bought souvenirs by the bushel, dodged 'autos,' grazed the cowcatchers of electric cars, and got mixed up with a headstrong bicycle. But let me tell you this is living, and I am going to whoop it up for all I'm worth when the President appears on the avenue to-morrow; that is, if I am alive."

SOME OF THE ARRIVALS.

Representatives of the Public Comfort Committee were stationed at both railway stations to meet the military and civic organizations. Among the host of arrivals were members of the Tennessee Legislature, the Americus Club of Pittsburg, the Volunteer Firemen of Schoharie, N. Y.; Governor Higgins of New-York, staff and party from Albany; bodies of the Ohio National Guard, the 12th Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, comprising companies from Williamsport, Milton, Sunbury and Lewisburg; a provisional regiment of the Third Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard, Companies C, G, H and I of the 16th Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard; the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point, a special detachment of which preceded the full battalion by a few hours, to make arrangements; a detachment of United States marines from Portsmouth, Va., and another from Brooklyn, and the Union Republican Club of Philadelphia. The steamship Arkadia, with Porto Rican troops aboard, which passed in the Chesapeake Capes yesterday, is reported hung up in the ice at Matthews Point, some distance down the river. Two naval tugs have been sent to her assistance, and she is expected to arrive here soon. The revenue cutter Windom, which sailed from Baltimore yesterday, will not be here in connection with the inauguration ceremonies. She was stopped by orders from the department at Cove Point and returned to Baltimore. "The Toledo Times" Newsboy Cadets' Band arrived here this afternoon, and serenaded Secretary Hay, who made a brief speech in response. The organization proceeded to the home of Secretary Taft, where another serenade was given, and then visited B. H. Warner, grand marshal of the parade. General O. O. Howard made a brief speech in acknowledgment.

The first untoward incident of the inauguration was the finding to-day of two men overcome by gas in a boarding house in East Capitol-st. They were G. W. Moses, of Level Run, Va., and W. K. Adkins, of Chatham, Va. Both of them were removed to the Casualty Hospital, where it was said that their condition was precarious.

THE COURT OF HISTORY.

One of the most imposing features of the arrangements for the inaugural festivities is the illumination of the Court of History, in Pennsylvania-ave., just north of the White House. Suspended from columns and bamboo poles on either side are long lines of green garlands, along which have been strewn myriads of electric lights. These transform the court, with all its color effect and its statues placed at intervals along the great plaza, into a brilliant scene by night.

"RAIN, FOLLOWED BY FAIR."

The probabilities strongly incline toward rain for the early part of to-morrow's inaugural festivities, in the opinion of the official forecaster of the Weather Bureau, Mr. Frankenfield. To-night, with only twelve hours before the time for the ceremonies to begin, Mr. Frankenfield said he looked for rain in the morning, but that the storm area is moving so rapidly it may cease falling by the afternoon in time for the parade, which is the chief feature of interest to the visiting hosts. The local prediction for to-morrow as issued by the Weather Bureau reads: "Warmer and threatening; probably rain Saturday morning, followed by fair." Contrary to the hope of the Weather Bureau officials, the storm that yesterday was over the Saskatchewan Valley moved rapidly southeastward instead of eastward, thus complicating the local weather conditions. From present appearances the storm will continue its rapid southeastward movement, and should pass over the Middle Atlantic States on Saturday morning. This will give Washington higher temperature, with cloudy, threatening weather, and probably some rain, but as the storm is moving rapidly the rain should not last long. There is a chance that Washington may escape the rain altogether, Mr. Frankenfield said, but the outlook was against it. The rain limit will pass close to the District of Columbia if it does not cover it.

A BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM.

Decorations and Illuminations of the Pension Building.

Washington, March 3.—Italian skies seldom covered a more beautiful scene than that on which the newly inaugurated President will gaze as he enters his panoplied box to-morrow night formally to open the Inaugural Ball. He will find himself in an Italian garden surrounded by a two-storied arcade hung with festoons of laurel and Southern smilax and baskets of gayly colored orchids and pink azaleas. Flowers bloom everywhere, and stately palms from the tropics stand here and there amid the golden columns of the arcade with its ivory façades. Crowning the gallery of the second arcade are seventy-six columns supporting as many globes, on each of which stands an American eagle with outstretched wings. Festoons of ivory colored drapery connect the columns, and back of each rises a fir tree, the top almost lost to view in the dim blue of the sky. In the centre of the garden is a wonderful grotto, with weird caverns. A seven-mouthed fountain shoots forth streams of many colors, which splash on the rocks and freshen the drooping waterlilies that bloom among the ferns. At the other end of this wonderful garden, back of a bank of blue bougainvilleas, is a small amphitheatre, almost surrounded by huge palms, these flowers and palms concealing the Marine Band from view.

This is what has been done with the Pension Building, where every inaugural ball since President Cleveland's inauguration has been held. For months the decoration committee has been working, and the result of its labors will be seen to-morrow night. Never before have the decorations been on such a bold and lavish scale. Instead of swathing the immense court of the Pension Building with bunting and flowers and palms, the committee undertook to improvise an Italian garden. The walls are covered with blue bunting, and in order to gain the effect of a sky overhead the lights are centred and confined almost entirely to the garden.

Green and gold are the predominating tones in the decorations. The second story of the ivory tinted arcade has a luminous frieze of turkey red bunting, which stands in striking relief against the blue background of the rest of the building. Other contrasts are furnished by the evergreens that surround the summit of the arcade.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Largely to the accurate detail with which the illuminating scheme has been worked out is due the harmony with which the flowers and the palms, the bunting and the flags, the trees and the golden columns of the arcade are blended with the dim blue overhead. In order to give the greatest illumination to the ballroom floor, a double row of strong lights with reflecting glass globes are arranged at the first cornice level of the arcade. Surrounding the second story of the arcade are a series of disks between the arches. Each disk consists of seventy-six frosted lights of soft tones in colors. Lighting up the second story of the arcade is a line of similar lights along the cornice level. To illuminate the decorations and the fir trees without bringing the ceiling into prominence a series of dim lights has been arranged at the base of each column. Abandoning the incandescent lights used at the last inaugural ball, the committee has used only frosted and faintly tinted bulbs throughout the decorative scheme. The lighting and the draperies, so far as possible, are independent of the flowers.

The flowers, both in number and rarity, exceed any floral decorations used at former inaugural balls. Four carloads of evergreens were brought here from Alabama and one thousand palm leaves from Porto Rico. Five thousand yards of laurel roping and five hundred wreaths have been used in decorating the arcade. The hundreds of bougainvillea plants which stand in front of the bandstand were brought from the Philippines and five hundred fir trees were brought from Massachusetts. In the garden and around the President's box are five thousand roses and five hundred azalea plants in full bloom.

Rising fifty-two feet from the floor back of the bandstand is a nimbus of electric lights in the shape of a shell, banked on either side by palms. Within this nimbus are thirteen orange medallions, representing the thirteen original States. Each medallion is set with a blue and white five pointed star. These medallions are set in a network of gold cable, which is studded at the intersections of the meshes with gold lamps. Above the nimbus is a trophy of six Americas flags and an eagle.

At the opposite end of the ballroom, in the first gallery, is the President's box, overlooking the entire hall. The box is draped with rich red curtains, and enormous American Beauty roses predominate in the decoration. The box is lined with ivory bunting. In the arrangement of this box the effort has been to bring the President to the front as prominently as possible. Immediately over the box hangs the President's flag, and over this trophy flags. Huge royal palms, with leaves twenty-five feet long, rise from the floor on either side of the box. These were imported from Porto Rico.

The President's room is lavishly decorated with American Beauty roses, orchids and asparagus fern. J. H. Small & Sons had entire charge of the floral decorations, and E. C. Graham devised and executed the entire scheme of illumination.

PRESIDENT'S HAPPY DAY.

Hearty Greetings for Throngs—Some Bills Signed.

Washington, March 3.—President Roosevelt's final day before his formal inauguration to the Presidency was almost a continuous reception, and Mr. Roosevelt gave up as much of his time as he possibly could spare from executive business to greeting and shaking hands with callers. He said to his friends that on this day, of all others, his time belonged to the people and it afforded him genuine pleasure to meet them and exchange with them even a transient greeting.

As early as 9 o'clock the crowd began to assemble at the White House. The people came from every part of the Union, their common desire being to extend good wishes to President Roosevelt. There was an immense throng at the White House, including many Rough Riders and cowboys. Many of them, who were friends of the President of years standing, received a hearty welcome.

Toward 1 o'clock the crush of callers eased somewhat, and the President found time to take up his morning mail with Secretary Loeb. He devoted some time, too, to affixing his signature to bills which had been enacted by Congress. He approved several hundred measures in the course of the day, including four of the big appropriation acts. The work of the President at the close of this Congress will not be so heavy as it has been in previous inaugural years, as, nothwithstanding the delay of Congress in acting upon many important measures, practically all of them now have been disposed of. Only a few bills will remain to be signed by the President to-morrow.

WOES OF OYSTER BAY MEN

President's Neighbors, "Laid Out" on a Switch, Miss Reception.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, March 3.—President Roosevelt missed a call from his neighbors of Oyster Bay this evening. The train bearing them did not reach Washington until hours after the time appointed for their visit to the White House, by special invitation of the President, who was to receive them at 9 o'clock to-night, and unless his crowded hours to-morrow are considerably reduced, they will not have the opportunity to shake his hand at all during their stay at the capital.

The people of the President's home town have been preparing for the inaugural excursion for several weeks. The managers of the enterprise secured such a concession from the railroad companies that they were enabled to offer a magnificent bargain to all who would avail themselves of the opportunity to go along. The great offer was as follows:

"A round trip to Washington, board and lodging for one day, a cane, a badge, a high hat, a shake of the President's hand—all for the small sum of $21."

It is little wonder, therefore, that some three hundred of the President's admiring fellow townsmen grabbed at the chance to come on such liberal terms. All would have been lovely had their train been on time this evening. But it was held up somewhere beyond the navy yard for nearly three hours, and the President finally shut up shop at the White House without seeing them. While he was anxiously waiting for the clans from Oyster Bay, President Roosevelt received the Governor of Connecticut, Henry Roberts, and his staff.

NEW-YORK SENDS 5,000.

Various Political and Military Bodies Start for Washington.

New-York's contribution to the inaugural parade to-day will be something like five thousand men, divided as follows:

Thirteenth Regiment	1,000
Republican County Committee	1,000
Twenty-third Regiment	650
First and Second Naval Battalions	500
Eighth Regiment	400
William Henkel Association	50
Republican Club	250
Squadron A	210
Roosevelt Home Club	100
Richmond Republicans	100
Other organizations	740
Total	5,000

Some started for Washington in the morning yesterday, others in the afternoon, but the greatest number got away between noon and midnight, both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio ferryboats and terminals being taxed to their capacity to handle the crowds of soldiers and civilians. It was a merry, good natured throng, with banners flying, drums beating and bands playing, until the last minute. Major James Otis Woodward, with his staff, and one hundred men of the Albany Burgesses Corps, arrived in a special train from Albany. Four hundred West Point cadets also came by the West Shore. Two hundred and ten members of Squadron A, which is to share with the Rough Riders in being President Roosevelt's personal escort, left the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City in two special trains at 11:50 a. m. Major Oliver B. Bridgman commanded the squadron. President Roosevelt has invited the officers to luncheon at the White House to-morrow.

Three hundred of President Roosevelt's Nassau County neighbors boarded the 11:30 train for Washington.

Half an hour later two hundred and fifty members of the New-York Republican Club left on a special train of eleven Pullman cars. Louis Stern headed the delegation. James S. Lehmaier was chairman of the committee of arrangements.

One hundred Republicans of Richmond, headed by Borough President George Cromwell, had a special car on the Pennsylvania.

REPUBLICAN CLUB HOLDS RECEPTION.

Governor Higgins and His Staff Welcomed—Metropolis Well Represented.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, March 3.—The Republican Club of the City of New-York tendered a reception this evening to Governor Higgins and his staff and the New-York delegation in Congress at the club's inauguration headquarters, the Hotel Gordon, 16th and I sts. The club delegation, two hundred and fifty strong, has been assigned to the right of the line in the civic division at the inaugural ceremonies.

Governor Higgins arrived here from Albany this morning, and went to the New Willard Hotel. The Governor is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Higgins and his staff. The Governor visited the White House and paid his respects to President Roosevelt this afternoon. Mr. Higgins arrived at the station about 6 o'clock. Even at that early hour there were many to recognize the Executive of the Empire State, who was warmly cheered as he made his way to the carriage provided to take him to the hotel. The club's patronage is divided between the Hotel Gordon, its headquarters, and the Cairo, at Q and 16th sts.

Among the members of the Republican Club registered at the Hotel Gordon to-night were Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat, ex-Magistrate Kudlich, ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh, J. F. Hitchcock, Frank Brookfield, Pratt A. Brown, Edward R. Finch, Henry Clay Piercy, John Little, George J. Seabury, C. Godfrey Patterson, C. H. Russell, Benjamin Russell, Thomas Lewis, A. S. Gilbert, E. J. Lauer, Julius H. Seymour, Jacob Halstead, M. S. Haviland, William G. Bosworth, A. W. Eaton, Max Jonas, Harry Lewis, W. B. Aitken, ex-Judge Job E. Hedges, John A. Dutton, James A. Smith, F. L. Wandling, Read Benedict, J. C. West, W. C. Wilson, Chandler White, Lucius M. Stanton and S. L. Munson.

The Governor's staff is composed of Brigadier General Nelson H. Henry, adjutant general; Colonel Selden E. Marvin, military secretary; Major Harrison K. Bird, Colonel Charles H. Sherrill, Lieutenant Colonel James Hollis Wells, Lieutenant Colonel John H. Foote, Major Alfred R. Whitney, jr., Major James S. Stewart and Captains Louis Wendel, Walter F. Barnes, Oscar Erlandsen, J. Philip Benkard, John R. Foley, Harry S. Richmond, Frederick H. Wilson and H. J. Cookenham. Other guests registered at the New Willard are Postmaster Willcox, Mrs. Willcox and William F. Havemeyer.

Among the organizations scheduled to reach Washington in the course of the night over the Pennsylvania Railroad are the First Company, Signal Corps, N. G., N. Y. 70 strong; the Garret A. Hobart Association, of Jersey City, 125 men; Knights of the Maccabees, of Auburn; the McKinley and Roosevelt Club, of Orange, N. J., 50 men; Nassau County delegation of the President's neighbors, 300 men; regular troops from Fort Slocum, 259 men, and the Roosevelt Home Club, of New-York, 100 men.

The Republican County Committee party, more than one thousand strong, including forty members of the Hamilton Republican Club, and the same number from the 25th Assembly District, is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning. So, too, are the William Henkel Association, led by United States Marshal Henkel and "Bat" Masterson; the 13th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, commanded by Colonel David E. Austen; the 8th Regiment, in which President Roosevelt was at one time a captain, Colonel J. M. Jarvis commanding; the 23d Regiment, of Brooklyn, Colonel William A. Stokes commanding, and the 1st and 2d Naval Battalions, Commander McDonough Craven.

SIXTY SECTIONS TO ONE TRAIN.

Every Passenger Car on the Pennsylvania Road Pressed Into Service.

Philadelphia, March 3.—So heavy was the traffic on the Pennsylvania road that every available day coach and Pullman car was pressed into service. Virtually all freight trains between Philadelphia and the national capital have been annulled to permit the safe and speedy running of passenger trains.

The train leaving New-York shortly after midnight and this city at 3:35 a. m., on the Pennsylvania road, will be run in sixty sections.

STATEHOOD BILL DEAD.

Plan to Resurrect It Early in the Next Congress.

Washington, March 3.—The Statehood bill died at 9:30 o'clock to-night. At that time the conferrees on the bill parted, not to meet again in the 58th Congress. There was a persistent effort on the part of the Senate conferrees to report a disagreement to the two houses, but the House conferrees made the positive declaration that no disagreement report would be signed.

The plan of the House leaders on the Statehood question for the next Congress has been outlined. The first day of the next session Mr. Hamilton, chairman of the Committee on Territories, will introduce the Statehood bill with provisions like those which passed the House. He will call his committee together to report the bill, which action will be taken without preliminary hearings. Within two weeks, it is expected, the bill will be on the House calendar. A special rule will be forthcoming to put it through without protracted discussion, and the question then will be again before the Senate. It is believed that with a long session before it the bill can be passed in the Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS.

Agreement Reached on River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, March 3.—A full agreement on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reached by the conferrees at 10:15 o'clock to-night, by a compromise of all the matters of difference. In regard to the Delaware River Improvements, the House appropriation of $750,000 was increased to $1,000,000, and the requirement that the State of Pennsylvania appropriate $500,000 additional was stricken out. The provision for the survey of Delaware River was stricken out. It was agreed to resurvey Savannah Harbor for a channel depth of 26 feet instead of 30 feet, and Galveston Harbor for a depth of 30 feet instead of 35 feet.

SENATOR COCKRELL HONORED.

Tribute Paid to Him by His Colleagues on Military Affairs Committee.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, March 3.—Senator Cockrell to-day received a gratifying and unusual tribute from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, of which he has long been the ranking minority member. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Missouri Senator was summoned to the Military Affairs Committee room, and a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions which had been adopted by the other members of the committee was presented to him. The resolutions voiced the high appreciation of the committee for Mr. Cockrell's services, commented on the fact that every important legislative measure reported by the committee had owed its merit in part to his services and ability, and commended the high character of his services and his great and uniform devotion to duty. In conclusion, the committee expressed its deep regret that it and the Senate were about to lose the services of Mr. Cockrell, and expressed gratitude that he was still to serve the government, although in another branch.

With tears streaming down his face, the venerable Missourian, to whom the testimonial had come as a complete surprise, attempted to express his gratitude. Gradually regaining control of his emotions, he briefly reviewed his service on the committee, remarking that when he became a member General John A. Logan was the chairman. He commented feelingly on the warm friendships he had formed in the committee, the pleasure it had afforded him to be of some service to his country, and his gratitude to the committee for its generous and graceful expression of regard.

MURDER CHARGE FROM HOCKEY GAME

Player Says He Killed Opponent in Self-Defence, But Is Indicted.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Montreal, March 3.—As a climax to a hockey season marked by rough play, resulting in three instances in the death of players, Allan Loney, a member of Maxville, Ontario, hockey team, was to-day indicted on a charge of murder. A week ago the Maxville and Alexandria teams were in the last half of an exciting match, when Loney struck Alide Laurin, of the latter seven, on the head with his stick. Laurin dropped to the ice, and when his comrades reached his side he was dead.

Loney protested that it was an accident, but before the coroner's jury to-day he changed his plea to that of self-defence. It came out in evidence, however, that ill feeling had existed between Loney and Laurin, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY OFFICERS.

The meeting on Thursday night at the Waldorf of the Southern Society of New-York was the most largely attended in the society's history. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: For president, Marion J. Verdery; for vice-president, Dr. John A. Wyeth; for chaplain, the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown; for treasurer, William F. McCombs, jr.; for secretary, Grattan Colvin; for members of executive committee, class of 1907, to serve until March, 1908, Robert L. Harrison, W. W. Fuller, John P. East and John M. Harrington.

WILL NOT ADVANCE COAL RATES.

Richmond, Va., March 3.—The Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western railway companies have announced that reports that rates on coal from the mines to tidewater were to be advanced 25 cents a ton are incorrect, and that there will be no advance of rates at all.

CAPTAIN NALLY TRANSFERRED.

Captain Dennis Sweeney was transferred yesterday from the Leonard-st. station to the West 100th-st. station, changing commands with Captain Nally, of that station. Captain Sweeney has been declared the best disciplinarian on the force. He has been a captain about two years. He was transferred to Leonard-st. more than a year ago, and started a crusade against the poolrooms there until the precinct was thoroughly cleaned. Captain Nally's son was sentenced to six months' imprisonment last week for shooting a special officer in one of the notorious resorts of the precinct.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

HOUSE GIVES UP MILEAGE.

ALL BIG BILLS PASSED.

Agreement on General Deficiency and River and Harbor.

Washington, March 3.—When the House convened at 11:30 o'clock to-day, it was still the legislative day of yesterday. The presence of the inaugural visitors in Washington was indicated by the packed galleries and the crowds which thronged the corridors, most of the latter being unable to gain admission to the chamber.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the President to extend to the International Prison Congress an invitation to hold its eighth meeting in the United States in 1910.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver a condemned cannon to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be manufactured into badges and buttons.

Bills were passed as follows: Authorizing the Secretary of War to sell magazine rifles for the use of rifle clubs formed under regulations prepared by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and authorizing the President to allot and distribute Indian tribal funds to such Indians as in his judgment may be entitled thereto by reason of their advanced civilization. The conference reports on the Indian and Postoffice Appropriation bills were agreed to, which finally passed.

NAVAL BILL FINALLY PASSED.

The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was called by Mr. Moss, and in so far as an agreement had been reached the report was agreed to.

Mr. Foss then moved to concur in the Senate amendments relating to an increase in the marine corps of 1,200 officers and men.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Rixey, of Virginia, and Williams, of Mississippi. Mr. Williams said the object of the act was to enable men-of-war to gather around islands in a chaotic condition and land marines "for the purpose of enforcing the dignity of the United States in the way of making the people pay debts they owe somebody in Europe or the United States." Frequently, he said, they were gamblers and speculators, who had entered into so-called agreements with bandits who apparently were the heads of the government in those countries. The motion was further opposed by Mr. Slayden, of Texas, and favored by Messrs. Foss, Meyer, of Louisiana, and Dayton, of West Virginia.

On division, 100 to 89, the House concurred in the amendments, finally passing the bill.

A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to convey the Kennebec arsenal property, at Augusta, Me., to the State of Maine.

The House adopted a resolution thanking the managers in the Swayne impeachment case "for the able and efficient manner in which they discharged the onerous and responsible duties imposed upon them." The action was greeted with applause.

The General Deficiency bill was sent to conference, Messrs. Hemenway, Van Voorhis and Livingston being appointed conferrees.

FIGHT OVER RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The conference report on the River and Harbor appropriation bill was called up by Mr. Burton, of Ohio. The report, so far as agreed to, was adopted.

Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House recede and concur in all the remaining amendments. Mr. Burton opposed the motion.

Mr. Sibley asked if it were not true that Mr. Burton had written a letter to a Senator before the bill left the House, saying that if the Senate amended the measure there would be no bill. He declined, however, to allow Mr. Burton to make the explanation in his (Sibley's) time. Mr. Sibley then alluded to a statement said to have been made by Mr. Burton on the floor of the House that if the House should disagree to the Senate amendments there would be a bill. This, he maintained, was an indication that there would not be a free conference, and he suggested that it would be better for the Speaker to appoint unprejudiced conferrees. Mr. Sibley said several Senators had informed him there would be no bill unless the House receded on the amendments in dispute.

This statement was challenged by Mr. James, of Kentucky, who asked who the "imperial Senators were who had instructed him (Mr. Sibley) to inform the House of their dictum."

Mr. Williams made the point of order that the discussion was not within the rules in the reference to Senators.

Speaker Cannon sustained this point.

The reflections of Mr. Sibley on Mr. Burton were warmly resented by Mr. Burgess, of Texas. Mr. Sibley, he said, by insinuation had conveyed a threat by certain Senators that they would defeat the bill unless the Senate amendments were agreed to. He prophesied that, if that were so, those men would go out of political life, and, he added with bitterness, "even in Pennsylvania." Mr. Burton, he said, amid applause, was a brave and fair chairman, always actuated by the highest motives, and a man the Democrats would be proud to see sitting on their side.

Messrs. Adams and Morrell, of Pennsylvania, were vigorous in their protests against the conferrees for holding out against the Senate amendments, the latter boldly asserting that the bill would be talked to death in the Senate if the House did not recede.

BURTON DEFIES PENNSYLVANIANS.

Following remarks by Mr. Lorimer, of Illinois, testifying to the high character and ability of Chairman Burton, and by Mr. Sulzer, of New-York, in favor of concurring in the Senate amendments, Mr. Burton threw down the gauntlet to the Pennsylvania delegation, and said that if they wanted to take the responsibility for defeating the bill they could do so. The statement that the bill would be talked to death by two Senators he declared to be a veiled threat to the House, because he had heard of no others outside of those two. He detailed the generous appropriations granted to Philadelphia in the past and in the present bill, and defiantly called on the Pennsylvania delegation to dispute him. He declared that so long as he was chairman of the River and Harbor Committee no threat of the loss of the bill would deter him from fair dealing. It was, he said, far better to lose the bill than establish the precedent that one man or two men can insist on something unreasonable and hold up Congress.

Prolonged applause greeted him as he took his seat.

The Sibley motion was voted down, 189 to 76.

The bill was sent to further conference, Messrs. Burton, Dovener and Lester being reappointed conferrees.

Bills were passed amending the law relating to the construction and maintenance of roads and schools and the care and support of insane persons in Alaska, authorizing the Pensacola, Alabama and Western Railroad Company to construct bridges across the Tombigbee River, Mississippi; across the Alabama River, between Clark and Monroe counties, Alabama, and across the Black Warrior River, between Green and Marengo counties, Alabama; further, to prescribe the duties of the Secretary of the District of Alaska.

Mr. Kalanianoale, of Hawaii, addressed the House on the subject of the leper colonies in Hawaii, in answer to some suggestions made yesterday that one of the islands be used for a national leprosarium, including patients from the United States. He protested against the proposition on the ground that it would be destructive to the interests of that territory.

At 5:30 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

On reconvening Mr. Hemenway presented the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to with little discussion. The action finally passed the bill.

A sharp discussion was precipitated over a joint resolution offered by Mr. Babcock, authorizing the president of the Excise Board of the District of Columbia to issue special licenses to restaurants, barber shops and certain other places to keep open on Sunday, March 5, to accommodate inaugural visitors. After Mr. Babcock had expressly stated that the resolution did not contemplate the opening of any public bar or saloon, it was passed under suspension of the rules.

A bill was passed fixing the compensation of criers and bailiffs in United States courts at $3 a day, instead of $2.

Mr. Hemenway then called up the conference report on the General Deficiency bill.

The report was agreed to, leaving only in dispute between the conferrees the question of the mileage of Senators and members for attending the second session of the present Congress, and on that proposition Mr. Hemenway moved that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment striking out the mileage.

Mr. Tawney immediately followed with an amendment to pay only members and delegates the mileage, but against this the Chair sustained a point of order. Discussion of the whole subject then was reopened, but on division Mr. Hemenway's motion prevailed, 173 to 72, and the House accordingly receded, which finally passed the bill.

The conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the last supply measure, was adopted without discussion.

A Senate resolution was agreed to accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove in the Yosemite National Park, and appropriating $20,000 for the care of the park.

Mr. Vandiver then called up his resolution requesting information from the Attorney General as to whether he had taken action on the evidence furnished by the Anti-Trust League of an alleged combination between the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel companies to fix the price of armor plate. Points of order were made against the resolution by Messrs. Jenkins and Dalzell, but were overruled. Mr. Dalzell moved to lay the resolution on the table, and that motion prevailed, 109 to 96, so that the resolution was lost.

The House then, at 11:55 p. m., took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

LAST LEGISLATIVE DAY.

THE SENATE'S WORK.

Votes to Continue Present Isthmian Canal Law.

Washington, March 3.—The Senate began the last session of the 58th Congress at 11 o'clock to-day in the presence of as many spectators as could be crowded into the galleries. Immediately after convening, Mr. Allison's resolution authorizing an investigation of the collections of internal revenue and customs and currency conditions by the Committee on Finance in the recess of Congress was taken up and adopted without discussion.

Mr. Kittredge then called up his resolution for the continuance in force of the Spooner law relating to the isthmian canal, and in presenting the necessity for the adoption of it explained the failure of the conference on the Panama Canal Government bill, saying that the House conferrees had absolutely refused to accept the Senate provisions or any compromise, and had declared flatly that if the House bill was not accepted there could be no canal legislation at the present session of Congress, not even for the extension of the present law, as proposed by the preceding resolution.

Mr. Gorman, another of the conferrees, characterized the attitude of the House conferrees as most remarkable, and called attention to the fact that the President had asked only for the reduction of the size of the commission.

Mr. Spooner said the attitude of the House made it perfectly apparent that it was the desire of that body to leave the canal question where it now rests. He added that the construction of the canal could not under any circumstances be interfered with, as the President had a free hand, and only the government of the zone could be affected.

Mr. Overman asked whether under the present law the President could build a sea level canal, and Mr. Spooner answered in the negative, adding that the act had contemplated a lock canal, and that no President or commission could change that plan without consulting Congress.

The subject was also discussed by Messrs. Lodge, Morgan, Foraker and Teller, and the resolution was agreed to on a rollcall—63 ayes, no noes. It is as follows:

That the provisions of Section 2 of "An act to provide for the temporary government of the canal zone at Panama, the protection of the canal works and for other purposes," approved April 28, 1904, be, and are hereby, continued in force until the expiration of the session of the 59th Congress, beginning the first Monday in December, 1905, unless other provision be sooner made by Congress.

The final conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Gallinger presented a partial conference report on the River and Harbor bill. He said the chief item of difference between the conferrees was on the increase of the appropriation for improving the Delaware River, and Mr. Penrose gave notice that if, on the second conference, the Senate amendment should appear to have been abandoned he would ask "ample time to discuss the report."

The partial agreement on the River and Harbor bill was agreed to, and another conference was ordered.

NAVAL AND POSTAL BILLS PASSED.

Final conference reports on the Naval and Postoffice Appropriation bills were presented and agreed to.

At 2 p. m. Mr. Spooner made an appeal to Mr. Heyburn, in charge of the Pure Food bill, not to press it further.

Mr. Heyburn declined, and Mr. Spooner moved to displace the bill by taking up the House bill authorizing the appointment of certain midshipmen in the navy. The motion prevailed, 28 to 23. The bill authorizes the reappointment of midshipmen dismissed from the Naval Academy in 1903.

The bill was laid aside temporarily to permit consideration of miscellaneous bills on the calendar. Under that order bills were passed authorizing Gila County, Arizona, to issue $40,000 worth of bonds for the construction of a courthouse, and permitting two young Chinamen to receive military instruction at West Point.

Among the bills taken up was one making it a crime to send the boll weevil and other insect pests through the mails. Mr. Latimer, in charge of the bill, said that the curiosity of some farmers to see the boll weevil was so great they were having them sent by mail for inspection.

There was a sharp exchange of words between Mr. Lodge and Mr. McCumber over the Pure Food bill, the latter speaking of impure food products coming from Massachusetts, and the former saying that the Pure Food bill had been defeated by the men who had advocated it by just such speeches as had been delivered by Mr. McCumber. On objection by Mr. McCumber, the insect pest bill went over.

The final conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell resigned from the committee in charge of the new office building for the Senate, and Mr. Teller was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The bill for the restoration of three midshipmen to the Naval Academy being taken up again, Mr. Blackburn opposed it, on the ground that to pass it would effect the nullification of the anti-hazing law, which, he said, had been enacted in response to an almost universal demand. He denounced the practice of hazing as cowardly and mean, and, referring to the recent effort to haze Kingdon Gould in New-York City, said that "fortunately for himself, the youth had a pistol in his pocket." He added: "He fired it into the air, but even that was sufficient to scatter the cowardly hoodlums who were pursuing him."

Mr. Dick, who had reported the bill to the Senate, defended it, saying that the hazing in the cases covered by the bill (those of Midshipmen Chaffee, Lofland and Little) was a slight offence, and they had suffered sufficiently.

Mr. Foraker declared that there had been practically no hazing, and that the characterization of the incident was a gross exaggeration. Messrs. Spooner, Quarles, Dolliver and Daniels supported the bill, and Mr. Carmack opposed it.

Pending consideration of the bill, the Senate, at 6 p. m., took a recess until 8:30.

When the Senate met at 8:30 Mr. Perkins called up and the Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing the acceptance of the recession of Yosemite Valley as an addition to Yosemite National Park.

Mr. Hale then presented first conference report on the General Deficiency bill.

CONTEST OVER MILEAGE.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Gorman, Mr. Hale said the conferrees had failed to reach an agreement on the House provision appropriating $190,000 to pay mileage to Senators and members for the second session of the present Congress. He said the Senate's position, to the effect that there was really no more interim between the extra session and the first regular session than there is between one day and the one following it, and therefore no recess, had been fully explained to the House conferrees, but they had not yielded.

Mr. Gorman expressed the hope that the Senate would not yield for a moment. He added the opinion that if the provision should become a law it would create a national scandal.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, expressed confidence that the House would instruct its conferrees to yield the point in a second conference. He, therefore, suggested that the Senate insist on its amendment and ask for another conference.

The report so far as it went was agreed to, and the Senate decided to ask for another conference.

The bill for the restoration of Midshipmen Chaffee, Lofland and Little to the naval service was again laid before the Senate, and Mr. Patterson spoke in support of it, saying that the punishment inflicted for the slight offence committed was too severe.

Mr. Mallory opposed the passage of the bill as inimical to good discipline.

The bill was passed without division. It is a House bill, and the beneficiaries are Joseph Drummond Little, of Ohio; Earl Worden Chaffee, of Iowa, and John Henry Lofland, of Wisconsin. They were members of the class of 1903, and were court martialled for alleged maltreatment of freshmen while at sea.

On motion of Mr. Spooner, the privileges of the floor of the Senate were extended to the Raoul Dandurand, Speaker of the Canadian Senate, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who were present in the gallery.

The Senate, then, at 10:12 p. m., took a recess until 11 o'clock.

Soon after the resumption of business the final conference report on the River and Harbor bill was presented by Mr. Gallinger, who said the bill carried an aggregate appropriation for immediate and continuing improvements amounting to about $37,000,000. The conference report was agreed to and at 11:34 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, reopening the doors at 11:45, and taking a recess until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

FRICTION OVER PANAMA BILL.

Washington, March 3.—No meeting of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will be called to consider the Senate resolution passed to-day continuing the act which places the government of the canal zone in the hands of the President. The resolution was received from the Senate this afternoon, and at once referred to the committee. Members of the committee who have been consulted indicate considerable feeling, and assert that the resolution is simply an attempt on the part of the Senate to place on the House the responsibility for the failure of canal legislation.

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DEFICIENCY BILL SETTLEMENT.

Conferrees Agreed on All Items Except Mileage—House Yielded on That.

Washington, March 3.—The conferrees on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill to-night agreed on all differences between the two houses except the provision for mileage placed on the bill by the House. On this they disagreed, and referred the question to the House for decision. The House yielded, and the $190,000 voted for additional mileage was stricken out.

The bill as finally agreed on by the conferrees appropriates $30,918,310. For the collection of customs $1,500,000 is appropriated to meet the anticipated deficiency for 1906, which, it is estimated, will be sufficient to conduct the service until the next Congress can give further consideration to the subject. The $200,000 for the public health and Marine Hospital Service was restored to the bill.

The provision proposed by the House repealing a section of the Revised Statutes making a permanent appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs is stricken out. A provision inserted by the Senate amending the law with reference to parting and refining bullion also comes out.

Among the new items appropriated for by the Senate are the following: To repair the steamship Thetis for work in Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean, $30,000; to reimburse the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the care of native born Chinese held at the detention station at Malone, N. Y., $16,698; refunding to the State of Wisconsin expenses incurred in raising volunteers, $725,961.

AGREEMENT ON NAVAL BILL.

Marine Corps To Be Increased—Armor Plate Investigation.

Washington, March 3.—The conferrees on the Naval Appropriation bill reached an agreement to-day which embraced all points of difference except the Senate provision for increasing the marine corps by about twelve hundred men and the amendments made necessary by such increase. This provision afterward was agreed to by the House. The Senate receded from its amendment increasing the limit of cost of the two sailing vessels authorized in