DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1901.

President for his approval. The conference report on the naval bill was adopted, and the bill now goes to the President for his approval. At 10:55 p. m. the House took a recess until midnight. During the recess members gathered in groups and sang become particular airs and reagtime hymns, patriotic airs and ragtime melodies. Their efforts were heartily applauded by the occupants of the gal.

When the recess was over, Mr. Loud presented the final report on the postoffice bill, and it was agreed to. The conference report on the bill to restore certain items to the pension roll was agreed to. The House then took up the Dalzell resolution providing for the appoint-ment of a committee to visit Cuba,

Porto Rico and the Philippines. There was a slight sensational ex-change between Mr. Maddox of Geor-gla and Mr. Williams of Mississippi, growing out of the former's denouncing certain remarks of Mr. Williams as a reflection upon Mr. Maddox's col-leagues of the Committee on Insular affairs. Mr. Williams disclaimed any interview of social or Mr. Maddox

Cubans Cheer for United States.

W. C. Clark Breaks His Neck.

Denver, March 3 .- W. C. Clark, sec-

Washington, March 3 .- The House, which is still in the legislative day of Fiday, was in session from 2 to 6 intention of reflecting on Mr. Maddox, and only inference of that kind must this afternoon and this evening from have arisen, he declared, from the latter's innerconsciousness of his in-ability to cope with the Republican members of the committee. o'clock it worked on into the night to dispose of the conference reports which crowded in upon it, Everybody Later Mr. Maddox said he had as-certained that Mr. Williams had not was at high tension, and it required reflected on the insular affairs commit-

enly a spark to create a scene. No only a spark to create a scene. No ensational incident such as usually occurs during the closing hours had occurs during the closing hours had occursed however, up to midninght. The galleries were packed to the lears all day and evening with inau-tors all day and evening with inau-faration visitors. The confusion and pration visitors. The confusion and prove going incesantly to preserve a weigoing incesantly to preserve a weigoing incesantly to preserve a tee, and apologized for the statement made. Mr. Williams gracefully accepted the apology. At 2:45 a. m. the House again met, but without transacting any business took a recess until 4 o'clock. Recrnits Under Strong Guard. El Paso, Tex., March 3.—The train bearing 400 New York recruits en route to the Philippines, who mutinied at Ennis, Texas, Friday, reached here to-day, and after a brief stop left for San Francisco. The soldiers were under close guard and the car doors were locked. The prisoners were held in one of the cars. They will be tried at San Francisco. A number of the men blance of order, must have made semblance of order, must have made the proceedings unintelligible to them. There was a big fight in the after-noon over the Senate amendment to the sundry civil bill, which settled the general fate of the St. Louis, Buffalo

serial rate of the 5t. Long, Furnato-sal Charleston exposition appropria-bins Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appopriations committee, led the fight subst them and defeated a motion to a resolution to appoint a special a resolution to appoint a visit committee of seven members to visit Perto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines and report upon conditions, raised **a** rry of "junketing trip," and was de-bated at intervals while conference bated at intervals while conference

HOUSE'S LONG

LEGISLATIVE DAY

In Washington Friday Extended

ALL AT HIGH TENSION.

Galleries Packed-Sharp Passage Be-

me: Wheeler and Hepburn-Live-

If Time Over Proposed "Junket."

Until Monday.

hated at intervals while conterence reports were not before the House. Many of the visitors were soldiers in Marti theater, where a torchlight pro-cession, composed of members of the aniform. Although several hard tights ver items in the various appropriation bills loomed up on the borizon, the lead-ers were confident that all the disputes would be amicably settled before noon tomorrow, when Congress expires by the convention, the procession, 5,000 strong, went to the governor-general's

Imitation. The House was still in the legislative day of Friday, and the members came prepared for a slege through the night tended as a rebuke to the United States Senate and House of Reprethe complications made a night ses-

sion necessary, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, from the sentatives for adopting the Cuban amendment, but no such feeling was displayed at the palace. The com-mittee was cordially received by Gen. Wood, and on retiring gave cheers for the United States. committee on rules, presented a spe-cial order providing that after ten an order providing that after real minutes' debate it should be in order to move concurrence in the Senate amendments to the river and harbor h¹⁰¹ and to agree to the conference asked for by the Senate. Twenty min-utes on a side wer allowed on the rule. No Democrat desired to speak, and Mr. Richardson yielded his time to retary of state for Colorado in 1876, met accidental death in the Wade block in this city this afternoon. He Mr. Hepburn, who aroused the House with a passionate speech denouncing tripped while coming down stairs and fell to the bottom, breaking his neck. He was 62 years of age. the measure. He taunted the Demo-crats for not opposing it, saying that the \$80,000,000 carried by the bill acunted for the lack of opposition. the Democrats had stood against the

bill, he said, enough members on his side of the House would have joined A Scene at the Wharf as they Were About to Start for Hawaii. with them to defeat t. "Does the gentleman think this legis-ation is vicious?" asked Mr. Wheeler Ponce, P. R., March 3.-The New York and Porto Rico Steamship comof Kentucky. "I have no word to properly characterise it," answered Mr. Hepburn. "When there s pork in the barrel, the voice of the opposition is stifled. It is always prating about virtue. I now

committee, presented another disagree-ment on the postoffice appropriation bill, and that bill, too, was sent back **CEN. HARRISON** to conference. The Senate amendments to the Dis-trict of Columbia code bill were con-curred in . The bill now goes to the President for his approval. ON ALLIANCES. He Discusses Our Relations With Great Britain.

THEIR BASIS MUST BE MORAL

Friendship Must Not be of a Party Here and a Party There-Injustice of Boer War.

New York, March 4 .- In the North American Review for March ex-President Harrison has the second of his papers on "Musings on Current Topics," treating on the "British alliance" and the "Boer war,"

General Harrison says in part: "Is not the inevitable tendency of any attempt to put Great Britain and the United States in the relation of allies to raise up and strengthen an anti-British party in the United States and an anti-American party in Great Britain? If a friendship between Great Britain and the United States that will

make their immediate relations cordial and unite their influence for peace and human progress, is to be maintainedto become a status—must it not be laid down on a moral instead of a com-mercial basis? Morals abide; com-mercial interests shift. The friendship must not be of a party here with a party there. Upon that basis we shall lave racking alternations of gush.

San Francisco. A number of the men are said to have deserted at various points along the line between Tex-arkana and El Paso. have racking alternations of gush. "Is the friendly co-operation of the two nations to be rested upon the aban-donment or modification of her tra-ditional policy, or upon the aban-donment of ours? In the prosecution of the 'open door' policy—that is, equal commercial privileges to all nations— we have perhaps, found a common basis of diplomatic action. To us this means, I think, the recognition of the Havana, March 3 .- Last evening, afer the demonstration in front of the means, I think, the recognition of the autonomy of weak nations and their right to regulate their own internal af-National, Republican and Popular par-ties were reviewed by the members of fairs, as opposed to dismemberment or the paramountcy of one of the great powers. Does Great Britain accept the

palace, where a delegation presented to Gen. Wood a petition to President McKinley urging absolute independ-ence for Cuba. 'Open door' policy in that sense? "Is it not possible that if suitably urged, Great Britain might come to stand with us against the forcible ab-The demonstration was originally in-

sorption of weak states and for open doors everywhere? She has lost her nionopoly of expansion. She has lost her nionopoly of expansion. She has found that her most loyal colonies buy in the best market. The increased cost and competition in the business of expan-sion are suppositive

competition in the business of expan-sion are suggestive. "The American people gave generous-ly of their love to Queen Victoria. Her death was felt here to be a family sor-row. She was not associated in the American mind with the correspondence row. She was not associated in the American mind with this aggressive feature of the British character and foreign policy that other nations have so much resented. The American love for her as a queen was largely based upon the belief that her influence was good as far as it night be, to ameliorate aggression and to present "The insistence of many individuals

PORTO RICAN EMIGRANTS. and of a very large section of the news-paper press that, as a matter of 'reciprocity,' we must give our sympathy to Great Britain in the Boer war and the



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S INAUGURAL COURT OF HONOR.

One of the new features of President McKinley's second inauguration ceremonies is the fine court of honor which has been erected on Pennsylvania avenue. It consists of a colonnade of Grecian columns inclosing four immense grand stands. It has been suggested that the inaugural court of honor be made a permanent affair.

obedience to the pope's order, from ac-tive participation in national politics, the peril daily grow that the socialistic and revolutionar elements in the country may obtain control of public af-

EXPLOSIVE OF GREAT POWER Shell Penetrates Many Inches of

Armor and then Explodes.

New York, March 4.—Tests are being made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds with a new explosive of great power. Ordnance officials say highly satisfactory results have been obtained. Great second has been obtained. satisfactory results have been obtained. Great secrecy has been observed in con-ducting the tests, for the war depart-ment has determined that nothing shall be made public regarding the experi-ments. It has been learned that the new explosive is the invention of an American and that it has yet not been named. This removes it from the class of explosives which have been named and described and marks it as some-thing entirely new. A shell loaded with thing entirely new. A shell loaded with the new explosive penetrates seven inches of armor and then bursts destructively. With most of explosives the heat generated by the shell's impact has caused it to explode before penetrat-ing the armor. Hence, if launched against the side of a battleship a shell would prove far less effective than if it penetrated the armor before exploding.

As a test of the power of the new ex-plosive a shell was loaded with it, buried many feet deep in sand and a huge pile of timber was placed on top of the heap. The same kind of a shell loaded with an equal amount of other explosives was not burst by the explo-With the new compound, howsion. ever, the shell was burst into pieces and a sheet of flame shot up through sand and timber many yards in height It was impossible to learn more of the explosive from those who were familiar with the result of the tests. Ordnance officials speak guardedly of the matter on account of the strict order of the war department that all information about the tests at Sandy Hook shall come from the department headquarters at Washington, It is known, however, that they consider the results as surpassing those obtained with any other explos yet tried. Much satisfaction is felt that the inventor of the compound is an





A CASE OF EXTRAVAGANCE. never cut off three-quarters of a new cake of soap and throw it away! Yet you pay twice the price of Ivory Soap for a cake of "tinted" toilet soap less than half as large. Your little cake of toilet soap costs you four times the price of Ivory, for it lasts only half as long and costs twice as much. No money can buy purer or better soap than Ivory. If it came in dainty paper, all scented and colored, you would pay fifteen cents for a very small cake of it.



and Austrians were guests, while the Japanese minister entertained at din-ner last evening all Americans and

In the United States government has reached the decision as to the legation barrack question, which the legation is anxious to have seried immediately in order that the building may be constructed before the rainy season nots in

Tien Tsin correpsondent of the Stand-ard, wiring Friday, Count von Waldersee has issued renewed orders to the allied forces to hold themselves in readness for a possible expedition March

The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard says it is reported that Prince Chuang has been strangled.* According to the same authority Gen.

"Then does the gentleman think there is a 'nigger in the wodpile.? "I do not know," replied Mr. Hep-burn, waving him aside. "The gentleman knows more about 'niggers' and 'woodpiles' than I do."

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, from the committe on rules, presented a reso-lution for the appointment of a special committe of seven members, not four of whom shall be of one political party, to visit Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philppines and report upon the conditions

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, indoreed the resolution. He thought that if Congress was to legislate should have the information, which

this committee could get. "Inasmuch as we are about to give up Cubs and have a commission in the

Philippines, is this anything more than a proposition for a junket?" asked Mr. leele of Indiana. "It is not a junket," replied Mr. Richardson. This investigation should be

Mr. Williams of Mississippi, a membe of the insular committee, said he believed this would be simply a con-

Mr. Powers of Vermont declared that this resolution was the boldest and most inexcusable funketing report he ever saw reported.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the committe on insular affairs, said f Congress was to legislate it should have information at hand first. If he was appointed on the commission, Mr. oper said, he for one would attempt to get at all the facts in Porto Rico, cuba and the Philippines. Mr. Underwood of Alabama and Mr.

J.R. Williams of Illinois supported the

Mr. Alexander of New York moved to ar, Alexander of New York moved to backs and concur in the Senate amend-that carry \$3,000,000 for the St. Louis expetion \$300,000 for the Buffalo ex-pairs and \$250,000 for the Buffalo ex-traction and \$250,000 for the Charles-in structure. The motion provoked a apenuon. The motion provoked a

min closed the debate, critiand the Senate exposition amendthe south Carolina members and ted by the Speaker against comf on the action of the other a of Congress. As Mr. Cannen the displayed intense earnest-that ime had come.he asserted, to the legislative invasions of the tanch of Congress. were worse things, he said, sug-

F, than extra sessions of Con-For himself, he declared, he was to see this great bill fall, for he never combines fronder from resions by such an freedom from asions by such an abuse of ive rights. Mr. Cannon's speech

A deteated, 16 to 139. The floure a an uproar on the announcement as result, and many members bit to gain recognition. A Sherman of New York moved to our with the St. Louis and Buffalo

with the St. Louis and Buffalo omitting the Charleston Item. omitting the Charleston Item. debate was interrupted by Mr. so, chairman of the river and er committee, who presented a etmos report on the river and set bil, agreeing to all items ex four. The report was adopted, 124

mendment was defeated by an aeiming majority.

representatives from the arid representatives from the arid lates made an effort to induce the to accept the Sloux river and ming irritation amendments, but members refused to listen to them, ar vote, voter. The motion to are was voted down and the bill livery. was voted down and the afil

t back to conference.

bony's Californian, having on board 500 emigrants for Hawail, was about weighing anchor when she was de-tained by the authorities. The local press has been publishing alarming strains stories of ill-treatment, slavery and starvation, thus discouraging and

frightening would-be emigrants, and men and women had been calling on the police to recover runaway children. Dozens of women had asked for the detention of deserting husbands. As a result of these complaints and requests, the police boarded the Cali-

fornian. The officers of the ship re-fused to act, and then the alcalde asked Gov. Allen for instruction. Ulimately the customs authorities received orders to detain the Californian, and the police took off four children and five adults. The Californian sails at 10:30 this evening for New Orleans.

Empress Frederick's Condition.

New York, March 4 .- King Edward has promised to go to Hamburg later in the spring, says the Tribune's London correspondent, but owing to the serious state of the health of Empress Frederick nothing definite has been ing in fixed. Prof. Ranvers, one of the medi-cal attendants on the empress, says that quite possibly she will live for many months, though her illness may

take at any moment a turn for the worse, in which case the end would probably come suddenly. It is understood that Queen Alexan-

dra would not leave for Copenhagen until after the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. At the con-clusion of the colonial tour the duke and duchess will take up their abode at Marlborough house as Prince and Princess of Wales.

Preffy

"We have three children. Before the birth of the last one my wife used four bot-

tles of MOTHER'S FRIEND. If you had the pictures of our children, you could see at a glance that the last one is healthlest, prettiest and fer a finest-looking of them all. My wife thinks Mother's Friend is the greatest and grandest

remedy in the world for expectant mothers."-Written by a Kentucky Attorney-at -Law.

Asomething of a sensation and he disomething of a sensation and he disomething of a sensation and he disorously applauded. a rising vote the motion to con-as defeated. 76 to 133. The House h an uncorr on the approximate FRIEND prevents nine-tenths of the suffering incident to child-birth. The coming mother's

disposition and temper remain unruffled throughout the ordeal, because this relaxing, penetrating liniment relieves the usual distress. A good-natured mother is pretty sure to have a good-natured child. The patient is kept in a strong, healthy condition, which the child also inherits.

motion to concur in the Brazos Mother's Friend takes a wife through the crisis quickly and almost painlessly. It assists in her rapid recovery, and wards

off the dangers that so often follow de-Sold by druggists for \$1 a bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.

Sond for our free illustrated book written expressly for expectant mothers.

frequent reference to certain crude and illiberal things in the Dutch army of the Transvaal as matters justifying an armed intervention by Great Britain have very naturally turned my vagrant thoughts to the consideration of the question of whether these alleged faults of internal administration of the Boers furnished a justification of the war made by Great Britain upon the Boers. "The Boers did not seek war with

Great Britain. They retreated to the wall. The British intervention in South Africa was not a response to any appeal from so much as a fragment of the Boer people. They were not only con-They were not only content with the government they had instituted, but passionately devoted to it with a readiness to die in its defense that took no account of age or sex.

"The political conditions in Cuba when we intervened were the very op-

posite of those in the Transvaal. Our intervention was in behalf of the Cu-bans. We co-operated to free them from the power of a government whose oppressions and crueities had many times before driven them into rebellion Great Britain's Intervention in South Africa was against a united people livcontent-an ignorant content. you please-under a government of their own construction and the ground in the intervention was ostensibly the inter-ests of British subjects sojourning there.

"There was plainly no call for an armed intervention by the United States in South Africa and perhaps our diplomatic suggestions went as far as usage would justify. But has not the public here been somehow strongly perverted, or put under some unwonted repre-sentation? If we have lost either the right to denounce aggression, or the capacity to weep when a republic dies, it is a grievous loss."

THE POPE'S CIVIL PRINCEDOM. Archbishop Ireland Says Situation

is Intolerable.

New York, March 4.—Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., in the North American Review for March writes of "The Pope's Civil Princedom." He says in part:

"The situation with which the popis now confronted is intolerable. In the streets of Rome insult has been offered to the cortege conveying to its last resting place in San Lorenzo the dead body of Leo's predecessor. A statue has been erected in one of the parks in honor of the ex-communicated monk whose sole merit was that in his day he had been the enemy of the papacy. The head of the municipal government has been dismissed from office by ministerial decree because, on an occasion when the Catholic world was honoring leo as a man and as a pontiff, he dared send to the Vatican the expression his good will, and that of his col-ague. The charitable institutions of e city, legacies of the Catholic chareague. ity of ages, have been wrested from the control of the church and handed over to the secular authorities. Mon-astries and schools have been closed and the buildings confiscated. By veto of the Italian government, Leo XIII of the Italian government, Leo Alli has been forbidden to send an envoy to an international peace congress, where the pope by all the prerogatives of his office and all the traditions of his see

"The sole solution of the Roman question is the pope's civil princedom; and until this is recovered the pre-

late's protest will continue. "The barriers raised against the re-covery of the pope's civil princedom are by no means so insuperable as at first glance they may appear. Italy

first glance they may appear it aly took from the pope his civil princedom. Why cannot Italy be expected to re-store it? To do so would mean for Italy peace, prosperity and glory. "The situation is today no less intol-crable for Italy than it is for the pa-pacity. The court of the king is ob-scured by that of the pope. Rome per-sists in being papal, in deriving its life and grandeur from the papacy. Throughout the kingdom Italians are divided. The adherents of the pope's temporal power are legion. They are, too, the most conservative elements of the population and as they refrain, in the population and as they refrain, in

Major Francis S. Earle Dead.

American.

San Diego, Cal., March 4 .-- Mai Francis S. Earle, a prominent Grand Army man, is dead. In 1860 he was a member of the famous regiment of New York militia, but the year when war broke out he had moved to Michigan, when he was appointed adjutant of the Fourth regiment by Col. Woodbury. He was advanced to assistant adjutant on the staff of Gen. Fitzjohn Porter

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

It Passed 1595 Acts and 395 Joint Resolutions.

Washington, March 3 .- The volume of work done by the Congress just clos-ing was shown today in a supplement to the House calendar prepared by Clerk Woolfield of the House staff. The Congress was in session 197 days, which the following is given of bills, acts, etc.: Number of bills, 14,336; number of reports, 3,000; public acts, 345; pri-vate acts, 1,250; total acts, 1,595; num-ber of joint resolutions, 395.

Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

New York, March 4 .- In political circles the question of the lord lieutenancy of Ireland is again being much disrussed, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. It is an open secret that Lord Cadogan was anxious to retire last year, when failing health and a painful injury to one of his limbs seemed strongly to counsel rest, but he remained at his post in accordance with a wish expressed by the late Queen Victoria. His resignation is now only a question of weeks or months, and already three men have been named as well in the running for the next viceroyalty. These are the Duke of Marl-borough, the Marquis of Londonderry and Earl Dudley. The marquis owns vast estates in the north of Ireland and



SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia. Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dosa.

Small Bring.

shock following an operation, for a

F. C. SCHRAMM,

Children

