

## MONEY VOTED EXPOSITIONS

Senate Allows \$5,000,000 to Charleston's

Amended So That Both Fairs Must be Closed on Sundays.

## FORTIFICATION BILL IS ALSO PASSED

MORGAN'S FUTILE EFFORT TO SECURE CONSIDERATION OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Washington, Feb. 23.—In the senate this morning Mr. Morgan in a speech demanding that the Nicaraguan canal bill should be made the regular order of the senate said every parliamentary strategy was being used to defeat the bill. He thought it time for plain talk, while some of our people in authority were being kicked and cuffed about by King Edward VII.; also that it was time for some attention to be given to this purely American enterprise.

Mr. Spooner took occasion to show why in his opinion the Nicaraguan canal bill should not pass at this time. He referred to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which had been adopted to clear the pathway for the canal. That treaty was being considered by Great Britain and we could not pass the canal bill without giving great offense to Great Britain. "Just offense," he exclaimed.

Mr. Spooner said he did not think we could build the canal unless the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was superseded. If we should pass the canal bill Great Britain would no doubt reject the treaty.

President Pro Tem Frye ruled that the Nicaraguan canal bill and not the oleomargarine bill was the regular order of unfinished business.

The bill was immediately displaced by the fortifications bill which was taken up without a roll call.

Previous to this action Mr. Morgan asked that the Nicaraguan canal bill be temporarily laid aside, to which Mr. Aldrich objected.

The senate passed a bill relating to railroad rights of and over lands reserved for reservations.

A resolution asking the secretary of the interior for information as to the fulfillment of the treaty stipulations with the Santee and Sioux Indians was passed.

Mr. Depew called up the St. Louis exposition bill.

Mr. Teller and Mr. Pettigrew said they would not object providing they could offer amendments to the bill.

Mr. Vest stated that he was compelled to leave the city shortly on account of his health, but must remain until the bill was disposed of. The friends of the measure would accept even objectionable amendments in order to get it through.

EXHIBIT AT CHARLESTON. Mr. Teller then offered an amendment to the bill which previously passed the senate, providing for a government exhibit at the Charleston, S. C., exposition.

Both amendments were adopted and the bill passed without division.

It made an appropriation of \$250,000 for the government exhibit. On motion of Mr. Teller, an amendment providing for the closing of the Charleston exposition on Sunday was adopted and the Tiltman amendment was then agreed to without division. Then without a dissenting voice the bill passed. Senators Depew, Proctor and Vest were named as conferees on the exposition bill.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL. The fortifications appropriation bill was then taken up and Mr. Butler spoke of the large appropriations contained in this and other measures. In particular he criticized the appropriation of \$225,000 for the purchase of Cushing's island, Maine for fortification purposes.

Mr. Pettigrew created a laugh during the presentation of morning business by proposing an amendment to the army appropriation bill, reading: "And that the title of the president shall hereafter be the president of the so-called republic of the United States, and the emperor of the islands of the sea."

Mr. Butler jocularly asked if the

## NO MORE SURVIVORS FROM THE WRECK

All Hope of the Wildmans' Escape Abandoned—Few Women and Children Saved

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—No more bodies were recovered from the wreck of the steamer Rio de Janeiro nor was any incoming vessel reported picking up any survivors. This practically ends the hope that onsl-general Wildman escaped in a boat and is adrift. It has been determined that only three of the Rio's life boats were launched and of these two reached the shore and the third in which the Wildmans were, was cut in two as the steamer sank. Eleven bodies have been recovered, of which six are white, four are unknown Chinese and ten Japanese. The number lost is 131, as follows: White passengers 35, Asiatic passengers 37, European officers and crew 18, Asiatic crew 41. Only three women out of 18 were saved, and this shows how little attempt was made to give the women and children preference in the boats. The boats reaching shore were filled mainly with officers and crew. The steamer was valued at \$150,000 and the cargo estimated at from \$750,000 to \$1,200,000.

DIFFICULT SEARCH FOR THE DEAD. Rain and fog hang like a pall over the ocean and during the night a rain storm of unusual proportion visited this vicinity, making the work of the searchers for the Rio's dead very difficult. Bodies are frequently seen floating in and out of the harbor but the roughness of the water greatly hinders the work of recovery. If any of the Rio's passengers or crew had managed to keep afloat on the water until sunset and had not met succor up to

that time, they must all have perished before this, as the strongest could not live through a night such as last night. It is possible that some of the survivors may have been washed upon the shore at obscure points. One or two bodies were recovered this morning but other bodies must certainly have been carried out to sea.

During the past fifty years the Pacific Mail steamship company has lost 19 of its fleet. The list includes the Southern, Salvador, Golden Gate, Golden City, America, Guatemala, Sacramento, Georgia, City of Tokio, San Francisco, Honduras, Japan, San Pablo, Granada, Nicaragua, City of New York, Colima, Columbia, and the City of Rio de Janeiro.

The foundering of the Rio de Janeiro does not result in the greatest loss of life as 200 of the 300 passengers on the Golden Gate were lost off the coast of Mexico in 1862. Four hundred Chinese were lost in the wreck of the steamer Japan off the Chinese coast in the early '70's.

Only four souls were saved out of the crew and 121 passengers of the Colima, which went down in 1889.

Freight Clerk G. L. Englehart, of the Rio de Janeiro, who was saved, says: "The report that Capt. Ward locked himself in his cabin must be untrue. The last I saw of Capt. Ward he was standing on the bridge and was trying the rope of the whistle to the rail. This was done to keep the whistle blowing all the time. I am sure that the ship sank so quickly that Capt. Ward did not have time to reach the cabin."

## ENTOMBED MINERS FOUND ALIVE AT TUSCALOOSA

Ten Out of Thirteen Escaped Drowning and Suffocation—Three Died Before the Rescue.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 23.—Governor Sanford this morning received news that the rescuing party at the Asylum mines at Tuscaloosa had reached the entombed miners. It was a marvel that three had died. It was a marvel that any had lived through their experience. Only intelligence and untiring labor on the part of the rescuers enabled any to survive. Prof. George Wilkins of the University and Chief Mine Inspector Hooper directed the rescue work. Fresh

air was constantly pumped into the mine and to this the ten owe their lives. The miners were entombed four days ago. One of them unknowingly cut into a disused shaft that was filled with water. The water instantly rushed in to the mine proper and cut off every avenue of escape. Since then night and day the rescuers have worked pumping out water and pumping in fresh air and digging a new entrance to the almost drowned miners.

## FRUSTON TO MEET GEN. ALEJANDERO

Expecting Surrender of a Filipino Force in Nuevo Ecija.

Manila, Feb. 23.—General Funston leaves Manila tomorrow for a rendezvous in the mountains in Neuve Ecija province, where he expects to meet the rebel general Alejandro. Tecson Dacuna and possibly Sandice were reported desirous of surrendering with 700 riflemen. Recent negotiations and end have been very encouraging and have hastened the negotiations. If Funston is successful he will declare local amnesty and establish a neutral zone where the scattered forces of the rebels can assemble.

## SPECIAL SESSION OF SENATE CALLED

Washington, Feb. 23.—The president today issued a proclamation calling a special session of the senate for executive purposes immediately on the dissolution of the present congress, March 4.

## ANOTHER STEEL COMPANY.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Universal Steel Company, capital of \$300,000, was incorporated here today to manufacture iron and steel. The incorporators are William M. Montgomery, Herbert C. Page, and Joseph Reynolds, of Jersey City.

Mill end sale of fine laces and insertions at the 5 and 10 Cent Store. Laces valued at from 15c to 40c per yard will be offered at special mill end sale price of 5c and 10c per yard.

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## TODAY'S GAZETTE.

FIRST PAGE: The Wreck of San Francisco. Extra Session of Senate. South Snow Bound. Yesterday in Congress. England War Taxation. SECOND PAGE: Markets by Telegraph. Today's Church Notices. Items of State News. In the Horse World. Fashions. THIRD PAGE: Arthur W. Dunn's Washington Letter. FOURTH PAGE: Editorial. Topics of this town. FIFTH PAGE: Work of Legislature. Local and Telegraphic News. City Personal. SIXTH AND SEVENTH PAGES: Miscellany. EIGHTH PAGE: City News.

## BLANKET OF SNOW COVERS THE SOUTH

Railroad Traffic Impeded in Georgia and Telegraph Wrecked.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 23.—The southern states, from Texas to the Atlantic coast, were given their first taste of winter last night and this morning, snow falling in many places from Charleston, S. C., to central and northern Texas and almost to the Gulf. The storm, which was over the west Gulf coast last night, moved rapidly to the east during the night, and is central today over northern Florida, where snow is expected during the next 12 hours.

The line of freezing temperature as reported by the local weather bureau today, extends to the southern portion of Georgia, and to the coast of Alabama and Louisiana. In some portions of the south the snow storm was brought on the wings of high north-west winds which wrecked all telegraph and telephone communication.

The heaviest snow fall recorded is at LaGrange, Ga., where the precipitation was ten inches. At Birmingham there is about six inches. Montgomery reports a similar depth and very cold weather; southern Mississippi reports the first snow in some places in two years. There is none at New Orleans. The precipitation reported at Dallas is three inches; and in northwestern Texas from three to six inches; the snow is, of course, of great benefit to the growing wheat, but it is feared will cause severe loss to live stock.

In Atlanta snow began falling last night and by 10 o'clock this morning the ground was covered to a depth of five inches. All trains were from twenty minutes to two hours late, causing a consequent delay in mails. The street car companies called out their men at 2 o'clock this morning and put their cars into service for the purpose of keeping their tracks open. This served in a measure to avert a complete suspension of service this morning.

London, Feb. 23.—A great crowd assembled at Charing Cross station tonight to witness the departure of King Edward for Port Victoria on the way to Germany to visit his sister, the Empress Frederick. The train left at 10 o'clock. At Port Victoria the king will be met by the yacht Victoria and Albert which will leave early in the morning for Flushing, escorted by the cruiser Australia and Severn. It is expected the king's visit will last ten days.

## FATHER AND DAUGHTERS BURNED TO DEATH

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—Early this morning the farm house of George James, near Versailles, was destroyed by fire and he and his four daughters perished in the flames. A son was awakened by the smoke and gave the alarm but the flames cut off the escape of the rest of the family. Mrs. James and another daughter spent the night away from home.

## TODAY IS EXECUTION DAY AT PEKIN

Pekin, Feb. 23.—An edict was received here today providing for all punishments demanded by the ministers in the original note, with the exception of Chao Shu Chao and Yung Nien who have been ordered to commit suicide. The edict orders the executions to take place tomorrow.

## GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS OF ZAMBALES BURNED

Manila, Feb. 23, 6:15 p. m.—The government buildings at Iba, capital of Zamboanga province have been burned, the jail alone escaping the flames. The twenty-fourth infantry supplies were destroyed by fire. A steamer has been sent from Manila to Iba with stores.

A detachment of the fourteenth infantry has captured Gen. Vilegra, near Cavite Viejo.

Gen. Calles has issued a proclamation offering ten Mexican dollars apiece for the heads of Americans.

Grant's No. 24 cures Cold and LaGrippe. 25c. Grant's Pharmacy.

## ENGLAND'S BIG BURDEN

Pay Day is Near and There is Lamentation Throughout the Land.

Public Opinion Much Stirred Over the Cost of the War in South Africa.

## DEPARTURE FROM PRINCIPLE OF FREE TRADE

PROBABLE THAT THIS INNOVATION, IN VIEW OF THE NECESSITIES OF THE SITUATION WON'T CAUSE POLITICAL CATALYISM.

London, Feb. 23.—The days of "pay, pay, pay" are near and groaning and lamentations have begun throughout the land. A year ago the country forced the heavy budget with equanimity, but this year's announcement of a serious increase in the burden of taxation is not received with the same philosophical resignation. The fact that the government is still sending out more troops in the most expensive war England has ever waged is having a more powerful effect on public opinion than the events in South Africa themselves. The general popular attitude thus far has been that while there have been plenty of blunders both at the war office and in the field, these were inseparable from any British campaign.

Englishmen are most patient, but the point is reached where they can bear no more. They are chiefly occupied now in speculating what form the new burdens will take. In addition to the already onerous income tax, which has been persistently rumored would bring vation won't cause the political catalyism which it would have created three years ago.

Chamberlain favors a tax on sugar, and it is expected the tariff will take this form. Though it will be announced amount to nothing. The growth of the tariff sentiment, especially in the conservative party, has been amazing, and the abnormal taxation, which must be imposed for a long time will take the form of a tariff for revenue. The idea of protection will be repudiated, but the tariff will nevertheless be imposed when it will most benefit the manufacturers.

## GERMANS ATTACKED BY CHINESE TROOPS

Tien Tsin, Feb. 23.—Several hundred Chinese imperial troops attacked 50 Germans west of Paoting Fu Thursday. The Germans had one killed and seven wounded. It is estimated that 200 imperial troops were killed and wounded.

## SQUATTERS SETTLING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, Feb. 23.—Commissioner Worcester is preparing a bill for submission to the commission, permitting the leasing of land until a government shall have authority to alienate the lands for mining claims. Many squatters have settled in the province of Benguet and Lepanto and are mining gold and other metals which abound. The leases authorized by the proposed bill will not permit the carrying out of mining operations or the cutting of timbers but will give the lessees other advantages in the direction of ownership.

Thousands of men are working upon the government road between Dagupan and Baguio, the capital of Benguet province, which is being constructed at a fractional part of the cost estimated by the army engineers.

The records of temperature at Baguio for December and January show the weather to have been remarkably cool and salubrious. The health resort for soldiers and civilians is soon to be established there.

The thirty-third infantry will sail in the transport Loggan March 1, stopping at Vigan to take companies C. E. and M., which have been detained at Iloilo by small pox, providing the quarantine is raised.

## MATHUEN CLEARS A TRACT OF COUNTRY

London, Feb. 23.—The war department has received the following from Lord Kitchener at Clerksdorp: "Mathuen's force reached here, having cleared the country through Wobmarstad. At Haartbeeston 1,300 Boers under Generals Devillers and Liemberg opposed him. They held a strong position obstinately, but were turned out after severe fighting, in which the yeomanry, the Victoria Bushmen and the Lancashire distinguished themselves. Our casualties were three officers and 13 men killed and five officers and 25 men wounded. The Boers lost 18 dead on the ground and suffered severely."

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