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GETTING WARMER.

KANSAS LEGISLATORS MAKING THINGS LIVELY IN TOPEKA.

FIGHT FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

THE CONTESTANTS DEPLOYING THEIR FORCES FOR ACTION.

A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE VARIOUS ASPIRANTS.

Many Believe the Contest Will Be Narrowed Down to a Close Race Between Ady and Burton—Cy Leland Managing His Own Canass.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 2.—(Special.) The legislative pot is certainly boiling to-day. The members have been arriving on every train and for the most part they have come to stay. The senatorial candidates are very much in evidence, as indeed are candidates of every degree and condition. Mr. Burton, Mr. Leland, Mr. Hood and Mr. Ady had their skirmish lines in position before the noon hour, and Mr. Thacher and Mr. Smith will be at headquarters with their able lieutenants by Thursday morning. One senatorial candidate who has been overlooked in the rush is Hon. Lucien Baker, of Leavenworth. It is said to-day that Mr. Baker considers himself a candidate in the positive sense and not as a dark horse. He undoubtedly has four votes from his own bailiwick, and it is not improbable that he may trot out several more when the race is called. The friends of Judge Thacher also object to his being considered in the light of a dark horse. They say he is out for the race and will go into the caucus with a large following from the Second district, who will stay to the end. It is plain, however, that when it comes to the question of some of the candidates getting out of the way, the Second district fellows will not feel bad if Mr. Ady is still left them.

A good many of the politicians affect to believe that the senatorial fight will finally settle down to a close vote between Burton and Ady. They are generally regarded as the best of timber, and each has surroundings which may forge him to the front as other candidates drop out. As the situation develops to-day it is evident that Burton is leading his field. If the ballot were taken to-night he would have from six to ten more votes than any one of his competitors. He has developed a first ballot strength in the Seventh district, which is something of a surprise to those who had counted the big Seventh as solid for Ady. Mr. Burton is sanguine and hopeful and he has more members on the ground who are enthusiastic for their choice than any other candidate. Outside of Mr. David W. Mulvane, who is close to him, Mr. Burton finds his lieutenants among the members. This is also true of Mr. Leland, who appears to be managing his own campaign with the aid of members from the First district. Major Hood's interests are in the hands of Wiliam Martindale, I. V. Lambert and Frank Flenniken. Thacher is being groomed by Representatives Caldwell and Tucker, while Colonel O. E. Learnard and George Barker are able assistants. Mr. Ady has his interests in the strong hands of his law partner, Judge Peters, and Congressman-elect Chester I. Long. It is also understood that Congressman-elect Dick Blue will take a hand for Ady.

The belief is growing stronger that when the showdown comes the forces of Leland and Hood will be found closely together. Neither candidate admits that he is in the race for any other purpose than to secure the prize, and yet the drift of opinion is that eventually these forces will unite harmoniously.

All predictions upon the result must be taken with the understanding that a large number of members still preserve silence as to their choice for senator, but there is a noticeable loosening up to-day, and several who have not heretofore expressed themselves are now on record. They are coming out from under cover in bunches, and the talent has been treated to more than one surprise. The idea that certain districts are going to be solid for any one man has already been exploded, and each of the leading candidates has developed strength in unexpected quarters.

Some of the members are complaining of what they call the "letter campaign" in both the senatorial and state printer issues. One member received this morning a batch of twelve letters from people in his district, asking him to vote for a certain candidate for state printer. Said he: "To my personal knowledge nine of these men neither knew the candidate nor anything about his qualifications. Some interested party has asked these men to write to me, and they have thoughtlessly done so. However, there are 1,532 other voters in my district, and I have a right to guess what they want. This letter business doesn't go with me. I could get a hundred letters asking for the defeat of this same candidate if I felt disposed to work the system."

The contest for the speakership of the house of representatives is assuming even more tangible lines than the senatorial fight. It is fairly certain that if the vote were taken to-night Hon. Charles Lobdell would be the successful man. He appears to be first or second choice of three-fourths of the members on the ground. He has elements of strength besides his acknowledged ability and popularity. He is the one man who appears to be entirely unobjectionable to all of the senatorial candidates. His geographical location in Western Kansas is such that his election as speaker will jeopardize the chances of none of them, and if they are not all for him they are at least not opposed to him.

There are few new developments in the state printer fight. It is apparent that Major Hudson and George W. Crane will be the leaders in the caucus. Some of Major Hudson's friends are enthusiastic enough to claim his election on the first ballot, but there has been no such public expression by the members. There is a silent and unfathomable current in this printer contest which may drift up a great surprise. The friends of George W. Crane smile when they hear the Hudson first-ballot talk, and quietly say that the same talk was made two years ago, yet Crane carried the caucus.

It is reasonably certain that voting in the caucus will be secret, by ballot, in fact, and not by roll call. The members are giving different reasons for adopting this system. Legislative caucuses in Kansas have been conducted both by ballot and through roll call, and, therefore, both have a precedent. It is claimed by the advocates of secret ballot that a fair and unintimidated vote is thus secured, while on the other hand the roll call fellows say the secret ballot is a loophole for breaking pledges. But the secret ballot finds the most supporters.

MR. MORTON'S INAUGURAL.

New York's Governor Addresses the Legislature and Points Out Many Needed Reforms.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The state legislature met and organized to-day by the election of the Republican caucus nominees. Hamilton Fish was chosen to be speaker of the house. The inaugural message of Governor Morton was read in both the senate and house.

The address opens with reference to the legislation made necessary by the revised constitution, which, the message observes, demands the closest care that no hasty, incomplete or ill-advised measures be enacted. The finances of the state are in excellent condition. There is no state indebtedness whatever, while the permanent funds, including the United States deposit fund, aggregate $9,210,391.50 of principal.

The governor recommends the legislature to devise ways and means, if practicable, for the enlargement of some of the state charitable institutions. The governor points out the necessity for a treasury surplus.

He also calls attention to the need for the most rigid economy in the management of the different departments of the state government. From year to year, and especially during the past twelve or thirteen years, these expenses have grown until the burden is becoming grievous and unbearable.

One great extravagance, he says, arises from the multiplicity of "commissions," which have increased so rapidly in number and expense since about the year 1880, from an expenditure for the duties covered by these commissions of less than $1,000 in 1880, we have seen a growth from year to year until the cost of three commissions alone amounted last year to nearly $1,250,000. Some of these commissions are unnecessary and should be abolished. Some of them should be consolidated with or made subject to relative departments of the state government. The governor notes that although $21,500,000 has been expended upon the new capitol, that structure is not yet completed. The people, he adds, are thoroughly tired of this seemingly endless drain upon the treasury.

Governor Morton reviews the new constitution, and specifically recommends legislation to give each provision effect. As to the greater New York, it is suggested that a commission be at once created, to be composed of the most capable citizens of the various localities interested, and to be charged with the power and duty of framing a charter to be reported to the present legislature for the government of the new city. In the meantime the governor says, the duty is incumbent on the legislature, under the express will of the people of the metropolis, to give to the mayor of New York the requisite power of removal and appointment without waiting for the full details of the reform plan.

The experience of several years has made it clear that the system of providing a separate ballot for each group of nominations is cumbersome and unsatisfactory. The "blanket" ballot, so called, which is successfully used in many states, in the judgment of Governor Morton, should be adopted in this state without further delay. It is, moreover, the opinion of the governor that the use of the "blanket paster" ballot should be at once prohibited, for through its instrumentality the purpose of law has been to a large extent defeated. In the interest of pure elections attention is called to the fact that while sworn statements of expense are required of candidates for office, there is no provision for ascertaining the expenses of political committees.

DISCUSSING SPRINGER'S BILL.

The Fate of the Measure a General Topic in Washington—A Caucus.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Although congress reconvenes to-morrow there were only half a dozen member of the house at the capitol to-day. The fate of the currency bill, debate on which will be resumed to-morrow, was generally discussed. There is a prevailing impression that a Democratic caucus will be held, probably to-morrow night, to consider the measure, but no official action looking to that end has been taken as yet. It was the purpose of the Democrats before the holiday recess to bring the bill to a final vote on Monday, but this is now unlikely. Chairman Sayers, of the appropriation committee, expects to have the District appropriation bill ready by Saturday and the sundry civil bill completed about the middle of next week.

Mr. Sperry, a Democratic member of the banking committee, who has taken a great interest in the currency bill, has prepared a substitute for it providing for the funding of the greenbacks with a 3 per cent gold bond issue.

His substitute, it is understood, was submitted to Secretary Carlisle and by the latter laid before the president this afternoon.

WANTS MGR. SATOLLI REMOVED.

Singular Resolution to Be Introduced in the Washington Legislature by Secretary Taylor.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 2.—Fred T. Taylor, member of the legislature and state secretary of the A. P. A., has prepared the following resolution which he will introduce at the coming session. He says he believes it will be passed and that other legislatures will adopt similar memorials. It reads:

"Whereas, There being a great agitation throughout the United States on account of the establishing of an ablegate or delegate of an ecclesiastical power within the boundaries of the United States of America, and,

"Whereas, That believing that Mgr. Satolli, the said ablegate or delegate of the pope of Rome, is a menace to our free institutions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Washington legislature that our senator be instructed and our representative in congress be requested to have said representative of said ecclesiastical power removed beyond the shores of the United States of America."

Flour Stealers at Lawrence.

Lawrence, Kas., Jan. 2.—(Special.) Thieves last night entered the flouring mill of J. H. Rahskopf and also the Pacific mills and stole several hundred pounds of flour. The amount taken at either place is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been considerable. No clew.

EVERY DOOR SHUT.

EUROPE CLOSED TO AMERICAN LIVE STOCK AND DRESSED MEATS.

BELGIUM THE LAST TO ACT.

AN INCALCULABLE LOSS TO THE CATTLE INDUSTRY OF THIS COUNTRY.

It Is All the Result of Democratic Legislation in Rescinding the Reciprocity Agreements With Foreign Countries—National Live Stock Exchange Takes Action.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Nelson Morris has received a cablegram from his agent at Antwerp that the Belgian government has prohibited the importation of live cattle from the United States on the ground that pleuro-pneumonia is prevalent in this country. This closes all the ports of Continental Europe against American cattle and beef products and leaves to the exporter only the British market, which, in its present condition, is not a desirable one. This is in addition to the embargo on dressed beef and packed goods which has been in force in most of the European countries for some time. According to Mr. Morris, Belgium is merely following the lead of Austria, Germany, France and other European nations in taking retaliatory measures against the United States for the abolition of the reciprocity treaty under which their sugar industry prospered.

The action by the Belgian authorities not only shuts off all access to the markets of that country, but also to those of Switzerland and a part of Austria, to which meat was sent via Antwerp. All of Continental Europe is now practically closed to live stock and dressed beef from the United States. Three cities in this country sent millions of dollars' worth of live and dressed meat to Europe every year and the present embargo is a blow of almost incalculable severity to the cattle raising industry. The three cities which have done the exporting are Chicago, New York and Baltimore. Trade has recently grown to such mammoth proportions that a Hamburg firm recently completed five steamers for the exclusive purpose of shipping cattle and dressed beef. Every week three or four boats, each carrying $25,000 worth of beef, crossed the Atlantic for the Antwerp port alone.

The National Live Stock Exchange has issued a letter, which will be sent to-day to every stock exchange in the West, calling attention to the importance of prompt, vigorous action in the matter.

They Are Never Surprised.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Officials of the department of agriculture said that they were not surprised at the action of Belgium in excluding American cattle from her ports. She is one of the countries closely allied with Germany in her commercial interests, and it was expected she would follow the example of her more powerful neighbor in this matter, as Denmark has already done, and it is believed Germany is bringing her influence to bear upon adjoining nations to effect the complete exclusion of American meats. While this belief is not susceptible of proof, it is thought that its accuracy would be strikingly demonstrated by the promptness with which Europe would decide that our meats are pure if congress should abolish the sugar duties.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, says that there has been no pleuro-pneumonia in the United States for two years and that the several cases which foreign inspectors have thought they have discovered have been proven by investigation to be false alarms.

The department has furnished to the state department statements of the thoroughness of the American system of inspection and expert proof of the impossibility of the transmission of Texas fever, the first alleged cause for the existing meat complications. Some of the agricultural officials are inclined to believe that the faction of the German parliament which opposes the exclusion on policy of the agrarians may succeed and that the possibilities of a tariff war may be averted.

NO EXTRA TIME FOR CARRIERS.

New Instructions Issued to Postmasters and Stringent Rules to Prevent Overtime in the Future.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Strict instructions to postmasters at all delivery offices, to prevent further overtime claims of letter carriers, were issued to-day by Assistant Postmaster General Jones. Superintendents of stations, superintendents of carriers, carriers and all clerks who record carriers' time are threatened with removal for failure thoroughly to acquaint themselves with the new rules within a month. The rules prohibit carriers from reporting prior to schedule time and from remaining at desks or in the working room during any interval or "swing" between the trips or at dinner intervals, and remaining after reporting from the last trip of the day. Carriers are required to record the exact time consumed daily, and service rendered must be recorded, and the practice of filling out the entire report at the close of the day is to be discontinued.

Any attempt to conceal the fact that overtime is being made will result in the removal of the offender, regardless of rank. Attempts to expand the actual working time by carriers on routes requiring less than eight hours a day is prohibited.

Men detailed exclusively in collections will not be allowed to enter the work room of the office, except to deposit their collections. The performance of clerical work by carriers is also absolutely prohibited.

SENATOR COCKRELL OPTIMISTIC

He Does Not Feel Any Apprehensions About the Income Tax Law.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Cockrell, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, was at the capitol to-day. He said he probably would call the committee together soon after the reconvening of congress and that the urgent deficiency bill which contains the provision for an appropriation to put the income tax into operation would be taken up as soon as practicable. Mr. Cockrell is not apprehensive as to the fate of this provision and, while he does not hope that it will go through the senate without some opposition, he does not count upon antagonism sufficient to materially delay the passage of the bill. He says that effectual opposition to the appropriation of money for the execution of any law would be most exceptional and he does not believe that any considerable number of senators will engage in it, either in committee or in the senate, whatever their convictions in regard to the merits of the law itself may be. Mr. Cockrell says he thinks it probable that the bill may be made the basis of a few speeches in opposition when reported to the senate, but he does not count upon anything like a filibuster against it.

Sugar Men Will Have a Hearing.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Secretary Carlisle to-morrow will give a hearing to a committee of the Sugar Importers' Association of New York on several customs questions affecting their interests. One of the questions to be argued will be that of determining the values of imported sugars. The present law fixes an ad valorem rate and in no case is the value of the sugar to be rated lower than the invoice price. It will be contended that in many cases the invoice price is higher than the polariscope test would warrant. The committee will ask that some uniform method of determining value be adopted. Among the importers who will be present are: George Moberly, chairman, and John Farrell, secretary of the committee.

INCREASE IN THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It Amounted to Over $31,000,000 During the Month of December.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued from the treasury department to-day shows that on December 31, 1894, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $916,503,695, an increase for the month of $31,320,775. Following is a recapitulation of the debt: Interest paying debt, $659,158,130; increase during the month, $40,025,100; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,825,800; decrease during the month, $1,130; debt bearing no interest, $383,247,315; increase during the month, $126,799; total debt, $1,654,375,579, of which $590,134,104 are certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. Cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $139,696,351; silver, $504,635,456; paper, $122,914,759. General account, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $16,197,719; total, $782,754,289, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $629,416,709, leaving a cash balance of $153,337,579, of which $86,244,445 is gold reserve. Advices received to-day from the New York subtreasury state that $1,500,000 in gold was withdrawn to-day for export, which with the $800,000 withdrawn last Saturday, leaves the true amount of the gold reserve to-day $83,944,445.

The receipts and expenditures statement of the United States shows receipts during December amounting to $31,866,136; disbursements, $27,135,460, leaving a deficit for the month of $5,269,324, and for the six months of the present fiscal year of $27,561,465. The receipts from customs were $11,363,049, against $10,260,692 for the month of November, from internal revenue $9,294,609, against $7,771,701 for November. The receipts from customs during the last six months were $69,664,330, or only about $161,000 less than for the first half of last year. The receipts from internal revenue during the last six months were $82,160,782, or $8,201,276 in excess of the first half of the last fiscal year.

MR. TARSNEY HAS ANOTHER TALK

He Consults With Officials About the Stone for Kansas City's New Custom House.

Washington, Jan. 2.—(Special.) Representative Tarsney spent some time with the executive officer of the supervising architect's office to-day making a statement concerning certain materials mentioned in connection with the Kansas City government building.

Mr. Tarsney informed the official that it was common talk among material men and contractors that the granite which is included in the low granite bid of a certain firm was not a fit material to be used in a large building. It had been said that it contains 8 per cent of iron, that very soon it shows a stained surface and also that it is soft and would not last long under the pressure of heavy walls. While he knew nothing personally about the matter, he thought it well that the department make an investigation into the report.

The announcement was again made that all the new material appearing in the bids would be tested. The greatest precaution would be taken and the man making the tests would not be allowed to know where the specimens came from. It would take possibly a week to make these investigations and as soon as this was done the contract would likely be awarded.

In the event the granite thus referred to is ruled out, owing to imperfections, the Dugan Cut Stone Company, of Kansas City, will claim the work on the Llano, Tex., granite. Other materials with lower bids, it is claimed, do not meet the conditions prescribed by the department.

SENATOR FARWELL'S PLAN.

Tells Congressman Springer How to Get Out of the Finance Muddle.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Chairman Springer, of the banking and currency committee, has received the following letter from ex-Senator Farwell, of Illinois:

"Hon. William Springer, Washington.

"Dear Sir—I have yours of the 29th. I did not expect you would publish either of the letters which you acknowledged receipt of, but you can do so if your wish. I wish to say to you now what possibly I have said before, that there are certain things to do to settle this financial muddle which we seem to be in, and they are the following three propositions:

"First—Let the government fund its floating debt and refund its bonded debt in 2 per cent fifty year bonds and retire from the currency business altogether.

"Second—Allow the national banks to use these bonds at par as a basis for their circulation, exempting them from all federal taxation, except just enough to pay for printing their notes.

"Third—Repeal the sub-treasury act and let the revenues of the nation be deposited in the national banks when collected.

"Congress may discuss this question for the next six years, but will finally adopt the above propositions, because they are the only ones that will accomplish the desired end. Yours very truly,

"C. B. FARWELL."

J. PIERPONT MORGAN DENIES.

He Did Not Call on Cleveland and Ask for Carlisle's Removal.

New York, Jan. 2.—A report was current to-day that J. Pierpont Morgan had called on President Cleveland and asked him to remove Secretary Carlisle or to ask for his resignation, and that the president assured Secretary Carlisle that his feelings toward the latter remained unchanged, notwithstanding the request of Mr. Morgan. A reporter of the Associated Press called on Mr. Morgan at his residence this evening and, after showing the statement to him asked him if there was any truth in the story.

"It is not true," Mr. Morgan said emphatically. "I have not seen Mr. Cleveland in two years. There is not the slightest shadow of a foundation in the statement." Mr. Morgan refused to discuss the question further.

TWO OUTLAWS BIT THE DUST.

Deputy Marshal Bill Williams Killed Bob Moore and George East in Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 2.—(Special.) News reached the United States marshal's office to-day of the killing of two outlaws in the southwestern part of Washita county. Deputy Marshal Bill Williams attempted to arrest Bob Moore, an old desperado, and George East, an Oklahoma outlaw, who are suspected of being implicated in the Canadian Texas express robbery and the murder of Sheriff McGee. They resisted and he shot and killed both of them. One of the Williams posse was wounded in the fight. The dead men have many friends in that section, and more trouble is looked for.

Death of Miss Rose Horner.

Lawrence, Kas., Jan. 2.—(Special.) Miss Rose Horner, one of the bright young society girls of the city, died last night after an illness of over a year, of consumption. She was a graduate of the Lawrence high school, afterwards attended Kansas university and taught school. She was a member of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity and of the Society of Friends. The funeral will take place from the Friends' meeting house in this city to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

DAY OF JUBILATION.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE CONVENED AT NOON YESTERDAY.

REPUBLICANS WERE HAPPY.

THEY CONTROL THE HOUSE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN YEARS.

PETTIJOHN SPEAKER PRO TEM.

MORSEY FOR CHIEF CLERK AND BUEHRLE FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The Proceedings in the House Were Frequently Interrupted by Applause by the Members Composing the Majority—Brief Session of the Senate.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 2.—(Special.) At the stroke of 12 m. to-day the senate and house of the Missouri general assembly were called to order under the law passed at the session of 1893. Secretary of State Lesueur presided at the opening of the house. Prayer was offered by Rev. George H. Williamson, of this city. Thereupon, Major Bittinger, of St. Joseph, nominated A. C. Pettijohn for speaker pro tem. Drabelle, of St. Louis, nominated Weinhold for the same place, and then the first vote of the house on strictly party lines was had. Pettijohn (Rep.) received 71 votes to 47 for Weinhold. The result was announced amid a storm of applause. Then Mr. Lesueur appointed Tatum, of St. Louis, Denny, of Atchison, and Moore, of Mississippi, as a committee to escort Dr. Pettijohn to the chair. As the committee walked down the aisle with the speaker pro tem, and as with careless tread they walked up to the speaker's stand, they were greeted with cheers. For the first time in twenty-four years the lower house of the general assembly was Republican. The contest for permanent speaker, which has kept the lobbies busy for three days, was entirely forgotten in the happiness of the occasion. Ladies in the galleries waved handkerchiefs, and a majority of those in the house exhibited a profound good humor. Secretary Lesueur raised his hand as a command for silence, and instantly the immense throng was hushed. Then he announced in a voice, which trembled slightly: "I have the pleasure of introducing to you Dr. A. C. Pettijohn, your speaker pro tem." The words were the sign for another burst of applause. When that had ceased, Dr. Pettijohn stepped forward, leaned over the rail, and in a few words rich in meaning thanked the house for the honor conferred upon him.

The elections of the other officers pro tem of the house were had without contests. J. T. Davis, of Taney, nominated W. L. Morsey, of Buchanan, as chief clerk; and J. Bothwell, of Pettis, nominated Fred Buehrle as sergeant-at-arms, and the Democrats made no nominations. They were both elected by a strict party vote.

Dr. Tubbs offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the members of the house be sworn in twenty at a time, and that the secretary of state read the names of the members, and that Waltour M. Robinson (Rep.), judge of the supreme bench, administer the oath.

The speaker then called for Judge Robinson, and the judge walked down from the gallery and up the aisle to the speaker's stand amid a tempest of applause which must have been sweet music. The members were sworn in, and all took oath except Hall, of Saline, who stated that he could not do so at the time because of reasons which he would explain later. Inquiry developed the fact that Mr. Hall was county clerk of Saline county, and that his successor in office is mixed up in a bank failure and has not yet qualified. Mr. Hall will probably take the oath in a few days.

Mr. Russell offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the rules of the house of representatives and the joint rules of the house and senate of the Thirty-eighth general assembly be and the same are hereby declared to be the rules of this house until otherwise ordered."

The resolution was adopted. Davidson, of Marion, gave notice that the Democratic caucus to nominate permanent officers would be held in the senate room at 7:30 p. m.

Russell, of Crawford, gave notice that the Republican caucus would be held in the house at 7:30 p. m.

The house then adjourned until 10 a. m., to-morrow.

Proceedings in the Senate.

In the senate the proceedings were of a brief and suggestive character.

Lieutenant Governor O'Meara's address on opening the senate was as follows:

Senators:—The time provided by the organic law of the commonwealth has arrived for the meeting of the Thirty-eighth general assembly for the purpose of enacting new laws and modifying existing ones to meet the requirements of her people.

Since the adjournment of this body in March, 1893, many changes have been made in its personnel. Death has claimed from among us one who for more than a quarter of a century bore a conspicuous part in the legislation of our state. He was admired for his great abilities, his strict integrity and his fearless and conscientious discharge of duty, and loved and respected for his uniform courtesy and kindness. A partisan in politics, yet a statesman in the halls of legislation, he left behind him, when he entered the senate chamber, his partisanship, and labored for the interest of all our citizens, regardless of party or condition, and his great knowledge and his wise counsel will long be missed in this assembly. Since then our country has been swept by a tremendous financial and industrial storm, which has put to the test the courage and forbearance of the nation, but nowhere has the disaster and depression been met and overcome better or more readily than in imperial Missouri. It has demonstrated the wisdom of our laws and the virtues and patriotism of our people in obeying and enforcing them. It is not my purpose to suggest what new laws should be enacted or what alterations made in existing ones, but I will be pardoned in saying that I believe all classes of our citizens look to the present legislature to correct the manifest defects in our crude, cumbersome and deficient election machinery.

Our laws can and should be framed so that every man entitled to the elective franchise may exercise it and that every legal ballot cast shall be counted and the result of all elections honestly declared and enforced.

Citizen committees to prosecute election frauds should be unnecessary and unknown in Missouri. The people expect this, and nothing short of it will satisfy them. No matter how bitter a political contest may be, when determined, all our citizens are ready to acquiesce in the result. In this lies the safety of our institutions. In the discharge of the duties assigned to me, as your presiding officer, I ask your generous co-operation and support, trusting that when our work is finished, it will merit the approval of all the citizens of our great state. What is the pleasure of the senate?

Upon motion of Lyman, of Jackson, a committee of four was appointed upon rules, and Lyman, of Kansas City; Harrison, of Rolla; Morton, of Richmond; O'Bannon, of Buffalo, and Wurdeman, of St. Louis, were named as such committee.

Yeater, of Pettis, offered a resolution that certificates of election of senators be handed in to the committee on elections. The resolution precipitated a brief but spirited debate. It was easily apparent that the purpose of the resolution was to embarrass some Republican members or possibly to prevent them from sitting, for it had been developed that members in both houses, Republicans and Democrats, had failed to have their certificates of election show taxes paid within the year. The resolution was so manifestly partisan and unfair that it was easily defeated.

The senate then adjourned until 10 a. m., to-morrow, notice having been first given that the Republican caucus would be held in the senate chamber at 3 p. m., and the Democratic caucus at 8 p. m. to-day.

RUSSELL WILL BE SPEAKER

He Receives the Unanimous Vote of the Republican House Caucus.

At the caucus of the Republican members of the senate at 3 p. m. to-day Senator Busche, of St. Louis, was elected chairman; Davisson, of Harrison, secretary. The following nominations were then made: President pro tem, O. Brannon, of Buffalo; secretary, C. D. Morris, of Grundy; assistant secretary, C. E. Curtis, of Newton; official reporter, W. H. Saunders, of St. Louis; sergeant-at-arms, A. L. Evans, of Adair; chaplain, A. J. Bradley; doorkeeper, Joseph Feick, of Jefferson; folder, F. W. Wells, of Barton.

At 7:30 p. m. the Republican house caucus met in the hall of representatives. It was called to order by Dr. A. C. Pettijohn, speaker pro tem of the house. W. J. Sailor, of Jasper, nominated E. Higbee, of Schuyler, as chairman of the caucus. Mr. Higbee was elected without opposition. Upon motion of J. L. Davis, of Laney, the chief clerk and the sergeant-at-arms of the house were made secretary and sergeant-at-arms of the caucus. J. E. Swanger, of Sullivan, in a strong speech, placed B. F. Russell, of Crawford, in nomination for speaker. The eloquent and pathetic speech of J. L. Davis, seconding the nomination of Mr. Russell, provoked a burst of applause and indicated the temper of the body on the speakership contest. Then in rapid order the surprise of the evening developed. Moran, of Buchanan, withdrew the name of Major Bittinger from the contest for speaker. Then Mr. Baugher, of Washington, nominated J. H. Bothwell, of Sedalia; but hardly had his voice ceased to echo through the house when Mr. Bothwell arose and said in a slow and measured voice that he had no apology for having entered the race. He had permitted his name to be used by his friends. He appreciated their efforts and thanked them. Now he desired their permission to withdraw from the race. He said in ringing tones: "In the name of Republicanism in Missouri and for harmony and good feeling I desire to withdraw my name and to move the unanimous nomination of Mr. Russell."

At this instant smiles covered the faces of thoughtful Republicans and in a moment the cloud which had for several days seemed to hover over the party in the state faded utterly away. There was to be no bitterness, no fight, no faction. Republicanism had triumphed.

Then Dr. Tubbs, of Osage, arose and declared, as his face beamed with the good nature of the occasion, that Bothwell had robbed him of his right. He thought it was his privilege to move that Russell's nomination be made unanimous. As for himself he would withdraw, and, since he could not now make the motion, he would second it.

B. F. Russell was unanimously nominated by a rising vote. He was then escorted to the speaker's stand by Bittinger, Bothwell and Tubbs, and thanked the Republicans of the house for the honor they had conferred upon him. This speech was the signal for another round of applause. Upon motion of Major Bittinger, R. W. Mueller, of St. Charles county, was unanimously nominated for speaker pro tem.

Democratic Caucus.

The senate Democratic caucus was held in the senate cloak room, Lieutenant Governor O'Meara presided. Senator Gunn, of Lincoln, was elected president pro tem; Cornelius Roach, of Carthage, secretary; Robert Lazier, of Carroll, assistant secretary; William Smith, of St. Louis, official reporter; W. A. McBride, of Jasper, doorkeeper; Charles Allison, of Henry, folder; Rev. C. G. Davis, of Cole, chaplain; J. T. Wells, of Bollinger, sergeant-at-arms.

For chief clerk five candidates were nominated. They were Carter, of Grundy; Harwood, of Atchison; Griffin, of St. Louis city; Church, of Harrison, and Bell, of Fulton.

On the third ballot Griffin was nominated by a vote of 42, Carter receiving 32.

For assistant chief clerk, William G. Kitchen, of Stoddard, and T. S. Kelley, of Moberly, were before the caucus. Kitchen was nominated.

The house Democratic caucus was held in the senate chamber. The following were the nominees: For speaker, J. F. Davidson, of Marion; speaker pro tem, Paul B. Moore, of Mississippi; chief clerk, Lon Luther, of Pettis; assistant chief clerk, Sidney J. Roy, of Kansas City; enrolling clerk, Wesley McMurray, of Knox; engrossing clerk, D. C. McClung, of Cole; chaplain, Rev. William M. Prottsman, of Cole; sergeant-at-arms, J. G. Barnett, of Boone; doorkeeper, W. S. Rex, of St. Louis; official reporter, Ben S. Mitchell, of Clay.

For engrossing clerk, H. L. Eads, of Davis, was elected on the third ballot.

BISHOP MESSMER RETICENT.

He Will Not Talk in Regard to Grand Chancellor Hilscher's Challenge.

Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 2.—Bishop Messmer, of Green Bay, when asked to-day for a statement in reply to the demand by J. F. Hilscher, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Minnesota, to define the alleged difference as to the purpose and principles between the lower and higher degrees of the Knights of Pythias, and that they are distinctly anti-Christian, declined to enter into the subject and open up a controversy.

"If Grand Chancellor Hilscher desires to know more of the matter," Bishop Messmer said, "I would suggest that he apply for full information to the committee of archbishops that had charge of the matter. If I had to make a statement for publication, I'd be more definite. The interview published in the Green Bay Gazette, on which the grand chancellor's criticism is based, was simply a report of a general conversation."

NO TRACE OF BARRET SCOTT.

The Lynching Story Has Little Credence—His Abductors Thought to Be Friends.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 2.—A Sioux City, Ia., special to the Journal says: Officers from O'Neil, Neb., are here looking for Barret Scott, the embezzling county treasurer, supposed to have been captured by a mob and lynched on Monday. They say they have no faith in the lynching story. Scott was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison. He was out under heavy bonds, and it is their theory that his abductors were his friends. They think the job was put up to get him out of the country and at the same time make it appear that he was lynched so as to relieve his bondsmen. At last reports no trace of him had been found, although the entire country around O'Neil has been scoured for the past two days.

Washington Personal.

Washington, Jan. 2.—(Special.) Representative Dockery and wife arrived to-day.

MURDER OF BENZ.

TWO JACKSON COUNTY FARMERS ARRESTED FOR THE CRIME.

NAMES KEPT FROM THE PUBLIC.

BOTH PRISONERS PUT INTO THE COUNTY JAIL EARLY LAST NIGHT.

ANOTHER PERSON IMPLICATED.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY ALLEGED EYE WITNESSES.

Officers Believe They Have Solved the Mystery Which Surrounded a Brutal Murder—Killed Because He Resisted the Desperadoes.

The mystery of the robbery and murder of Emil Benz, the Little Blue farmer, by highwaymen, has finally been solved, it is believed, and two of three men charged with the crime are now confined in the county jail. They were arrested by Deputy Marshals Latimer and Keshlear near Independence last night on warrants sworn out before Justice Krueger yesterday morning. It is believed that the third man will be captured. All three of the alleged highwaymen and murderers are farmers, and it is charged that they entered into a conspiracy to rob and kill Benz on the night the crime was committed, with the belief that he carried a large amount of money with him.

The brutal assault and robbery of Emil Benz occurred on Saturday night, December 8, near Mount St. Mary's cemetery, while Benz was returning to his home in the country. His assailants got but $2. They struck him over the head with a coupling pin and left him for dead.

When Benz recovered consciousness he crawled to the nearest house and gave, in a broken way, a few details of the robbery and assault. He could speak but little English, and his mind appeared to be wandering, so it was with difficulty that he made himself understood at all. He said, however, that three men had committed the assault, and that they had taken but $2. He tried to defend himself, he said, but while he was scuffling with one of the men, another struck him over the head.

Dr. McVey, of Leeds, first attended Benz, after which he was removed to the Sisters' hospital on Penn street. His skull was trephined and a large piece of the shattered bone was removed. Benz kept steadily declining despite the careful attention paid him, and in a few days he died. At no time during his confinement in the hospital was he able to talk about the assault and robbery. He remained in an unconscious condition, with the exception of one or two brief intervals, the entire time that he was in the hospital. When Benz died it was believed that the mystery of his murder would stand long without being explained.

As the days went by after the death of Benz and no clues became apparent it looked very much like the Benz murder would fall into the police crypt of unexplained crimes that have occurred in this city within the past two or three years.

But it happened one evening that a man, also a farmer, who had been about the city partaking too much of holiday cheer, dropped into the county marshal's office and introduced himself to Deputy Marshal Latimer.

"Fine weather we're havin' just now," the stranger remarked in an introductory way, and then he took an extra large chew of tobacco as he advanced to the subject of the Benz murder.

"I know who killed Emil Benz," he finally splurted out. "I saw them do it with my own eyes, and I wouldn't mind turning them up for a reward."

Then the deputies in the marshal's office

Continued on Page 2.

Books are Cheap at SHEPARD'S, 1111 Walnut St.

Grand Clearance Sale of STANDARD and . . . MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

If you want Bargains, take them now. Special cash prices.

President John A. McCall, of the New York Life Ins. Co.,

Wired H. K. Lyon, Manager, yesterday, that his company closed ninety-four with over two hundred millions of new business, having issued over eighty thousand new policies in the year. The Kansas City office secured nearly four millions of this amount.

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