New-York Tribune.

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FINDS WOMAN'S BODY.

LAY IN BED FOR DAYS.

Had Gone to Boarding House with Man, Who Disappears.

Mrs. Maria Farrell, who keeps a furnished room house at No. 262 West Thirty-seventh-st., late last night told the police of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station that she had just discovered the body of a woman in one of the rooms in her house, and that she believed the woman had been dead since last Sunday night.

Mrs. Farrell told the police that on Sunday evening a man and a woman went there for a room. They told her they had just come from Chicago, and that their luggage would be along Monday. They were assigned to a front room on the second floor, and the rent for the room was paid in advance. Mrs. Farrell said she had not seen either of the two since. The man, she said, had left the house, but she had not seen him go, and did not know when he went away.

Last night one of the roomers detected an odor from the second floor front room. Mrs. Farrell said that three or four times she had gone to the room door and opened it, but that on each occasion she had seen the woman lying in bed, and did not disturb her. She explained this by saying that it was the custom always for the women boarders to care for their own rooms and she paid no attention to that one.

The odor being so strong as to arouse Mrs. Farrell's suspicions, she said last night she went into the room and up to the bed. She called to the woman, but received no answer. She shook the form, but it was lifeless, and when she lifted covers she found that the body was in a bad state of decomposition, and that the woman must have been dead for days. The police were called in and the body again covered up, and all things left as they had been until the coroner should arrive and take charge.

In the room was found a letter addressed to "Nellie Fletcher" and a note addressed to "Nellie" and signed with the initials "E. H. S." The police have these papers, and will not give the nature of their contents until they have been turned over to the coroner. In the room, also, were found three small bottles of medicine, a box of salve, on which was written the name "Miss Fletcher," and a small glass jar of whitish powder. There also was found a room key marked "Metropole Hotel, Room B." The police do not as yet know if this is from the Hotel Metropole in this city.

The man, Mrs. Farrell said, who accompanied the woman to the house was about 5 feet 9 inches tall, slender and of medium complexion. He wore a light overcoat, a dark business suit of heavy material, and a black derby hat. She said he was fairly well dressed. The woman, Mrs. Farrell said, had been rather good looking, and was fairly well dressed. When the body was found last night it was clothed only in night clothing. The dress skirts and underwear all were arranged neatly on a chair near the bed.

The house at No. 262 West Thirty-seventh-st. is a three story brick structure, and has a number of rooms in it. Mrs. Farrell says that she ordinarily has about twelve people staying in the house at a time, and that there were about that number there at this time. Sergeant Nash at once detailed detectives to look into the case, and their report of the investigations is being awaited.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY.

Reserves Ordered to Regiments—Negotiations for Powder.

Constantinople, March 5.—The Ministry for War is negotiating with a German firm for a large supply of smokeless powder.

A number of reserves belonging to the Third Army Corps have been ordered to join their regiments.

UNLIMITED MEANS FOR DR. SOPER.

Twenty Men Start to Work Disinfecting Houses in Ithaca.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 5.—In accordance with recommendations made by Dr. Soper, who came to Ithaca at the instance of the State Board of Health, the Common Council voted to-day to place unlimited means at the disposal of Dr. Soper to stamp out the typhoid epidemic here. A force of twenty men immediately visited every house in which fever has appeared and thoroughly disinfected it.

The attitude of the university authorities toward the water question is that Cornell is in favor of any plan which promises to give the city pure water in short order, and does not stand committed to the filtration plant which was proposed by President Schurman before the Common Council, and which was approved by that body.

RIVER STATIONARY AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, March 5.—At 10 o'clock to-night the river remains stationary at 53.2 feet, having been at a standstill since 7 o'clock this morning. Reports from the upper Ohio Valley show that the river is falling, and the indications are that it will recede here before morning.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Indianapolis, March 5.—Judge Alvord to-day ruled that Rufus Cantrell, the grave robber, cannot leave the State. Cantrell was wanted in Chicago in connection with his assertion that ghouls had been operating in that city.

San Francisco, March 5.—Quarters, half dollars and dollars in Hawaiian coin, amounting to $200,000, were brought from Honolulu by the steamer City of Peking. This is said to be the largest amount of island money yet received in any one shipment for recoinage. An equivalent sum in United States coin will be returned to the island.

Chicago, March 5.—On the charge of obtaining goods by false pretences, George Margolius, formerly a wholesale merchant in Montreal, has been arrested here and is held pending extradition proceedings. Margolius disappeared suddenly from Montreal a month ago, leaving, it is said, debts aggregating $25,000.

Pittsburg, March 5.—Hugh Dixon, aged seventy years, committed suicide to-day by jumping from the Forward-ave. bridge to the ground below, a distance of 135 feet. Nearly every bone in his body was broken, and he was dead when picked up. Ill health and the recent death of his wife are assigned as the causes for the deed.

Victoria, B. C., March 5.—Cable dispatches have been received by the owners of sealing schooners hunting off Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands which indicate that the fleet of six Victoria vessels which have been hunting on these grounds will make a big catch. The catch of three schooners, the Orja M. Balcom, Edward Roy and Beatrice L. Corkum, reached London on Tuesday. The three catches amounted to 5,300 skins.

Toledo, March 5.—"Al" Wade to-day was sentenced to be killed in the electric chair on June 27, at Columbus, Ohio, for the murder of Kate Sullivan two years ago. This is the first capital punishment to be inflicted for a crime in this country since 1856. Wade's brother "Ben" and also "Ben" Landis are to be tried for the same murder next week.

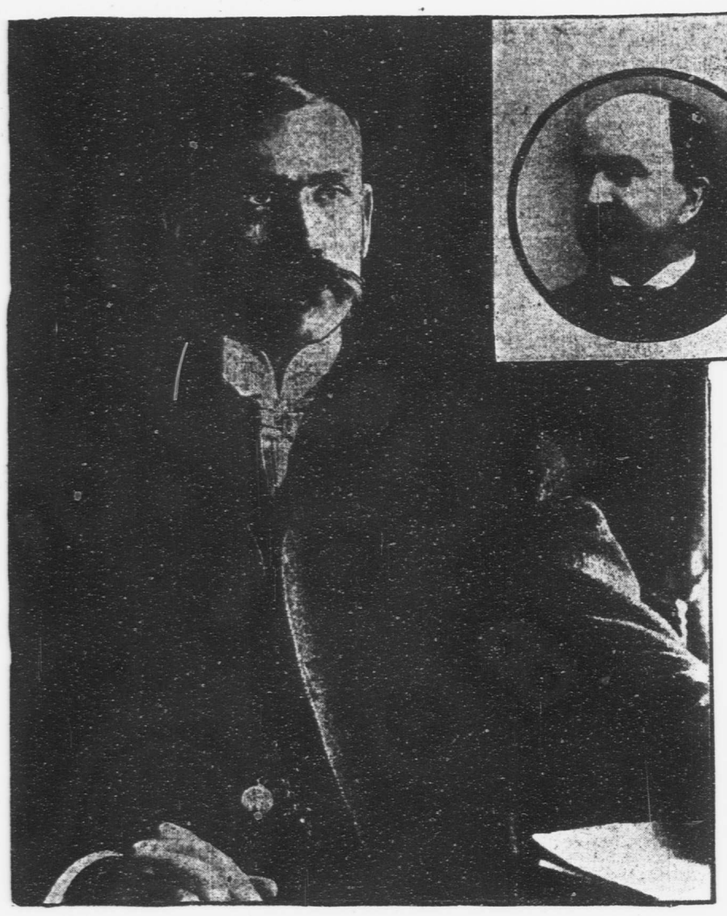
Chicago, March 5.—Murder committed by a band of thieves, who drugged and robbed strangers nightly in West Madison-st. saloons, and which has been concealed for three years, has been made known to the police by John Lyons, one of the band. Lyons, who is said to be dying of consumption, says his conscience gave him no rest, and that he will find peace only in death. George Howard, a printer, was the victim, and on the statements made by Lyons charges of murder have been placed against Joseph Moore and James Biron, who are under arrest in St. Louis. Howard was drugged in a saloon in West Madison-st. on the night of March 2, 1900. After he fell in a stupor the men carried him to the walk in front of the place, where they robbed him of $87 and fled. He was picked up by the police and died in the patrol wagon.

ROYAL BLUE TOURS TO WASHINGTON.

Only $12 from New York. All expenses, including rail and hotel, for three days. March 12 and 26, April 9 and 27 and May 7. Inquire Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Offices.—Advt.

SOME NEW SENATORS AT THE EXTRA SESSION WHICH OPENED YESTERDAY.

JAMES B. M'CREARY. F. G. NEWLANDS. A. P. GORMAN. CHESTER I. LONG.



REED SMOOT.

TWO LEAVE MR. JEROME.

J. W. Osborne Resigns—G. W. Schurman Soon to Go.

RUMOR OF GENERAL SHAKEUP DENIED.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday received the resignation of one of his assistants, James W. Osborne, and got notice that another assistant, George W. Schurman, would leave him soon. Mr. Schurman has been First Assistant District Attorney, and has been in charge of the office in the absence of Mr. Jerome. After Mr. Osborne's resignation was announced yesterday afternoon, Mr. Schurman had a long talk with Mr. Jerome, and later both declined to talk about a report that had got abroad that Mr. Schurman had offered his resignation. It was learned, however, that Mr. Schurman had decided to retire from office, and had consented to remain only long enough to attend to a few pressing cases of which he has had charge. Mr. Osborne's resignation takes effect on April 1.

Mr. Schurman was first assistant to District Attorney Philbin, and was induced to remain when Mr. Jerome took office as District Attorney. Before he went into the District Attorney's office he was junior member of the law firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, at No. 96 Broadway, and his connection with the firm did not cease, although he was no longer an active partner in it. Edward F. Dwight, a member of the firm, died a month ago, and his death has made a reorganization of the firm necessary. Mr. Schurman's name probably will be substituted for that of Mr. Dwight in the reorganized firm. One of the cases which Mr. Jerome has been anxious to have Mr. Schurman try before leaving office is that of "Al" Adams, the "policy king." The trial of Adams is expected to occur soon, and Mr. Schurman has been familiar with the case from the start of the prosecution. Mr. Schurman is a brother of the president of Cornell University.

Mr. Osborne was an assistant to District Attorney Gardiner, and was retained by Mr. Philbin and Mr. Jerome, partly on account of the Molineux case, which he had tried once with the result of a conviction, and which he was to try again, with the result of an acquittal. Mr. Jerome said yesterday that Mr. Osborne had resigned because there was more money in private practice for him. It was ascertained that Mr. Osborne had arranged to share an office with Otto Hess and be general counsel for the Universal Tobacco Company.

The announcement of the break in Mr. Jerome's staff started the report last evening that there was to be a general reorganization of his staff, but that was contradicted flatly. There are to be no other changes in the near future, it is said, except that Mr. Jerome will promote two deputy assistants to take the places of Mr. Osborne and Mr. Schurman.

TROOPS FROM MANILA.

Long Service Men On The Thomas—Many Wish To Remain.

Manila, March 5.—The United States transport Thomas sails for home to-morrow, taking two batteries and four companies of artillery, the first long service troops returning. Sixty of the artillerymen expressed their desire to remain in the islands. Seven hundred men out of five cavalry and infantry regiments ordered home have applied for transfers to commands remaining here, but General Davis is unable to comply with their requests, as the authorized strength of the regiments which remain here is already exceeded.

DISBURSING OFFICER A FUGITIVE.

Manila, March 5.—James Beahan, disbursing officer of the Board of Health, who was recently convicted of altering the records of the board, and who was awaiting trial on the charge of embezzlement, has fled to Shanghai. The Philippine government is seeking to obtain Beahan's extradition.

DENIAL FROM M. PATENOTRE.

Paris, March 6.—The "Matin" this morning states that Mme. Thérèse Humbert yesterday asserted that she and other members of her family frequently met the French Ambassador Patenôtre while in Madrid. The Ambassador, she said, knew them well, as he had often been at parties given at their house about the year 1880.

In an interview M. Patenôtre emphatically denied ever seeing the Humberts in Madrid, that he knew any of the family in Paris, or that he ever attended parties at their house.

THE 20-HOUR TRAIN

between New-York and Chicago is the 20TH CENTURY LIMITED by the New-York Central and Lake Shore Railways.—Advt.

WITHDRAWS FROM ACRE.

RUBBER SYNDICATE OUT.

Will Give Up Concession From Bolivia for $114,000.

It was reported yesterday that an agreement has been reached between the Brazilian and Bolivian governments and the Anglo-American syndicate, which holds a concession to about eighty thousand square miles of rubber lands in the State of Acre, whereby the syndicate will retire from the field and give up its claims in consideration of the payment of $114,000. The money, it is understood, will be advanced by Brazil, but will come to the syndicate through Bolivia, from which country the concession was originally obtained, and to which all payments have been made.

The concession was obtained from the Bolivian Government through Sir Martin Conway, the English mountain climber, in 1901. His grant entitled the syndicate to a thirty year lease, with the privilege of renewal, and gave it the right to buy all the land owned by the government in the 80,000-mile tract at about two cents an acre, the purchase carrying with it the ownership of all the rubber and other trees on the land. This vast area is in the State of Acre, on the eastern slope of the Andes, which is the subject of a triangular boundary dispute between Peru, Brazil and Bolivia. The syndicate was further empowered to administer fiscally, to police and to govern the territory.

From the outset Peru and Brazil have fought the concession, and the American ownership of the grant has threatened to involve the United States in the dispute over the territorial control, which at times has reached the state of actual armed conflict between Brazil and Peru. If the report that the syndicate cancelled its claims proves to be true, the United States will now be in a disinterested position to act as mediator between the diverse interests. It has been suggested that the dispute over territorial rights should be referred to The Hague tribunal, but no actual step in this direction has been yet taken.

The financial interests of the Bolivian syndicate were represented by August Belmont & Co., Vermilye & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Frederic P. Olcott and others, of this city, and the Deutscher Bank and other financial houses in Berlin. F. W. Whitridge was the representative of the syndicate, and signed the contract in its behalf with the Bolivian Minister at London last June. He also secured the German interest in the syndicate's plans.

The dispute over the Acre territory is at an acute stage.

Sir William Martin Conway, of the Anglo-American syndicate interested in rubber lands in Acre, over which Brazil and Bolivia are in dispute, arrived yesterday from England on the Oceanic. At the Hotel Manhattan last evening he said it was not likely that anything would be done in regard to Acre for a few days, as the local manager of the syndicate is out of the city.

The latest papers at hand from Bolivia and Brazil are filled with evidences of patriotic interest. At La Paz the departure of the Bolivian troops for the defence of Acre took place among scenes of the greatest enthusiasm; even old Senators wanting to enlist as volunteers. The people's attention was so completely monopolized by patriotic and warlike manifestations that they did not even discuss the political measure, adopted before his departure with the soldiers for Acre, by President General Pando, who had put in jail and afterward banished Vice-President Velasco, his opponent in regard to the internal and external policy of Bolivia.

In Brazil, many cities follow the example of Belem-Para, Bahia, etc., which are forming battalions of volunteers, called Rio Branco battalions, in honor of the great statesman and patriotic Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Baron do Rio Branco. The Brazilian papers say that the Acre question had become so acute because the best rubber lands were owned by high personages in the government and society circles of Bolivia, who understood that a sale or a lease of their lands to the Anglo-American syndicate would be greatly to their advantage.

COREA WANTS TO BORROW.

A Loan of $30,000,000 Being Negotiated with Belgian Banker.

Brussels, March 5.—The Corean Government is negotiating with Belgian bankers for a loan of $30,000,000, secured on the import duties. Several important railway concessions in Corea will also be granted to the Belgian bankers.

WHEN YOU GO SOUTH

travel via Atlantic Coast Line. Most direct route to Augusta, Thomasville, Florida. Leaving time 8:55 A. M. or 2:10 P. M. Celebrated "N. Y. and Florida Special." Office 1161 B'way, N. Y.—Advt.

THE GUARDS' SCANDAL.

BRODRICK'S STATEMENT.

Kinloch's Defenders Silent—North Sea Naval Base.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
(Copyright, 1903: By The Tribune Association.)

London, March 6, 1 a. m.—The Grenadier Guards scandal was officially explained by Mr. Brodrick yesterday, and the responsibility for the suspension of Colonel Kinloch placed where it belonged. Colonel Kinloch had convicted himself by his own testimony, the commander-in-chief being the judge. Mr. Brodrick's statement was unexpectedly strong, and Colonel Kinloch's defenders were temporarily silenced. Two important facts were that the complaints presented by Lord Belhaven and Lord De Saumarez had been followed by a military inquiry, and that subalterns were caned for military offences as well as for matters relating to social etiquette. The subaltern court martial was revealed as a recognized agency of military discipline, and sentences for trivial offences were enforced with extreme rigor. Lord Roberts's action in disciplining a commander who failed to suppress the proceedings was justified by the necessity of reforming the existing scandals. Mr. Brodrick's statement was generally commended in the lobbies of the House of Commons. Talk about public school precedents had ended. Sensible journals are taking the tone of "The Times" and contending that the country is entitled to get its full money's worth in the army, and that subalterns' courts and brutal and degrading punishments are unworthy of British traditions.

Debate on national defence was a convenient stopgap when the ministers were behindhand with legislative measures. The enlarged scope of operation of the Permanent Committee on National Defence was explained by Mr. Balfour with lucidity, and there is little controversy. A point which escaped observation was the neglect of the government to make permanent use of colonial support, which proved most valuable during the Boer war.

The establishment of a new naval base in the North Sea was a belated concession to the anti-German feeling which has been excited by the Venezuela coalition. Mr. Balfour's statement on this subject was loudly cheered, but there was disappointment expressed in the lobbies over the selection of a base so far north as St. Margaret's Hope. L. J. Maxse has been advocating a North Sea base in "The National Review," and "The Times" also has been favoring it. The adoption of so drastic an anti-German measure is a strange sequel to Lord Lansdowne's Venezuelan partnership.

A. J. McMillan, the managing director of the Le Roy mines, sailes for Canada to-morrow, visiting British Columbia to consult the management of the Crow's Nest Coal Company regarding the effect that the strike among the coal miners is having upon the mining interests in British Columbia and the bordering American States.

The royal commission that is to deal with the question of London traffic has been clearing the way for its work. As the result of its preliminary decisions, Mr. Yerkes is left absolutely in possession of the field, as far as tube schemes are concerned, and before any other schemes can be realized, he will have all his lines built and working.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, whose new novel is favorably reviewed in the English press, is starting for Paris and Rome, and may visit Sicily. The reviewers comment upon the strength and skill of the story. Little is said about the resemblance of Lady Rose's daughter to Mlle. de Lespinasse. "The Manchester Guardian" identifies the eighteenth century predecessor with Mrs. Ward's heroine, and argues that the novelist was entitled to take such suggestions as were needed from real women of the past, although she may have followed too closely the curious incidents of the French memoirs.

The British taxpayer will scan Mr. Brodrick's memorandum relating to the army estimates for the year ending March 31, 1904, with little satisfaction. The total amount of the estimates is £34,500,000, while the amount required for the normal service is £27,500,000, an increase of £7,000,000 over the amount voted in the year that the Boer war broke out, and £100,000 over the current year's estimate.

An illustrated lecture on Canada entitled "From Halifax to Victoria," given under the auspices of "The Toronto Globe" by the Rev. Dr. John Robbins, was listened to by a crowded audience at the University College, London, yesterday afternoon. I. N. F.

FOUR CAR TRAINS NOW.

Third-ave. Elevated Line Decreases Its Service.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, having declared a higher dividend, has, it is said, again adopted the cheeseparing policy. Instead of the six car trains run for some time in the evening on the Third-ave. line from City Hall, four car trains are being operated. That these trains are not of sufficient capacity was indicated last night, when a train leaving City Hall at 9:25 o'clock was so crowded after leaving Ninth-st. that it was almost impossible to pass through the car, and the platforms were crowded. The trains were so far apart that the motormen could not see the red lights of the preceding trains.

SERVICE TO SUIT EVERY ONE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad offers fast trains at convenient hours to intending passengers for Chicago, St. Louis and the West.—Advt.

CRITICISE SCULPTURES.

FOR HALL OF RECORDS.

Friction Because Horgan & Slattery Did Not Present General Plan.

The Municipal Art Commission, of which John De Witt Warner is president, has, it was learned last night at the home of the Fine Arts Federation, in West Fifty-seventh-st., returned for alterations certain designs for sculptures for the new $6,000,000 Hall of Records, submitted by Horgan & Slattery, the architects, and the indications now are that a lively fight will soon be on between the Art Commission and the Tammany architects.

The Hall of Records was designed by John R. Thomas to be the handsomest municipal building in this country. In point of cost, it is said, it will by the time it is finished be the fifth costliest public building in the United States. The site, including the condemnation fees, cost $1,507,496. John Peirce secured the contracts both for construction and equipment. The construction contract called for a payment of $1,997,900. For finishing and equipment his contract calls for $1,959,000; total, $5,464,396. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment in January decided to finish the structure throughout in marble, according to Mr. Thomas's original plans, and appropriated $230,000 for the difference between the cost of marble and cement. This sum, with inevitable extras, and the probability that there will be mural decorations, justify the statement that the structure will cost to exceed $6,000,000.

TROUBLE LONG BREWING.

As a matter of fact trouble has been brewing for months between Horgan & Slattery and the Municipal Art Commission, and it has required all the tact and moderation at the command of the more conservative members of the commission to prevent an outbreak of criticism directed at Horgan & Slattery and the sculptors they have called in to do the marble decorative work. Horgan & Slattery never have furnished the Art Commission any general plan for the sculptures and decorative marble work. Under the terms of the contract, John Peirce, the general contractor for equipping the new building, engaged H. K. Bush-Brown to design the somewhat elaborate statuary. Mr. Bush-Brown has shown a willingness to please, and so have Horgan & Slattery, apparently, but they have not been able to satisfy the Art Commission. Recently Horgan & Slattery submitted a design for a large sculptured group for the Chambers-st. front of the building. It was not approved.

Probably all would have been well with the work had it not been for the death of John R. Thomas, the architect, about eighteen months ago. Mr. Thomas received something of a shock when the Van Wyck Board of Estimate and Apportionment decided in favor of a certain grade of granite at an advanced cost of $400,000. Mr. Thomas told his friends afterward that he didn't know why it was done, as a different granite would have been just as attractive and enduring. He never worked out in detail a plan for the sculpture and art work of the building because he was afraid that advantage would be taken of the details by men who were skilled in holding up plans until their own selfish ends were subserved. Had he lived there would long before this have been a general plan for the decorative features of the Hall of Records. After his death Horgan & Slattery succeeded him. Mr. Peirce, the contractor, engaged Mr. Bush-Brown as sculptor. While the architects, Horgan & Slattery, have absolute control of all the building plans, Mr. Peirce, under the terms of the contract, has to pay the sculptor. There was set aside in the contract the sum of $85,000 for the sculpture. Whether that sum was too little is not fully known at this time.

GENERAL PLAN DEMANDED.

With the advent of the Low administration came the jurisdiction of the new Municipal Art Commission. Members of the Fine Arts Federation at once began to inquire of the commission about the art work on the Hall of Records. Little could be told them, as Horgan & Slattery were not submitting much in the way of plans. When they did at last begin to submit details for some of the less important work, the Art Commission in substance said: "Show us your general plan for the decorations. We cannot tell whether the minor details are acceptable until we know the general plan."

Drawing after drawing from the architects has been returned to them with a request for a general plan. No general plan has been furnished, and at present the decorative art features of the building are in a condition of chaos. The contract calls for the following under the head of sculptures:

The contractor shall provide and set two sculptured groups of three or more figures each—one group on each side of the Chambers-st. entrance; two seated figures, one on each check of the Centre-st. steps; twenty-four single standing figures on pedestals above main cornice, between sixth story windows on Centre-st. front and on Chambers and Reade-sts. pavilions, and two groups as shown, one group over each east and west door in Chambers-st. vestibule.

These latter will be in the best selected, flawless white Carrara statuary marble, of the size shown. All other of this statuary will be in the best selected flawless Hallowell statuary granite. For each of the Chambers-st. groups 6 feet 6 inches by 11 feet by 12 feet in height; for each of the seated figures, 6 feet by 9 feet by 10 feet; and for each standing figure, 3 feet 6 inches, 4 feet 3 inches square by 9 feet 6 inches high.

Borough President Cantor will report at the next meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the specifications for the marble finishing for the new building. In view of the fact that no general plan for the more costly marble work has been submitted to the Art Commission, it is not likely that he will advertise for bids. The additional marble work would net Horgan & Slattery about $12,000 in commissions.

Arthur J. Horgan, of the firm of Horgan & Slattery, said last night, when asked about the report that some of the designs for sculptural work on the building had been returned to his firm for alterations, that he had not submitted any such designs, and that the report was incorrect.

John De Witt Warner, president of the Municipal Art Commission, said:

As Horgan & Slattery are the architects of the building, all the designs for sculptural work must be submitted through them. To the best of my memory, the majority of the designs for the sculptural work were accepted as originally drawn. Those that were not at first approved were, I think, resubmitted and approved as altered. Whether or not any of these sculptural designs were drawn by Horgan & Slattery I do not know.

SENATE MEETS AGAIN.

NEW MEMBERS SEATED.

Steering Committee Resolves to Press Treaties to Ratification.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 5.—In the presence of a full attendance of the Senate and before crowded galleries seventeen Senators renewed their oath of office and ten newly elected members were sworn in at noon to-day. In the midst of a profusion of flowers, and before the large audience which attended the first session of the Senate in the LVIIIth Congress, personal animosities were forgotten, bitter enemies became friends for the nonce and escorted each other to the rostrum. Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, came up leaning on the arm of Senator Stewart; Mr. Long tenderly pressed the arm of Senator Burton, of Kansas; Mr. Gorman was escorted by Senator McComas; Mr. Smoot availed himself of the escort of Senator Kearns, of Utah. Senator Morgan gallantly led to the desk his venerable colleague, Mr. Pettus, the Nestor of the Senate. Senator Gorman received a thunder of applause as he came forward. He was unable to get near his seat, which was piled high with bouquets and set flower pieces, all bearing the Oriole colors, yellow and black. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, was also well remembered, his desk being hidden with floral tributes. When Mr. Smoot came forward to take the oath it was noticed that he received most hearty applause from the women's gallery. Mr. Fulton, of Oregon, was one of the first of the newly elected Senators to appear in the chamber, and, as if to refute any possible suspicion that he was nervous, he strolled about for a quarter of an hour toying with a jackknife. A large horseshoe tied with green ribbons greeted Senator Allison when he entered the chamber to begin his sixth term, the longest term of service on record.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

When the Senate was called to order a question was raised as to the method of procedure, some Senators maintaining that the roll should be called before the new members were sworn in, and others holding that the reverse should be followed. The president pro tem., Mr. Frye, ruled that the new members should be first sworn in. When the roll was called seventy-four Senators responded to their names. The committee which waited on the President to announce that the Senate was in session returned with Secretary Barnes, who brought two messages, one of which referred to the Colombian and Cuban treaties, the other renominating Dr. Crum as Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C., and William Michael Byrne as District Attorney for Delaware, among others. It was said immediately that the nomination of Byrne would prove a bone of contention between the newly elected Senators from Delaware. It will be remembered that Mr. Byrne resigned his office at the behest of J. Edward Addicks in order to run for Congress against Representative (now Senator) Ball. Mr. Byrne succeeded in defeating Dr. Ball, and the divided Republican vote resulted in the election of a Democrat from the district. When Mr. Byrne had accomplished this he applied to the President for reappointment to the place he had resigned and his nomination was sent in last session, but failed of favorable action by the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate, after a brief executive session, at which the pending treaties were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, adjourned until noon on Monday.

COLOMBIAN TREATY FIRST.

The Steering Committee immediately met and the ratification of the treaties was considered, it being determined to report them promptly from the Committee on Foreign Relations without amendment, and first consider the Colombian agreement. Some members advocated prior consideration for the Cuban treaty, but were met with the objection that such a course would result in Senator Morgan's filibustering on the Cuban convention, with a view to postponing action on the Panama agreement, and that he would probably receive assistance from those Democrats who defeated the Philippine Tariff bill. It is known that Mr. Morgan favors the Cuban treaty, and it is believed that, with the Colombian treaty out of the way, he would assist in the ratification of the former.

Senator Gorman, who has been credited with opposing the Colombian treaty, told a Tribune correspondent to-day that he had never expressed an opinion on the subject, as he had never read the treaty, and had knowledge of its provisions only from newspaper reports. "You may be sure I will give the treaty careful consideration before forming or expressing an opinion," said the Senator from Maryland.

It has been further determined to make no change in the Senate committees at the extraordinary session, so that vacancies occurring as a result of the retirement of members will not be filled. This may make some change in the action on the nomination of Dr. Crum, as two Republican and two Democratic memberships in the Committee on Commerce are vacant.

MORGAN'S ABILITY TO TALK.

Several Senators gathered in Mr. Hoar's committee room this afternoon, and Senator Morgan's ability to debate the Colombian treaty longer became the subject of discussion. The opinion was expressed that Mr. Morgan had almost "talked himself out," to which Mr. Hoar replied: "You don't know Morgan. Show him a penknife and he can talk on it for an hour." Just then Senator Morgan came in and, after asking the clerk some question, joined the group about the table. "Senator," said one of the number, producing a curious old jackknife, "did you ever see a knife like that before?" "No," said Mr. Morgan, examining it carefully. "That's a very curious knife. This handle, you know, is not real horn; it is composition," and then he proceeded to describe the process of manufacture. After the handle he took up the rivets. As the old man discoursed the Senators quietly stole away, all but Mr. Hoar, who was host. At the end of an hour and a quarter Mr. Morgan had not yet reached the blades, Senator Hoar was nodding gently in his chair, and from time to time some wicked statesman, party to the plot, peeped in, and then went away chuckling.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Ratification of Colombian and Cuban Treaties Urged.

Washington, March 5.—President Roosevelt sent the following message to the Senate to-day:

To the Senate:

I have called the Senate in extraordinary session to consider the treaties concerning which it proved impossible to take action during the session of Congress just ended. I ask your special attention to the treaty with the republic of Colombia securing to the United States the right to build an isthmian canal, and to the treaty with the republic of Cuba for securing a measure of commercial reciprocity between the two countries.

The great and far reaching importance of these two treaties to the welfare of the United States and the urgent need for their adoption require me to impose upon you the inconvenience of meeting at this time.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, March 5, 1903.

THE EPICURE DECLARES

that the Pennsylvania Railroad dining car meals fully equal the best restaurant service of the country. Dining cars on trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Advt.