

FAURE IS PRESIDENT

Election Attended by Exciting Scenes in the National Assembly.

BRISSON HIS ONLY FORMIDABLE RIVAL

Opposition to Him Combined on Faure on the Second Ballot.

SOCIALISTS AND MONARCHISTS PROTEST

Announcement of the Result Greeted with Cries of Vive la Sociale.

DROWNED BY CRIES FOR THE REPUBLIC

New President Congratulated by the President of the Assembly and Ex-Premier

Dupuy, to Which He Made a Patriotic Reply.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.—M. Felix Faure, minister of marine in the present cabinet, was elected on the second ballot today to be president of the French republic.

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Countant, socialist, retorted with: "Down with rogues; down with the thieves; away with them; send them to Mirza!"

An indescribable tumult followed, but finally Laour was able to make himself heard, and he declared that Faure was elected the president of the republic.

Thereupon the extreme left and the socialists again rose, and they sent forth a tremendous shout of "Vive la Sociale!"

Nevertheless, Laour pursued the usual parliamentary course and had the minutes read, while the socialists continued their protest against the election.

At 5:30 p. m., the National Assembly opened its session, and the minutes of the previous day were read.

The first trainload of senators and deputies brought the officers of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Challeme-Lacour, president of the Senate, who, in that capacity, presides over the national assembly, traveled from the Mont Parnasse railroad station on the 6:50 a. m. train.

His official secretary and upon arrival here drove to the palace in an open carriage.

M. Carnaud, the socialist deputy, who was not present in the morning, was waiting for the minister of marine, who was heard to declare to several of his friends that he was not a presidential candidate.

During the morning it was stated that the members of the cabinet had decided to oppose the candidacy of M. Brisson to the utmost.

The latter reached Versailles at 12:30 p. m. and went directly to the palace, where he was warmly received by his many friends.

M. Challeme-Lacour, president of the senate, the presiding officer of the national assembly, called on the members of the Chamber of Deputies to order and the proceedings proper opened at 1:10, when the president read the articles of the constitution which applied to the present situation.

A scene of considerable excitement, deputies from all parts of the hall speaking together and demanding to be heard.

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Richard, who is undergoing a year's imprisonment for writing an article in Le Chomard, insulting to Casimir-Perier. The omission to call his name caused the socialist leader, who is a member of the cabinet, to rise en masse, and Jaures, the socialist leader, shouted:

"All the deputies ought to be inscribed on the list of the members of this congress. You are robbing the country of universal suffrage."

Laour tried to say something in reply, but his voice was inaudible amid the socialist tumult. The ushers, nevertheless, continued to read the list.

The official declaration of the result of the first ballot, after revision of the list, was as follows: Brisson, 338; Faure, 241; Waldeck-Rousseau, 184; Cavignac, 8; M. Ducloux, 4; Admiral Gervais, 1; Marshal Canrobert, 1; Loubet, 1; Rochefort, 1; Bourgeois, 1; blank, 1; total, 786.

After recounting the first ballots the deputies assembled in the Galerie des Bustes, which was very crowded. Pellat, an editor of La Justice, was the center of an excited throng of deputies, who were vehemently protesting against the absence of Mirman. Richard, among others, shouted:

"This election is illegal. It is an outrage." Jaures was also the center of a group of excited deputies, who were protesting against the fact that he had voted for Brisson, as the socialists wanted an armistice, and were desirous of proving their party as one of organization and order.

From the conversation of the deputies in the Galerie des Bustes it was gathered if Brisson was elected the socialists would certainly denounce their struggle against the government.

FAURE FRIENDS ELATED. Shortly before the senators and deputies reassembled for the second ballot, it was announced that the socialists had decided in favor of Faure, and the friends of the latter were correspondingly elated, and felt confident of his election.

A second ballot began at 4:40 p. m., and proceeded with less turbulence. Mirman's name upon this occasion was not mentioned, and the socialists were correspondingly elated, and felt confident of his election.

At 7:15 Laour ascended the presidential tribune, and after a few words he announced that the result of the ballot was: Faure, 439; Brisson, 361.

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OPPOSITION MELTED AWAY

Cullom Nominated for Senator on the First Ballot.

ONLY TWENTY-ONE VOTES AGAINST HIM

Came Before the Republican Caucus and Thanked Them for Their Kindness—Solicitors for the Democratic Orphans.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The republican caucus today selected a senatorial candidate to be nominated tonight. The nomination of Shelby M. Cullom to succeed himself in the United States senate for the next six years had all but been a foregone conclusion for twenty-four hours or more, and little remained but to ratify the apparently well established sentiment of the members by a formal ballot.

Senator Berry of Hancock placed the name of Senator Cullom in nomination in a brief eulogistic speech. Hon. George S. Willets of Chicago was then nominated by Senator Anthony. A formal vote was then taken, resulting in Senator Cullom's nomination. The following: Cullom, 163; Willets, 21. The choice was made unanimous amid a scene of wild enthusiasm.

Senator Cullom was escorted to the platform, and, after reaffirming his great obligation and gratitude to the people of Illinois for having a third time selected him to represent them in the United States senate, he spoke in terms of much appreciation for the "little squad of democratic orphans left in congress." The senator's only direct reference to the current political questions of the day was embodied in the following paragraph:

"The disheartened democracy of the Fifty-third congress is striving to build a new currency law, and just as they are passing into oblivion they seek to entangle some humbug financial policy on the country. We won't have it. The people, the republican party, will initiate and carry out a sound currency policy. We will again renew our sincere belief in the Monroe doctrine and again reiterate that American money is for American people. We will give a new impulse to American commerce. We will open a free Pacific market for the products of the Mississippi valley by way of the Nicaragua canal and add millions to the value of our agricultural production."

COLONEL RUTH EXPLAINS HIS COURSE. Shows Wherein He Followed the Law and Knew Nothing of Taylor's Affairs.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 17.—(Special Telegram)—Last Saturday the report was sent out from this city that Colonel Thomas N. Ruth, the outgoing commissioner of school and public lands, had by dereliction or collusion with Treasurer Taylor caused the state to lose \$90,000, and that by his neglect or refusal to appropriate the same funds on the 15th day of November, as it was stated in the statute provided, the counties had not had time to apply for the money due them before the defalcation took place, and that owing to the violation of the statute in this particular, Taylor was enabled to gobble the funds. This statement was based on a detailed interview with one of the clerks in the office of the commissioner, and on the report of several state auditors, who now state that they were mistaken in their belief that they were the commissioner in making the appropriation of 1894 followed the law. The following letter from State Auditor Hippie makes this plain:

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