SURPRISE IN HOUSE

Southern Representation Ouestion Brought Up.

A RESOLUTION BY OLMSTEAD

Republicans Refused to Act With the Radical Element of the Party, and Defeat Resulted-Respportionment Bill Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The radical element among the House Republicans, who favor cutting down the representation from the Southern States in which fromchise is abridged, suffered defeat today cause a number of their colleagues refused to act with them. The issue was precipilated quite unexpectedly. The leaders had decreed that the reapportionment bill should be taken up today, but before it could be called, Olmstead (Rep. Pa.) offered as a matter of privilege a resolution reciting the alleged abridgment of the suffrage in Louislana, Mississippi, South Carolina and North Carolina, and directing the committee on census to indirecting the committee on census to investigate and report the facts to the House, in order that a Constitutional basis of representation could be established for those states. The resolution treated a sensation. It was a surprise even to several of the Republican leaders. The leaders on the Democratic side sought in vain to head off the resolution with points of order, but the Speaker ruled against them. They began to fillbuster, avowing that they would fight every proposition looking to the reduction of representation from the Southern states to the bitter end. Several of the Republicans were secretly in sympathy with licans were secretly in sympathy with them, and their indifference to the fate of the Oimstead resolution in the end gave the opposition the victory of today. Many of them quietly paired with absent Democrats, leaving their absent colleagues unpaired. As a result, when the question of consideration was raised against the reso-lution, it was defeated, 51 to 85. The vote was a strict party one. Two Republicans, Landis (Ind.) and Mann (Ill.), answered Present but did not vote.

The story of the defeat is found in the

absenters on both sides who were un-mired. Thirty-two Republicans were absont and unpaired, against 16 of the op-position. Those absent and unpaired were: Republicans—Houtelle (Me.), Brostus, Brown, Burkett, Calderhead, Clark (N. H.), Dahle, Samuel, Davenport, Dick Fowler, Gardner (N. J.), Hawley, Hoffecker, Knox, Lorimer, Loudenslager, Mc-Cleary, Metcalf, Miller, Mondell, Morgan, Needham, Otjen, Parker, Prince, Russell, Showalter, Smith (III.), Sprague, Stevens, Wadsworth and Wagner, Democrats— Barber (Pa.), Bradley (N. Y.), Brewer, Caldwell, Catchings, Gaston, Gayle, Glenn, Lovy, May, Meekinson, Shepard, Stall-ings, Wilson (E. C.), and Zeigler. Silver-Republican—Wilson (Jaho) Republican-Wilson (Idaho).

The situation with reference to the ap-portionment bill is greatly complicated as a result of the injection of the Olim-stead resolution. Chairman Hopkins, however, is confident of victory for his bill. He thinks the Oliminal resolution bill. He thinks the Olmstead resolution may pass in a full House, and an investi gation may be made, but that the matgatton may be made, but that the mat-ter will end there. Irrespective of the fats of the resolution, however, he will press the reapportionment bill, and thinks it will pass Monday. If possible, he will displace private bill day tomor-

row with his measure.

The full text of the resolution introfuced by Olmstead is as follows: Suced by Olmstead is as follows:

"Whereas. The continued enjoyment of full representation in this House by any state which has, for reasons other than participation in rebellion, or other crime, denied to any of the male inhabitants thereof, being Il years of age, and citizens of the United States, the right to vote for Representatives in Congress, Presidential Electors and other officers, is in direct violation of the 14th amendment to the violation of the lith amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that in such cases the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which such male inhabitants bear to the whole number of male citizens Il years of age in such state, and is an invasion of the rights and dignity of this House, and of its member and an infringement upon the rights and privileges in this House of our states and their Representatives; and "Whereas, Since the last apportionment

the States of Mississippi, South Carolins and Louisiana have, by changes in the constitutions and statutes of said states. and for reasons other than participation in rebellion and other crimes denied the right of suffrage to male inhabitants of Il years of age, citizens of the United States, and useh denial in each of said states extends to more than one-half of those who prior thereto were entitled to wote, as appears from the following sta-tistics, published in the Congressional directories of the 55th and 56 Congresses. In the seven districts of Mississippi the total vote for all Congressional candidates in 1890 was 62,653; in 1898, 27,045. In the vote in 1890 was 73,522, and 28,831 in In the six districts of Louisiana. 74.542 in 1890, and 33.161 in 1898. One member of the present House, representing 10 counties in Mississippi, with a population in 1898 of 184.297, received only 2008 votes. One member of the present House, rep resenting six counties in South Carolina, with a population in 1899 of 188.831 received only 1765 votes, and one member representing 13 counties in Louisiana, with a population of 208,803, received only

mor that other states have, for reasons other than those specified in the Constituilon of the United States, denied to some of their male inhabitants, of 21 years and citizens of the United States the right to vote for members of Congress and Presidential Electors, as well as executive and judicial officers of said states and members of the Legislatures thereof, and no reduction has been made in the representation of any state in this House because of such dealal; and, "Whereas, the President of the United

States has, by a message, recommended that the Congress at its present session apportion the representation among the several states as provided by the Constituion: therefore

Besolved, that the committee on sus shall be and is authorised and re-quested, either by full committee or such emmittee or subcommittees as may be appointed by the chairman thereof to inquire, examine and report
in what states the right to vote at
any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial offs of any state, or the members of the Legislature whereof is denied to any or the male inhabitants of such states, 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other erimes, and the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, in years of age. In each such state."

When the House reassembled today, not when the House reassembled today, not more than its members were present. Immediately after the reading of the journal Olmstead offered his resolution. The reading of the resolution caused a furry on the Democratic side. Before it had proceeded far, Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the minority leader, jumped to his feet and interrupted the reading to ask wheth-

er the resolution required unanimous con

"It does not." replied the Speaker. "I is offered as a matter of privilege."
"I make the point that the resolution does not constitute a matter of privilege," said Richardson.
"The reading has not proceeded far enough to determine that point," replied

the Speaker.

Richardson took his seat but before the clerk could proceed Underwood (Dem. Ala.) was on his feet.
"I make the point that there is no quorum present," said he.
The Speaker glanced about the House.

The Speaker gisneed about the House. Evidently there was no quorum present.
"The chair will count," he said.
Many of the Republicans were taken by surprise as much as the Democrats. The latter were greatly agitated, and decided to fillbuster against the resolution to the last ditch. The motion to adjourn was lost, ayes 80, noes 16, answering present but not voting 14 noted present but not voting 14 noted present. ing present but not voting 14, noted present 2: total 178. The Speaker included himself in order to make up the quorum. The Speaker thereupon directed the clerk to proceed with the reading of the reso-

iution. When it was concluded. Richard-son again brought forward his point of order that the resolution was not privi-Olmstead, in reply, argued that, under the Constitution, matters affecting the re-apportionment of Representatives were of the highest Constitutional privilege. cited opinions of Speakers Keiffer and Randell in support of his position. The House, he argues, could not act in-telligently unless it was advised in what states and to what extent the suffrage of citizens had been abridged. Olimstead said the resolution touched the dignity of the House itself. If the suffrage had been abridged in certain states then members were unjustly and unconstitu-tionally holding sexts upon the floor, and this constituted an invasion of the dig-nity of the House. The matter dealt with by the resolution might also affect the election of a President of the United States, held to be a matter of high privi-lege. But Olmstead was willing to rest his case upon the plain mandate of the

Richardson, responding, conceded that an apportionment bill was privileged, but contended that the resolution itself was simply one of inquiry to ascertain facts

which might or might not be true.
"The resolution clearly recites that in certain states suffrage had been abridged without reduction of representation," in-Acetemic Descent

"Whereas' makes such an allegation," plied Bichardson, "but the resolution is uply one of inquiry."

"How can we apportion constitutional-ly?" asked Mahon (Rep. Pa.) "If we do not know the facts? How can we ascer-tain the truth of the allegations that hundreds of thousands of citizens are disfranchised?" "An investigation can be made," re-iled Richardson, "but it must be made to the regular way."

The Speaker then announced that the juestion was clearly settled by section of article 14 of the Constitution, which instructed the clerk to read. It related to the reduction of representation in states where the suffrage was abridged. The resolution and its preamole, said the Speaker, alleged that certain conditions existed which the Constitution explicitly prohibited, and it must be passed upon by a higher rule than those of the House-the Constitution of the United States. He said he never expect-

immediately raised the question of consideration against the resolution. On a rising vote it stood ayes 65, note 70. The ayes and nose were demanded and ordered. The Speaker announced the vote \$1 to consider the reso-lution, \$2 against, and 5 present but not voting-not a quorum. He directed a call of the House, pending which Underwood again moved an adjournment, which was carried, 77 to 75, and, accordingly, at 2 o'clock, the House adjou

Pettigrew's Philippine Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-In view of the trend of discussion on the Army reorgan-ization bill in the Senate today. Petti-grew introduced the following resolution: "That the President is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate what necsity, if any, exists for increasing the Army at this time, what are the condi-tions in the Philippines, and how many men are required there. The President is also requested to send to the Senate copies of all communications received from our officers in the Philippines show. ing the conditions in that country and

over until tomorrow. Pettigrew also introduced a resolution calling upon the President to send to the Senate "copies of all instructions sent to the officers of the Government in the Philippines since May 1, 1898, and of all orders issued by officers of the Government in the Philip-pines in relation to the conduct of the war and in relation to the government of that country."

Raffrond Pool Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.-Senator Harris today introduced a resolution in the Sen ate directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate "whether there now exists any association or associations of railroad companies, formed for the purpose of controlling and restrain-ing competition in the rates of traffic over lines from points between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, which operate similarly to the association known as the Trans-Missouri Railway Association that was declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be an un-lawful combination and in violation of the anti-trust law." The commission is to report to the Senate.

Army Bill Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Senate committee on military affairs agreed to ept the amendment suggested by Senator Daniel to the Army reorganisation bill for the retirement of General Fitzhugh Lee and General James H. Wilson, as Brigadier-Generals, and also agreed to an amendment for the retirement of General Shafter as a Major-General.

Legal Tender of Silver Dollars. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.-Representative Hill, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to maintain the legal tender of silver dollars at parity with gold. This and the bill of Representative Levy, of New York, on similar lines, will be taken up next Thursday by the committee on coinage and fixed for hearing.

Army Deficiency Estimate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.-The Secretary

of War has submitted to Congress an additional deficiency estimate of \$3,000,000 for Army subsistence, caused chiefly by the heavy demands made by the forces in China and the Philippines.

Land Laws for Hawnit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-A bill provid-ing for the extension of the land laws of the United States in Hawaii was intro ed today by Senator Hansbrough.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The body of the late Lleutenant George H. Barber, Paymaster in the Navy and nephew of

President McKinley, has been taken fro the transport Grant to the Mare Island navy-yard. It will be transported East noon. The body was taken on by the Grant at Hong Kong, the vessel making a special call there for that purpose on the way from Manila to this port. Lieu-tenant Barber died of fever several

SUBSIDY BILL SHELVED

ARMY BILL TAKES ITS PLACE IN THE SENATE.

Military Measure Becomes the "Unfinished Business" Before That Body-Plans of Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3-Without urmur of dissent and without a word of hip subsidy bill from its priving d post-ion as "unfinished business" and substi-uted for it the Army reorganization bill. lince the second day of the present sesor of appropriation bills. When the Senate convened today in its first session of the 20th century, the Army bill was taken up, with a view to pressing it to a finish as soon as possible. Its consideration

OREGON'S CENTENNIAL.

Oregon is proposing to celebrate in 1905 the centennial of the arrival on the Pacific Coast of Lewis and Clark, the first civilized men to cross the continent. The proposal is excellent. As the anniversary is of more than local interest, the celebration should be general. The Federal Government sent out the famous expedition, and might properly be represented prominently in whatever form the celebration takes.

the Army measure the opposition Sen ors indicated that the line of attack u on bill would be against the creation of large, permanent standing Army ere was an intimation that objection rould not be offered to a temporary measure to provide an adequate force to maintain the authority of the United States in the Philippines. Beyond this point, today's proceedings developed noth-

A resolution offered by Stewart, providing that the committee on mines inves-tigate allegations as to the location of alning claims by power of attorney, was

Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, then secured unanimous consent to consider the Army reorganization bill. Bacon inquired if it was the purpose of the committee to act upon the enate amendments today, in the course of the reading of the measure. If so, he would object to taking up the measure. After some discussion as to the status of the bill and the amendments made by the Senate committee, the bill having originated in the Senate, been amended by the House, which offered a substitute for it and returned it to the Senate, practically as a new bill, Pettigrew domanded the reading of the measure in full, The bill was read, although Chairman Hawley appealed to Pettigrew to withdraw his demand.

demand.

During the reading of the bill Teller interrupted to inquire as to the increase of the Army provided by the Senate bill, as riginally passed. Proctor, a member of the military committee, replied that the original Benate measure had increased only the artillery arm. The bill provided, in brief, he explained, for an Army of 58,000 minimum strength and 98,000 maxi-

Army. The President of the United States." replied Proctor.
"Aguinaldo will have something to say

To Hawley's remark Bacon retorted hot-y. He said the Senate was here to disabout it," interrupted Hawley. cuss this great question of the Army reorganization seriously, and with a due of its gravity. He had, he said, asked his question in good faith, and re-sented the jocular interjection of Hawley. The bill involved not only the serious secting his remark about Aguinaide. He had meant to convey the idea that the sause of the Filipino insurgents might be a determining factor in the size of the

Allison maintained that it was not the purpose of the military committee, or the idea of the bill, that the discretionary power of Concress should be taken away and conferred upon the President. held that the strength of the Army fro year to year would be determined by the appropriations for the Army made by Congress. Thus Congress at all times would determine the size of the Army. This year, he said, appropriations would be made for an Army of the maximum

At 2 o'clock Frye, President pro tem., stopped the debate and laid before the Senate the unfinished business—the ship subsidy bill. Hawley asked unanimous consent that the bill be laid aside fem-porarily and that the consideration of

the Army bill proceed.
"I object!" shouted Pettigrew.
"I expected that," said Hawley.
Hawley then moved that the Senate
proceed with the consideration of the Army bill. Without division the motion

prevailed, and the Army bill became the infinished business.

After Foraker commented briefly upon the authority conferred upon the Presi-dent by the bill, warmly commending it, the rending of the measure was finished, whereupon Hawley proposed that the Senate proceed to the consideration of he amendments.
Pettigrew protested that some explana-

tion of the measure ought to be made by somebody. The necessity of an Army of 100,000 had not been pointed out. Sewell said the United States had had as high as 79,000 troops in the Philip-pines, and even now had about 76,000 men

'If we are to hold the Philippines. continued Sewell, "we will have to keep a large Army there this year, next year and perhaps for several years to come. We are now withdrawing our volunteers from the Philippines, in compliance with the law. It will take all the time between

Carter defended the proposed increase of the permanent Army, in view of the temper of the Philippine people. It would be necessary to continue the policing of the islands for an indefinite time. He thought fully 60,000 men would be necessary for that purpose. At present more American soldiers would be needed than later, when there were better telegraph and mall facilities. Persistent inquiries were made by Bacon as to how long a time it would be necessary to keep so large an Army in the Philippines, and Carter replied that the word "indefinite" fills the place well. The Filipinos, Carter argued, should be made to understand

United States to maintain law and order in the Philippines, and he thought the most effective way was permanently to

increase the Army.

After some routine business. Daniel called up and had read the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives upon the death of the late Representative R. A. Wise, of Virginia. He then offered a resolution expressing the sorrow of the a resolution expressing the sorrow of the Senate at the intelligence of Wise's death, and at \$155 P. M., as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.

OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

Senate Agricultural Committee Resumed Its Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-The Senate amittee on agriculture today resumed hearing on the oleomargarine bill. Hon, William M. Springer, representing Since the second day of the present session the shipping bill had been the unninshed business, with the understanding
that it should not interfere with the consideration of the Army reorganisation bill
a combined capital of \$500,000,000, and that
it holds annual conventions. He read a
memorial from the association in opposithe 20th century, the Army bill was taken to build up one interest at the expense of another. He quoted figures to show that whereas the milch cows of the counas soon as possible. Its consideration proceeded until 2 o'clock—the end of the morning hour—when the subsidy bill was laid before the Senate. Pettigrew then norning hour—when the substitution of the Senate. Pettigrew then aid before the Senate. Pettigrew then objected to a request for unanimous consent to the discussion of the Army bill. By a vote of the Senate the military measure was continued for consideration, thus making it the unfinished business and sending the ship subsidy bill back to the calendar. During the dicussion of the promoters of the bill to conteal this purpose.

Two gentlemen present, named Adams and Knight, interrupted Judge Springer while he was quoting from reports of the

while he was quoting from reports of the House to say that they had been entirely misrepresented by those reports. Mr. Knight said that a letter had been printed in the Congressional Record which pur-ported to have been written by him which

was an absolute falsehood.

Mr. Springer was also interrupted by Sovernor Hoard, of Wisconsin, who reiterated his charge of attempted bribery of erchants by oleomargarine manufac-

Continuing, Mr. Springer charged the friends of the bill with interfering in politics, and be quoted a letter from Mr. Knight, who is secretary for the National Dairy Union, with headquarters at Chi-cago, directed to a constituent of Con-gressman Wadsworth, saying that his reelection, unless by a greatly reduced majority, would be a "triumph of the stock-yards and oleomargarine frauds." Mr. Knight, who was present, said that Mr. Wadsworth's majority had been re-

THE LAWSHE REPORT. President Declines to Transmit It to

the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The President today sent to the Senate a reply to the Bacon resolution, asking the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate the Lawshe report on the Cuban postal scandal. The President states that for reasons given by the Secretary of War he deems it incompatible with the interests of the public to comply with the Senate's request. The letter states that the crim inals are now being prosecuted, and for that reason it is deemed inadvisable to make public the facts contained in this

Another Resolution of Inquiry. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-Representative hattue, of Ohio, today introduced the

following resolution:
"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that the Director of the Census be directed to furnish this House, at the earliest possible day, the following infor-"First-The total number of male citi-

zens of the United States over 21 years of age in each of the several states of the "Second-The total number of male citizens of the United States over 21 years of age who by reason of state constitutional limitations or state legislation are denied

the right of suffrage, whether such denial exists on account of illiteracy, pauperism, polygamy or property qualifications, or for any other reason. "Resolved, Furt "Resolved, Further, that the Speaker of the House of Representatives be author-Bacon inquired who would have discre-tion in the fixing of the strength of the tigate the question of alleged abridgement of the elective franchise for any of the causes mentioned in all the states of the Union is which constitutional or legis-lative restrictions on the right of suffrage

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- The President day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Oscar F. Williams, of New York, to be Consul-General at Singapore; Frank R. Mowrey, of Ohlo, to be Consul at Antiquestion of the size of the Army, but whether it should be the recognized pol-ley of the oGvernment that the Chief it be Auditor for the War Department; Executive should have unlimited control. James E. Harian, of Illinois, to be Attorphridled power-the absolute power to ney-General of Porto Rico; Captain H. A. decrease at his will the Army of the Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, United States United States. Hawley disclaimed any intention of being uncivil to Bacon in Interpretation of Major; Corporal George Steunenberg, Troop A, Eleventh United States Volunteer Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; Commander Augustus G. Kellogg, United States Navy, retired, to be transferred from the furlough to the retired pay list, in accordance with the provisions of section 1549 of the Revised Statutes.

KHAKI AS A LIFE PRESERVER Uniforms of That Color Will Cut Down Casualties in Battle.

In the December Century are printed a correspondent's notes of the fighting in China, by Frederick Palmer. The writer is elequent on the advantages of khaki

as a uniform. "The accuracy of the Chinese rifle fire is amazing. I noticed that the bullets were knocking up the dust in front of our men after they sprang over the mud wall (where the writer was), and charged across the thousand yards between the mud wall and their present position. That is always proof of good shooting. I supthe Welsh Fusileers pore that the weisn Function bridge the break in the line where I can see no blue points. They are in full khaki. Our marines and the Ninth—the Ninth, so far as I can learn, is in a cul-de-sac on the other side of the road from the marines—are wearing their blue shirts. (Theoretically, all our regiments in Philippines are in full khaki. Virtu none is except those on police duty in the towns. For campaigning both men and officers prefer the blue woolen shirt, which absorbs perspiration in the daytime and keeps off the chill and the

rapors at night.)
"The British bluejackets are complete-y in blue, with white straw hats. The French marine infantry is in blue, with white helmets. The Russians in their white blouses, with the average field as white blouses, with the average field as a background, are as distinct as the week's washing on the line. As for the Japanese, the white crowns of their caps Japaness, the white crowns of their caps make so many bullseyes as the little fellows bend to the double in a charge; and the Japs are so cleanly that, unlike the Russians, they nover sillow their white to be soiled and become 'natural khaki.'

"The advance this morning, when every man except the fusileer was a moving target, if viewed by the home staff, would be sufficient to hasten the adoption.

uld be sufficient to hasten the adoptio of khaki by all the armies of the world. After South Africa one would expect at least an attempt to discolor white helmets; but every army gets its reforms out of its own-experience.

No drugs or sediment of the bottom. That's why drinkers of Evans' Ale do not heeltate to turn the bottle upside down and drain it to the last drop. Supplied by the better dealers.

London bridge is to be improved at a

PINGREE'S LONG MESSAGE

A FOUR HOURS' SPEECH BY MICHI-GAN'S EX-GOVERNOR.

He Predicts a Bloody Revolution in This Country Unless His Views Are Carried Out.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. &-Both Houses of the Michigan Legislature assembled in joint session today to hear the message of ex-Governor Pingree and the inaugural message of Governor Bliss. Mr. Pingree prefaced his message with some extempo-raneous remarks, in which he attacked the courts, Legislatures and press. He also urged the Legislature to appropriate and orged the Legislature to appropriate sufficient money to pay the expenses of the Governor, saying it had cost him \$40,000 during his four years' term. The reading of his message, which consisted of 55 printed pages, took almost four hours. After mentioning the fallure of the Senate to pass the railroad taxation bill, the ex-Governor said: bill, the ex-Governor said:
"If the people wish this great problem

to be satisfactorily settled, they me center their efforts on the election of Senate which shall be less subject to seductive arguments of the railroads and other wealthy and powerful interests, and more responsive to the wishes of the peo-

The message urged the Legislature to adopt a resolution requiring Congress to call a convention for the purpose of pro-posing an amendment to the Constitution. to provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. The

inge says: he cases of Hanna in Ohio, Clark in Montana, and our own discouraging and disgraceful experiences furnish the and disgraceful experiences furnish the most powerful and convincing argument in behalf of popular elections. It is a matter of common knowledge that the office is sought by wealthy men, not so much for the alleged honor, as the opportunity which it offers for financial profit and commercial advantage, not only through stock speculation, but in other and less beritimate ways. and less legitlmate ways. Instead of being the bulwark of our Government, as the framers of the Constitution intended it, the Senate is now looked upon with fear and distrust by the people of the

Municipal ownership of public utilities was advocated. Discussing the pardons and paroles which have been granted to prisoners during his term in office, the ex-Governor said.

"The people of the state would be astonialed if they could know how loose and carelens and almost criminal have been the methods of courts and prosecu-tors in prosecuting criminal cases. It has become a trite saying in our state among those familiar with the circumstances, that our public prosecutors should be named 'public persecutors.' They seem to have lost sight of the fact that they take an oath of office to protect the in-nocent from punishment as much as to bring the criminal to justice, and to protect the people of the state."

Ex-Governor Pingree said in conclusion:
"My experience during my political life, extending over a period of il years, has convinced me that in order to secure the commendation of those who consider themselves the 'better classes,' the Gov-ernor and other high officials must do nothing to antagonize the great corporations and the wealthy people. I am satisfled that I would have had the praise and support of our 'best citizens' and our 'best society' and of the press of the state generally, if I had upheld those who have for years attempted to control legislation in their own interests, to the end that they might be relieved from sharing equally with the poor and lowly the burden of taxation. I would have been pronounced a good fellow and a great states-

eral Alger by the press of the country and his removal from the Cabinet is fresh in the minds of all. I was informed by General Alger that one of the main rea-

the allies of those interests, the news-papers of the state, have lost no op-portunity to attempt to draw the minds of the people from the real issue by makin order that the present system of unjust, inequitable and iniquitous laws might still remain in force, to the detriment of the great masses of laboring classes and farmers and those of small properties. who are unable to speak and act for themselves. I make the prediction that, unless those in charge and in whose hands legislation is reposed, change the present system of inequality, in less than a quar-ter of a century there will be a bloody revolution in this great country of ours." At the conclusion of Mr. Pingree's mes-sage, Governor Bliss' message was read.

COLORADO NEARLY BANKBUPT. Governor Thomas Urges Heavier Taxing of Corporations.

DENVER, Jan. 2.—Governor Thomas to-day transmitted his final message to the Legislature. In it he said: "Our credit is exhausted and we are face to face with the alternative of relief bankruptcy. I would recommend that ir great industrial corporations, operating and owning property scattered throughout the state, be placed with the transportation companies under the juris-diction of the State Board of Equaliza-I know of no other method whereby they can be compelled to equitably and they can be compened to equitably and justive contribute to the public burdens. Their evasions of the revenue laws are general and notorious. Experience teaches that two methods of reaching personal property may be effectively employed. One is the taxation of incomes; the other of inheritance. They are neither novel

The Governor advocates the taxation of anchises. He recommends a bond issue r the funding of the entire outstanding debtedness of the state, including the called excess warrants and accumulated interest thereon. The floating debt of the state, for the payment of which the Governor declares, some provision should be made, amounts to \$2,672,677. The revenue commission appointed by Governor Thomas has submitted a majorty report which outlines a plan for raising additional revenues that will throw the burden of increase on corporations and concerns heratofore exempt or only lightly taxed. The commission expects by this method to raise additional revenues. nue of \$255,000 a year.

Governor Hill Innugurated. AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3.-Dr. John F. Hill, of Augusta, took the oath of offias Governor of Maine today. In his in-augural address he advocated the taxation of interests now escaping the burden.

Dietrich Wants Kidnaping Stopped LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3.—Chanler H. Dietrich was inaugurated Governor of Nebraska today. His inaugural address favored a strong law against kidnaping

Crane Again Sworn In.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.-W. Murray Crane for a second time took the oath of office as Governor at noon today.

Jordan, of Lancaster, was inaugurated Governor of New Hampshire today. His inaugural address profested against al-lowing the railroads to pay the salaries of the railroad commissioners, and called for larger appropriations for Dartmouth

FRANK JAMES TURNED BOWN. Ex-Convict Refused the Position of

Legislative Doorkeeper. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 1.-Prank James, brother of Jesse James, the noted bandit, has lost in his fight for the doorkeepership of the Missouri House of Representatives. No man at the capital has, it is said, worked harder than he for an appointment. James personally applied to the different members of the Legislature to give him recognition for the benefit of future generations of his family. The decision was reached in the Democratic caucus after an all-night ses-Democratic caucus after an all-night ses-sion. James' name was presented by Judge T. T. Hawkins, a venerable mem-ber, who pleaded eloquently for the can-didate. On the first ballot, James re-ceived but 15 votes. On the second bal-lot, James withdrew his name, "thanking from the bottom of his heart" those who had given him support. James surren-dered to Governor Crittenden years ago, after his brother Jesse had been killed by Bob Ford, and ever since has lived an Bob Ford, and ever since has lived an upright life.

WALTHOUR STILL AHEAD.

Ten Feet Ahend of Stinson at the Close of the Fourth Day.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.-Bobby Walthour left no doubt as to his posttion at the close of the fourth day or 40 hours of riding at Park Square Gardee tonight. He had a good 10 feet on Stinson, his closest competitor. Walthour's distance was 750 miles 4 laps. With the exception of a few brief moments during the evening the day was quiet in the extreme. There has not been a tumble of a serious nature tcday, and the men seem to be fresh and able to go. Contrary to expectation, there were no attempts at lapping all day.

The afternoon racing was entirely de-

void of accidents, features or sprints and the tame sport ended at 6:02, the supper bour. During the afternoon, the 600-mile mark was passed in 30 hours, 52 minutes, 28 seconds, with Kaser in the lead. The German kept at the head of the procession at an easy pace and was at the front at the end of every hour up to 5 o'clock. The first hour record was 600 5 o'clock. The first hour record was 600 miles, 1. lap; that of the second, or 32d hour, 618 miles, 5 laps. The Ed. 636 miles, 4 laps, and the 34th, 631 miles, 5 laps.

The start of the evening was made at 7.06, with McBachern setting the pace. Just before 5 o'clock. Stinson jumped into the lead and made the bunch get down over their handlebars at a little warmer elip. The 26th hour closed with Stinson in the lead, distance 666 miles, 1 lap, the fastest hour since Thesday. Just after fastest hour since Tuesday. Just after the 37th hour, a series of sprints began which kept the crowd in a roar of excitement for some minutes. First it was McEachern, then Kaser, but neither succeeded in gaining the coveted lap. After the sprints, Muller went to the front and made the going at a fair gait. Babcock went into the lead a little later, but kept went into the lead a little later, but kept
the pace down to a moderate gait. Then
Harry Elkes came out for his exhibition
mile. His time was the best that has
been made in this city, being one second
faster than last night. He made the
mile in 1:41 4-5. At the close of the 38th
hour Stinson was still the leader with
723 miles. 5 laps.
The figures for the 60th hour and fourth
day were as follows:

day were as follows:

Miles, Laps. Walthour McLean Kaser McEachern ...

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP. Western Players Want to Delay the Event.

General Aiger that one of the main reasons for the opposition to him was because he had ignored the claims of the great steamboat corporations with representatives in New York. The bids which the General received from Spain for transporting 50,000 Spaniards were less than half those offered by the New York syndioate, and the contracts were, therefore, awarded to the Spanish vessels. The press directed its venomous attacks at mo because I defended General Aiger.

"Every large interest that I have aniagonized during my fight for equal taxation has been arrayed against me, and the allies of those interests, the news-women's championship is the only one to women's championship is the only one to the cause I defended General Aiger.

"Every large interest that I have aniagonized during my fight for equal taxation has been arrayed against me, and the left in the East pext season. The women's championship is the only one to women's championship is the only one to women's championship is the only one to which the West is properly entitled, and players there acknowledge that they are not yet in a position to hold it satisfacto-rily. For this reason it is believed that the concession in date will be granted ing personal attacks on me and publishing rily. For this reason it is believed that mallelous and willful libels, and to belittle my efforts and bring me into disrepute and that the amateur contest will be held at the same time, when the Westerners will have had enough practice to justify their entering. This new phase of the matter has an important bearing on the om started in favor of the Atlantic City

meeting.
Whether Eastern players will accept this view of the situation romains to be seen. There is a strong undercurrent of feeting in favor of Atlantic City.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1 .- Weather fine: rack heavy. Results: One mile, selling—Orion won, Lady Cur-con second, Old Fox third; time, 1:53. en furlongs, selling - Quite Right won, Fleetwing second, Varro third; time,

Six furlongs, selling-Brightie B. won, Sellie J. second, Rey Salazar third, time, Handleap, 64 furlongs-Miss Hanover won, Moroni second, Senator Beveridge third; time, 1:2815. Six furlougs, selling-Palarm won, Greyforge second, Laroquoise third; time, 1:22.

One mile, selling-W. B. Gates won, Dramburg second, Jack Martin third; time, 1:5716. Ruces at Oakland. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.-Results at

Oakland: Six furiougs, purse—Dandy Jim won, In-trepido second, Fiatterer third; time, Seven furlongs, seiling - Saintly won, Parmenton second, Maydine third; time,

Six furlongs - Articulate won, Grafter second, Bard of Avon third; time, 1:13%.
Mile and a sixteenth, purse - Bathos
won, Herculcan second, Dr. Bernays third: time, 1:49. Six furlongs, selling-Tiburon won, Mag-gie Davis second, Vohicer third; time, 1:10%

One mile and an eighth—Lena won, Op-ponent second, Donater third; time, 1:55%.

Jeffries' Training Plans. NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—James J. Jeffries has announced some changes in his train-ing plans for his fight with "Gus" Runlin, to take place at Cincinnati. He has decided to locate his headquarters at Loch Arbor, near Aubury Park, N. J., where he will train until about February 10. Then he will go to Covington, Ky., where he will put on the finishing touches.
Billy Delaney, of San Francisco, has been chosen by Jeffries to act as his trainer and also as his principal second on the night of the fight.
William A. Brady, who has charge of
the business affairs of the Sacngerfest
Athletic Association, of Cincinnati, under
whose auspices Jeffries and Rublin will

fight, will leave for the Queen City to-morrow Brady's trip is for the purpose of arranging all the preliminary details. The Defender's Spars. New Hampshire's New Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2.—Chester B. Saturday, has been taken into the north

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plates will be made into a mast, the second of its kind used in a Herreshoff cupdefender. The boom and gaff will also be of steel, all built to resist the great strain naequent upon carrying a big sail plan The plan of construction of the mast, which differs only slightly from the plan to be followed with the other spars, is to bend two thin but strong steel plates in semicircular form and rivet them to angles unning inside the plates from head to

Dan Stnart in Carson.

CARSON, Nov., Jan. 3.-Dan Stuart, the prizefight promoter, has arrived here. He made the statement that he was here in the interest of a prizefight to take place in the latter purt of May. He stated that Jeffries, in all probability, will be here. When asked if Pitzsimmons will go against the champion, he made no denial, but stated that he had plenty of mate-rial. He mentioned McGovern as one of his stars. Stuart has secured land for an arena, which gives the impression that

Twenty Fast Rounds. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 3. - Bobby Dobbs, who won the lightweight championship of England by defeating Dick Burge, and "Kid" Ashe, of Cincinnati, met before the Phoenix Athletic Club tonight and fought 30 fast rounds to a

THE RICHARDSON MYSTERY Millionaire's Widow Says She Did

Not Witness the Crime. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 1.- The proce ution in the Richardson murder mystery. just as it considered convicting evidence was centering around a prominent busi-ness man of Savannah, Mo., is greatly disconcerted tonight by the events. The revolver which was sup-posed to have been used in the crime was claimed by the owner. He is John Lemon, a young man 22 years of and, who has been a resident of Savannah for many years. He says the weapon was stolen from his buggy Christmas eve while he was attending an entertainment at the Opera-House, accompanied by a young woman. His evidence has been verified. Mrs. Richardson has made a statement for publication. She said: "I do not know who killed my husband, I did not see the murderer, but I heard footsteps in the back part of the house. When my husband was shot I was within a few feet of him. I was sitting on the lounge, just inside the door, and he stood on the threshold. He had just spoken the words: 'Has it come to this?' I had started to ask him what he meant, when there was a loud report, and he fell. In trying to lift him up I put my hands back of his head, and that was the first I knew of the wounds. After the shot was fired I heard someone walking in the back part of the house. I thought it was the maid servant, and thought it was the maid servant, and called to her, but there was no answer. The person that killed Mr. Richardson went out that way. The doors were not locked. There was no revolver in our house. Mr. Richardson wanted to get one a short time ago, but I objected. He safe his life had been threatened, and remarked. That whitehead girl might kill me some of these times."

GEORGIA NEGRO LYNCHED.

Judge Refused to Protect Him and Mob Strung Him Up.

ROMD, Ga., Jan. 1.—George Reed, a negro, charged with an attempted assault upon Mrs. J. M. Locklear, of this city, hat night, was hanged to a tree today, after which his body was riddled with builets by a mob of 150 men. Reed protested his innocence. Much excitement prevailed throughout the day before the lynching. After his arrest this morn-ing, the negro was taken before Mrs. Locklear, but she falled to identify him, the mob which had been seeking the ner's life apparently was not satperior Court not seeing any reason for holding Reed and fearing an attack on holding Reed and fearing an attack on the jail, ordered the Sheriff to release him. The mob, after the release, formed within the city limits and marched to the house of Idla Glover, in North Rome, Here they found Reed. He was taken three miles from this place before being lynched. Mrs. Locklear's condition is serious.

Battle With Bank Robbers. VANWERT, O., Jan. 2-A gang of nine robbers blew open the safe of Hosgiand's general store at Cavette, six miles north of here, early today, took \$500 th cash and valuable papers and escaped, after a des-perate battle with citizens. Soon after the robbers had entered the store they the robbers had entered the store they were discovered by Mr. Hoagland, whose dwelling adjoined. He volunteered to open the safe to prevent its destruction, but his offer was declined. Hoagland summoned a posse of citizens, who arrived in time to hear the explosion of the safe. They opened fire on the robbers and over 100 shots were exchanged. As the robbers fired they retreated toward the edge of fired they retreated toward the edge of the village, where they had stationed several buggies, stolen from farmers. In these they escaped. The posse followed for several miles, but the robbers outdistanced them. None of the citizens was hurt. It is thought one of the robbers was wounded.

Groavenor Square probably contains more millionaires than any equal area

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