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OLYMPIA'S GATHERING

The Senatorial Contest Excites the Most Interest.

STRENGTH OF THE CANDIDATES

Apparently No One Can Command Sufficient Votes to Elect, and a Caucus Must Decide.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 12.—All except about a dozen members of the legislature, which convenes Monday at noon, have reached here. The dozen will come tomorrow. Tonight, there is a very lively scene in the Olympia hotel lobby. In addition to legislators, prominent politicians from all points of the state are present, and some earnest wire-pulling is being engaged in, both in connection with the organization of the different houses and the senatorial election. There has never been a legislative session held here where members were so completely at sea regarding the outcome of the different contests two days before convening. The election of senator excites the most interest, although the vote will not be taken until one week after organization. For speakership of the house, however, there is much quiet wire-pulling, and some little interest is shown in the selection of clerk of the house and secretary of the senate. There are many candidates for these places, as well as for the several minor positions. Nearly every member of the upper and lower house has a candidate for some place, and this naturally prevents the usual pledges of support in both the senatorial and speakership fights. Many are holding off until the last minute, in order to effect a deal in their own interest.

With nearly all of the members present tonight, some idea of the relative strength of the candidates for senatorial honors can be formed, for the first time. Congressman Wilson, Levi Ankeny, State Senator Belknap and Amos Shaw have been here for several days, and at noon today Judge Turner and Attorney-General Jones arrived. Ex-Senator Allen is expected to shie his castor into the ring tomorrow, and his arrival is awaited with some interest. The Ankeny and Wilson headquarters have been thronged with legislators and lobbyists all day. Tonight both factions are claiming much additional strength. Shaw, Belknap and Jones content themselves with the advantages offered for meeting their friends in the main lobby of the hotel, and each is continually surrounded by a group of interested people. Judge Turner says that he is here to argue a case before the supreme court, and that he is not a candidate in any sense of the word. He is outspoken as favorable to Jones' candidacy. Judge Turner's presence, however, is thought to have considerable significance, inasmuch as ex-Senator Allen has announced his candidacy for re-election, and will be here to look after his interests. There is no doubt that Ankeny and Wilson have more support than any other candidate.

The legislature, on joint ballot, will cast 112 votes. Of these there are 80 republicans, nine democrats and 23 populists. It takes 57 to elect. Conservatively estimated at this time, Ankeny and Wilson have between 25 and 30 votes each. Ex-Senator Allen has at least 10 or 12 supporters, and Jones and Shaw will probably rally from three to seven each to their stands. Belknap is not considered in the race. Allen's candidacy has provoked much uncertainty at the Wilson and the Ankeny headquarters. He was not considered an active candidate, but it is now known he will cut a considerable figure in the fight. In case neither Wilson nor Ankeny can win on the first few ballots, it is believed a landslide will inevitably follow to some other candidate. It may be Allen, Shaw or Jones. Allen's followers say that he is most popular, and that there is a feeling among republicans that he ought to be returned to the senate. They claim that he was unfairly beaten by Judge Turner two years ago. There is one feature of Allen's candidacy, however, that may cause him considerable annoyance. It is the fact that he now resides at Seattle. He left Walla Walla and took up his residence at Seattle soon after his defeat for re-election two years ago. Now Allen's opposition claim Seattle already has one senator in Squire, and that that city cannot have another. On the other hand, Allen's friends say he has not lost his residence in Walla Walla, and that he is at Seattle only to engage in the practice of his profession.

Henry Van Houten, of Spokane, who is manager of Ankeny's campaign, appears quite confident of success. He admits that Ankeny has not sufficient strength at this time to elect him, but adds that all will be well by election day. Wilson and his most active supporter, Senator Ide, of Spokane, are certainly doing a great deal of effective work, and claim to be gaining support each day. Wilson claims solid delegations of 16 votes from the southwest counties, and a scattering support all over the state. His brother, Harry Wilson, who is managing his campaign, says there is no doubt about the result, and that the congressman has enough votes to elect him. Ankeny has ardent support in King county. This seems to be conceded, and with the votes from Walla Walla, Spokane and other counties, he feels certain of more strength than Wilson.

Very little has been said regarding a caucus for senator. Several republicans believe that a caucus should be held the first or second day of the session, and the selection of a senator disposed of. They claim that the people of the state will not have patience with the legislature if the senatorial conflict is not ended early in the session, so that much needed legislation can receive careful attention. They do not want the history of the last session repeated, when the senatorial conflict proved a lingering evil to the session.

In the speakership contest, Morrison, of King county, is the most prominent, and it is believed he will carry off the honor. His opponents are Milroy, of Yakima; Gandy, of Spokane; Cloes, of Pierce, and Scobey, of Thurston. Who will develope most strength against Morrison is not known. Morrison is for Ankeny for senator, and Scobey is a strong Wilson man. The senatorial election may have some influence in the selection of speaker, but the full force of any faction's strength will not be shown by it.

The caucus of the republican members will be held either tomorrow or Monday morning to decide on speaker, chief clerk of the house, secretary of the senate and other elective officers. The prominent candidates are:

For secretary of the senate—T. G. Nicklin of Whatcom, Cowles of Thurston.

For sergeant-at-arms—M. D. Smith of Spokane, and Joseph T. Mitchell of Pierce.

For reading clerk—Harry W. Carroll of King.

For chief clerk of the house—C. S. Scott of Jefferson; E. W. Porter of Douglas, and Edward Finch of Chehalis.

For assistant clerk—F. Z. Alexander of Spokane.

For sergeant-at-arms—Don G. Glovell of Pierce.

There are numerous candidates for other places. Young men and women from all parts of the state are using all influence possible to secure positions.

There has been little talk of legislation to come before the session. The general feeling seems to mean that there will be an effort made to cut down expenses in all directions, with a special aim at the numerous commissions.

The A. P. A. and the Legislature.

TACOMA, Jan. 12.—The state advisory council of the A. P. A. met here today with a number of the members of the legislature, to advise regarding the passage of certain legislation, said to be of a remedial nature, and indorse applicants for clerkships. There was a good attendance. It is claimed by some that the A. P. A. members, with sympathizers, will control the lower house of the legislature.

HOW THE BATTLE PROGRESSES.

In San Francisco Yesterday Speculation Favored Perkins.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—There was a general exodus from Sacramento yesterday, and the result was that the lobbies of the principal hotels here today took on the general appearance of that famed hunting-ground of all politicians at the capital city—the office of the Golden Eagle. Everywhere the senatorial fight was naturally the chief topic of conversation. Either because the De Young men were tactfully silent, or because they were few, expressions favorable to Perkins were more frequently heard than anything else. As the horoscope is cast today among the politically wise, De Young is credited with having a total present voting strength of about 30 out of the 120 of both houses. The Perkins strength, as shown by the caucus, is 45, but it is a fact that 13 votes beside these have been promised as soon as the committees of both houses are named. These promises are chiefly in the form of personal letters from the legislators. There seems little question that the delay in the appointment of the committees of the assembly was considerably influenced by the senatorial fight. Speaker Lynch now says these committees will be named Monday afternoon, when the assembly will reconvene. Probably the senate committees will be announced at the same time. The Perkins men are figuring on 30 democrats of both houses, making John Daggett their senatorial nominee, and giving him their complimentary vote when the great fight begins, a week from next Tuesday. This complimentary vote, it is figured, may hold out for two or three ballots, but after that there seems assurance that several democrats will rally around the Perkins standard.

The Contest in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Cook county republican senators and representatives held a caucus here this afternoon to make an attempt to unite on a Chicago man for United States senator, for the purpose of defeating Senator Cullom. Of the 36 who compose the delegation, only 23 were present. The sensation of the meeting occurred when Senator Charles H. Crawford, of the Hyde Park district, said he was prepared to announce that Joseph Medill was out of the race; in fact that he was authorized to withdraw the name of the Chicago editor. This created a general tumult. Several members jumped to their feet at once and demanded that Crawford show his authority for this statement. He said he would produce it later in the meeting, but a little while afterwards he left without doing so. It was resolved to adjourn, to meet Tuesday next in Springfield, when another endeavor will be made to agree on a candidate. It is thought that Wm. E. Mason will be the choice of the caucus if anybody is chosen, which is doubtful.

Montana's Next Senator.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 12.—Thomas H. Carter, who was last night nominated by the republican caucus to succeed Senator Power, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, and is about 40 years old. He worked on a farm in Illinois, and was afterward admitted to the bar in Iowa, where he practiced law at Burlington. He came to Helena in 1882, where he practiced law till nominated for congress in 1888. He was later elected to congress, and once defeated, having run three years in succession on account of the admission of Montana as a state. He was commissioner of the general land office under President Harrison, and was made chairman of the national republican committee in 1892. He is married, and has two children.

The Fight at Boise.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 12.—The senatorial situation remains unchanged. Sweet apparently has his 19 men solid. This is just one majority of the republican members. The others, however, have refused so far to go into caucus. The Shoup men manifest great confidence. The caucus adjourned last night until Monday night.

WHERE THERE WAS LEGISLATION.

To Aid the Destitute.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12.—In the house today the subject discussed was how to aid the destitute. Conway, chairman of the special committee, reported bills which had been considered, and the house went into committee of the whole on the Lambern bill. This provides that the counties may issue bonds to the amount of 10 per cent of the assessed valuation, the proceeds to be used to provide grain for feed and seed. The committee of the whole reported back to the house with the recommendation that the bill be recommended to a special committee for further amendment.

To Legalize Oklahoma Divorces.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 12.—A bill was introduced in the legislature today to legalize the thousands of divorces granted by Oklahoma probate judges to people from all over the nation.

Ben Butler's Monument.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—M. S. Baldwin, agent for the estate of the late General B. F. Butler, confirms the report that the estate will conduct a free sanitarium for consumptives at Fort Union, N. M. The estate has 820,000 acres of land, known as the Mora grant, around old Fort Union. Mr. Baldwin said: "Dr. W. D. Gentry, of this city, who conducts a sanitarium here, will have charge of the sanitarium at Fort Union. The estate will repair all the buildings and lend them free for sanitarium purposes. Board will be charged, but that is all. It is proposed to make this one of the biggest things of its kind in the country, and it will be in readiness in a few months."

Two Killed and One Hurt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Three men walking on the New York Central railroad near Riverdale station were struck by a train last night. John Goodrich, aged 33, of Elizabethport, N. J., and an unknown man, were instantly killed, and a man named Jack, aged 27, of Elizabethport, N. J., was fatally injured. The men were seeking work.

Churchill Has Another Attack.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Churchill last night suffered an attack of heart weakness. He rallied this morning, but has not yet regained his strength.

TELLER THE SENATOR

Gorman of Maryland Did Not Speak, but the Coloradan Did.

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL CONDITION

For Three Hours the Senator From Colorado Spoke With Great Earnestness and Eloquence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Teller addressed the senate today in a speech marked by force and eloquence of earnestness. A large crowd had been drawn to the galleries by the announcement that Gorman would urge a senate resolution for the solution of the currency problem, and, although Gorman did not speak, the spectators were not disappointed. Teller took the income tax as a text, but branched into a comprehensive review of the present condition of the treasury and remedies demanded. He severely arraigned the administration for alarming the country by agitation over the currency bill. The senator urged that the restoration of silver was the only effective solution, but said he did not expect it at the present time from either of the great parties or the populists. Lodge also spoke, stating that if the democratic majority would present a measure raising revenue, instead of a currency bill that could not pass, the minority would assist in enacting it.

After the usual routine business Cockrell called up the urgent deficiency bill. Presiding Officer Harris explained its parliamentary situation coming over from yesterday. Hill had offered an amendment to it, appropriating funds for the collection of the income tax, so that the legality of the tax might be referred to the courts. The chairman had ruled out the amendment on a point of order. Hill appealed from the decision of the chair, and Morgan moved to lay the appeal on the table in order to permit the senators to have a further discussion of the income tax. Morgan agreed to withdraw his motion, and proposed a vote on Hill's appeal.

Teller then addressed the senate in support of the continuance of the income tax. He pointed to the large treasury deficit, which had been temporarily met by bond issues. The gold supply was down to $77,000,000, and was rapidly disappearing. Any proposition to do away with the income tax, therefore, should be accompanied by a plan to raise the revenues the government required. Teller gave it as his opinion the income tax would become permanent, even though it was limited to five years by the present law. He believed it was such an equitable tax that the people would insist upon its continuance. Import duties, he said, could not be put so high as to entirely keep out goods, and without these high duties there was certain to be a deficit in the revenue. It was essential, therefore, that some middle course should be adopted, and the income tax was the most just means of taking this course. Teller spoke of the vain and faithless efforts of the executive branch of the government "to do something to relieve the present distress of the government and the people," and added:

"It shows that the executive branch is in wrong hands."

He then spoke caustically of the "scheme of banking coming from the treasury department." He referred to the current reports that the bill had been jotted off in 30 minutes to a stenographer, and said: "I wish to show all due respect to this bill, coming as it does from such high sources, but if such a measure came from and senator or member—if it came from any populist—it would be branded as the height of lunacy."

Teller declared that the currency bill proposed to inaugurate the old era of wildcat paper, and violated every principle of finance in this country or any other. He ridiculed the talk about "elastic" and "flexible" currency, when banking corporations had charge of the elasticity, and added:

"There is about six weeks remaining of this congress. Now, does any person seriously believe the revision of the vast currency system can be accomplished in that time?"

The senator argued that it was time the executive authorities stopped what he characterized as "frantic demonstrations of fright." He then examined in detail the bimetallic system of France, under which that country now enjoyed absolute tranquility.

Hawley at this point interjected a narrative of his personal experience in Paris the night before France raised the vast sum to pay its war indemnity to Germany.

When Teller resumed, he argued at length to prove that the low price of agricultural products today was the direct result of the demonetization of silver, first by Germany, then by the United States, and lastly by the Latin union. In every country which had kept its mints open to silver, prices of staple products had remained absolutely stable during the last 25 years. He cited as illustrations of that fact India, Mexico, China and Japan. It has been charged, he said, that those who were in favor of bimetalism were not in favor of sound money. But if sound money was to be preserved, he warned the senate it would be preserved through the efforts of so-called silver men. If the gold basis was insisted upon, it would be found too narrow, and the time would come when an over-issue of paper money could not be resisted. He described the growth of socialism and anarchy in this country since the demonetization of silver, and the bitterness that had grown up between classes. This condition has been produced by legislation. This caused him to ask:

"Are we now to admit we have neither the wit nor the wisdom to undo what we have done?"

Although his side was not charged with the responsibility for the present situation, he, for one, would join with his political adversaries in any scheme of relief that appealed to his judgment. But he had little hope when he saw the senate of the United States, confronted with such a situation, supinely waiting to see what Europe would do. It was deplorable and disgraceful. A change of administration might aid matters, but he doubted it. The last republican administration was voted out of power, and he believed it deserved defeat. Last fall the people had overthrown the democratic majority in the house because the democratic party had shown itself incapable of dealing with the problem before it. As to the populist party, he did not believe it would ever be a party in power, and he believed it would devolve on either the republican or democratic party to solve the problem eventually, when the pressure of the people would at last force logical action on this monetary problem. Any scheme to secure his vote must be in line with what he believed to be its solution.

Teller closed with an eloquent appeal to those on the other side of the chamber to present a solution of the existing problem which would not surrender silver, saying:

"It should be no makeshift, no temporary expedient, but it should be ample to avert a crisis more dangerous to the American people than that of even war."

Lodge spoke of the danger of arresting appropriations, and thus killing the law by stagnation. He did not, therefore, approve of refusing the appropriation necessary to execute the income tax law. The imposition of a direct income tax was the necessary result of abandoning the protective policy of indirect taxes. He referred to the present cry for currency legislation as a move intended to cover up the most dismal failure in tariff legislation the country had ever seen. The first step to take to overcome the distress of the treasury was to raise more revenue. None of these schemes could pass. But if the one essential thing was the need of more revenue to be secured for the treasury, he and his associates would gladly assist in passing a measure to accomplish that end. Such a measure was needed instead of any more such as the one "just kicked to death" in the house of representatives.

Stewart followed with a speech urging the restoration of silver as the only means of remedying the present distress in the condition of the government. Stewart finally yielded the floor, to resume Monday, and the senate at 4:45 P. M. was adjourned.

The Tax Will Be Collected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in a conversation with a senator said: "The defeat of the appropriation will not defeat the collection of the income tax. Under section 29, all persons and corporations with incomes above $3500 are required to make returns, according to the form prescribed by the revenue department, to the secretary of the treasury. Those who hope to escape payment of the income tax through the failure of congress to make the appropriation asked for, and who are thus led to neglect making their returns at the time fixed by law, will find themselves involved in 50 per cent heavier taxes and be compelled to pay them."

The Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The meeting of the senate finance committee today was devoted to a discussion of the Vest and McPherson finance bills, presented yesterday. No action was taken. The committee adjourned until Monday, when it is expected Jones will have a bill to be considered. It was stated that the prospects of financial legislation had not been brightened materially by today's meeting.

UNION PACIFIC BOYCOTT

A Compromise Is Now Said to Be Assured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—At today's meeting of the Western passenger agents, an agreement was practically reached as to round-trip rates and routes, and a compromise in the Union Pacific boycott matter is now assured. At Monday's meeting General Passenger Agent McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific, will meet the other transcontinental officials, and it is expected Chairman Caldwell will be able to report the intention of the Grand Trunk.

A New Colorado Road.

DENVER, Jan. 12.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state today for the Florence Southern Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. W. E. Johnson, James. A. McCandlish and W. J. Johnson, of Florence; O. M. Ladd and J. B. Orman, of Pueblo; H. H. Tompkins, of West Cliff, and H. Townsend, of Silver Cliff, are the incorporators. Their intention is to build a road from Florence to Silver Cliff, through Oak creek canyon.

Railroad Notes.

Vic A. Schilling, city ticket agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, left last evening for a two-weeks' trip to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Superintendent O'Brien, Master Mechanic Graham and Assistant General Manager Woodworth, of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, left yesterday for a tour of inspection over the rail lines of the company.

THE SICK AND THE DEAD

Conducted With Quiet Simplicity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. William Waldorf Astor were held this morning at Trinity chapel. The church was crowded with the wealth and fashion of New York and adjacent cities. The funeral was conducted with quiet simplicity, the coffin being, covered with flowers. The officiating clergymen were Rev. William H. Vibbert, Rev. Morgan Dix and Bishop Potter, and the interment was in Trinity cemetery, on Washington Heights.

Stricken With Paralysis.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Joseph B. Jones, who has been a clerk in the subtreasury for over 15 years, was stricken with paralysis at his desk today. He suffered from a sunstroke last summer, and has had the grip this winter. He was 65 years old. He was a forty-niner, leading quite an adventurous life in his younger days, having been a terror to evil-doers as the sheriff of one of California's counties.

Director Paddock Is Ill.

DENVER, Jan. 12.—Major James W. Paddock, of Omaha, government director of the Union Pacific, is dangerously ill of pneumonia in his private car at the union depot in this city. He started Thursday with a party of friends for a trip to La Junta. He will be taken back to Omaha tonight.

A Denver Surgeon and Specialist.

DENVER, Jan. 12.—Dr. J. M. Eaton, the eminent surgeon and specialist, died in this city last night of congestion of the brain and peritonitis. Dr. Eaton was once coroner of San Francisco, and was an intimate associate and adviser of Chris Buckley, the democratic leader.

Judge Hoar Is Very Low.

CONCORD, Mass., Jan. 12.—Judge Hoar is very low tonight. It does not seem as though he can live many hours.

MERRY WEDDING BELLS.

May Yohe Is Lady Hope.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The report that May Yohe, the American actress, had been married to Lord Francis Hope, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, turns out to be correct. The Hampstead parish register shows that Miss Yohe and Lord Francis Hope were married there November 27 last. Lord Francis Hope was born February 3, 1856, and is the only brother of the Duke of Newcastle. As the duke has no children, it is said the family of Lord Francis Hope once offered him $1,000,000 if he would sever all relations with the American burlesquer.

The Daughter of Crispi Married.

NAPLES, Jan. 12.—The daughter of Signor Crispi was married today in the Church of the Ascension to Prince Linguaglossi.

ORIGINAL PACKAGE ACT

The Bill to Extend Its Provisions to Oleomargarine.

UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE

The Debate Was Upon the Merits of the Oleomargarine Clause and Its Constitutionality.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—About 20 members crowded into the area in front of the speaker's stand at the opening of the house today in the hope of getting bills of local importance through by unanimous consent, but all were unsuccessful. Hatch, chairman of the committee on agriculture, called up the bill to extend the provisions of the Wilson original-package liquor law to oleomargarine in original packages. The Wilson bill covered distilled and fermented liquors in original packeages, but by a decision of the supreme court, rendered by Justice Harlan, December 10, it was decided that oleomargarine could not be imported into a state in original packages and sold free of tax. This bill was to make the law uniform as regards distilled liquors and imitation butter. It completed the effectiveness of the police powers of the states by authorizing them to exercise their police powers over oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter, or imitation cheese imported in original packages, as if they had been manufactured in the states where they are consumed. The bill precipitated a discussion regarding the merits of the oleomargarine clause and its constitutionality. It was participated in by Williams of Mississippi, Warner of New York, Foreman of Illinois and Grout of New Hampshire. Hatch attempted to have the extra hour, to which the bill would be entitled under the rule when the committee is again called, granted at this time, but his request was refused. He then tried to have the previous question ordered, but filibustering by Bynum consumed the time until the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

The house then took up the bill to codify the pension laws and the bill was passed. Just before 2 o'clock public business was suspended and eulogies were heard on the late Representative G. B. Shaw, of Wisconsin. Tributes were paid by Shaw's successor, Griffin, by Lynch, Copper, Babcock and Somers of Wisconsin, Baker of New Hampshire, Cousins of Iowa, Ellis of Oregon, Henderson of Iowa, Cannon of Illinois, and Haughen of Wisconsin. Then, as a further mark of respect, the house, at 3:55, adjourned.

THE COMMITTEE

Investigating Charges Made Against the Nominee for a Judgship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Hill and Platt, sitting as a subcommittee of the senate committee on judiciary, today heard the statements of Mr. McAdoo in substantiation of his charges against the Hon. C. D. Clark, the nominee for the office of district judge in the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee; and also statements by W. H. Barr, who is McAdoo's law partner, and Attorney McClure, of New York, partner of the law firm of Turner, McClure & Ralston, who appeared for the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. These witnesses were all opposed to Mr. Clark, who was represented at the hearing by his law partner, the Hon. Foster V. Brown, and by other friends, though not present himself. The charge made is that of unprofessional conduct growing out of the case of W. D. Davis vs. the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company and the Chattanooga Union Railway Company, in which the firm of Clark & Brown is alleged to have appeared for both sides of the controversy. There was an allowance to the firm in this matter, which is criticised by the parties making the charges as a gross fraud which no court of conscience would countenance, and the conduct of the firm is characterized as a breach of professional ethics which cannot be too severely condemned. The friends of Judge Clark, who were present, presented the members of the committee with copies of the opinions of Judges Lurton and Key, before whom these charges were officially made, entirely exonerating the firm and making its defense entirely upon the line upon which the defense was made in court. Mr. McAdoo's friends are directing their plea especially toward prevailing upon the committee to accept new testimony, and not to depend entirely upon the record of the Tennessee court proceedings against Judge Clark. They assert that if the case is reopened, they will be able to add important testimony.

B. B. Forest, J. E. Humphreys and H. W. McAdams addressed the house committee on territories today in favor of the admission of Oklahoma to statehood. Thomas Norwell, of Alaska, requested the committee to recommend the passage of a bill allowing the territory of Alaska a delegate in congress.

ON SECTIONAL LINES.

Such a Division of the House Among the Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—What may result in a division of the house on strictly sectional lines, will be an order from the committee on rules next week, fixing the time for the consideration of a bill to pay certain Southern war claims. A bill providing for the settlement of the claims of citizens in both Northern and Southern states was reported some time ago from the committee on war claims, and is now on the house calendar. Some of the members of this committee learned yesterday that another bill, which looks only to the payment of Southern claims, and which did not originate with their committee, is the one of which the committee on rules will take cognizance. The war claims committee members are considerably exercised over the matter, and an effort will be made when the rule is reported, as it is expected it will be on Monday or Tuesday of next week, to defeat it, their argument being that the bill reported from their committee is fairly and impartially drawn, and the only measure that ought to pass the house. Some quiet missionary work was done on the floor of the house yesterday by certain members of the war claims committee looking to the presence in their seats next week, when the order is reported, of as many Northern men—both republicans and democrats—as can be counted upon to antagonize the action of the committee on rules.

OTHER CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

To Prevent Collisions at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Carlisle today sent to the senate the draft of a bill amending the laws for preventing collisions at sea. The general purpose of the bill is to establish regulations for preventing collisions in harbors, rivers, lakes and inland waters of the United States, to accord, as far as possible, with the international regulations, which will go into effect March 1, next, and also in accord with certain regulations now in force upon these waters. The secretary, therefore, urges the passage of the bill before the date mentioned. Harris subsequently introduced the bill in the senate.

Seed Asked for Nebraska Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the house today Kem of Nebraska presented a resolution asking the secretary of agriculture to give to the drought-stricken regions of the Northwest as much as possible of the quota of seeds allowed to him, the distribution to be made through the regularly appointed relief committees of the several states, but objection was made to its present consideration, and it was referred.

The Fortification Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The fortification bill, as reported back to the senate today, made a net increase of only $56,500 over the house bill. The estimate called for almost $1,500,000 and the house granted $1,879,057.

DESTITUTION IN OHIO.

The Miners Near Gloucester Are Naked and Hungry.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12.—Despite the low temperature and blinding snow, the mass meeting at Gloucester this afternoon, for the purpose of devising means to provide for the destitute miners, was well attended by people from all of the surrounding districts, who knew the conditions and realize that the time for prompt action is at hand. Oakdale, Hollister, Mine No. 10, Mud Fork, Trimble, Jacksonville and numerous other districts were well represented. The following plaintive plea to the public, which was read at the meeting, graphically describes the situation:

"The people are naked and hungry, and it is your place to see that they have shelter and food. It is your place to do for them all that within your power lies. If one drop of the mild milk of human kindness courses through your veins, you will open your heart and purse to these distressed brethren. Sympathy is not what they need and must have—it is food and clothing."

The merchants at Gloucester, as in many other districts, have exhausted their resources. They can do nothing more in the way of relieving the distress, and are compelled to listen to touching appeals of the hungry without being able to respond. The local missionaries and religious organizations have exhausted all their resources, and say it is absolutely impossible for them to do more, but they say, without hesitation, that the miners must have relief at once. Phoenix Mine No. 2, employing 300 miners, is dividing its work so that each man is given four days a month, which nets him about $8 to provide for himself and family. A visit to these homes brings to light cases of the most extreme poverty imaginable, and strong men have broken down and wept at the scenes encountered there.

Before the meeting adjourned appropriate action was taken, and it it believed that the needy will now be cared for. At Gloucester last night, at a meeting in the Methodist church, during prayers, a scene was enacted which was pathetic in the extreme. The occupants of a pew had knelt in prayer, and one woman was resting her head on the pew seat, apparently in communion after prayers. When the congregation arose, she remained silent. A short time elapsed and she still remained in the same position. An examination was made by the other occupants of the seat, when it was discovered that she had fainted from hunger. Tender hands carried her to her home, and her wants were looked after.

In the vicinity of Readville there are about 200 families who have barely enough food to keep them alive, and unless they receive relief soon, this poverty will lead to dire distress, which the business men say they will not be responsible for, because they are unable themselves to afford any relief. They even claim they are in almost as desperate straits as the starving miners, one miner declares that his family has been subsisting on cornbread made of corn mashed with flatirons. The miners there are only making $7 or $8 per month. A committee will call upon the governor Monday and appeal for aid. The carload of provisions sent by Governor McKinley to Nelsonville has been nearly exhausted. Delegations from other points have been given a portion of these supplies. The Hocking Valley road has agreed to transport all contributions of supplies free of charge.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Town of Wheatland, in California, Badly Damaged.

WHEATLAND, Cal., Jan. 12.—Fire cleaned out a large portion of the town tonight. The postoffice, the Wheatland hotel, the Central hotel, the Gem saloon, Duplex's barber shop and residence were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at about $15,000 or $20,000. There is little insurance. The fire originated in a boarder's room in the Central hotel, but just how is not known. There was no injury to persons, but the loss to the lady postmistress and William Amick in property was heavy. The new depot and the block opposite were saved by the heroic work of the citizens. The Odd Fellows were holding a banquet at the time of the fire, and everybody worked in his Sunday clothes.

A Tourist Sleeper Burned.

OMAHA, Jan. 12.—A tourist sleeper on the Union Pacific's through passenger train was burned last night near Lexington. The fire spread with remarkable rapidity, and the seven passengers had little time to escape. Nearly every article of hand baggage was destroyed, as well as the bedding and furniture. It is believed the fire was caused by the heater or by a small cookstove.

Business Houses Burned.

KAUKANA, Wis., Jan. 12.—This city was visited by a $25,000 fire this morning, that cut a big swath in the business blocks of Second street. Lindauer, Falack & Rupert's three blocks were destroyed, together with considerable of their contents.

An Ohio Town Burning.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 12.—Mayor Caldwell has received a telegram from Barnesville, O., stating that the business part of the town is burning, and asking for aid from the fire department.

They Don't Want McKenzie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The West Presbyterian church committee, appointed to select a pulpit successor to the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, has passed on the merits of Rev. Dr. McKenzie, of San Francisco, who preached two Sundays on trial. Dr. McKenzie, it is stated, will not be called. The Rev. Mr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, whose congregation is one of the largest in that city, is now being discussed as a candidate.

A Victim of the Tunnel Collision.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 12.—Miss Nellie Wilson, of New York, who was a passenger on the Los Angeles express while in collision at Altamont tunnel a week ago, is now lying at Berkeley in a critical condition, resulting from the shock to her nerves through the collision.

GUNST IS DENOUNCED

Thousands Attend the San Francisco Citizens' Meeting.

PITH OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

They Are Forcible and to the Point, Showing the People Have Been Thoroughly Aroused.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Citizens responded by thousands to Sutro's call for a mass meeting to protest against the appointment of Mose Gunst as police commissioner, to denounce United States Attorney Knight for his refusal to issue a warrant for the arrest of C. P. Huntington for a violation of the interstate commerce law, and to denounce the frauds that were committed at the last election. Metropolitan hall was crowded to the doors and thousands of people were turned away. The meeting was very business-like. Representative citizens were there; speeches were made by prominent men, and appropriate resolutions were adopted. The resolutions adopted denounce C. P. Huntington as a self-confessed briber, and acuse him of taking $56,000,000 from English Stockholders in the Central Pacific. A solemn protest is entered against the passage of the funding bill, and the speaker of the house is appealed to to protect the people of California by refusing to give a special order for a day to the Pacific railroad committee. Each individual member of congress is appealed to not to overlook 200,000 protests against this bill filed by inhabitants of the Pacific coast. The resolutions demand that the legal authorities of the United States in this judicial district shall issue a warrant for the arrest of Huntington. The president is appealed to to see that justice is done and that he demand that Attorney Knight and Commissioner Heacock do their full duty under the law, or that they be removed from the offices that they are disgracing and degrading. The other resolutions denounce ex-Governor Markham as the tool of the Southern Pacific, and the apointment of Mose Gunst as police commissioner is characterized as a burning shame and disgrace to the respectable portion of the community. It was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Gunst and request him to resign the office of police commissioner; also, that a committee of 11 be appointed to effect a permanent organization to act with other organizations of like character in securing the reforms so earnestly desired.

Gunst Asks a Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—M. A. Gunst, recently appointed police commissioner of this city, in reply to criticisms on his appointment, says he feels confident those who now criticise him will shortly see they are mistaken, and that many prominent citizens have already come forward and personally testified their good-will toward him.

NEW YORK'S REFORMATION.

The Various Clubs and Committees Will Continue Their Work.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The members of the legislative committee of the City Club met last night to consider reform measures. They remained in session four hours. A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of five to consider legislation affecting the police department. The question of the proposed plan of the committee of 70, for reorganizing the minor criminal courts, was referred to a committee of three. State Senator O'Connor, president pro tem. of the senate, called on Mayor Strong yesterday. While he was with the mayor, Speaker Hamilton Fish, of the assembly, came in. Mr. Fish had never met Colonel Strong before and the senator accordingly introduced the two distinguished republicans to each other. When they were leaving, Speaker Fish said of his visit:

"I called to pay my respects to the mayor, and to say to him that the legislature will uphold his administration. We did not discuss any particulars. The power of removal bill will be sent to Mayor Strong as soon as it is prepared, and I have no doubt that, if he approves it, it will be passed without delay."

John J. Ryan, president of the board of police justices, with Corporation Counsel Clark, had a long conference with the mayor yesterday. Corporation Counsel Clark said they discussed ordinances for the care of streets. The mayor directed Justice Ryan to notify the justices to be stringent in punishing offenders.

Oklahoma Needs a Lexow.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 12.—The president of the Oklahoma agricultural and mechanical college has tendered his resignation to the governor, declaring he could not stay with the institution because of corruption in the management. The regents, he says, have drawn thousands of dollars apiece for mileage and expenses. Incompetent and ignorant political workers have been put on the faculty at high salaries, useless offices created for friends and relatives, and fully $50,000 squandered in three years. The president was elected only a few months ago, coming from the Maryland college.

UNDER HYPNOTIC CONTROL

A Voice, Apparently His Own, Commands Him to Murder.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The police authorities of this city are somewhat puzzled over a case of alleged hypnotic influence. Daniel Meskill, who lives with his wife at 31 Robinson street, appeared before Recorder Roberts and asked to be locked up, fearing that he would kill himself or some one else. Meskill says he came to this city from Ware, Mass., about 18 months ago, to escape a hypnotic influence which has controlled him for the past two years. At times he could distinctly hear a voice, seemingly his own, commanding him to do something against his will. Once, he says, he was told to commit murder. Coming to this city, he succeeded in shaking off the influence for a few days, but soon, he says, the terrible hypnotic influence was again exerted over him. After describing his case to the recorder and the chief of police, he was placed in a cell. He had about $160 on his person, and claims to have $4000 in Binghamton banks. He wishes no expense spared for his welfare. Meskill's wife, who is away on a visit, will return tomorrow, and he says he intends to sail with her for Ireland, where his mother is living, in the hope of shaking off his evil pursuer.

Over Two Millions More Gone.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The expected shipment of $600,000 in gold by Hoskier, Wood & Co. today was reduced to $500,000. Lazard Freres shipped $1,600,000, making a total of $2,100,000.