MICHIGAN

CASS CITY, The saccharine produced in Germany last year was equivalent in sweetness to over 1,000,000 centners (50,000 metric tons) of sugar.

Peasants in Donegal, Ireland, are anxious to find a good market for the large quantities of honey with which the country is favored. The honey industry is almost a new phase in Donegal life.

"Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground," says Shakespeare's character on the storm-smitten vessel. The winter's tale of wrecks on our coasts has begun, and in the agony of great peril how precious must seem a single foot of American soil beyond the waiting reefs and treacherous sands!

The Elysee Palace hotel, at Faris, is so largely patronized by English people that when, just before the arrival of President Kruger, his agent, Dr. Leyds, andeavored to secure rooms for him there, the managers refused to let him have them at any price, with the result that President Kruger was forced to take up his abode else-

Now Buffalo contributes to the divorce scandals of the country. A divorce "mill" has been discovered there, which has secured with secrecy and celerity by means of deception, bribery and intimidation. Scores of the cases have been uncontested. A searching investigation is now being conducted by the trial justices of the supreme court, but already great harm has been done.

George Benjamin Clemenceau, now a "r ruggle-for-lifer" in Paris, earning a scant living with his pen, was ten years ago one of the foremost figures in French politics. Clemenceau was thrown up to the surface of affairs by the revolution of 1870, and from that time until 1891 he was as conspicuous as any character in Paris. Arising with the storm of the revolution, he sank in the excitement of the Panama

Search for the casket containing the remains of Charles Coghlan has been abandoned at Galveston. The noted actor died there in November in 1899, and for some unknown reason the metallic casket containing the body was still in Galveston when the terrible tidal wave swept over the place September 8 last. The casket was swept from the receiving vault and is now believed to have been carried out to

by means of the serviette, and so forth. There are 1,900 pupils in this school alone.

The east end of Paris, like that of Landon, is at present overrun with rufflans of the Hooligan type, who are known as "les ceintures bleues." because each wears a blue belt as the sign of his villainous associations. Last week opened with the arrest of several gangs, which consist of youths aged from 15 to 17 years, who are evidently a continuation of the masked robbers of Montreull, at present awaiting trial. They employ women as decoys, and their practice is to make midnight attacks on villas and shops, using considerable violence when opposition is offered to their depredations. Scores of extra police have been drafted into the district, and it is hoped the end of Parisian Hooliganism is nigh.

A secret society called the Home Makers has a large membership among the foreigners in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. The purpose of the organization is to provide and maintain pleasant homes for its members and those dependent upon them, and as gossipy, careless wives and mothers are held by them to be the cause of a majority of the unhappy.fll-kept homes and neglected children, the society believes the members have a right to use every possible means to see that their homes ar not neglected. A member who corrects his wife by beating her must do so only after all other means to induce her to do her duty have failed. The society pays for the defense of its members when arrested for wife beating, and in case of conviction pays the fine.

Italy's parliament has just voted at the request of the government an annuity of 1,000,000 francs to Queen Marguerite, as owing to the fact that her husband's will has never been found, she remains unprovided for. The money thus voted, however, will be a source of no expense whatever to the national treasury. For with much good feeling and sagacity her son, the new king, has arranged to surrender to the national treasury a million granes a year from his civil list as long as his mother lives.

GOV. BLISS' MESSAGE

Urges That Justice be Done to All Classes of Property.

COST OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Changes Should be Made in Primary School Fund-Suggests That Sale of Cigarettes be Prohibited - Asks for Economy and a Short Session.

Lansing, Mich., January 3.—The following is the full text of Gov. Bliss' mess-

Lansing, Mich., January 3.—The following is the full text of Gov. Bliss' message:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives:

Michigan enters upon the long highway of the twentieth century in the van of the procession of the states of this great republic. Yours, gentlemen of the forty-first legislature, is the distinction of being the first legislative assembly of this contury. I trust your record will commend you each and all to the good graces of the people whom you serve and in whose behalf you legislate. It is my privilege, as governor, to address you on this occasion, and as we read the glorious history of this peninsular state we know there has been put upon us a burden of responsibility by reason of the position to which we have been elected. I believe we shall bear in mind at all times that every officer and employe of the state is a public servant.

The problems of state management presenting themselves to the forty-first legislature being chiefly non-political, require in their solution the same kind of common sense used in the ordinary dispatch of business. Michigan is prosperous, its people well employed, and the great strides taken in development point to a future of diversified industries. In the way of legislation nothing should be done tending in the least to impeace the progress or to hinder the welfare of the state. Reason and not prejudice should be the guid.

Standing upon its record of progress and prosperity, Michigan, at the beginning of the twentieth century, faces the most splendid decoade in its history. The state expects at your hands an honest and decisive settlement of the taxation question, so that the people, assured justice has triumphed, may devote themselves in security to the pursuit of business and the earning of a livelihood.

Reform in the Tex Laws.

I ask the legislature to give its careful

The earning of a livelihood.

Reform in the Tux Laws.

I ask the legislature to give its careful attention to the tax laws, so that every dollar's worth of property shall bear its fair and equal propertion of the public burdens. If there are wrongs in taxation, they should be corrected. As a Republican governor, I urge that the party pledges be carried out, to the end that all property may be taxed equally, believing that under perfected state supervision of taxation there will come an end to the inequalities that have prevailed. There is no better way to secure the interests of the people than by legislation which does equal and exact justice to all.

Believing that the people desire that all property now paying specific taxes shall be assessed in like manner with other property. I recommend that the legislature-provide the necessary machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes on this property upon an ad valorem basis. There should be no hasty consideration of this important question, however, for the interests of hundreds of millions of property is no slight one. It is not necessary to rehearse the steps that have been taken in legislation of this kind, for the duty devolving upon us is plain, and we should discharge it properly and acquit ourselves of our obligations.

At the hands of the fortieth legislature certain railroad charters were repealed and I recommend that this legislature satisfy itself before adjournment that no further legislation is needed to make absolutely sure that these special charters have disappeared from Michigan.

Cost of State Institutions.

One of the most important problems in Reform in the Tax Laws.

In Vienna there is a school for waiters. The first course is devoted to a theoretical exposition of the art of serving at table. When the pupils have sufficiently mastered the principles of the art, they are allowed to practice on two ladies and two gentlemen in evening dress who dine at one table. The professor watches the operation, and sharply calls the waiter to account if he uses an ordinary corkscrew instead of an automatic one, or carelessly puts his finger in the soup. If he should be without gloves, he is shown how to conceal the fact by means of the serviette, and so cral shows that in many counties the one mill tax added to the primary school money disbursed was in excess of the amount paid for teachers' wages all the way from: 25 to 50 per cent. Should there be increased taxation of all the classes of property now paying specific taxes, the condition above stated will be made worse instead of better, and there will be no relief for the inequality now prevailing, the hands of the legislature being tied just a firmly as before. Why will it not be better to set aside a per capita income for the primary school fund, devoting the excess of tax collected from the so-called "specific tax properties" to the genenal fund at this time. If this proposition meets the view of the legislature, a constitutional amendment should be submitted limiting the amount the state is required to pay to the primary schools to some certain portion of the tax collected from the corporations now paying specific taxes, the remainder to be covered into the general fund of the state.

Economy.

In calling your attention to economy in the conduct of public affairs, I advise the practice of an economy of the kind which appeals to every business man, farmer and householder. It is of no value to secure fair and equal assessments if the expenses of the state are not brought to an economical basis, and it should be borne in mind that appropriations regulate the tax rate. The appropriations should be such as will commend themselves to the people as necessary, and if the affairs of the commonwealth are conducted along this line the people will congratulate themselves upon having a wise government. Economy. As a step in the direction of true econ-

omy, all my appointees are requested to remember Lansing is the established seat of government, and that their offices must be maintained here as contemplated by

Short Session of the Legislature.

While not attempting in the least to interfere with the legislature, the advisability of a short session is suggested. There is apt to be too much instead of not enough legislation, and the longer the session the greater the tendency to add to the bulk of the statutes. A short session is in the interests of economy and the members of both house and senate will feel better satisfied with their records in a ahort session than in a long one. To the end that a business-like session may result, the abolishment of the so-called "geograf junket" is urged, substituting, when necessary, separate visits of the committees to the institutions they have in charge making these visits during the fifty-day period for the introduction of bills. Experience has shown this can be done without interfering with the public business. There should be early consideration of the appropriation bills, and I appeal to the legislature to see that every effort, consistent with a wise regard for the interest of the institutions and of the taxpayers, is made to hasten final action on these bills. The executive will be found willing to confer with the committees of both houses, co-operating in every way possible to make these recommendations of practical benefit. Let every endeavor to made to see that legislation is framed so it will stand the test of the courts. Use the judiciary committees freely.

The state Public School. Short Session of the Legislature.

State Public School. The Mate Public School for Dependent and Nerfected Children deserves well of the state. Provision ought to be made for the care of crippled dependent children, who, if admitted to the Coldwater institution, might stand a chance in life,

while under the present law they are left to the demoralizing influences of the county house,

Insurance Department. Insurance Department,

It seems advisable that the question of salaries in the insurance department should be brought to a business basis. The people have the right to know the exact compensation their public servants receive, and for this reason compensation in this department should be fully stipulated by law, providing a fair wage for services performed. All fees collected in pursuance of the administration of the insurance laws should be covered into the state treasury.

insurance laws should be covered into the state treasury.

The plan thus recommended should be the general policy in the administration of all departments of the state; specified salaries should be paid, and all fees collected in due course of law should be credited to the state.

Prison for Wemen.

Prison for Wenen.

Your attention is called to the subject of a state prison for women. There is need of a prison or reformatory for the care of the incorrigibles whose presence in the Industrial Home for Girls exerts an injurious influence upon others not so far advanced in the ways of wickedness. If the incorrigibles could be cared for elsewhere there is ground for belief that the influence of the home in a reformatory way would be materially improved. Additional argument for the establishment of the proposed institution may be found in the fact that the state now farms out the care of women sentenced for violation of the criminal laws. The proposition to establish a prison for women is worthy of attention, because through favorable action the state will be taking a step in the direction of further coping with crime.

Supplies for State Institutions.

All things being equal, state institutions should be required to purchase their supplies in Michigan.

Fire Warden System.

Fire Warden System. There is great merit in the proposition that the legislature should enact a law creating a state fire warden system, seeking through such legislation to prevent in part at least the enormous destruction of property annually recorded for Michigan. If there is merit in the saving that a penny saved is a prany carned, then there is reason for legislation which is intended to prevent the loss of wealth to the state. It is argued that an efficient system of state supervision will aid in keeping fire insurance rates at the minimum.

The Forestry Problem.

The Forestry Problem.

Beleving that Michigan cannot afford to lose its lumbering industry, I advise the legislature to give careful attention to the work of the forestry commission, and enact whatever legislation may be needed to bring about the most beneficial results. The general idea has been to take steps for growing timber on abandoned tax lands, now relatively worthless. It is of the utmost importance, before Michigan takes hold of the problem of re-forestration upon her lands, that she have unquestionable title to them. New York seems to have solved this part of the problem effectually and satisfactorily. The commission will recommend similar action with regard to Michigan state tax lands. It will also suggest methods of strengthening fire and trespass laws, and will ask for more authority in connection with these two last innortant features of the forest problem. The state is in need of a distinct forest policy, and this means the providing of the necessary funds for initiating and carrying it out. There is no more important problem before the state to-day, looking toward the future of the commonwealth, than the one the Michigan forestry commission has been asked to assist in solving.

Changes in Penal Laws. The Forestry Problem.

Changes in Penal Laws.

The report of the state board of corrections and charities, dealing with recommendations for changes in the penal laws, is worthy of especial consideration. The conclusion is inevitable that under the present laws scores of convicts are annually discharged from prison before there is any reasonable evidence they are again fitted to mingle in society. Under the Supreme Court ruling it is unconstitutional to impose indeterminate sentences as was attempted under a law enacted by the legislature of 1889. The constitution should be amended to permit the reenactment of that law. The legislature may profitably rive its attention to the question of providing for what may properly be called "parole before sentence." a system in use in some states, whereby first offenders are released on probation. Experience has shown that the parole system has done great good in this state, and if after sentence, why not before? The system of probation cost Massachusetts about \$60,000 a year, and it is estimated that the lowest possible saving to the taxpayers over the cost had the probationers been imprisoned was about \$70,000 a year. If adopted in this state, the supervision of probationers might be left with the county arents of the state board of corrections and charities.

The law should be amended so that the state house of correction and reformatory of Ionia will be a place for the detention of first offenders only.

Measures should be taken to compel the absolute separation of prisoners in jails, and the abandonment of the practice of using county jails as city lock-ups. Changes in Penal Laws.

Regulation of Transportation Service. Your attention is called to the recommendation of the commissioner of railroads that electric railroads should be brought under the full jurisdiction of that department, a course he deems especially advisable in the cases of suburban, and interurban companies. The argument is that, inasmuch as they are assuming full railroad functions, it is necessary the state should have the same control over them it has over the steam roads. the state should have the same control over them it has over the steam roads. His suggestion is that the best way to bring about this result will be by a thorough revision of the train-railways act. The subjects of the regulation of freight rates, of safety appliances, of depot and station facilities and the abandonment of railroad stations, of highway crossings with particular reference to a separation of grades, and of securing the fullest publicity of railroad reports, should have the careful attention of the legislature.

Anti-Trust Law.

Anti-Trust Law. Anti-Trust Law.

The fortieth legislature placed upon the statute books a measure designed to destroy all combinations of capital which conditions, I recommend that they be intend to restrict competition in business, to create moropolles, to limit production or to control prices. Believing in the spirit of this law, if there are any amendments needed to make it fit more exactly the corporated in the law.

Pure Food Lays.

Pure Food Laws.

The pure food laws of Michigan have resulted in largely guarding the people against adulterated food, and if this legislature, in its wisdom, deems best to still further strengthen those statutes, it should be done. People are entitled to know they are getting what it is represented to them they are buying, and any legislation tending to make this more cortain is a step in the right direction.

Fish and Game Laws.

There has been carefully built up a most excellent system for the preservation and protection of fish and game in Michigan, and the state board cannot afford to take any backward steps. All proposed legislation should be scanned very closely. The slaughter of deer during the last hunting season suggests the advisability of restricting to two the number of deer each hunter may kill. It ought to be inquired into if the time has not been reached when it is best to prohibit the sale of all game excepting duck, or at least to make additional restrictions. Other subjects for investigation are the advisability of a uniform open season and additional funds for fish and game protection.

Treasury Department. Fish and Game Laws.

Treasury Department. Treasury Department.

It is of practical interest to note that whereas the retiring state treasurer, on the occasion of his inauguration to office January 1, 1897, found practically a depleted treasury, yesterday he turned over to his successor something over one and a guarter millions of dollars. The existence of this large fund, as far as available, ought to bring some relief in the way of decreased taxation for state purposes.

Co-operation With Departments. The suggestion has been made, and it seems at very good one, that the legislature and the departments of the state government should be kept in touch with each other, so that all proposed legislation requiring for its execution the cooperation of one or more state departments should not reach the stage of third reading until the department or depart-

in making the exposition a success. Its scope is the progress of the countries of the administrative features of the bill.

The Common School System.

In the common schools a large majority of the children are trained for life's service. There are 700,090 pupils enumerated and over one-half million of them receive instruction in the schools cach year. The facilities for giving this generation the best teachers possible should be strengthened. The state normal schools, which are now doing so much for the preparation of teachers, have not as yet been able to supply all the demands made upon them. Out of the 16,000 persons annually employed as teachers, fully one-fifth leave the ranks each year to engage in other pursuits, and the demand thus created is not as yet sufficiently met by the normal training facilities already provided. The legislature should carefully consider such recommendations made by the state board of education as are intended to ald school district officers to place in the school rooms of the state teachers who are worthy to shape the destinies of the youth.

Michigan Chickamauga Commission.

The Michigan Chickamauga commission desires to contifue the words must be of colleged forcibly to the

Michigan Chickamauga Commission. The Michigan Chickamauga commission desires to continue its work, and if that is done, an appropriation is necessary. Many of the states have completed both regimental and state monuments on this battlefield and other states are preparing to erect monuments the coming year. The Michigan commission has given its time, money and bost energies to this work for the past six years, so the state may be properly represented. Memorials like the one proposed are an incentive to patriotism, and the state should do all in its power to ald in marking for all time the luttlefields on which Michigan valor was so conspicuously displayed.

Apprepriations for State Institutions. Appropriations for State Institutions.

Appropriations for State Institutions.

It is not intended at this time to go extensively into the matter of state institutions, reserving that subject for future consideration. The total of the appropriations deemed necessary for the maintenance and improvement of these institutions is sufficiently large to invite careful scrutiny. The following table shows the aggregate of the proposed appropriations for 1901-1902, asked by the state institutions which report to the state institutions which report to the state board of corrections and charities, and the recommendations of the board thereon:

Dairying.

Attention is being called forcibly to the fact that the farm lands of Michigan are not holding their own in acreage return with those of states like Wisconsin. The lack of attention which the state pays to dairying may be responsible, and there are well informed men who say they can prove the affirmative of this proposition. It is significant at least that while Michigan has only eighty creameries, Wisconsin has 954; while Michigan has sixty cheese factories, Wisconsin has 1,461. The state, through its institute work—a work which should be liberally supported—is performing a grand service in behalf of the farmer, and in line with this the suggestion is advanced that the department of dairy and food be charged with the duty of imparting information and supplying instruction in improved methods in the manufacture of butter and cheese, the care of milk, the right method of feeding and breeding. In this way the dairy interests of the state can be materially advanced, to the general public good.

Expenses of State Officers.

Expenses of State Officers. Your attention is directed to the recommendation of the retiring auditor-general that a change be made in the laws for the payment of expenses of the va-

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Excepting the statement from the University of Michigan that no special appropriations will be needed, and the explanation given elsewhere of the situation at the Agricultural College, the budgets for the state-educational institutions are not available. The appropriations for the two-year term, ending June 30, 1901, show that these institutions received for all purposes from all sources \$1,358,596.99, itemized as follows:

University of Michigan............\$ 645.228.57

Total\$1,358,896 99 I recommend that all state institutions, in addition to those now so designated, be required to submit their budgets to the state board of corrections and charities for its opinion thereon. Michigan Agricultural College.

Michigan Agricultural College.

The Michigan Agricultural College has become the right hand of the University of Michigan, being a people's college in every sense of the word. The state board of agriculture claims the time has come when the college income should be no longer dependent upon the blennial session of the legislature. Its claims that the college has proved its value and the people will be satisfied to have its support provided for by a system similar to that empleyed in behalf of the university. The object sought for is a fixed income, so that the board may know year by year just what it may depend upon. During the last few years the college has made phenomenal growth, having increased the number of its students threefold. Naturally this has resulted in outgrowing the original accommodations provided for by a maximum attendance of two hundred. The board feels in strict justice there should be an ample appropriation to place the college in line with the large demands made upon it, but hesitates to ask for a sum equal to its necessities. The plan of a fixed income is recommended by the board, which asks for one-fifteenth of a mill, but if the legislature does not deem it advisable to make the change it ought, in justice to the institution, to examine with great care the situation presented, and consider the question with a view to the future of the college.

The growded condition of the asylums

the future of the college.

Asylums for the Insane.

The crowded condition of the asylums for the insane should receive careful consideration. Additional provision ought to be made at once for caring for these affilted people who are seeking admission in such numbers. It has been suggested relief might be obtained by creating a new institution where the hopelessly insane could be cared for. The authorities do not agree upon this plan, however, and pending investigation of the results of such a system in other states, it may not be wise at this time to provide for an additional asylum. The present institutions are doing excellent work, and the advice of the state board of corrections and charities is that additional provision be made at the asylums already established. It certainly is not advisable to long detain people in jails and almshouses awaiting admission to the asylums, when if promptly given attertion they might be restored to health.

The state asylum, situated in Ionia, presentian problem for your consideration. One section of the asylum building is located of the north side of the river, and the other on the south side. The question is, shall they be consolidated. Because of this division of the buildings, it is stated there is entailed a larger cost of maintenance, estimated at about \$4,000 a year, and survellance and general care of the immates are rendered more difficult. Carrying out the consolidation project will require an appropriation estimate at \$109.53 22, the chief item being the cost of a branch building for patients, which is placed at \$79.74 34. Should the legislature decide against removal, the appropriation for buildings and furnishings actually needed is placed at \$62,130 91.

The Pan-American exposition will be Asylums for the Insane.

The Pan-American Exposition. The Pan-American exposition will be held in Buffalo from May 1 to November 1, this year. The social and trade relations of Michigan with the Empire state are of a very close and important character, and the daily interchange of products and general acceptance. nets and general acquaintance among the play is based chien their business men, call for co-operation edition of Shakespeare.

rious state officers, agents, boards of commissioners from "actual and necessary expenses" to a per dlem and mileage account to cover all expenses, under proper certification that the travel is necessary. It is believed this will be a saving to the state and will place the auditing of this class of accounts upon a much more definite and satisfactory basis.

Records of Michigan Soldiers. Records of Michigan Soldiers.

Michigan is very proud of the heroic part its soldiery has played whenever the interests of the nation have required of them any sacrifice. So that the state may possess a complete record of the service of all its soidiers and sallors who served in the war of the rebellion and in the war with Spain, the legislature should make ample provision for the completion of this work, now under way. The bill ought to be framed in such a way that the compilation may be completed during the ensuing two years.

Supervising Argaitect.

Supervising Architect. Supervising Architect.

The advisability of creating the office of supervising architect is submitted in the belief that it will be a business investment on the part of the state which the circumstances will warrant. This officer should have control of the preparations of plans for new state buildings and for all repairs and improvements. The state is growing, and the needs of its public institutions are keeping pace with the increase in population.

Good Ronds.

To keep abreast of the times and up to the standard of other progressive states, it behooves us to carefully consider the good roads problem, so that some economical and equitable plan may be devised which will result in better roads. Good roads are a business proposition and Michigan should take a business interest in their development.

The State and Naval Militia. Michigan is proud of the military arm of the state gavernment, and the legislature should make wise provision encouraging the maintenance of the present effective organization. The naval militia deserves well of the state, and bespeak for them your consideration.

Firmly believing that the growing use of cigarettes is a menace to the youth of Michigan, I call attention of the legislature to the evil, and advise the most stringent legislation possible, in order that the sale of cigarettes may be discouraged if not prohibited. Enlargement of State Board of Cor-

rections and Charities. Because of the greater responsibilities imposed upon and the additional work required of the state board of corrections and charities, and because there is need of the services of a woman in this important part of the state machinery, the enlargement of the membership of this board by one is advised. It should be provided that one of the members of this board be a woman. While speaking of the state board of corrections and charities, I desire to mention the invaluable services thereon of the Rt. Rev. George D. Gillespie, who has served the state so unselfishly and to such good purpose.

A. T. BLISS,

Lansing, January 3, 1901. Governor.

LITERARY NOTES.

"The Moon Maiden" and "The Curio Dealer" are new pieces by Richard Carle.

"The Country Judge," a new pastoral play by Alice E. Ives and Jerome Eddy, will be produced in New York next March.

Friends of Robert Buchanan have formed a committee for the purpose of raising a fund for the maintenance of the author, who is no longer able

to work. "Richard Manssleld's Acting Edition of Shakespeare's King Henry V." will soon be published. It is understood that Mr. Mansfield's arrangement of the play is based chiefly upon Rolfe's

SOME SECTIONAL FEELING.

Southern Representatives Make Passionate Speeches

ON SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATIONS.

Army Bill Discussed in the Senate-The Philippine Question Thrashed Over at: Great Length - Frank H. Parsons Favors Government Ownership.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Passionate speeches were delivered in the house by several southern representatives against the Olmstead resolution, which they pronounced an attempt to revive sectional feeling. During the discussion it developed that there is no state in the union that does not violate the fourteenth amendment to: the constitution by imposing some suffrage qualification in addition to that specified by congress as entitling as citizen to vote. After reference of the Olmstead resolution to the census committee the house took up the reapportionment bill. Mr. Hopkins sought tosecure by unanimous consent an agreement for a general debate until next Tuesday at 2 o'clock, but Representative Mann of Chicago, in the absenceof Representative Crumpacker (Ind.), who he thought should be present. when an agreement was reached, objected. It is expected, however, that the house will pass a reapportionment bill next Tuesday.

Army Bill in the Sonate. For five hours the senate discussed the army reorganization bill. The debate took a wide range at times, but was confined principally to the question of the necessity for the increase in the regular army provided for in the pending measure. The Philippine question was thrashed over at great length, but few really new points were advanced. It was urged by the supporters of the army bill that the situation in the Philippines demanded the increase of the army proposed. This was controverted by the opposition senators, who, while they were willing in a general way to provide for such temporary force as might be anodful, were vigorously opposed to the creation. of a permanent standing army of 100,-

Speeches were made by Carter (Mont.), Teller (Col.), Hoar (Mass.), Stewart (Nev.) and Caffery (La). One of the sharpest colloquies of the session was between Mr. Carter and Mr. Wellington (Md.), and in the courseof it the Alaskan bourdary dispute: was brought forward prominently, the Maryland senator charging that the president had relinquished sovereignty over territory the title to which he maintained was vested clearly in the United States. Mr. Hoar advanced as proposition to create a commission tobe composed of all shades of political opinion to investigate the entire Philippine question and report its findings to congress in order that a basis might be formed for intelligent action. Some slight progress was made toward the completion of the pending measure.

Promotion for Col. Campbell. The president sent to the senate the nomination of Lieut.-Col. James R. Campbell of McLeansboro, now with the 30th infantry, to be a brigadiergeneral. Col. Campbell at the outbreak of the Spanish war was a member of congress from the 20th Illinois district.

Favors Government Ownership. The industrial commission resumed:

its h Trank H. Parsons or ... upon government ownership of railways. He said: that by such ownership the public interest was subserved and the many discriminations existing because of private ownership would be obliterated. He said that while there had been reduction in through rates, there had scarcely been any reduction in local rates in the last thirty years. He discussed the telegraph and telephone on the same lines.

MAY HAVE TO WHIP VENEZUELA. United States in Danger of Imbroglic Over an Asphalt Concession.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.-Apprehension is felt in official circles that the controversy which has arisen over asphalt-lake concessions in Venezuela may require the United States forcibly to intervene. It may be stated on the highest authority that the president has no intention of interfering between the rival claimants to the concessionaires of their property until a judicial decision has been rendered in support of this action. In case of an armed conflict the United States will have to act, and it is in anticipation of this contingency that three warships were ordered to La Guayra. The navy department received a cablegram from Commander Sargent of the Scorpion announcing the arrival of that ship at La Guayra, Venezuela.

Henderson Is Sick. Washington, Jan. 7.-Speaker Henderson was unable to preside over the House, owing to illness. He has been suffering for several days from a cold and remained in his apartments at the Normandie, under the orders of his physician. The House was called to order by Clerk Alexander McDowell. who announced that the speaker has designated Representative Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) to act as speaker for the day. Among the nominations sent to the senate were: Cyrus F. Adams of Illinois, to be assistant register of the treasury. To be brigadier generals in the volunteer army of the United States-Colonel Samuel Whiteside. Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel James R. Campbell, Thirtieth Infantry, U. S. V.; Major Charles Bird quartermaster, U. S. A.