

News in Brief

Condition of armed peace prevails in Warsaw; discontent is still smoldering in Russia.

Fire destroyed one entire block in the business section of Peabody, Kan., entailing a loss of \$50,000.

Rev. Father Edward S. Welch, who died at Washington a few weeks ago, bequeathed \$100,000 to Boston college.

Miss Helen Gould offers a generous reward to every man who stays in the navy five years without being tattooed.

The miners' congress at Charleroi, France, by a large majority, has decided to declare a general strike on Monday.

Governor Myron T. Herrick of Ohio says he has twice declined the ambassadorship to Italy because he cannot talk Italian.

Father Gopon, the leader of the workmen of St. Petersburg, in the affair of January 22, is now known to be in Switzerland.

District Attorney Jerome says that he had begun a crusade against pool rooms in New York City and intends to close all of them.

Sanitary work is progressing in all the fifteen large cities of Cuba, for which the government has appropriated the sum of \$426,000.

The former home of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, once vice president, in Indianapolis, is being torn down to make way for a modern building.

A Baltimore police captain was awarded by a jury in a trial for slander the sum of \$4,000 against a wealthy woman who called him a puppy.

Former Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts took note of his eighty-seventh birthday last week with a family dinner party, over which he presided.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, civil lord of the admiralty, speaking at Gosport, England, said that he declined to make any reply to German comments on his English speech.

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the Central Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania has been re-elected president of the New York alumni of Dartmouth college.

The Chicago chief of police declares conviction that Johann Hoch married over twenty women and killed at least twelve of them. Hoch says that he has only married two.

Representative W. I. Nolan of Minneapolis has introduced in the lower house of Minnesota a bill establishing the whipping post as a means of punishment for wife beaters.

Joseph B. Foraker, senior United States senator from Ohio, will continue his residence in Cincinnati, having just purchased the beautiful Goodman homestead for \$100,000.

The Cuban senate has passed the bill providing for a government contribution toward sanitation for all municipalities at the annual rate of \$2.16 2-3 per head of population.

Frank Furlong, 19 years of age, who has been on trial nearly a week in New York, charged with the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Garrett Keeler, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The supreme court of Colorado has decided that the capital punishment law is constitutional. Four murderers, whose execution has been postponed from time to time awaiting this decision, will now be hanged.

Gessler Rousseau, suspected of having attempted to blow up the steamship Umbra, was taken to New York city from Philadelphia and locked up at police headquarters. He will be arraigned in the Tombs court.

Secretary Taft announced after a visit to the president that quarters are to be established by the Panama canal commission for the Y. M. C. A. at four points in the canal zone—Acon, Colon, Culebra and Emperor.

Germany is introducing Chinese labor in Samoa, according to the Cologne Gazette, which says 600 coolies have been collected at Swatow, China, awaiting transshipment to Samoa. The German government pays half the cost of the transportation of the laborers.

President Roosevelt has sent a message to congress recommending the appointment of a board of surveys to superintend national surveys and explorations in the Philippine archipelago. He estimates that it will require eight or ten years to complete the work and recommends that appropriations be made from time to time to pay the expenses.

Following the complaint of Anthony Comstock of New York, concerning demoralizing French pictures being received in America through the French mails, the state department at Washington is seeking the co-operation of the French government to prevent the mailing of objectionable photographs or pictures.

The proprietors of the cement factories at Neodesha, Kan., have arranged to establish a \$50,000 plant at New Orleans.

Dr. William Dunn, one of Boston's noted physicians, has been appointed to the staff of papal doctors in the Vatican at Rome.

VOTE IS COUNTED

THEODORE ROOSEVELT FORMALLY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

CONGRESS IN JOINT SESSION

Official Canvass of the Returns Brings Great Crowd to Galleries—Senator Frye Recapitulates the Vote and Makes the Announcement.

WASHINGTON—Although the result of the presidential election was known early in the evening of November, it was not until now, when the senate and house met in joint session, that Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks were officially declared elected president and vice president respectively for four years, beginning March 4, 1905. This quadrennial function of congress attracted to the house chamber, where the electoral vote was canvassed, an immense gathering, prominent among the auditors being Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, the president's sister, Mrs. Cowles, and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the vice president-elect.

President Pro Tem Frye of the senate, presided and delivered the announcement of the result of the count which showed that Roosevelt and Fairbanks received 336 electoral votes and Parker and Davis 140. The whole proceeding consumed exactly fifty minutes, thereby establishing a new record in counting the electoral vote.

At 1 o'clock Doorkeeper Lyons of the house announced the arrival of the president pro tempore and the senate of the United States. President Pro Tempore Frye at once mounted the rostrum to the right of Speaker Cannon. At the same time the inland mahogany box containing the electoral votes was deposited on the speaker's table and opened, the senators in the meantime taking seats on the right side of the chamber. While they were being seated the members of the house stood up. President Pro Tempore Frye presided.

The tellers of the two houses, Messrs. Burrows (Mich.) and Bailey (Tex.) of the senate and Gaines (W. Va.) and Russell (Tex.) of the house, then took their places at the speaker's desk and the certificates were read by each teller in turn.

The state were called in alphabetical order. The first mention of President Roosevelt's name came when the vote of California was announced. It was the signal for applause from the republican side.

When the total vote was ready Senator Burrows announced that of the total electoral vote of 476, of which a majority was 239, Theodore Roosevelt, for president, and Charles W. Fairbanks for vice president, had each received 336, and that Judge Alton B. Parker, for president, and Henry Gasaway Davis, for vice president, had each received 140 votes. Senator Frye recapitulated the vote and then made the following announcement:

This announcement of the state of the vote by the president of the senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected president and vice president of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1905, and shall be entered, together with a list of the voters on the journals of the senate and house of representatives.

GERMAN MINERS LIKE BILL.

Return to Work as Result of Promise to Improve Conditions.

BERLIN—Two to three thousand coal miners, who struck in the Silesian district returned to work Monday believing that the government's bill now in preparation will readjust their relations with their employers. The government's proposed law limits the working day to nine hours in galleries where the temperatures are about 70 degrees Fahrenheit, including the time going in and coming out of the mines. In temperatures of 84 degrees Fahrenheit and higher only a six-hour day is permitted. Within two or three years the nine-hour day is to be shortened to eight and one-half hours. About nine-tenths of the miners of Germany come within these provisions.

The disallowing of entire cars of coal because of the presence of foreign substances is to be forbidden. Fines may be assessed, but there must not exceed \$1 to \$1.50 per month.

Will Push Use of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS—Former United States Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, chairman of the committee appointed by the Southern Interstate Cotton convention to wait on President Roosevelt and ask him to form a commission to introduce American cotton into the Orient and other undeveloped markets, will visit the president February 20. He says that if China may be induced to use American cotton, it is not unreasonable to believe that 25,000,000 bales of the American crop will be consumed.

Operations at a Standstill.

ST. PETERSBURG—Military operations in Manchuria continue at a standstill. No importance is attached by the war office to the Japanese movements on the Russian center and left, which are regarded as merely demonstrations. General Heismann, a war critic, expresses the opinion that the Russians are not likely to surrender the positions captured north of Sandepas, and that a series of encounters there will probably continue until the weather is favorable for a general advance.

TWO NEW STATES.

Senate Passes the Bill That Admits Them.

WASHINGTON—After a continuous sitting of almost nine hours the senate at 8:45 o'clock Tuesday night passed the joint statehood bill. As passed the bill provides for the admission of the states of Oklahoma, to be composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and New Mexico, according to the present boundaries, with Arizona eliminated.

The long session was characterized by exciting incidents and many surprises, beginning promptly upon the convening at 12 o'clock the senate proceeded to consider the various amendments which had been suggested by the committee on territories, and which had been passed over. One of the first of these taken up was the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in what is now Indian Territory for the next ten years and this was displaced with a substitute offered by Mr. Gallinger, which extended the amendment to the entire state for a period of twenty-one years and this was adopted.

The first surprise of the day came when the committee accepted Mr. Foraker's amendment for a separate vote by each of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico on the constitution to be adopted by the proposed state of Arizona. That provision had scarcely been made a part of the bill when Mr. Bard presented his amendment, which had been originally offered by Mr. Patterson and which provided for the admission of New Mexico as a state without the addition of Arizona. This amendment proved to be the point around which all the subsequent proceedings of importance revolved. It was at first adopted by the close vote of 42 to 40. This vote was taken while the senate was sitting in committee of the whole and was reversed in the senate proper by the tie vote of 38 to 38.

Subsequently the senate decided by a vote of 38 to 36 to entirely eliminate New Mexico and Arizona from the bill and this result had hardly been announced when Mr. Bard in slightly changed form renewed his proposition for the admission of New Mexico as a state and this time the amendment prevailed by the vote of 40 to 37. One of the affirmative votes was, however, cast by Mr. Beveridge, in charge of the bill, for the purpose of moving the reconsideration of the vote. He was prompt in entering this motion as soon as the result was announced, but the motion was laid upon the table by a vote of 39 to 38. The effect was to eliminate Arizona from the bill and to establish a state of New Mexico and another of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In this form the bill passed. The bill originated in the house and will go to conference.

THEY COMPLY WITH CLOSURE.

Rate Legislation in Line With Democratic Platforms.

WASHINGTON—The democratic members of the Missouri delegation in the house forwarded the following telegram to the Missouri state legislature acknowledging the receipt of the resolution of that body favoring President Roosevelt's policy on rate legislation:

"We are in receipt of copy of joint resolution passed by legislature asking us to support the recommendation of the president to regulate freight rates. As democrats, it affords us pleasure to comply with this request and we can support such legislation the more zealously since the president's message is simply a reiteration of the declaration in the last three national democratic platforms as well as the frequent utterances of Mr. Bryan."

SPENDS DAY ON AGRICULTURE

Senate Figures on Appropriations for Farm Experiments.

WASHINGTON—The senate devoted Thursday to debate on the agricultural appropriation bill, but did not complete the measure. There was a renewal of the discussion of the general policy of distributing the appropriation bills among a number of committees.

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Spooner contended that the change had resulted in a vast increase in the cost of conducting the government. Mr. Hale agreed that in recent years there had been a great increase in the appropriations, but he attributed it to what he characterized as "the war craze."

ROSEBUD BILL IS SIGNED.

Homesteaders Now Have Until May 1 in Which to Make Settlement.

WASHINGTON—The president on Tuesday signed the bill granting an extension of time to claimants in which to make settlement on lands on the Rosebud reservation in Gregory county, South Dakota, and also on the Devil's lake reserve in North Dakota. The bill affects all who filed prior to November 1, 1904, and extends the time for making settlement to May 1.

Wyoming Anti-Christian Science.

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The Christian Scientists osteopaths, magnetic healers and others who treat the blind, halt and sick without the aid of surgery or medicines are up in arms as a result of passage by the legislature of a bill which prohibits them from practicing in Wyoming. Under the act, which only lacks the signature of the governor to become law, Christian Scientists, osteopaths and others can be fined and imprisoned for administering to their patients if they collect fees therefor.

IN BOTH HOUSES

LOWER BRANCH WILL DISCUSS NAVAL MATTERS.

TO TAKE UP EXPENSE BILL

House Holds Sunday Session at Which Eulogies of Senator Hoar Are Pronounced by Members of the Massachusetts Delegation.

WASHINGTON—The naval appropriation bill will be taken up by the house on Monday as soon as legislation for the District of Columbia has been disposed of. The naval bill is usually a subject of long debate and this year will be attacked on several grounds. There will be a general discussion as to the naval policy and issue is to be taken with the committee in its provision for new ships. The topic of armor plate contracts is to fill its accustomed place on the program, while submarine boats and torpedo boats are to form the basis of offensive and defensive argument. The best estimate that can be made is that at least four days will be consumed in getting legislative action on this bill in the house. It is to be followed immediately by the river and harbor bill, which has been on the calendar for some time and usually occupies several days once it is taken up. Should the decks be cleared at any time the proposed legislation on the Panama canal project, which is the continuing order, will be discussed.

The attention of the senate this week will be divided between the Swayne impeachment trial and the appropriation bills. The trial will be taken up each day at 2 o'clock and will continue to receive attention until 5 o'clock. Before and after the period between those hours the appropriation bills will be considered. The agricultural appropriation is still under discussion and as soon as it is disposed of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia will be taken up, to be followed by the diplomatic and consular bill.

Tribute to the memory of the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was the occasion of a special session of the house of representatives Sunday. Many of the members attended the session, which began at 12 o'clock. The galleries were occupied liberally.

Representative Lawrence of Massachusetts presided.

Resolutions expressing the sense of bereavement and loss in the death of Senator Hoar were offered by Representative Lovering (Mass.).

Speakers to these resolutions were Messrs. Gilett, Lawrence, Thayer, Sullivan, Green, Roberts, McNary, Powers, Kelliker and Turrell, all of Massachusetts, and Clark and DeArmond of Missouri.

The eulogies occupied the house until 2:37 p. m., when the resolutions were adopted and the house adjourned.

The Interstate Commerce commission has assigned dates for hearings in important cases. The differential case, involving the question of differentials on traffic to the Atlantic ports, has been assigned for oral argument in this city April 4.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

House Committee Authorizes a Favorable Report.

WASHINGTON—The house committee on ways and means authorized a favorable report on the tariff bill for the Philippines. The bill is a complete revision of the duties collected by the Philippine government on imports from all countries. The schedules as prepared by the Philippine commission and revised by Secretary Taft were not amended in any material particular by the committee.

An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Williams (Miss.), for the minority to provide absolute free trade on those articles which the Philippines have heretofore purchased from the United States and also to reduce the duty on rice.

On motion to report the bill there was no party division.

ONE OF ITS WEAK POINTS.

Esch-Townsend Bill Doesn't Reach Private Car Lines.

WASHINGTON—While President Roosevelt approves of the Esch-Townsend railroad freight rate bill, pending before the house of representatives, it is expected that he would like to have incorporated in it stronger provisions relating to private car lines. Representative Babcock (Wis.) had a talk with the president about the pending legislation. He holds the same views regarding private car lines as the president.

Senator McComas (Md.) also talked with the president about the pending railroad legislation. The president is endeavoring to bring about action in the senate at this session on the rate question, hoping the senate may take up the Esch-Townsend measure when the bill reaches it.

Stockholders Dividend.

NEW YORK—The differences now existing between foreign stockholders in the Kansas City Southern railway and the voting trust which controls that property will be settled by compromise or contested in the courts in the near future. This much was declared by the legal representatives of the foreign stockholders. The voting trustees contend that the demands of the stockholders for the payment of dividends is unreasonable on the ground that such dividends had not been earned.

DISLIKE THE ARRANGEMENT

Element in San Domingo Opposes Protocol.

WASHINGTON—During Saturday cablegrams were received at both the state and navy departments from San Domingo. The text of these was withheld from publication, but it was stated that they permitted the understanding that Lieutenant Commander Leiper, from the Detroit, had established himself as collector of customs at Monté Cristi. There was no report of threatened disturbance, though an intimation was conveyed in the cablegrams that some of the Dominican leaders in opposition to Morales' administration do not view with satisfaction the action by the American naval commander in establishing himself at Monté Cristi.

Commander Dillingham spent some time in conference with the president, and afterward made the following statement:

"Referring to the article on Santo Domingo in the issue of a New York newspaper, I, having just returned from Santo Domingo, am in a position to deny the statement made by Judge Abbott that the custom houses of Santo Domingo were taken over by the United States authorities on February 1 or 2 under the preliminary Dillingham and Sanchez protocol of January 20, or that they had been taken on the 5th, the day I left Santo Domingo, and I have positive information that they have not been taken over since under the terms of the protocol."

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION

Recommends Some Changes in Existing Laws.

WASHINGTON—The public lands commission, which has been considering the advisability of changes in the national land laws, has completed its report after sessions occupying the last two weeks. The report will be submitted to the president at once. It makes important recommendations intended to correct existing abuses.

The abuse and evasion of the timber and stone act, whose repeal or sweeping modification has been urged repeatedly in government reports, and the commutation clause of the homestead law are discussed and it is believed that the repeal or the modification of the latter so as to prolong the residence on the homestead will be required instead of the present short period, are recommended. The question of control of the grazing lands of the government is considered at length.

It is estimated that there are 300,000,000 acres of land in this country apparently fit only for grazing purposes and the commission has made recommendations designed to prevent the constant destructive work perpetrated on these lands by trespassers and to prevent the frequent conflicts over public grazing lands among different classes of stockmen.

ALMOST KILLS HIS KEEPER.

Chadron, Neb., Insane Man Attacks St. Louis Hospital Guard.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Guard Andrew Gavin of the observation ward of the emergency hospital was attacked by Guy Long of Chadron, Neb., an insane patient, and almost killed. Long was exercising in the corridor of the cell division when, without warning, he jumped upon Gavin from behind. With maniacal strength he bore the keeper to the floor and began jumping up and down upon him. Gavin was almost dead when other attendants heard the exulting cries of the maniac and rushed to the former's aid. Six men were roughly handled before Long was safely strapped to a cot in his cell. Gavin's body is almost entirely covered with black and blue spots.

Long has been a patient for several days. He was allowed the freedom of the corridor because the physicians considered him harmless.

Investigation of Panama Road.

WASHINGTON—No date has been set for beginning the investigation of the affairs of the Panama Railroad company, which task has been assigned by resolution to a subcommittee of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Representative Shackelford, chairman of this investigation committee, said that it would be some days before the details of the investigation would be decided on. Much of the information desired regarding the affairs of this road has been received.

Orders an Investigation.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Wynne has ordered an investigation of the incident that occurred at the railroad station here, when a carrier said to August W. Machen, on the latter's departure for the penitentiary, that the latter had the sympathy of a large number of free delivery letter carriers. The postmaster general feels that the sentiment does not represent the sentiment of that branch, and that the employees have no sympathy for Machen.

Railroad Accident in Iowa.

OMAHA—Near Melbourne, Iowa, on the morning of the 9th, an engine and seven cars went through a bridge and were piled up in a heap, the accident being caused by a broken rail. The train was a double header and the first engine passed safely over the bridge. Two men were killed and a number wounded, some of them quite severely. The dead are: Robert Marsh, of Iowa, riding as a passenger, and C. A. Morris, the brakeman. Both of them made their homes at Council Bluffs.

STATEHOOD BILL

IT IS LIKELY TO FAIL IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

REPUBLICANS IN CONFERENCE

They Decide to Stand by Their Original Agreement That Oklahoma and Indian Territory be One State and New Mexico and Arizona Another.

WASHINGTON—Statehood for Oklahoma and New Mexico will not be granted during this session of congress unless it be on lines provided in the house statehood bill.

This was decided at a conference of republican members of the house. The following resolution, setting forth this position, was adopted, 112 to 33, after three hours of debate.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the action and policy of the republican caucus, held April 15, 1904 touching the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and New Mexico and Arizona as one state, as provided in the bill of the house, No. 14749, which bill has been amended by the senate and is now pending in the house committee on territories, be insisted upon, and that we insist on such parliamentary proceedings as can be had by a majority of the house, or a special order as can be made and adopted by a majority of the house, under which the aforesaid policy of the republicans of the house will be worked out."

Speaker Cannon is the author of this resolution. When the conference convened three proposals were laid before it, none of which were adopted. The first was a resolution offered by Mr. Datzell, reciting the history of the statehood legislation in the house and reaffirming the caucus action taken at that time. Another was a resolution by Mr. Sibley (Pa.) providing that the statehood bill be made the subject of conference between the two houses. The third was an amendment to this resolution, offered by Mr. Tawney, adding that in such conference the house conferees be instructed to insist on the house provisions of the bill.

Delegate Rodey (N. M.) made a strong appeal for concurrence in the senate bill. He, however, did not make any motion to this end. Other speeches were made by Representative Datzell (Pa.), Hamilton (Mich.), chairman of the committee on territories.

Delegate McGuire (Okla.) pleaded for action whereby at least Oklahoma and Indian Territory might be admitted. Speaker Cannon occupied the floor at length on two different occasions. Other speakers were Representatives Hepburn, Tawney, Burkett, Needham, Brick and Gains.

The debate was keyed to a high pitch at all times. The ground was taken by those who favored the house provisions or nothing that the republicans of the body would be sacrificing their position taken heretofore to a few republican senators who had seen fit to unite with the minority of the senate, if the bill, as amended, was accepted.

FRANCE JEALOUS OF GERMANY

Intimacy of Berlin Government With Turkey is Growing.

WASHINGTON—Considerable interest has been aroused in diplomatic circles by the dispatches telling of the French crisis at Constantinople and news of the movement of M. Constant, the French ambassador there, is being anxiously awaited. Although diplomats here are without official information regarding the situation, it is known that the French government has for a long time been concerned over the increased activity of German interests in the Ottoman empire and Germany's latest victory in securing the contract for the rearmament of the Turkish artillery is looked upon as the culmination of a series of German triumphs in Turkey, which, in the opinion of some, are due to the growing intimacy of the Berlin government with the porte.

ERIE ROAD SCENTS DANGER.

Opposes Grant of Much Power to Commerce Commission.

NEW YORK—President Underwood of the Erie Railroad company, has sent out a circular to stockholders of that corporation in which he says:

"It is obvious that the owners of railroad securities have a vital interest in the disposition of the bill relating to interstate commerce, now under consideration by the committee of congress. Any law enacted that will prevent the cutting of rates, unjust discriminations and all other dishonest practices would be beneficial, not only to the public in general, but to the railroads as well. It is, however, the opinion of those who have had the best opportunity for studying the situation that it would be a serious mistake to have a bill passed authorizing the interstate commerce commission to fix rates for transportation."

Can Go Behind the Records.

WASHINGTON—The postmaster general is empowered not only to fix the salary of a postmaster on the basis of the gross receipts of his post-office, as provided by law, but also to go behind the receipts to determine whether they were obtained properly, according to a decision rendered by Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell. The opinion affects many postmasters charged with padding receipts to raise their salaries, by soliciting or having their friends solicit business to their postoffices.