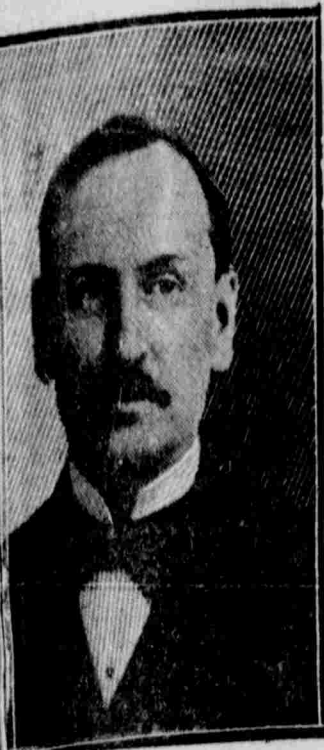
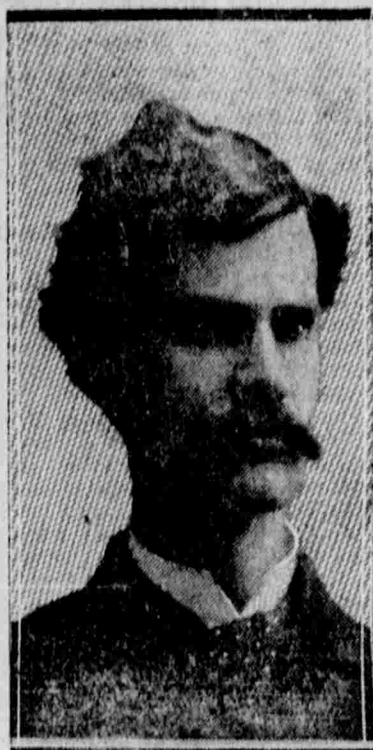


"WHO WILL FILL SPEAKER HENDERSON'S CHAIR?"

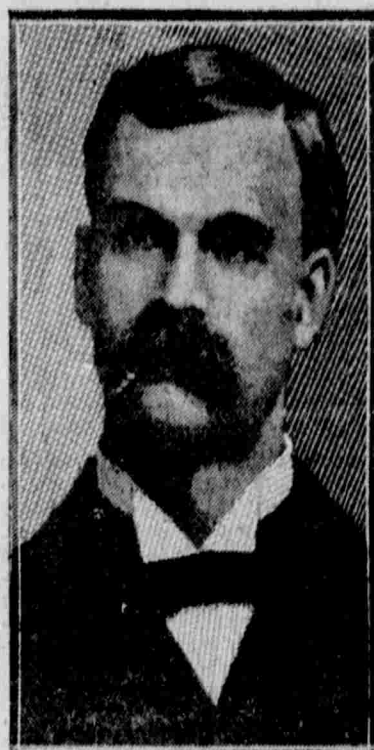
Question the Whole Country is Discussing. The Election of the Next Speaker Dependent Upon the Impending Congressional Elections. Felt to be of Greatest Importance—Many Men Spoken of as Possibilities for the Post—The Prospective Candidates and Their Relative Chances Interestingly Discussed—Latest Halfpence Portraits of Speakerhood Possibilities.



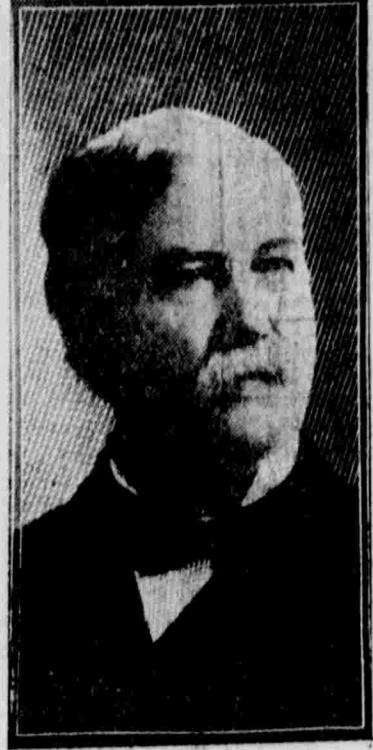
REP. J. E. BURTON.



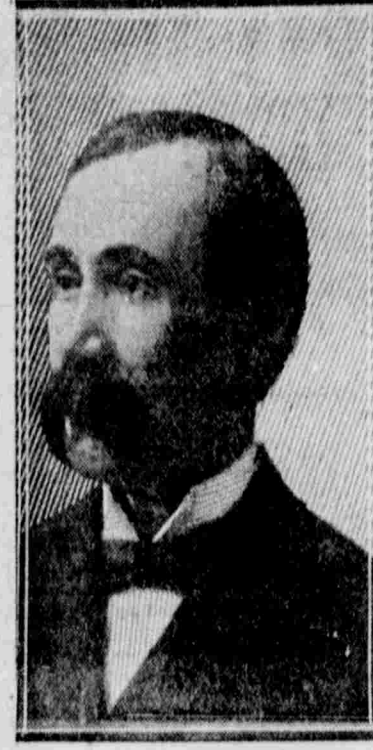
REP. J. S. WILLIAMS.



REP. LITTLEFIELD.



SPEAKER HENDERSON.



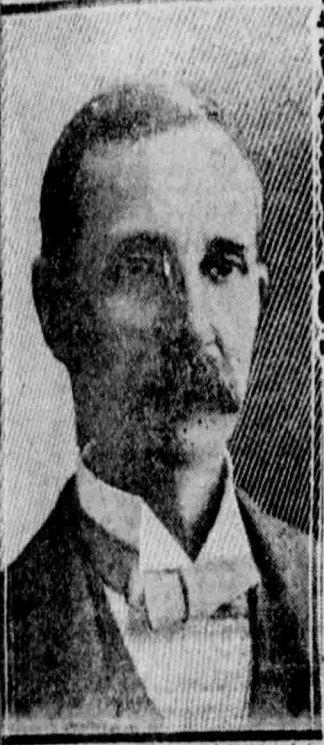
REP. HEMENWAY.



REP. CUSHMAN.



REP. UNDERWOOD.



REP. D'ARMOND.

country at large, the elections in the several districts assume an importance only second to that possessed by an election for the presidency itself. On the results rests the determination of the question of the speakership of the next house.

The speaker of the house of representatives has always been an important figure in national legislation, but in recent years his importance has grown to greatly increased dimensions. He is a figure only second in power to the president himself, and in some respects his power is greater. At this time, when there is divergence on vital issues in Republican ranks, the elections are awaited to learn not merely the answer whether Republicans or Democrats shall dominate the house, but in event of the success of the Republicans, how the country regards the issues now before it for consideration. With Republicans in the majority and the selection of a speaker becoming their first work, the answer to be given at the polls will in all probability prove a determining factor in the choice they will make.

It here becomes interesting to glance at the leading members of the house who already present themselves to the minds of Republican politicians as candidates for what is practically the second most important office in the country.

choice of President McKinley. Mr. McKimley nominated him for general auditor at New York, which, though practically a life office, he declined at the institution, it was said, of his own constituents, who desired that he retain his seat in Congress.

In his speakership race against Henderson, Sherman had but one formidable opponent, Seneca Payne Auburn, N. Y., then chairman of the ways and means committee. When he retired from the speakership contest, Sherman was believed to have secured 83 votes out of the 92 necessary to secure the caucus nomination. He has been six times elected to Congress and defeated once.

Congressman "Joe" Cannon of Illinois will doubtless be the strongest midwestern candidate for speaker. In November, 1899, he did come forward as a political candidate for the office. He has been a member of many house committees, including that on rules, and is an acknowledged authority on postal matters.

Lawyer, farmer and banker, he entered the Forty-third Congress after much distinction in his own state as a politician, having been state's attorney of Illinois from 1881 to 1889. His home is at Danville, but he was born at Guilford, N. C., in 1839. He was a close friend of President Harrison. He has always had a certain popularity in Washington.

A man of plain manners and appearance, his Washington house is often a center of social gaiety, but personally he has the reputation of being a man bent on business first and pleasure afterwards.

continued a member of that committee during his second congressional term. Born at Danville in 1860, he is regarded as a self-made man, having begun life in a tannery and working his way into law and politics.

Like Mr. Cannon, he is a strong midwesterner, and always ready for a fight. He is fond of horses and the drama, and one of his aphorisms is that "Congress must regulate the trusts."

Frank W. Cushman takes rank among Republican congressmen who may possibly succeed to the speakership. By birth an Iowa man, he passed many years in Washington, the state from which he entered the Fifty-sixth Congress, having from Tacoma, as successor to the famous James Hamilton Lewis. He is about 37 years old, was formerly a Wyoming cowboy, and taught school and studied law in winter evenings. His tall, tank figure caused him to be called the "Abe Lincoln" of Washington state. He has been against free silver and was always a sound money advocate. In Congress he attracted notice during debates on the debate between the state department and Canada concerning the Pyramid harbor concessions in 1899. He has objected to the extreme powers put into the speaker's hands, and once put the question in the house: "Is the speaker a mortal like the rest of us?"

Among Democratic possibilities for the speakership is Representative John Sharp Williams of the Fifth Mississippi district. Last April he fiercely denounced Gen. "Joke" Smith for his conduct of the Philippine campaign, and later endorsed Representative Shibley's attack on the same officer. In April, 1899, he made a notable speech against President McKinley's policy, as outlined in the house by Gen. Grosvenor, on the question of free trade for Porto Rico. In the same month he also vigorously opposed Hawaiian annexation on the ground of its creating a new race problem, and opposed the appointment of a resident commissioner to the islands, claiming that every territory is

while he disapproved of polygamy he saw great danger in Congress establishing precedents such as those involved in the disqualification of the "Mormon" representative.

He is said to be even more radical than Roosevelt; is equally frank in his opinions and always ready for a fight. He is fond of horses and the drama, and one of his aphorisms is that "Congress must regulate the trusts."

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happened to a delegate in Congress. Mr. Williams is admittedly one of the best debaters on the Democratic side of the house. Aged about 48, he is a native of Memphis, Tenn., was educated at the Military Institute of Frankfort, Ky., the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., the University of Virginia, and finally at that of Heidelberg, Germany, where he was a classmate of the present Kaiser. He began the practice of law in 1877, and is the owner of a large cotton plantation. In 1890 he was elected to Congress for the first time. In 1895 he favored free coinage and tariff reduction, and called international bimetallicism a "farce." An anti-expansionist, in 1898 he said in Congress, during a Philippine debate: "Who will haul down the American flag in the islands? Bladderdash! I say that the American people will haul it down." In March, 1902, he was appointed a member of the national Democratic campaign committee.

Oscar W. Underwood of the Ninth Alabama district is a possibility for the speakership should the next house be Democratic. Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1852, he was educated at the University of Virginia and went to Birmingham, Ala., in 1884. He was chairman of the Democratic committee of the Ninth district of Alabama in 1892, being sent to Congress two years later. In politics he has favored Cuban reciprocity, and was opposed to the increase of the army in February, 1901. In December of that year he succeeded Bailey of Texas as a member of the committee on rules. In January, 1901, he denounced the Olinde resolution for an inquiry into negro disfranchisement in the south.

David A. DeArmond of the Twelfth Missouri district is a prominent Democratic congressman who may be in the race for speaker. Born in Blair county, Pa., in 1844, he removed to Missouri and there has been state senator, circuit judge and supreme court commissioner. He was elected to the Fifty-second Congress in 1891 over W. B. Lewis, Republican. He believes in a tariff for



REP. I. G. CANNON.

revenue only and in the principles of reciprocity. He favors pensions for worthy ex-soldiers. He has advocated free coinage of gold and silver at the old ratio; a lower tariff with ultimate free trade; and an income tax. In December, 1898, he attacked the automatic methods of Speaker Reed. He is a small, lean man of frigid aspect, but warm convictions.

Absinthe, The Great French Vice

Frenchmen can no longer talk about our "national vice" and pride themselves that they are not as we are, for in recent years the great question in France has been the abuse of absinthe.

One rarely sees a drunken man or woman in the streets of Paris, and never in those of the provinces. On the other hand, statistics show that alcoholism in France is steadily increasing and that the use of absinthe and of other deleterious liquors is rapidly undermining Frenchmen's constitutions, and is one of the main factors in the decrease of the French population every year.

THE MAKING OF ABSINTHE.

Absinthe is prepared by pounding the leaves and flowers of various kinds of wormwood, the root of angelica, sweet flag, and other aromatic, and macerating them in alcohol. The compound soaks for eight days, and is then distilled, yielding an emerald-colored liquid, which is a proportion of an essential oil of anise usually is added. This is the pure absinthe, but for the adulterations which can be, and are, practiced in its manufacture are innumerable.

In the adulterated drink the green color is produced by turmeric and indigo, but blue vitriol (or, as its true name is, copper sulphate) is often used as a coloring ingredient. It is impossible to estimate the amount of absinthe distilled every year in France, for home consumption, but the amount imported from Switzerland (where a great deal of absinthe is manufactured in the canton of Neuchâtel) has not been less than three to four million gallons every year.

slowly into the drink by pouring water, drop by drop, on it.

THE EFFECT OF ABSINTHE.

Even with these additions, absinthe

SLAYER A MILLIONAIRE.



CHARLES CAWLEY.

Charles Cawley of Pittsburgh, who is in the local jail awaiting trial for the murder of his mother and brothers, is likely to become a multi-millionaire by the royalties he will realize from his new air-brake which is to be adopted all over the country. Insanity will be Cawley's defense.

always has the medicinal taste of cough mixture or paragon, and it leaves an aftertaste upon the tongue. But its effect is immediate, and counteracts the disagreeable taste entirely. In the unaccustomed drinker absinthe produces a feeling of strange exaltation. It is not the exaltation of drunkenness from wine, but one which seems to clear each individual faculty. The absinthe drinker, after his first or second glass, if he is a beginner, or if an inveterate consumer—immediately after the absorption of his usual limit, displays great brilliancy of thought, and for a time is, to use the French expression, "raised above himself."

As with the use of most drugs, he is compelled from time to time to increase his daily dose so as to produce the feeling, and the increase quickly upsets the action of the digestive organs and destroys the appetite. The habitual absinthe drinker, who in France consumes an average of twenty doses every day, never eats more than just sufficient to sustain life, and acquires a great distaste for all but very dry and non-fattening food.

The action of the drug upon him, which takes place with more or less rapidity according as the natural resistance of the victim to the craze is greater or lesser, is as follows: At first, following closely upon the loss of appetite, an unappeasable thirst takes possession of him, with dizziness, tingling in the ears, halucinations of sight and of hearing, and a constant mental depression and anxiety when not under the influence of the drug. Loss of brain-power and memory follow, and the madness shortly follows. The other, if more gradual, symptoms of the confirmed absinthe tippler are no less terrible. They begin with quiverings of the muscles and a great decrease of physical strength. Then the hair drops off, teeth become loosened in the gums; the absinthe drinker becomes emaciated, wrinkled, and salivaceous-looking, and is a victim to horrible dreams and delusions of all kinds, and finally falls a victim to paralysis.

ABSINTHE MADNESS.

The forms of absinthe madness are so many and so varied that it is impossible to lay down any general rule for them, but by the kindness of the doctors in charge of the special police infirmary in Paris I am enabled to describe a few of the most extraordinary of their patients.

One absinthe drinker had a mania which made it impossible for him to see a blue silk dress without setting it on fire. He was arrested on a National Fete day for having put his lighted cigar to no fewer than thirty-seven dresses.

which could be pulled down over his face, and in this costume he imagined himself safe from his enemies.

There was another man in the Sainte Anne hospital for alcoholics who was arrested during the visit of the czar to Paris five years ago. He had come up from the provinces carrying an enormous lantern on his head, which lantern was, he said, intended to "show the royal visitation France's true condition." Upon his blue blouse he wore a kind of tabard, with huge crosses painted in black ink upon the front and back, and it was believed at first that his eccentricity was all assumed, and that he intended to assassinate the czar. He died in a hospital soon after.

COMING LEGISLATION.

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FIGHTS FOR RE-ELECTION.



Gov. Benjamin B. Odell of New York state is making a strong fight for re-election and feels confident of success. Gov. Odell, who is a prominent figure in national politics, is the regular Republican nominee.

ter of paralysis. But a volume might be written on the strange hallucinations which absinthe drinking develops in its votaries. The doctors are unanimous in saying that constant sipping of the stuff even when any apparent abuse of it is as dangerous to health and life itself as absinthe drunkenness. The constitution becomes absolutely impregnated with the poison, and, worse than all, an absinthe drinker's children are bound to be weak both in mind and body.

The enormous increase in France of late years of consumption and other tubercular diseases is, say the doctors, due to nothing else than the abuse of absinthe, and the present cabinet is credited with the resolve to introduce stringent legislation against its sale at the session of the chamber opening next month.—John N. Raphael in London Daily Mail.

METEORITES.

Genuine meteorites are curiosities highly prized by museums and scientific collectors. Prof. St. Muenier of the Natural History Museum of Berlin paid as much as \$5 per gram for a meteorite. It is, therefore, conceivable that sharp prices should be resorted to by dealers in scientific curiosities. A band of meteorite counterfeiters was recently captured and considerable evidence obtained. Every curious and ingenious method of deceiving the gullible collector. The members of this band were Corsicans. It was their practice to obtain natural rock resembling meteorites as closely as possible and then to burn them in order to produce the black crust which is one of the earmarks of every genuine meteorite. The pieces of rock were coated with lampblack, dissolved in molten sulphur. It seems, however, that this method was so crude that the deception was easily discovered, and the men were forthwith arrested.—Chicago News.

PUBLIC CLOCKS OF PARIS.

The municipal authorities will presently be concerned with the letting of the contract for winding the public clocks of Paris. In an effort to secure uniformity in the timepieces of the city the budget is burdened each year with an expenditure of \$12,000. The position of official clock regulator is no "secure." There are 700 clocks placed in the 500 buildings of the Ecluse Communes, in the offices of the Town hall, in the mayoral quarters in each arrondissement, in the hospitals and other public institutions directed by the city fathers. Generally the sum of 15 francs is allowed for each clock which has to be kept in order and wound up every fortnight. Some of the clocks included in this category are very delicate and complicated pieces of mechanism. For instance, there is a wonderful clock in the tower of the chancery at the Palais de Justice, which dates from Charles V. The Corn Market and the Bourse have also distinguished timepieces which demand considerable care in their adjustment.—Detroit Free Press.

When you want the News to call on you and help you advertising more effectively.

NUMBER 293

General.

—So Says Adj. in Making Declaration Retire for Age

was inspired by some com-
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olated out the probable
a fact, it is stated that
the names in the list was
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NO QUIET
DOMINGO CITY.

Oct. 27.—A cablegram
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reported last week that
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D H WIFE.

Puts a Third Vic-

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7.—George Chapman,
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7.—The Colombian
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Resumes.
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