."

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert inquired if the decreased selling price of the newspaper had not been brought about by the better transportation facilities, which aided in obtaining large circulations and the education of the merchants of the country to the value of advertising, and thus greatly enlarging the revenues of newspapers.

Mr. Downey said he would prefer to have Mr. Hearst answer the question, but he would venture that the actual labor performed by the day had little to do with the reduction in the cost of production in comparison with the other mediums which had been mentioned. Other employers protested against the proposed legislation. Another hearing will be held on Thursday next.

DIVORCES OVER BORDER.

Startling Difference in Percentage Here and in Canada.

The World Today.

If divorces in the United States during the three decades from 1867 to 1901 had been the same per capita as in Canada, there would have been less than 2000 in the entire country. In other words, the divorces granted in the United States would have been reduced by 668,000. This enormous difference, appalling in its suggestion of national laxity, indeed, to some of National depravity, has, perhaps, never been seriously considered by the people of the United States. If the figures were reversed, if Canadians, during a generation, had secured 10,000 times as many divorces, relatively, as had been secured in the United States, would not Canada be looked upon with something perilously near contempt; would it, indeed, be unreasonable, would it be illogical, to conclude that there was something radically wrong with the morals of the people, something fundamentally at fault with their laws?

The divorces of Canada have been secured upon the one fundamental ground of infidelity. Those secured in the United States have been granted upon grounds so many and so diverse, one hesitates from which standpoint to approach them—ridicule, pity, scorn or contempt. Even though it be somewhat of a paradox, there is yet considerable national comfort to be derived from the fact that so large a number of this wretched list of divorcements were granted upon trivial grounds, so few, compared with the whole number, upon the ground of sin.

Fire in New York Sky-Scraper.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Fire in the subcellar of the 23-story building of the American Tract Society today filled the sky-scraper and an adjoining building with dense smoke, both being rendered uninhabitable. The only persons in the building when the fire broke out was the janitor's family and 20 scrubwomen. Some of these narrowly escaped suffocation. Loss, $70,000.

Bryan Meets Leading Democrats.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—William J. Bryan, David B. Hill, Norman F. Mack, of Buffalo, James M. Head, of Tennessee, and J. M. Guffy, of Pennsylvania (the latter three members of the National Democratic Committee) met tonight in a room of the Hoffman House. After they came out Mr. Bryan declared "there is no politics in this at all."

TOO MANY OF THEM

Good Second-hand Pianos, Organs and Players at Sacrifice Prices to Clear Them Out.

Music for Every Home—Money Can Never be so Well Spent as Right Now—Small Payments Down and Very Moderate Monthly Installments.

Their goodness cannot be realized without seeing them. They are the finest collection of second-hand instruments we ever had on our floors, as well as the largest and cheapest. We are selling them off as fast as we can. Many are genuine prizes at present prices, and not one but what is worth considerably more than what we are asking.

Come in and look at the dainty little Kimball, boudoir style, in a rosewood case and see if you would be surprised had we asked you $400 instead of $288. It is second-hand, but it has seen little use, good care and has had a thorough overhauling and tuning.

There is a Crown, a superb instrument, largest size, panels beautifully carved. You would not blame us asking $388 for it, and you would get your money's worth at that price, but you can have it for $288.

There is a Fischer in the largest size, brand new, for $285.

A Victor, one of the most beautiful and sweetest-toned pianos, see if you can tell it from a new one that would cost you much more. The price of this one is only $250.

A Wheelock, beautiful Renaissance upright grand, exceedingly pleasing in touch, in tone and in appearance. Original cost, $375; now $265. A Hardman in perfect condition, cased in very handsome curly birch for $257. A Hamilton, not used 11 months, for $175. A Kingsbury, $147. Starr, in handsome walnut case, fancy carved panels, $187. Wing & Son for $155. A Pease, that you would never regret paying $325 for, but we are only asking $250. Etc., etc., etc.

Organs

For the home, the church, the chapel, the lodge at prices you would not have to worry about and payments it will not trouble you to meet.

Gaylord, neat little chapel style, $14.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., oak, parlor style, mirror, fine shape, $25.

Kimball, used for about 20 years, but still in fine condition. It can be purchased for $35.

Estey, oak, high top, beautifully carved, handsome plate mirror, used nearly one year, $38.

Mason & Hamlin, fanciest style, largest size, $48.

Ann Arbor, cannot be told from new, $39.

A Moline, walnut, very substantial, $35.

Bridgeport, chapel style, oak, $35.

And many others.

Players

If you have a piano and no player, buy one of these. They don't cost much, are well worth the prices, and will be a means of your learning what a source of pleasure and education they really are. They will be a leading string to a Pianola by-and-by, for they can be turned back to us as part payment on a new Pianola at any time within two years, and accepted at the full amount paid.

Every instrument sold guaranteed just as represented, or no sale. One-tenth of the amount when purchased and the balance at the rate of $2, $3 or $4 a month will secure any instrument under $150 in price. All of the other used pianos will go at $5 or $6 a month, according to price. Ellers Piano House, 351 Washington street, corner Park.

MARCH LESLIE'S AND POPULAR ARE IN.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

MARCH METROPOLITAN SUCCESS ARE IN.

Today and Tomorrow

Great Collar Sale

Men's 15c Collars

9 cts.

Five hundred dozen of them, in

ALL STYLES,

ALL HEIGHTS.

ALL SIZES.

The regular 15c Collar to go today and tomorrow at 9¢ each.

LIMIT OF ONE DOZEN TO ANY ONE CUSTOMER.

Jewelry

Many Newcomers

Our Jewelry store is ready in many ways for your Spring thoughts of Buckles, Waist Sets and the like. Come to see what is just "right" in the little knick-knacks which go so far toward completing the Spring costume. These are among the new arrivals:

New "Military Button" Sets.
New Sterling Waist Sets.
New Pearl Waist Sets.
New Gilt Waist Sets.
New Stock Collar Pins.
New Pearl Bar Pins.
New Rhinestone Pins.
Women's Sterling Fobs.
Men's Novelty Fobs.
New Sterling Hat Pins.
New Gilt Hat Pins.
New Belt Buttons.

All these in designs which are confined to this store.

Women's "Fifth Avenue" Neckwear

The Novelty Neckwear for Women which bears the name of "Fifth Avenue" is beyond doubt the very handsomest on the market today.

A type description cannot do one-tenth the requisite justice to its dainty beauty.

Some are turnovers, others turnovers with short tabs, others again turnovers with long tabs. Colors are white, champagne, light and dark blue embroidered with white, white and colors and variegated colors—50c, 75c and $1.00.

See Washington-street window display—better yet, see the entire line at the counter.

Wash Goods

A New Arrival

Day by day they come trooping in — the New Wash Goods for Spring. Hardly has one lot been placed on the shelves or counter before another lot as large or larger awaits a like treatment. The newcomers are all beautiful—all very price-worthy. Some details of one:

30-inch Narbonne Piques, a pretty white material, medium weight goods, strong and airy looking, for children's suits and dresses it is very suitable—come in dots, small design and stripes, colors, all white ground, with blue, red, pink, also black—price 12½c.

Great 98c Glove Sale

The selling of worthy, dependable Gloves ALWAYS—on "special sale" occasions or in the ordinary way—is the main factor of our great glove success. The gloves we offer for today's selling are a pointed case. They are the "Dena" Glove, which sells regularly at $1.25.

They are a 2-clasp overseam Paris point embroidered Glove and come in a full line of colors and black. All fresh and new—every pair perfect.

Women's Neckwear 25c

A crowded Neckwear Department all day yesterday was the result of our announcement of a great 25c sale of Neckwear for women.

"VALUES UNUSUAL"—true Lipman, Wolfe & Co. bargains—that's what caused the enthusiastic buying.

Plenty, however, for today's selling—assortments just as good today as yesterday—several new lots added to the showing for today.

New Music

There's a treat in store for you if you come to our Music Store and ask our pianist to play the

"PAPOOSE DANCE"

The latest New York Instrumental Two-Step hit.

Wedding Cards

W. G. SMITH & CO.
WASHINGTON BLDG.
FOURTH AND WASH. STS.

SEE OUR FINE WRITING PAPER

283-285 Morrison Street

Silverfield's

Furs Cloaks and Suits

NEW ARRIVALS IN

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits

FOR SPRING

In the newest materials consisting of Scotch mixtures, also plain colors in all shades and latest fancy weaves. Made in the new Eton style, Military coat effects and newest blouse styles. These are all handsomely trimmed in braid, gilt and Persian effects. The prices of these handsome Suits from ..... $20.00 up.

RECEIVED TODAY

SECOND SHIPMENT OF OUR HANDSOME, POPULAR

Cotton Shirtwaists

in the daintiest materials and prettiest styles ever shown.

All Furs Radically Reduced

Highest Cash Price Paid for Raw Furs.