

SHATTUC EXPLAINS

JOINING SCATTERED LEGISLATION IS ONE BILL.

NEW IMMIGRATION MEASURE

It Will Be Taken Up in the House in the Near Future and Fully Discussed - Provides for Deportation.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, March 18.—The general immigration bill prepared by Chairman Shattuc of the committee on immigration and naturalization, and accepted by that committee, was by him reported to the house yesterday with the recommendation that it be passed. Mr. Shattuc gives the following summary of the bill and the report: "The general purpose of this bill is to bring together in one act scattered legislation on this subject enacted from 1875 to 1894 in regard to the immigration of aliens into the United States. The head taxation on immigrants is increased from \$1 at present to \$1.50. This is to meet the expenses of the immigration bureau. The bill provides also not only for rejecting undesirable aliens at our ports, but by following up those who have unlawfully effected an entrance and who have become criminal or pauper burdens upon state and municipal institutions, and within five years after their arrival, returning them to the country whence they came. The period was formerly one year. "The immigrants waited a year and then entered an institution, remaining forever afterwards a burden on the country. Anarchists Excluded. "The bill excludes from admission to the United States anarchists or people who believe in or advance the overthrow by force or violence of all governments or all forms of law or the assassination of public officials. "Another new class of persons excluded is epileptics and persons who have been insane within five years previous to coming here, and persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previous. "The section relating to contract labor is made more stringent and now includes persons who have been induced to come to the United States by offers, solicitation, promises or agreements, and the section includes the words: "Those who import or attempt to import," which, it is claimed, will catch the contractor even if the laborers are not landed. "The bill also provides that inspection shall be made from time to time of all reformatories, insane hospitals, charitable institutions, etc., and all laborers there found who have been charged under the law are to be deported. This provision is made to help to clean up the institutions of the Eastern states, of the thousands of charges of this class. Mr. Shattuc says the bill will be taken up in the house in the immediate future.

FUNSTON'S COMMAND.

Kansas General Will Get the Department of Colorado.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, March 18.—The statutory retirement of Gen. E. S. Otis on the 27th instant will vacate the commands of the military department of the lakes at Chicago and of Dakota, at St. Paul. Major General Arthur MacArthur, now at Denver, in command of the department of the Colorado, will be transferred to Chicago, and Brigadier Frederick Funston, now in this city on leave of absence, will succeed General Arthur MacArthur in command of the department of the Colorado. Brigadier General William A. Kobbe, who is also in this city on leave of absence, will be assigned to command the department of the Dakota.

Construct New Railroad.

(By Associated Press.) Denver, March 18.—The Denver & Rio Grande railway began work this morning on the construction of a new road from Delta, Colorado, up the north fork of the Gunnison through Hotchkiss to Paouta, a distance of about 42 miles.

Jewelry Auction Two Sales Daily—10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. On Saturday a third sale at 7:30 p. m. Every article to be Sold; not a reserve. Any diamond, any watch and piece of jewelry put up on request. Hight & Fairfield Co BUTTE, MONT.

PRESIDENT'S BILL

MEASURE FOR EXECUTIVE'S PROTECTION IS ONE BILL.

WILL BE UP AGAIN TODAY

Senator Rawlins Succeeded in Having His Own Way—Senator Mason Speaks His Mind on Anarchy.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, March 18.—For three hours yesterday the senate had under consideration the bill providing for the protection of the president of the United States and for the punishment by United States courts of those who commit assaults on him. Mr. Bacon of Georgia opposed the bill, and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. Mason of Illinois supported it. Mr. Bacon's argument followed the lines of his speech delivered ten days ago. Mr. Hoar's speech was largely legal and constitutional. He maintained the right of the government to protect itself against assaults upon its sovereignty through the president. Mr. Mason made an attack upon anarchy and its methods, and incidentally sharply criticized an amendment to the bill offered by Mr. Bacon. He denounced it as opening the door to special pleading for the benefit of assassins of the president. This drew Mr. Bacon's fire. He considered Mr. Mason's criticism a personal reflection on himself and resented it. An explanation by Mr. Mason cleared the atmosphere. Earlier in the day a lively debate was precipitated by the effort of Mr. Rawlins of Utah to have printed as a document some Philippine correspondence. Eventually the matter was ordered printed as requested. When the senate convened today two veto measures of the president were laid before the body and ordered printed. The first was a veto of an act to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Charles H. Hawley and the other was veto of an act for the relief of James Howell. Mr. Rawlins Sat Upon. Mr. Rawlins of Utah offered some correspondence with respect to the organization and purposes of the federal party in the Philippines, which he asked to have printed as a document. The request gave rise to some debate. Mr. Burrows of Michigan moved that the correspondence be referred to the committee on Philippines. Mr. Hoar antagonized the motion, holding that the senate always acceded to such resolutions, and in this instance it involved a "matter which some people believe to be vital to the prosperity of this country." Mr. Rawlins finally, on Mr. Allison's objection, withdrew his request, indicating that he would read the correspondence and thus secure its publication in the Congressional Record. A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Gallinger directing the civil service commission to send certain information to the senate, was passed. A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Morgan, calling upon the secretary of the interior and the secretary of war concerning the Pacific and Philippine railroads was amended by Mr. Hall to read: "That the secretary of the interior is directed to send to the senate a statement of traffic relations between the railroads that connect with the waters of the Pacific ocean and the government of the United States with reference to the statutes upon which such relations have been conducted. "And that the secretary of war is directed to send to the senate a statement of the traffic relations between the railroads in the Philippine islands and as to the charters and ownership of such railroads." The resolution was passed. Triumph of Mr. Rawlins. Mr. Rawlins rose to read the correspondence which he had desired to have printed as a document. He asked that it be printed in the Congressional Record without reading. Mr. Scott of West Virginia objected. Mr. Rawlins then began to read the document, which was very voluminous. It proved to be a collection of private letters exchanged between unnamed persons in this country and prominent Filipinos, in which were discussed the political relations of the United States and the Philippines. Mr. Rawlins declined to yield to any senator for any purpose. He finally sent the letters to the clerk's desk, from which the reading was continued. A few minutes later Mr. Wallington said he understood that the objection to the printing of the correspondence had been withdrawn. Without further reading, therefore, the correspondence was ordered printed in the Record as a document. Thirty-nine private pension bills were passed and the calendar cleared. The unfinished business, the bill for the protection of the president, was laid before the senate. Mr. Pettus of Alabama said he would be forced to vote against the bill, as he objected to the reenactment of the old law. Mr. Bacon of Georgia offered an amendment to the first paragraph of the bill, providing the penalty of death for an assassin of the president if the assault upon the president was committed "because of his official position or for the purpose of destroying the government or impairing the exercise of its constitutional powers." Remarks by Mr. Vest. Briefly discussing the amendment, Mr. Vest discussed the possibility of a federal jury acquitting an assassin of the president because the motive as specified by Mr. Bacon's amendment had not been proved. In such a case, he asked, would the assassin be liable to indictment under the state laws? Mr. Bacon said an assault on the president might be a crime against the person, and it might be a crime against the government. The purpose of his amendment was intended to differentiate between the two crimes. Mr. Bacon contended that an assault upon the president as a person ought to be punished precisely as any similar offense against any other citizen was punished, otherwise an official class would be created in the United States. Mr. Mason of Illinois said the pending bill was "but the formation and shape of public opinion which thrice had been aroused by the murder of the president."

WILL NOW AGREE

REPUBLICANS HAD A CONFERENCE LAST EVENING.

RECIPROCITY WILL CARRY

Have Arranged a Compromise Which Will Probably Meet With the Approval of Members and the Country.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, March 18.—The advocates of Cuban reciprocity scored a decisive victory last night at the conference of republican members of the house of representatives, the proposition of Mr. Payne of the ways and means committee for a 20 per cent reduction of duty with the Sibley amendment, limiting the duration of the duties to December 1, 1903, being adopted by a vote of 85 yeas to 31 nays. This result was reached at 11:30, after a protracted debate, followed by a series of excited roll calls. The first test was when Mr. Payne concluded the speechmaking with a motion for the previous question on all pending propositions. This motion prevailed, 78 to 56. A vote was then taken on a substitute offered by Representative Dick of Ohio, in behalf of those opposing the reciprocity plan, offering in its stead a plan of direct payment to Cuba, covering several years. This was defeated, 57 to 35. An amendment by Mr. Morris of Indiana to take off the differential duties on refined sugar was defeated, 50 to 72. The ways and means proposition for reciprocity, with the Sibley amendment limiting its duration, was then agreed to, 85 to 31. While the voting was in progress quite a number of those who oppose the ways and means plan left the chamber. Only Forty Present. When the conference met about 40 members were in attendance, including Speaker Henderson, Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee, and others who have figured prominently in the contest. Chairman Payne made a statement of the difficulties encountered by the arbitrating conference, which had been seeking for several days to bring the two elements together. He frankly confessed that nothing had been accomplished, as each side had adhered firmly to its original position. Mr. Payne said the proposition of the ways and means committee now will be in effect that presented by Mr. Sibley at the last conference, for 20 per cent reciprocity limited to December 1, 1903. Representative Dick, one of the conferees of the element opposing the ways and means committee, concurred with Mr. Payne that no progress had been made by the arbitrating body toward reaching a solution. At the same time, Mr. Dick said he was still hopeful of an ultimate action in order that harmony might prevail in the end. Mr. Dick closed by presenting resolutions representing the views of the conferees who represented the element opposing the ways and means committee. Representative Lacey of Iowa supported the ways and means proposition. Representative Hepburn of Iowa made a somewhat satirical speech as to the relief which the proposed reciprocal plan would give Cuba. The speaking then became general. Voting Began. Mr. Payne brought the discussion to a close with an earnest plea for the support of the reciprocity proposition and a motion that the previous question be ordered on all pending questions. This brought the question to a decisive issue rather unexpectedly, and the voting began amid considerable excitement. Immediately following the vote on the main issue the conference adjourned and the long-pending controversy over Cuban reciprocity was determined so far as the republican conference was concerned, although it still remains to be dealt with by the house. The Payne resolution as adopted last night gives the general form of a bill authorizing the president to negotiate a commercial treaty with Cuba, for reciprocal and equivalent concessions by which the rate of duty shall be reduced 20 per cent ad valorem, on all articles imported from Cuba into the United States. It also provides that the United States immigration and exclusion laws shall be enacted by the government of Cuba as a preliminary to reciprocity. The Sibley amendment limits the duration of the bill to the first day of December, 1903. To his mind, it was a well-considered and thoroughly matured measure and the amendment offered by Mr. Bacon, he thought, was not warranted by the conditions or by the law. Mr. Mason's Opinion. Mr. Mason declared that the pending bill was in accordance with the wishes of the people, and they were right in demanding such legislation. "Towards and sneaks," he insisted, "who take the advice they receive in dark halls and kill the president of the United States ought to pay the penalty as provided in this bill." He said the present was a bad time to fix special pleading for anarchist criminals. The crimes were against 70,000,000 people and when they struck down the president 70,000,000 people wept. In the course of a legal and constitutional argument in support of the bill, Mr. Hoar replied to some of the points made by Mr. Bacon. He suggested that Mr. Bacon's amendment on his objections to the bill were founded not on a special rule of law, but a special rule of escape for the criminal specific by the measure. Mr. Bacon took sharp exception to the criticism of Mr. Hoar, asserting that the Massachusetts senator's statements were "unjustifiable" and "misrepresented" his argument. Mr. Bacon also replied with some evidence of heat of criticism of his amendment made by Mr. Mason—criticism which he said he felt reflected upon him personally. Mr. Mason replied that he certainly believed what he had said and was willing to state it again. The senator from Georgia knew, he said, that he was incapable of reflecting on his (Bacon's) honor or integrity of purpose.

FIRE AT HOBOKEN

PHOENIX STEAMSHIP PIER IS BURNED.

CAUGHT AMONG COTTON BALES

It Is Feared That There Were Many Who Lost Their Lives—Steamer British Queen Was a Total Loss.

(By Associated Press.) New York, March 18.—A serious and picturesque fire last night destroyed the pier of the Phoenix Steamship line on the Hoboken, N. J., river front with bales of cotton and hay, burned that company's vessel, the British Queen, to a hulk, consumed several lighters and their cargoes, damaged a dock belonging to the Barber Steamship line and for a time threatened the property of the Holland-American line and the Hughes & Campbell stores. The losses, according to estimates last night, will approximate \$1,000,000. Whether any lives were lost is difficult to say. While the conflagration was at its height and after it had been reduced by the firemen and fire boats rumors were rife that several men perished. It was tolerably certain at midnight that Chief Engineer Scott of the British Queen was burned to death on her and that a sailor named Johnson met the same fate. One of the men who escaped says that he saw several men leap into the water when the steamer became enveloped in fire, and he saw few if any of them rescued. The quartermaster of the burned ship said that the crew of the vessel was in the forecastle and if they escaped it was with difficulty. Nevertheless, some of the British Queen's officers said last night that they were quite sure that all were safe except Engineer Scott, whom they simply said was missing. It is not unlikely that some of the longshoremen and stevedores who swarmed about the vessel may still have to be accounted for. Origin Unknown. How the fire started is not known. With the barest warning the flames burst out quickly, licking up the pier and the cotton upon it and driving the stevedores and crews to the street, for the vessel was being unloaded, having arrived here Friday from Antwerp. The fire flared up from the steamer, with as great suddenness as from the pier, and since the vessel was made fast to the pier and could not be backed out lighters and other watercraft which lay along side of her, some of them holding such inflammable stuff as oilcake, quickly caught fire, too. The stiff wind which had blown all day gave impetus to the fire whose glare reddened the North river for a long distance. From the Phoenix line pier the flames spread to the pier of the Barber line and then to the steamer Heathburn, newly arrived from Hong Kong, China, with a cargo of tea. Ordered Back at Pistol Point. Among the crew of the steamer Heathburn were 32 Chinamen. When the flames began to run over the vessel they all scrambled to the pier for safety and began to make their way to the streets of Hoboken. There was a large force of customs officers on hand guarding property. As soon as these officials saw the frightened Chinamen they became alarmed that the aliens would make an illegal entry into the country, so with drawn pistols they ordered the Chinese to halt. The command was heeded and then, surrounded by guards, the foreigners were marched to a pier some distance away, and there locked up under surveillance for the night. The Holland-American docks are below those of the Barber line. They caught fire but were only slightly damaged. The company's big steamer Maasdam was towed out in the river as soon as the danger became apparent. The fire was fought by Hoboken and Jersey City engines and from the waterside by tugs and New York fire department boats. The employees of the Holland-American Bremen steamship lines assisted these forces, as did the crew of the United States steamer Portsmouth, lying at the pier next above the Phoenix line. The British Queen, still ablaze, was towed out into the river. Three lighters, all afire, were directed down the river by tugs. Two of them finally drifted to the east shore of Governor's Island, setting fire to the new landing there. The army officers' quarters were endangered and the soldiers stationed on the island were employed in fighting the flames. In a few hours the danger had passed. Longshoremen in Hospital. Late last night the Hoboken police reported that five longshoremen were in the hospital there suffering from burns. One of these, Patrick Hesser, is almost sure to die, and the child of the captain of the Tonawanda is in a dangerous condition. The captain and his wife are also at the hospital. The fire started at 8:34 o'clock near the end of the Phoenix pier, nearest the North pier, among cotton bales, with which the entire pier was crowded. The whole structure, which was a wooden one, surrounded by a frame shed, was enveloped. The steamer British Queen, owned by the Phoenix people, was tied to the south end of the pier and the flames quickly leaped to her upper decks. These decks were covered with cattle pens, which, being built of light timber, were the means of at once spreading the fire over the steamer. There was no chance to cut her loose from her berth until about 11 o'clock, when tugs laid hold of her and got her into midstream. Her crew had a narrow escape. Captain Pattison was not aboard, he having become ill yesterday and gone to the hospital. Many Lighters Burned. In the same slip as the British Queen were a dozen or more lighters, cotton laden. These caught fire and only one or two were saved. The captain of the lighter Tonawanda saved himself, wife and child by pushing across a bale into the water, tossing himself and family out and paddling up the river and was taken ashore. From the lighters the fire got into the Barber line pier. The steamer Heath-

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burn, of this line, just in from Hong Kong, with tea, was hauled out into the stream with the fire spreading over her. At 11 o'clock half a dozen tugs were pouring water into her in an effort to put out the blaze. The captain, his family and crew escaped. South of the Barber line pier is that of the Rotterdam line. It began to blaze about 10:30 o'clock. The freighter Maasdam was docked here. The captain had steam up and was soon safe amidstream. At 11:30 the fire on the pier and lighters left in the slip was under control. The Heathburn and several lighters were floating downstream, all ablaze. The first estimates of the loss, necessarily hurriedly made, follow: Estimates of Loss. Piers, \$300,000; British Queen, \$400,000 (thought to be too high); cotton and lighters, \$200,000; seven lighters more or less damaged. About midnight Chief Croker of the fire department of New York City became alarmed for the safety of the piers on this side of the river. The burning barges from Hoboken were floating to this side and the chief thought it best to get a large force of engines and other fire apparatus lined up along the river front near the American line and other piers between Cortland and Murray streets. At midnight rumors were revived that there had been loss of life in the fire. These stories came from the mouths of longshoremen, who claimed to have seen from 12 to 15 men struggling in the water after the fire started. Whether they got out safely or not the longshoremen could not learn. The quartermaster of the British Queen said some of the crew of that vessel were asleep in the forecastle when the fire began, and if this is so some may not have escaped.

NEWS STORIES BRIEFLY TOLD

LONDON—Lord Kitchener's weekly report shows that during the week ending today 11 Boers were killed, seven wounded, 158 were made prisoners and 126 surrendered. PARIS—The reported resignation of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, mentioned today in the nationalist organ, l'Éclair, is so devoid of probability that it is not even reproduced or discussed here. MOZAMBIQUE, Portuguese East Africa—The Portuguese troops captured 162 slave dealers and killed 50 others at Pemba bay recently, when the government forces attacked 12 strongholds of the slave dealers and liberated 700 slaves. BERLIN—Five hundred returned emigrants, disappointed with life in the United States, have passed through Berlin on their way to their old homes in Posen, the provinces of East and West Prussia, and in Russia and Austria. RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—No case of bubonic plague has been reported here for three weeks and the port has been officially declared free from the plague. ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The trial of William E. Broese, president of the First National bank of Asheville, on the charge of embezzling several hundred thousand dollars, resulted in a mistrial. The jury stood 11 for conviction and one for acquittal. WASHINGTON—It is said President Roosevelt has about decided to tender the civil commissionership made vacant by the resignation of W. A. Rodenberg to Harry A. Garfield of Cleveland, son of ex-President Garfield.

SAVE BOARD MONEY.

If you come to Butte be sure to stop at the Southern hotel, Dan Tovey's hostelry, equal in building, location, rooms, light, heat and service to any in Montana. Board and lodging \$1.60 to \$1.50 a day. More people eat its 25 cent dinners daily than dine at the three higher priced hotels. Try a 25 cent dinner at the Southern, 12 to 8 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING from pure bred Silver Laced Wyandottes; \$2 per setting. W. W. Griffiths, No. 2 Bryant avenue, on South Montana street.

WILL DO CARPENTER WORK FOR mining work. Call 6:30 p. m. J. R. Cyr, 320 West Platinum street.

WANTED—LESSONS IN ELOCUTION. A. B., Inter Mountain.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED MEN, with a nickel, to drink beer and eat a hot lunch at my saloon. Joe Primavera, Meaderville.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SUBSCRIPTION solicitors. Inquire E. R. W., this office.

COLLECTIONS.

BUTTE ADJUSTMENT COMPANY collects bad bills. Try at 115 N. Main.

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FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms. 21 South Montana.

FOR RENT—THREE FURNISHED rooms. 115 West Quartz.

FOR RENT—VERY DESIRABLE MODERN furnished rooms; moderate prices. 502 West Park street.

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FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CIGAR stand; good location; \$425. Will invoice more than that, but owner wants to leave the city and will sell at a bargain. Charles L. Smith & Co., No. 23 West Granite street.

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FOR SALE—BARBER FIXTURES, complete, cheap. 101 South Montana.

FOR SALE—10,000 SHARES OF THE Butte Mine Exploration Co., which is working the Pacific Mine, at 20 cents per share. Address W. Euton.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS—MUSIC DAY and night. Stage leaves four times a day, 7 a. m., 2 p. m., 5 p. m., 8 p. m. Day time stage 25c round trip, 8 o'clock stage free. C. Langlois, proprietor.

LOST.

LOST—ENAMELED WATCH, BETWEEN Argyle block and Chequamegon restaurant. Finder please return to this office and receive reward.

LOST—A BAY MARE, WITH SMALL white star in face, Friday, March 14. Return Klondike house, East Park, for reward.

LOST—A SILVER BELT BUCKLE, with Chinese characters on it. Finder return to public library and receive reward.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—LARGE OR SMALL sums. Jackman & Armitage Company, 37 North Main street.

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LOANS—MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER cent; no delays. Hall Bros., 46 East Broadway, Butte.

Mine Workers Meet. (By Associated Press.) Eastport, W. Va., March 18.—The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, district 17, embracing the states of Virginia and West Virginia, met here this morning. President Springer and other officers are here. Important matters are to be discussed.

WANT ADS.

WANT AD. RATES.

Funeral and death notices, fraternal society notices, entertainment notices, cards of thanks, 10 cents a line each insertion. Help wanted, situations wanted, houses and rooms, real estate, etc., 15 words or less 15 cents; 16 to 20 words, 20 cents; 21 to 25 words, 25 cents, etc. No discount for additional insertions. Personal, fortunes telling, palmists, proprietary remedies, 2 cents a word each insertion, \$2.00 per month per line. ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS addressed care the Inter Mountain and left at this office, should always be enclosed in sealed envelopes. No stamp is required on such letters. The Inter Mountain will not be responsible for errors in advertisements taken through the telephone.

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