THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1901—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ONE SEAT IS VACANT

Reason for a Change in Formula Announcing Joint Session Ballot.

NO DANGER OF MINORITY WINNING OUT

Rules Governing the Vote Will Prevent Election by Fusionists.

REPUBLICANS TO TAKE UNITED ACTION

Confer as to Pending Legislation for the Purpose of Harmony.

COMPLICATIONS IN PENITENTIARY MATTER

Move to Secure the Reconstruction of the Old Building and Doubt as to the Advisability of Taking Convicts Abroad.

	Ballots					
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
Allen	37	42	36	43	36	31
Crounse	8	8	8	7	7	7
Crockett	..	..	..	..	..	7
Currie	14	14	13	14	13	13
Dunn	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dietrich	..	1	2	2	2	2
Harrington	5	5	43	6	4	2
Hainer	4	3	2	2	1	2
Harlan	2	2	3	3	2	2
Hitchcock	21	4	..	30	29	29
Hinshaw	11	13	13	12	11	9
Kinkaid	2	1	2	2	2	2
Martin	6	5	5	4	4	3
Meiklejohn	29	33	34	33	30	26
Moriarty	..	2	2	2	..	1
Rosewater	15	13	15	15	14	15
Thompson, D. E.	37	39	38	38	36	35
Thompson, W. H.	31	11	11	15	17	9
Wetherell	..	..	..	..	..	2

LINCOLN, March 4.—(Special Telegram.)—When the ballot for United States senator was taken in joint session today Nebraska was without its full representation in the upper branch of congress, the term of Senator Thurston having expired by limitation about an hour before by the clock. President Steele, as presiding officer, varied the formula pronounced just previous to the roll call, perhaps unintentionally, by saying simply as the names were called the members would respond first, with their choice for the short term and second with their choice for long term. Up to this time the formula has contained specific reference to the short term being the vacancy left by the death of the late M. L. Hayward and the long term being the full term of six years, commencing March 4, 1901, to succeed Hon. John M. Thurston. From now on an actual vacancy exists in Nebraska's senatorial representation, although by precedent Senator Allen will continue to fill out his appointment until the legislature elects a successor or itself adjourns without electing.

Short Majority Not Dangerous.

The fact that fifty votes would have elected a senator on the ballot today is merely a meaningless accident. The number refraining from voting, either by reason of absence or pairs, reached thirty-four—the highest since the session opened, but there is not the slightest danger that any such number as fifty can at any time steal a march on the others or throw the senatorship to the minority—because by the rules five members can order a call of the house, which cannot be raised except by a full majority of sixty-seven. No material changes were recorded on the open ballot.

The conference of republicans called for tonight by Speaker Sears is for the purpose of discussing measures of legislation affecting party interests. Comment has been frequently made that the republican majority in the present legislature is apparently almost without organization, while the opposition is kept remarkably well in hand rallying to the support of its leaders whenever the signal is given. To the republican lack of organization must be ascribed several instances where the minority has gotten the best of the situation. With the closing days of the session approaching the necessity of a better understanding and more harmonious cooperation among the republicans is standing out in bold relief and for this reason it is proposed to keep the majority members nearer together and in closer touch by holding conferences to adjust differences among themselves and map out plans of action on important subjects.

Legislative Apportionment.

The legislative apportionment was the principal matter discussed at the republican conference tonight. The members met in representative hall and behind closed doors. Chairman Frank Young of the republican state executive committee was present and participated in the deliberations. Senator Van Boskirk's reapportionment bill formed the basis of the discussion. Representatives from various sections of the state were heard regarding the proposed changes and several amendments to Van Boskirk's bill were agreed upon. These will be introduced probably tomorrow and the bill will then be pushed for early consideration. The general effect of the bill will be to increase the representation of the northwestern section of the state at the expense of the counties of the First and Fourth congressional districts. The group of counties at the extreme western end of the state along the Elkhorn railroad will be given an additional representative, as will the counties immediately south and along the main line of the Union Pacific.

Douglas will be given thirteen representatives and four senators and a float senator with Sarpy county. Lancaster county will get six representatives; Gage, one senator and three representatives; Pawnee one senator, one representative and a float representative; Richardson will be cut from three representatives down to one, with a float representative with Pawnee county. The northern counties in the middle section of the state will also suffer slightly through the change.

Penitentiary Complications.

Some complications are apt to arise out of the penitentiary fire. A resolution was adopted in the house this morning asking the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings to employ a competent architect at once to examine the walls of the burned building and submit an immediate report as to their condition whether available for rebuilding and an approximate estimate of the cost of reconstruction. It is certain an effort will be made to retain the penitentiary at its present location, the principal factors enlisted to that end being the convict labor contractors, who are naturally averse to having the prisoners taken away, when they depend on their work for the output of their profitable establishments. They will try to have estimates submitted with a view to convincing the legislature that it is far cheaper to rebuild the present prison than to erect a new one at some other point.

Can Convicts Be Sent Elsewhere?

Still another difficulty presents itself in the temporary care of the prisoners. The

(Continued on Third Page.)

DEMOLISHES LORD WOLSELEY

Lansdowne's Barbs Also Smite Roberts with Wounds Whose Scars Will Last.

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LONDON, [illegible] (New York World Cablegram.)—Lansdowne's exposure [illegible] of Lords tonight of Wolseley's [illegible] miscalculation and ignorance [illegible] commander-in-chief absolutely demolished [illegible] military reputation. As an example, [illegible] destructive criticism the annals of Parliament can scarcely afford a parallel to Lansdowne's speech. But every word was barbed. Every inflexion of the voice conveyed a new sting. Lansdowne felt that he had too long unjustly suffered the odium of Wolseley's blundering and Wolseley's patronizing.

The speech was the last straw in the House of Lords. It was well nigh impossible to stir, but when Lansdowne fixed on Wolseley the responsibility for the selection of Ladysmith as a military base and for advising the government that one army corps of 4,000 men was sufficient to subdue the Boers the peers could not repress exclamations of amazement.

Lansdowne's vindication caused a sensational revulsion of feeling toward him, for he had been convicted by public opinion. While Wolseley was sitting immediately behind him, Roberts had to endure all the humiliation of an exposed imposter. He will have the right to reply tonight, but nothing can efface the stigma, not merely of incompetency, but of treachery to a chivalrous colleague, which Lansdowne affixed to him. Rosebery, who had been identified all along with Wolseley, speaks tomorrow, but is felt to have made another ineffaceable error.

CROWD CHASES EX-PRIEST

Storms Platform from Which He is Speaking—One Man Seriously Wounded.

LONDON, March 4.—An infuriated mob at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, yesterday stormed the platform from which ex-Monk Victor Ruchven was delivering an anti-Catholic speech. Ruchven drew a revolver and kept his assailants at bay for a time, but finally turned and fled. During the flight a bullet was discharged, which traversed through the neck and issued from the cheek of one of his pursuers. Ruchven was arrested.

Ruchven explains that he was alone in the midst of the crowd and did not fire until he was forced to do so in self-defense. The mob bombarded him with chairs and all kinds of missiles and there were cries of "Lynch him!" He begged to be allowed to escape, but someone tried to grab his revolver and another struck him. Then he fired. His appeals to an Englishman's sense of fair play were wasted. It is hoped that the victim of the shooting will recover.

NO SECRET CONCESSIONS

Germany Believes Grants of Land in China Should Be Openly Made.

BERLIN, March 4.—Ambassador White has had conferences with the German foreign office during the last week. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the conferences are due to fuller and more definite instructions, just received by Mr. White from Washington, concerning the threatened land grabbing in China. Germany agrees fully with the United States that no secret concessions should be made by China to any of the foreign powers, but that all concessions should be strictly confined to grants for diplomatic and ordinary commercial purposes and made above board and through treaties signed by all powers. It is believed in German official circles that Russia will not insist upon China signing a secret treaty, since the other powers have so vigorously protested against such action.

MARCHING ON FAURESMITH

Dewet Moves Toward Philippolis, but is Headed Off by British Troops.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from General Kitchener dated Pretoria, March 4, says:

"Dewet was moving on Philippolis, but was headed off by our troops and is now marching on Fauresmith. Batsington has dug up a Krupp, a pompon and some ammunition at Landfontein. Sixteen men of the Victorian rifles have captured thirty-three Boers and fifty horses at Seacow river. General Dartnell has captured a Hotchkiss near Pierterieff. Surrenders continue in that district. Over fifty men with a commandant came in March 2."

CHINESE EMPEROR TO RETURN

Will Come Back to Pekin at the End of March.

LONDON, March 4.—The Pekin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, telegraphing March 2, says:

"The emperor will return to Pekin at the end of March. A bodyguard is already assembling at Sian Fu. The foreign ministers have demanded the death of twelve additional high officials and the punishment of ninety provincial mandarins. Smallpox has broken out among the allied troops."

CHINA APPEALS TO POWERS

Is Alarmed by Russia's Withdrawal of Part of Their Agreement.

PEKIN, March 4.—Russia has withdrawn a portion of the Russo-Chinese agreement regarding Manchuria and China has appealed to the powers in the matter.

The empress dowager, it is reported, expresses reluctance to return to Pekin.

NATION CRUSADERS WARNED

Mayor of Arkansas City Issues a Proclamation Demanding That They Drop Proceedings.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 4.—Mayor Hess has issued a proclamation warning members of the Carrie Nation Law and Order league to drop proceedings against jointists. He refers to the members of the league as violators of the law and says that anyone who forms a part of a mob will be arrested and punished accordingly. The league has raised money to try cases against persons charged with selling liquor. Today a standing reward was offered for the arrest and conviction of any bootlegger, jointist, bartender, druggist or other person who shall sell or give away intoxicating liquors contrary to law.

BODIES OUT, WORK TO BEGIN

Last of the Twenty-Eight Miners Taken from the Diamondville Drift.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 4.—The bodies of all the miners who perished in the fire at Diamondville mine have been recovered, the twenty-eighth and last being taken out today. The fire is out and mining operations will be resumed in a few days.

WHERE SOCIETY PRESIDES

Inaugural Ball Eclipses the Beauty of Its Predecessors.

GRAND MARCH DISPENSED WITH

Opening Event Abandoned Because of Mrs. McKinley's Temporary Indisposition—Those Present and What They Wore.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball, held tonight in the vast auditorium of the pension office, and with men and women distinguished in every walk of life touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plain American citizen. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls in the sumptuousness of arrangement, in the bewildering splendor of decorations and of marvelous electrical effects, and in the countless throng taking part in the spectacle.

When the doors of the great structure were thrown open at 8 o'clock an eager crowd besieged every entrance and lines of carriages stretched into the surrounding streets and avenues. Platoons of police officers, mounted and unmounted, guarded the outer entrances, keeping back the rush of curious spectators and bringing order out of the tangle of carriages. Through the long arched entrances, hung with bunting and vines, passed the merry, pleasure-seeking throng, the women in luxurious gowns, with the flash of jewels in their hair and at their throats.

Soon the vast interior of the building began to take on life and animation. The presidential party was not to arrive until 9:30, and the early-comers busied themselves in viewing the exquisite beauties of the scene.

The United States Marine band and an orchestra of over 100 pieces were stationed at one end of the hall and for an hour before the arrival of the presidential party played patriotic airs.

President's Party Arrives.

The presidential party arrived at 10:15 o'clock. It was preceded by a glittering array of officers in full uniform and was escorted to the private offices of Commissioner Evans, which had been lavishly decorated. The president bowed and smiled as he passed through the throng. Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Lieutenant General and Mrs. Miles, several justices of the supreme court of the United States with their wives and a number of the cabinet circle joined the party on the stairs.

The crowds on the main floor had been pushed back to make room for the grand march and the band was ready to break into the opening strains of the march from "Tannhauser." But word came that Mrs. McKinley was indisposed and that the president would remain by her side. The march consequently was abandoned. The band struck up Strauss' "Blue Danube" and the first regret of the assemblage at missing the grand march, with the president and the first lady of the land at its head, gave way before the whirl of gaiety on the ballroom floor.

Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived about the time the president came in. After paying their respects to the president and holding an informal levee amid the groups of governors, officers, senators and distinguished officials, the vice president and his wife proceeded to the ballroom floor.

Old and Young: Grave and Gay.

Now the scene was at its height. Under the golden canopy of the dazzling filigree of lights moved the shifting throngs—women in exquisite toilettes, dowagers and patrons in rare old laces, buds and debutantes in dainty Paris creations. With them were officials distinguished in every branch of public life, grave supreme court justices, governors of states, surrounded by their brilliantly uniformed staffs and aides, ambassadors and ministers in gold lace and decorations, the highest ranking officers of the army, navy and marine corps, senators and representatives, officers of Troop A, the president's crack organization, in uniforms of Austrian hussars. As the orchestra and band alternated, this ever-moving throng joined in promenade and dance, making a vast kaleidoscopic picture.

President McKinley held an informal reception in the upper corridor, Lieutenant General Miles acting as chief of the reception committee to escort distinguished guests to the president.

Some of the Gowns.

Mrs. McKinley wore a most beautiful white satin gown, made for the occasion. Like all the gowns made for Mrs. McKinley, it is high in the neck and long in the sleeves. The skirt, which is made with an immense train, was trimmed with two broad ruffles of point lace. The bodice has a deep collar of point lace in the back, which, crossing the shoulders, extended half way down the front on either side, forming a revers-like effect, opening on a vest of pleated chiffon, overlaid with the same embroidery of pearl and rhinestones which beautify the skirt. The sleeves were close fitting and embroidered in rhinestones and pearls from shoulder to wrist, where they were finished in a ruffle of point lace. A diamond necklace fitted over the high collar.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a severely plain gown of heavy white silk, embroidered in silver, made en train and finished at the hem with a full rose quilting of lace. The skirt was veiled in soft French lace draperies, caught at each side by graceful loops of satin ribbons. On the low corsage these same designs were carried out. Strings of pearls were worn around her neck, from which depended a magnificent ostrich tip fan. An aigrette of ostrich tips was worn in her hair, caught in place by a magnificent crescent of pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Gage wore a very handsome gown of white satin, the skirt trimmed with a deep flounce of lace, and a diamond necklace. Mrs. Root, white satin, veiled in point d'Alencon; diamond necklace. Mrs. Griggs, wife of the attorney general, white brocaded satin, with bodice and skirt trimmed in silk embroidery and Mecklen lace. Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, white satin, unrelieved by any color; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. McKinley Recovers.

Mrs. McKinley's indisposition was of brief duration and she was soon able to join the president and the brilliant assemblage in an embowered box overlooking the gay throngs below. The president occupied a seat at the right at the rail, with Mrs. McKinley at his side. To their left sat the vice president and Mrs. Roosevelt. Near the vice president was Governor Odell of New York, while grouped further back was Major General Corbin, Admirals Bradford and Crowninshield, Secretary Root, Justices Harlan and Gray, Senator Lodge, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania and many women of the cabinet, army, navy and official set.

The presidential party and Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt left the ball at 12:15 o'clock. Before leaving they partook of a lunch with a large number of invited guests in the private dining room. The festivities went on unabated until a late hour.

DECORATIONS OF BALLROOM

Yellow is the Predominant Tone, Relieved by Rich Purple of Philippine Bloom.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The decorations of the ballroom had yellow for their predominant tone. No cumbersome effect of light or color were in evidence, but above and on all sides stretched a wavy, rippling canopy of yellow bunting that covered the walls and skylight, and was broken only where the lining of the president's balcony at the west end stood out white in bold relief. Myriads of yellow electric bulbs glowed and blinked like fireflies in the garlands of green that entwined the scores of pillars supporting the galleries and shone out from the stars and bars of the big American shields which, in the midst of clusters of American flags, hung high up in the center of each side of the immense crowded hall.

This scheme of decoration with yellow as the all-predominating color was a radical departure from the decorative plan at the last inaugural ball. Then three great floral bells, studded with colored lights, were the most prominent feature of the work. This year the soft light given by the broad expanse of golden color everywhere was in sharp and favorable contrast. The subdued yellow glow from the thousands of frosted electric bulbs made the great hall as bright as at midday.

The big fountain in the center of the hall held a billowy mass of the purple bougainvillea, the flower of the Philippines. In the midst rose tall palms and ferns burying scores of yellow light blossoms, and around the border, fringed with the white spire, were placed gilded urns of growing plants and flowers.

Great American Eagle Over All.

In the extreme west of the hall stood the president's balcony, decked with groups of Roman wreaths and clusters of American Beauty roses, bounded with bright colored ribbons. Above the executive's stand flashed a big shield of hand-embroidered silk topped with a fine stuffed specimen of the great American eagle. Down at the eastern end was the big stand erected for the musicians. It comprised an upper and lower story, the former for the stringed orchestra and the latter for the accommodation of the big inaugural chorus and the brass band. Back of the singers and musicians was a great gilded sounding board, which threw the strains of sound to all parts of the big hall. In front hung a beautiful design symbolic of the muse of melody in the shape of a giant green lyre with strings of purple ribbon and on either side crossed musical instruments—on the left a lute and trumpet and on the right a guitar and pipe—all fashioned of green lencothe with strings of purple.

Seventy-Six Stars Shine.

The balustrades and archways presented a brilliant scene. Seventy-six stars formed of eleven frosted globes, were set between the arches on the ground floor and shone radiant through a network of greens against a background glinting with powdered glass. Suspended beneath each star, and below draped festoons of smilax were shimmering trailers of green and electric bulbs, tipped with a yellow globe. The gilt pillars were enshrouded in vines and greens and above the bright circlets of light that crowned them were placed invisible boxes of growing tulips, daffodils, hyacinths and jonquils. In the second balcony the same scheme of decoration was carried out, excepting that in lieu of the stars were hung electric lights in clusters of three, covered with soft yellow transparent paper and producing a beautiful effect. Back under the balconies on the ground and second floors, wreaths of green were hung at regular intervals, linked by loops of vines and smilax.

Seventy-six additional posts had been placed on the top balcony, each one surmounted by a glowing bulb of light. Between them and bordering the railing of the balcony all the way around, were boxes of cut and growing flowers in great profusion of color.

Two endless chains of light studded green below the balconies looped and swung completely around the immense hall, each loop end a hive of brilliant yellow globes, each trailing streamer alive with glowlights.

President's Room in White.

Along the sides on the second balcony were the president's and vice president's rooms, the diplomatic rooms and forty other rooms appropriately embellished for public reception and promenade. The president's room was draped entirely in white and made beautiful with pink ribbons, white orchids and greens. The other rooms held to the all-pervading yellow, decorated with flags, flowers and smilax. In the diplomatic reception room the flags of all nations were clustered and intertwined, and lent a brilliant background for the gorgeous uniforms and regalia of the diplomatic officials. Alongside the main building had been built a large dining hall decorated in red and white and hung with greens.

The expense of the decorations entire is set down at about $45,000. The floral and electric decorations alone came to nearly $20,000, there being 15,000 electric lights involved in the illumination.

Mrs. Hitchcock wore the only colored gown in the presidential party, a handsome creation of mauve in satin, with garnitures of point lace and beautiful ornaments of amethysts and diamonds.

Miss Wilson, Paris gown of white crepe du chene, the skirt made with demi-train and trimmed with fifty rows of narrow gold braid and edged with sable.

Miss Hay, elder daughter of the secretary of state, wore flowered taffeta, robin egg blue, made princess fashion and elaborately trimmed with Cluny lace.

BUD TAYLOR TRIES TO DIE

Imprisoned Base Ball Player Attempts to Hang Himself—First Degree Murder Charged.

KANSAS CITY, March 4.—"Bud" Taylor, the base ball player, who Saturday killed Ruth Nollard, shooting her with a rifle, attempted to hang himself in his cell in the county jail today. He was saved by a cellmate. Later a crowd of people surrounded the jail entrance, anticipating his removal to the courtroom for the coroner's inquest. The crowd became so large and the looks of the men so ominous that Taylor's attorney refused to have him taken from his cell in the well-guarded jail. The crowd committed no overt act.

The jury recommended that Taylor be held to the grand jury on the charge of murder in the first degree.

CLERK SHOOTS HIS EMPLOYER

Trouble Over Tea Firm's Books Results in Attempted Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Charles Morrill of the firm of C. A. Morrill & Co., tea merchants, was shot in the head and severely injured today by John Correa, a bookkeeper, who then committed suicide. The shooting is said to have resulted from a dispute over the firm's books. Mr. Morrill will recover.

SENATE SUCCEEDS SENATE

Vice President Roosevelt Raps the Fifty-Seventh to Order.

CARTER TALKS THROUGH TEN HOURS

Montana Member Gives Old Session Spectacular Finish by Defeating River and Harbor Bill with Wind.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—One of the most notable occurrences in the history of congressional legislation marked the closing hours of the last session of the senate of the Fifty-sixth congress. Senator Carter of Montana signalized his retirement from the senate after six years of brilliant service by talking the river and harbor bill to death. He occupied the floor, constructively, for nearly thirteen consecutive hours, although in the aggregate about three hours of that time were devoted to other business.

At 11:40 last night, after the senate conferees on the river and harbor bill had reported a disagreement, Senator Carter began his speech. Apparently in a facetious vein he began his attack upon the measure, denouncing it as vicious and pernicious legislation, unwarranted by conditions and unsound in principle.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Mr. Allison submitted a further disagreement on the sundry civil bill, the item in contention being the appropriation for the three expositions.

St. Louis Taken Care Of.

From this the senate receded and then passed the St. Louis exposition bill. Mr. Tillman, who has championed the appropriation for Charleston throughout the session, made a final appeal to the senate to save the Charleston item, but he realized that the Missouri senators were more powerful than he. By a vote of 38 to 10 the senate receded from the Charleston appropriation and the bill was passed.

Mr. Carter resumed his speech, finally announcing, at 6:35, that it was his intention not to permit the river and harbor bill to become a law if his strength should hold out and saying that at that moment he was in excellent physical condition. With the exception of a brief intermission while a quorum was being secured and a recess of half an hour between 10:30 and 11 o'clock today, Mr. Carter spoke practically continuously. He yielded the floor only after the ceremony of the induction of Vice President Roosevelt into office had begun.

In retiring as the president pro tem of the senate Mr. Frye, in response to a resolution of thanks for his courtesy and impartiality, delivered a brief but feeling address to the senate.

At the conclusion of the session of the Fifty-sixth congress Vice President Roosevelt was sworn in and immediately called the senate of the Fifty-seventh congress to order. It was a simple, but beautiful and impressive ceremony. The new senators were sworn in, in groups of four. At the conclusion of this proceeding the senate attended the inauguration of the president on the east front of the capitol.

At 1:45 the senate returned to its chamber and adjourned immediately until tomorrow.

Details of the Session.

From 10:30 o'clock last night the senate remained in continuous session and worked to clear up the necessary legislation which had to reach the president for his signature before adjournment. The most interesting feature of the session was the action upon the sundry civil appropriation bill, when early this morning the senate receded from its amendment providing for three expositions, giving $5,000,000 to St. Louis, $500,000 to Buffalo and $250,000 to Charleston, S. C. Without division the motion of Senator Allison was agreed to. It was the last remaining item in the bill in disagreement and it meant that all danger of an extra session was over.

The action of the senate on the sundry civil bill was followed by the senate receding from the Charleston amendment to the exposition bill, which had passed the house as a separate measure. This action passed the bill, appropriating $5,000,000 for St. Louis. It was an interesting occasion. Senator Vest of Missouri made the motion. Though suffering from ill health, he had remained in the senate all night to battle for this exposition appropriation. He made an appeal to the senate to pass the bill now as a simple act of justice to St. Louis, saying that with the utmost kindness toward Charleston it was not fair to make St. Louis suffer because the house would not make an appropriation for the exposition in South Carolina.

Tillman Makes Appeal.

Senator Tillman, who had made a hard fight for Charleston, made a speech showing deep feeling. He said the legislation which had paved the way for the St. Louis legislation was passed in a bill last year, as were the amendments from which the senate had receded in the sundry civil bill. The watchdogs of the house of representatives had not pounced upon this proposition and defeated it. Congress, he said, had appropriated $11,000,000 for expositions and now it was proposed to give $5,000,000 more. His state, South Carolina, was regarded as an outcast, a disinherited dog. He would leave it to the senate whether it was just, fair and right to give to St. Louis $5,000,000 and deny Charleston a small $250,000.

Mr. Lodge thought that Charleston ought to be treated equally with St. Louis and he, with Mr. Depew, was among the ten senators who voted against the motion of Mr. Vest. Thirty-eight senators voted for the motion.

During the night Mr. Pettigrew created something of a sensation by asserting that the bill passed yesterday for the better protection of railway employes had been lost or stolen after it was enrolled and signed by the speaker.

Mr. Pettigrew said that if it was lost it was "lost on purpose."

It was later learned that the bill had been found in a drawer of a desk in the house enrolling room and it was brought to the senate.

The persistence of Senator Butler of North Carolina was rewarded during the morning by the passage of a bill appropriating $6,000 for damages done during the civil war to St. John's Masonic lodge at Newburn, N. C. He has been fighting for the bill during the entire session.

Pleads for Clark.

Mr. Frye, president pro tem, said he had received a telegram from the lieutenant governor of Montana, which he thought should be read, and directed the clerk to read it. The lieutenant governor stated that as the presiding officer of the joint legislative convention of Montana he wanted to emphatically say that the election of Hon. William A. Clark as senator from Montana was the culmination of the expressed wish of the people of that state and that protests against Mr. Clark should not be heeded by the United States senate. Mr. Clark had been an issue in the campaign and his success before the people

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Continued Cold, Fair Weather Tuesday. Northwesterly Winds; Wednesday Fair.

Temperature in Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	35	1 p. m.	20
6 a. m.	31	2 p. m.	19
7 a. m.	30	3 p. m.	16
8 a. m.	30	4 p. m.	15
9 a. m.	29	5 p. m.	16
10 a. m.	28	6 p. m.	17
11 a. m.	25	7 p. m.	17
12 m.	22	8 p. m.	16
		9 p. m.	16

NEAT DENOUEMENT IN HOUSE

Democratic Members Join Republicans in Affectionate Thanks to Speaker Henderson.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The house closed its session at 11:45 today amid a demonstration from its members following the delivery of an impressive valedictory by Speaker Henderson. For an hour the body had been in the throes of dissolution, with little business to perform. The galleries were almost empty, for there were too many sights and scenes without the building and too many restrictions on admission to permit an overflowing assemblage. Here and there on the desks of members were great clusters of flowers, paying farewell tribute to their services.

Shortly before the closing hour Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader, presented resolutions testifying the high regard of the house for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which Speaker Henderson had administered the duties of presiding officer. Coming from the minority, there was added significance in the tribute. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Then the speaker, in slow and impressive tones, delivered his closing words to the house, thanking the members for their co-operation through a busy and eventful congress. He concluded at 11:45 and announced the sessions of the house for the Fifty-sixth congress adjourned.

Very little interest attached to the proceedings of the house after midnight. Most of the time was consumed in recesses, these being taken at frequent intervals in anticipation of conference reports on appropriation bills. The bill carrying appropriations for the postal service was finally passed shortly after midnight, and in the small hours of the morning the sundry civil bill was finally acted upon. This left but one of the big supply measures—the river and harbor—still unacted upon, and the hope that an agreement of the conferees might be announced kept many of the members present until shortly before 7 o'clock, at which time a recess was taken until 8:30.

There were few incidents to relieve the dull monotony of waiting for the conference reports. Soon after midnight the crowds in the galleries thinned out and no more than a dozen persons were in evidence during the small hours in the morning. The members, too, growing weary, gradually began to leave for their homes, so that when 7 o'clock came probably not 100 were on hand.

A big fire in southwest Washington shortly after midnight, which burned for an hour, served as a diversion for a time, and Speaker Henderson was among those who crowded the house portico to watch it.

A general air of good fellowship prevailed, many jokes were cracked, stories told and some ludicrous parliamentary inquiries and points of order made. There were no attempts at extended speech-making, although several members sought to make brief remarks. Among these was Mr. Otey of Virginia, who entertained the house in his inimitable way.

Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri was given one minute to make a speech in which he extended a cordial invitation to the speaker and the members of the house to visit the St. Louis exposition in 1903.

The most important action taken by the house after midnight, aside from that on the appropriation bills, was the defeat of the resolution reported by the rules committee for the designation of a subcommittee of the insular affairs committee of the house to visit Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines to make a report on the conditions existing in these islands. The resolution suffered defeat by the decisive vote of 129 to 84.

A bill was passed making Lowelltown, Me., a sub-port of entry.

Last Hour in the House.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, gained recognition and presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this house are tendered to the Hon. David B. Henderson for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the arduous duties of the chair."

The resolution was warmly applauded. Mr. Richardson followed with a handsome tribute to the speaker and then, by a unanimous rising vote, the resolution was adopted.

Returning to his place the speaker spoke in earnest acknowledgment of the generous honor done him. He closed with a personal acknowledgment to every member and then, with a resounding drop of the gavel, he declared the house of representatives of the Fifty-sixth congress adjourned.

There was a round of applause, hasty handshakes and then the members filed over to the senate to witness the ceremonies there.

MURRAY COMPANY TO TAKE ALL

International Packing Company of Sioux City Transfers the Buildings, Land and Stables.

CHICAGO, March 4.—With the formation of the J. J. Murray Butterine company today the International Packing company transferred to the new concern all its buildings, land and stables. The consideration is given as $500,000. The newly organized company, which has a capital of $1,000,000, will manufacture butterine on a large scale.

The International company still has a house at Sioux City, Ia., and will retain its offices in Chicago.

FIVE ARE DEAD AT JOPLIN

Zinc Mine Disaster at the Missouri Town Costs Life and Limb.

JOPLIN, Mo., March 4.—Five men were killed and two others seriously injured by the explosion of a box of powder at the Engleside zinc mine in Center Valley, eight miles east of Joplin, today.

The dead:
HALE FOSTER.
GEORGE WILSON.
WILLIAM BUZZARD.
FITZ MORRIS.
ED STOTHARD.
The injured:
William Daniels and John Burton.

The seven men were in the ground cutting a drift from the main shaft. One of the men accidentally discharged an unexploded shot and the box of powder was set off, resulting in terrible destruction. A man at the surface entrance of the mine was thrown thirty feet in the air.

HIS SECOND TRIUMPH

William McKinley Again Installed as Nation's Chief Executive.

EVENT IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL

Crowd and Demonstration More Imposing Than Any Previous One.

WEATHER NOT JUST AS PROMISED

Rain Falls During Most Impressive Part of Proceedings.

ROOSEVELT RECEIVES MUCH ATTENTION

Crowd Doubles Its Applause and Cheers That He May Fare as Well as the President—Events in Detail.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William McKinley is a second time president of the United States. He was ushered into that office today in a city ablaze with more and finer decorations than ever have graced the holiday loving national capital, whose streets today resounded to the tread of more marching soldiers and sailors than have ever participated in a like occasion and had as witnesses for the ceremonies a vast multitude, who cheered frequently and loudly whenever he or his vice presidential colleague appeared.

There has been better weather on inauguration days and there has been much worse than that which attended today's ceremonies. The day in the early forenoon gave promise of being a golden spring day, such as Prof. Moore, the chief of the weather bureau, last night very confidently and with much emphasis predicted, but the weather was in a capricious mood and by noon a slow drizzle had begun that lasted with some intermissions and an occasional lively downpour until late in the afternoon.

Weather Not as Promised.

The worst of the wet weather unfortunately came just at the time President McKinley was being inducted into office on the east front of the capitol in the presence of a crowd estimated to number 40,000 persons, but the air was mild and pleasant and the day ended with dry weather, so that as stated, there have been many worse inauguration days than this. Garfield was inaugurated in a storm; Harrison in a cold rain that deluged the city from dawn until dark, and Cleveland took the oath at his second inaugural before 10,000 cheering people in a fierce gale with the snow beating down upon his bare head. Today's downpour at the most interesting point of the proceedings, while the oath was being administered on the east front of the capitol, again brought forward the agitation in favor of April 30 as the day for future inaugurations.

Uncertainty of March Weather.

It was on April 30 that George Washington took the first oath to the highest office known to man, and today's experience was a commentary on the uncertainty of March weather. The day could not have promised better than it did in the early forenoon. The air was soft and balmy and a light southern breeze was blowing, but it was a gray day; leaden clouds drifted across leaden skies; a leaden shaft pierced the sky where a snow-white shaft to Washington used to stand, and in the distance a leaden stream rolled where formerly was the silver Potomac. But the weather sharp was certain. He used no "lifs" or "buts." He staked his honor on blue skies and blazing sun and the multitude pinned their faith to him. Everything presaged the greatest pageant in the history of inaugurations.

As in '65.

Had a man been on top of the dome of the capitol, Washington must have looked as it did in the spring of 1865, when the victorious armies and the multitude, behind and with them, gathered here for the grand review. Off to the south, on the broad bosom of the Potomac, six warships, one of them the historic Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship at the battle of Mobile bay, rode at anchor. From every direction long, winding trains were coming into the city to pour their human freight into the already seething caldron. In the maze of choked streets, spread out between squares of moving humanity, gun barrels gleamed, banners, flags and transparencies rose above compact masses of men, and gorgeous bands, checks of color, drifted here and there and everywhere, the shifting multitude so closely packed that the ground seemed fairly alive. Pennsylvania avenue, decorated with miles of bunting and with thousands of flags trembling and fluttering in the gentle breeze, was lined with an impenetrable mass of people so early that no one pretended to have arisen in time to say when they began swarming to their places. They surged up and down both sides of the beautiful avenue, overflowed the terraced stands and balconies, walled in the windows and fringed the roofs, while blaring bands, clear-drawn bugle calls and aides told of the military marching into the tangle of streets to take their places in the grand procession.

Greater Crowd Than Ever Before.

The influence of the greatest multitude that ever invaded the city overshadowed all the pageantry and most impressed the mind.

Washington had decked herself as never before for the second inauguration of McKinley and the induction into the vice presidency of Theodore Roosevelt. She has been many times a bride. Today she was truly regal for her twice-accepted lord. She was dressed like a queen. The committee in charge had insisted upon uniform and harmonious decorations. The scheme was superb and it was admirably executed.

The gem of it all was the court of honor, where the president reviewed the parade. It extended from the treasury building, with its severe classic facades and columns, to the state, war and navy building, with its imposing Italian renaissance architecture, comprising the stretch in front of the executive mansion. Guarding the entrance were gigantic white pilons surmounted by bronze urns for the Greek fire at night. Doric columns, like measured sentinels, stood before the white-roofed stands in which the distinguished personages were seated, while other columns ran in a semicircle through the White House grounds. It was as beautiful as the setting in a theater.

Not All Able to See.

Only a comparatively insignificant portion of the vast multitude saw anything of the actual inauguration ceremonies at the capitol. The great unnumbered thousands were content to wait in the avenue below to see the two men on whom the mental attention of the world was fixed today and the great procession which followed them.

The brilliant and impressive scene in the senate when the vice president-elect was inducted into office was reserved for a few