

SOUTH WINS IN FIRST SETTO

House Opposes Cutting Down Representation on Account of Abridged Franchise.

OLMSTED RESOLUTION PROVES SURPRISE

Too Many Unpaired Absentees on Republican Side Responsible for Defeat of Measure Calculated to Avenge Wrongs of Negro.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The radical element among the house republicans, who favor cutting down the representation from the southern states, in which the franchise is abridged, suffered defeat today because a number of their colleagues refused to act with them. The issue was precipitated quite unexpectedly. The leaders had decided that the reapportionment bill should be taken up today, but before it could be called Mr. Olmsted of Pennsylvania offered, as a matter of privilege, a resolution reciting the alleged abridgement of the suffrage in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and North Carolina and directing the committee on census to investigate and report the facts to the house in order that constitutional basis of representation should be established for those states.

The resolution created 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 then began to filibuster, openly avowing that they would fight every promotion looking to the reduction of representation from the southern states to the bitter end. Several of the republicans were secretly in sympathy with them and their indifference toward the Olmsted resolution in the end gave the opponents of the resolution the victory today. Many of them quietly paired with absent democrats, leaving their absent colleagues unpaired. As a result when a question of consideration was raised against the resolution, it was defeated, 81 to 83.

The vote was a strict party one. Two republicans, Landis of Indiana and Mann of Illinois, answered present, but did not vote. The story of the defeat is found in the absentees on both sides who were unpaired. Thirty-two republicans were absent and unpaired against sixteen of the opposition.

Those absent and unpaired were: Republicans—Boutelle of Maine, Broolis, Brown, Burkett, Calderhead, Clarke of New Hampshire, Dahls, Samuel Davenport, Dick, Fowler, Gardner of New Jersey, Hawley, Hoeffcker, Knox, Lochner, Loudenslager, McCleary, Metcalf, Miller, Mondell, Morgan, Needham, Otjen, Parker, Prince, Russell, Showalter, Smith of Illinois, Sprague, Stevens of Minnesota, Wadsworth and Wagner. Democrats—Barber of Pennsylvania, Bradley of New York, Brewer, Caldwell, Catchings, Gaston, Gayle, Glynn, Levy, May, McLaughlin, Sheppard, Stallings, Wilson of South Carolina, and Zieglar.

Silver Republicans—Wilson of Idaho. The situation with reference to the reapportionment bill is generally complicated as a result of the injection of the Olmsted resolution. Chairman Hopkins, however, is confident of victory for his bill. Many of the republicans were taken as much by surprise as the democrats. The latter were greatly agitated and decided to filibuster against the resolution to the last ditch. The motion to adjourn was 166 yeas, 69 nays, 67 not answering present but not voting, 144 not present, 2, total, 375.

The speaker included himself in order to make up the quorum. The speaker thereupon directed the clerk to proceed with the reading of the resolution. When it was concluded Mr. Richardson again brought forward his point of order that the resolution was not privileged.

Olmsted Defends Resolution. Mr. Olmsted in reply argued that under the constitution matters affecting the reapportionment of representatives were of the highest constitutional privilege and cited opinions of Speakers Kellier and Randall in support of his position. The house, he argued could not act intelligently unless it was advised in what state and to what extent the suffrage of citizens of the United States had been abridged. Mr. Olmsted said the resolutions touched the dignity of the house itself. If the suffrage had been abridged in certain states then members were unjustly and unconstitutionally holding seats upon this floor and this constituted an invasion of the dignity of the house.

The matter dealt with by the resolution might effect the election of a president of the United States, a matter held to be a matter of high privilege. But Mr. Olmsted was willing to rest his career upon the plain mandate of the constitution. Mr. Richardson, responding, conceded that an appointment 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," interposed Mr. Olmsted. "Whereas" makes such an allegation," replied Mr. Richardson, "but the resolution is simply one of inquiry."

Speaker Rules Point of Order.

The speaker then announced that the question was clearly settled by section 2 of article 5 of the constitution, which directed the clerk to read. It related to the reduction of representation in states where the suffrage was abridged. The resolution and its preamble, said the speaker, alleged that certain conditions existed which the constitution expressly prohibited and it must be passed upon by higher rules than those of the house—the constitution of the United States. He said he never expected to pass upon a question more simple. He ruled the point of order. Mr. Underwood then immediately raised the question of consideration against the resolution. Yeas, 69; nays, 78. The yeas and nays were demanded and ordered.

ARMY GIVEN RIGHT OF WAY

Senate Relegates Shipping Bill to Calendar in Order to Dispose of Reorganization Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Without a murmur of dissent and without a word of comment, the senate today displaced the shipping subsidy bill from its privileged position as "unfinished business" and substituted for it the army reorganization bill. Since the second day of the present session the shipping bill had been the unfinished business with the understanding that it should be taken up after the consideration of the army reorganization bill or of the appropriation bills.

When the senate convened today in its first session of the twentieth century the army bill was taken up with a view to pressing it to a final vote as 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. Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota then objected to a request for unanimous consent to continue 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 subsidy bill back to the calendar.

During the discussion of the army measure the opposition senators indicated that they would object to the bill which would be against the formation of a large permanent standing army. There was indication that this opposition would not be offered to a measure to provide an adequate force to maintain the authority of the United States in the Philippines. Beyond this point today's proceedings developed nothing.

Army Reorganization Bill.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, then announced his consent that the senate consider the army reorganization bill. Mr. Bacon inquired if it was the purpose of the committee to act upon the senate 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 this bill, and then returned to the senate as a new bill—Mr. Pettigrew demanded the reading of the measure in full. The bill was read, although Chairman Hawley appealed to Mr. Pettigrew to withdraw his demand.

During the reading of the bill Mr. Teller interrupted to inquire as to the increase of the army provided by the senate bill as originally passed. Mr. Proctor, a member of the military committee, replied that the original senate measure had increased only the artillery and cavalry, but provided in brief, Mr. Proctor explained, an army of 50,000 minimum strength and 88,000 maximum. Mr. Bacon inquired who would have discretion in the fixing of the strength of the army.

The president of the United States, replied Mr. Proctor.

"Aguañado will have something to say about it," interjected Mr. Hawley. To Mr. Hawley's remark Mr. Bacon retorted hotly. He said the senate was here to discuss his great question of the army and the size of the army, but with a due sense of its gravity. He had, he said, asked his question in good faith and resented the jocular interjection of Mr. Hawley. The bill involved not only the serious question of the size of the army, but whether the government should be recognized policy of the government that the chief executive should have unlimited, uncontrolled, unbridled power—the absolute power to increase at will the army of the United States.

Mr. Hawley disclaimed any intention of interrupting Mr. Bacon in interjecting his remark about Aguañado. He had meant to convey the idea that the cause of the Filipino insurgents might be a determining factor in the size of the army.

Allison on Discretionary Power. Mr. Allison misconstrued that it was not the purpose of the military committee or the idea of the bill that the discretionary power of congress should be taken away and conferred upon the president. He held that the strength of the army from year to year would be determined by the appropriations for the army made by congress. This congress at all times would determine finally the size of the army.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Frye, the president pro tem, stopped the debate and laid before the senate the unfinished business—the shipping subsidy bill. Mr. Hawley asked unanimous consent that the shipping bill be laid aside temporarily and that the consideration of the army bill proceed.

World's Money Has Doubled

In Less Than a Single Generation Volume Has Grown Two-Fold.

INCREASE IS ALMOST ENTIRELY IN COIN

Paper Currency Now Forms Hardly More Than One Quarter of the Entire Circulation, According to Mint Director Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—An increase of more than 100 per cent in the money of the world, in less than a generation, will be one of the exhibitions of the annual report of the director of the mint. Nearly all of this increase is in gold. The total stock reported in 1873 was about \$4,600,000,000, of which more than half was in paper money, not fully covered by metallic reserves. The situation at the beginning of 1900 showed a total monetary stock of about \$11,600,000,000, of which only a little more than one-fourth was in uncovered paper money.

Director Roberts finds that while the total money supply of the world has increased about \$7,000,000,000, the increase in gold money since 1873 has been about \$2,500,000,000, in silver about \$2,500,000,000 and in uncovered paper money only about \$550,000,000. A large proportion of the increase in gold has taken place within the short space of seven years, while the quantity of silver money, which was at its maximum of about \$2,500,000,000 at the beginning of 1896, has since been somewhat reduced by the sale of silver by Germany and its retirement in other countries.

The conditions of 1893 showed a total monetary supply of about \$10,300,000,000, of which about \$2,500,000,000 was in silver, \$1,100,000,000 in gold and \$6,700,000,000 in paper money. The increase has been in gold money, the great outburst of activity in the mining of gold, which followed the suspension of the coinage of silver in India and the United States involving the rapid development of the mines of South Africa and the Klondike region with the increased output of Australia and California, it will be stated, has resulted further in supplying nearly the entire monetary needs of the world, without any material increase in the supply of paper money in circulation.

CROWD ON THE BOUNDING DEEP

Mobile and New Orleans Turn Their Spynesses Towards Porto Cortez, Honduras.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Unless the private detective agencies here and in New Orleans who were working on the Pat Crowe case are mistaken, that badly wanted individual is now en route to Porto Cortez, Honduras, on the fruit steamer Dudley, which left this port late this afternoon. On the strength of the word of Herman Leje, a brakeman, recently from the west, who claimed that he had seen Crowe, the fugitive, he tonight searched, but nothing was learned that gives the authorities much assurance that he was really here. The local police had been tipped by the Omaha officials that it was thought Crowe would try to sail from here for Central America, and this lent color to Leje's statement.

OMAHA AT INAUGURAL BALL

General Lee, Mayor Moores and Others Compose a Representative Delegation.

Mayor Moores never looked better than when he left for Lincoln yesterday, dressed in colonel's fatigue uniform, to attend the inaugural ball. Gold and blue are no novelty to the mayor, who saw two years of active service in the civil war and has never lost his military bearing. A special car in charge of Richard S. Berlin left for Lincoln yesterday afternoon. Among the Omaha people in the party were General Fitzhugh Lee and his wife and daughters, Major and Mrs. Brad Slaughter and Lieutenant Day. Other Omahans who attended the inaugural ball were: Mr. and Mrs. Mel Ulth, Dr. and Mrs. J. Cameron Anderson, Mrs. J. H. Van Dusen, Miss Ruby A. Hooper, Miss Hope Hanchett, Miss Munger and John Rutlin.

HEARING ON THE OLEO BILL

Live Stock Association Presents Argument in Opposition to Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The senate committee on agriculture today resumed its hearing on the oleomargarine bill. Hon. W. M. Springer, representing the National Live Stock association, was the first person to be heard. He said the association which he represented for represented a combined capital of \$600,000,000 and that it holds annual conventions. He read a memorial from the association in opposition to the oleomargarine bill and stated that the oleomargarine industry, and he argued, there was little effort on the part of the promoters of the bill to conceal this purpose.

Two gentlemen present, named, respectively, Adams and Knight, interrupted Judge Springer 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 purported to have been written by him which was an absolute falsehood. Mr. Springer also was interrupted by Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, who reiterated his charge of attempted bribery by merchants by oleomargarine manufacturers.

Continuing, Mr. Springer charged the friends of the bill with interfering in politics and he quoted a letter from Mr. Knight, who is secretary of the National Dairy union, with headquarters at Chicago, directed to the bill, in which the name of Wadsworth, saying that his re-election, unless by a greatly reduced majority, would be a "triumph of the stock yards and oleomargarine frauds."

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

Names Another Bunch of Consuls, Attorneys General and Army Officers for Senate's Approval.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Oscar F. Willdams of New York, to be consul general at Singapore; Frank R. Mowser of Ohio, to be consul at Antigua, W. I.; Frederick E. Rittman of Ohio, to be the will for the department of James E. Harlan of Illinois, to be attorney general of Porto Rico; Captain H. A. Shaw, assistant surgeon U. S. A., to be surgeon of volunteers with rank of major; Corporal George Steunenberg, Troop A, Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, to be first lieutenant; Constant Augustus G. Kellogg, U. S. N., retired, to be transferred from the furlough to the retired pay list in accordance with the provisions of section 1,649 of the revised statutes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The senate committee on military affairs today agreed to accept the amendment suggested by Senator Daniel to the army reorganization bill for the retirement of General Fitzhugh Lee and General James L. Wilson as brigadier general and to agree to an amendment for the retirement of General Shafter as a major general.

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Referring back to this subject Mayor Kelly suggested that some provision be made for the poor vaccination of the children of the poor and where it is known that persons are too poor to pay the fee of 50 cents charged by members of the board the work will be done and the bill settled by the city.

Inspector Jones said that in his opinion a corrugated iron house to be used as a pesthouse was needed, as the present location of the pesthouse is undesirable. However, arrangements may be made so as to allow three smallpox patients now confined in the pesthouse to remain where they are and have the two families living near by move away temporarily.

Upon a motion of Martin the mayor's appointment of a temporary Board of Health was confirmed by the council. The board until a permanent board is arranged for by the council.

Trainer then suggested that a committee of three of the council be appointed to act in conjunction with the Board of Health in order that supplies might be purchased and other expenses made without calling a special meeting of the council. Following this suggestion President Adkins, who occupied the chair, named Miller, Martin and Trainer as this committee.

The matter of paying the firemen and policemen was settled for the time by the transferring of \$4,000 from the judgment fund to the police and fire funds. The former fund will receive \$2,400, which will pay two months' expenses, and the latter \$1,600. As soon as the clerk can make the transfer warrants will be issued and the employees of these departments will receive their back pay.

Martin offered a resolution compelling the Union Pacific to maintain a flagman at the Madison street crossing and this was passed.

Grace Fennell filed a claim for \$10,000 against the city for personal damages, alleged to have been caused by a defective sidewalk.

J. M. Tobias reported the completion of the second ward fire hall and asked for the balance of his estimate, which amounts to \$32,250.

The council then adjourned until January 14.

HARD WORK

It Tests the Quality of Both Blood and Muscle.

HARD WORK

There are grades even in hard work. The actual labor may not be greater in one case than in another, but the conditions under which the work is done intensify the strain upon the entire body. To work in the harvest field, under a hot sun, is, after all, a healthy occupation. To work in a stock hole, deep in the bowels of an ocean liner, or under ground in some basement, imposes far more strain and produces greater exhaustion than the hardest work in the field on the hottest of July days.

Vital statistics tell the story. The average life of a man in the stock hole, the rolling mill, the blast furnace, the glass factory, is far below the average life of the open air worker.

Yet the average life of these hard working men could be considerably prolonged, if once and for all they would learn the force of that Biblical statement, "The blood is the life." If a man seeks to prolong his life, he must take account of his blood—for that is the vital fluid.

WAITING FOR THE WORST. The chief cause of a physical breakdown is often the fact that people put off giving themselves proper care. They don't want to spend the money for medicine, or they don't feel quite sick enough to want to take it. They feel languid, "played out," as they say, and when the day's work is over there isn't a bit of "go" left in them. That's the time when the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery means a new grip on life, and the prevention of more serious disease.

It has been five years since I took your "Golden Medical Discovery" for an affection called scrofulous enlargement of the glands of the neck," writes Mr. Zebulon B. Lottin, of Grifton, Pitt Co., N. C., "and I am glad to tell you that I have had no return of the disease. I thought I would write you and let you know that I have not forgotten you, and never will while I live."

"You may publish this if you wish, and if any one wants to know about my (scrofulous) disease, let me write to me, and I will acknowledge the truth in return."

"For three years I have suffered with that dread disease, eczema," writes Mrs. J. Koepf, of Hermann, Oregon. "I was told to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did, and after I had taken fourteen bottles I was permanently cured. It has been a year since I stopped taking your medicine and the disease has never appeared since. Your medicine produced a wonderful cure, and I hope others suffering as I did, will take it and be relieved of their suffering."

Dr. Pierce's Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids, Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., assisted by his medical staff of nearly a score of physicians, has in a little over thirty years, treated and cured hundreds of thousands of sick men and women.

The success of Dr. Pierce's methods and medicines may be inferred from the fact that of the hundreds of thousands who have consulted him 98 per cent have been perfectly and permanently cured.

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The cures of diseases caused by an impure or poisoned condition of the blood, which have been accomplished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, stamp it as one of the most remarkable remedies of the age. Its curative power in best judged from the fact that in a great many cases the use of Golden Medical Discovery was not begun until years of misery had been experienced, and all available medicines had entirely failed to effect a cure.

GAINED 37 POUNDS. "It has been two months since I stopped using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes J. Venters, Esq. of Regina, Pike Co., Ky. "I stayed down in Texas last year and contracted chills and fever while there. I came back to Kentucky and was about shaking my boots off from my feet when I commenced using it. I only weighed 140 pounds. Had been suffering with chills and fever for 12 months. Took treatment from my doctor and tried many different kinds of patent medicines, and all seemed to do no good. Since I have used four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and one vial of his 'Pellitory,' I feel well in every respect and weigh 187 pounds instead of 149, my weight when I began its use. I advise the whole South to keep it in their homes all the time, and I have no more chills and fever if they use it according to directions."

"Golden Medical Discovery" removes the foreign matter from the blood, which feeds every nerve and tissue of the body. It cures eruptions, boils, sores, salt-rheum, eczema, tetter, scrofula, rheumatism and blood poisoning.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." The main motive of substitution is to enable the dealer to make the little more profit paid him by the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Sick people, especially those suffering from diseases which have become chronic, are invited to consult Doctor Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

This invitation, to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free, is not to be confounded with the spurious offers of "free medical advice," made by those who have no medical knowledge or experience, and are not qualified either professionally or legally to give medical advice.

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