TELEGRAPHIC.

CASIMIR-PERIER RESIGNS.

The French Republic Again Without a President.

Great Excitement Throughout France—A New Election to Take Place Without Delay.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—It was announced this evening that Casimir-Perier, president of the French republic, has resigned his office.

During this evening he conferred with the president of the Senate and then summoned M. Dupuy, minister of justice, M. Lefevre, minister of marine instruction, M. Poincarre, minister of finance, and the prefect of the Seine.

M. Lefevre has a long conversation with M. Perier, the result of which is not known.

A second official note was issued at 11 which brought announcing the resignation of the president and succeeding the three or friends to decamp to his farewell address to the Chamber of Deputies.

The note says that in the eyes of the president, yesterday's sitting of the Chamber and the vote which overthrew the cabinet were only secondary incidents in the struggle which is proceeding against the institutions, the regime and public liberties. M. Casimir-Perier had hoped the greatest of the republic, who is deprived of means of which, would have been exempted from party attacks and that the especial confidence of the republic and would have granted him power and authority. He had also hoped that those who decide himself, had placed him in a position where he was enable to defend himself, would have abandoned the scheme of the five magistrates.

Continuing, the note says the president has requested the ministers to temporarily withdraw their resignations in order to facilitate the necessary changes.

Prime Minister Dupuy, regarded President Casimir-Perier's decision to the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who will confer with an urgency change of three bodies.

The greatest perplexity reigns in all political circles. During the afternoon it had been rumored, and without surprise, in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon, that the crisis was not following the customary course, but appeared to be assuming a graver aspect this month.

When the facts became known, consternation amounting almost to a panic, ensued everywhere. There has been curious hints in the press in the recent days that Casimir-Perier was growing tired of his position, yet no body paid any attention to them. The high character, experience, firmness and integrity of the president inspired the confidence of even the advanced republicans.

The long conference which M. Casimir-Perier had with M. Challemel-La Cour, president of the senate, is now explained. He had already received in resign. M. Challemel-La Cour employed his utmost eloquence in a vain endeavor to persuade the president to reconsider his decision and quitted the palace of Elysee under a sense of deep distress. All the members of the cabinet from Prime Minister Dupuy down followed Challemel-La Cour and exhausted every argument to induce Casimir-Perier not to resign. Their efforts were without success.

Dupuy accepted the task that imposed on him, and as on the occasion of the death of M. Carnot, finds himself again confronted with the transmission of powers involving difficulties of every description, arising from the unexpected position of affairs. He seemed to be completely overwhelmed with a sense of his responsibility, but speedily recovered, and with the energy, coolness and foresight that he displayed on the occasion of the assassination of M. Carnot, proceeded to take the measures which the situation demanded.

After the interviews of the prefect of the Seine and the prefect of the police with M. Casimir-Perier, they received from M. Dupuy the instructions to be followed during the crisis. Following is the text of the articles of the constitution relating to the change in the presidency.

Article 1—The president of the republic is elected by an absolute majority of the suffrages of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies met in national assembly. He is appointed for seven years and is eligible for reelection.

Article 2 provides that in case of a vacancy of the office through death or any other cause, the national assembly shall proceed immediately to elect a president. In the interval the council of ministers is invested with executive power. The national assembly meet immediately on electoral orders, all dissolutions having ceased.

The result of the deliberation of the congress became generally known at 11 o'clock.

Gold in Indian Territory.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 15.—Hundreds of prospectors are swarming into the Wichita mountains in the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservation, caused by the discovery of rich deposits of gold and silver. Trains have been ordered from Fort Reno to stop freight, and extra freight is looked out, as the prospectors declare they have a right to the mountains under the mining law and will not leave.

WAR CORRESPONDENT RELEASED

Alleged Plot Against the Life of James Creelman.

VICTORIA, B.C., Jan. 15.—The Empress of Japan arrived this afternoon, from Yokohama January 5th, and has on board one of special interest, Frederick Villiers, war correspondent, has returned. He says Dr Guerville of the *Herald* plotted against the life of James Creelman of the Herald, and says he will drive him from the New York Herald and the city.

Villiers confirms Creelman's story about the battery at Port Arthur, and says that after the battle is over he looks for the Japanese or Russia and perhaps England. When Villiers and Creelman were taken prisoners by the Japanese, they were liberated by English intervention. Villiers says the people are clear that Dr Guerville tried to bribe Creelman into the shoes of the Japanese and have him killed as a spy.

THE INCOME TAX.

Hearing of Arguments in the Test Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The hearing of the argument of the plaintiff in the suit of Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller to test the constitutionality of the income tax was heard in the United equity court today.

Assistant Attorney General Whitney, who opened the case, argued that inasmuch as the specific objections made to the tax taken the question of uniformity within the meaning of the Constitution.

"We are ready to see," he said, "that the tax is not unjustly taxation, as it is in violation. If it did, it is the second and constitutionality of the tax even under the ordinary state constitutions. The objection that some corporations are taxed and others are not certainly does not upset the constitutionality of the law."

An injunction could be granted here because the complainant has an adequate remedy at law, a principle established in a recent decision.

Attorney Jere Wilson, in opening for the defendant, contended there was adequate remedy by law and asserted that various difficulties surrounded the counsel for the complainant in filing the suit. The courts are reluctant to interfere with the collection of these taxes.

"It is a case," he continued, "where the courts can interfere. There is no power in this case for any one to pay the tax and recover the money by protest. If the citizen ever had any relief and the act is not unconstitutional, then all that is paid is gone forever, and there is no remedy except an appeal to the justice of Congress."

At this point the government asked for an adjournment until tomorrow, and the case was postponed.

Bank Cashier Indicted.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 15.—As a consequence of the wrecking of the Capitol National bank of Lincoln last year, through which over a million dollars was stolen and President Mosher sent to the penitentiary for five years, the Federal grand jury returned an indictment against H. C. Outcalt, a prominent Lincoln citizen, for aiding Mosher's wrecking job. Outcalt was cashier of the Capitol National bank. The indictment was found after hearing testimony of Receiver Hayden, Bank Examiner Lough and others, depositors and employes of the bank.

Mrs. Helm Removed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Franklin W. Joplin was appointed postmaster today at Elizabethtown, Ky., vice Mrs. Benjamin Helm.

General Ben Hardin Helm, the husband of Mrs. Helm, was one of the most gallant soldiers in the Confederate army. He was the commander of the famous Orphans' brigade, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

Mrs. Helm, the postmistress, who was removed today, was a younger sister of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, who was a Todd. Col. Robert Lincoln was her nephew. And when he was appointed secretary of war by President Garfield, he secured his mother's appointment as postmistress of Elizabethtown. That position she has held through two administrations—Arthur's, Cleveland's and Harrison's. A change in office was sought to have Mrs. Helm removed during Mr. Cleveland's first term, it was not urgently pressed, and was unsuccessful. The appointment of Franklin W. Joplin today was made on the recommendation of Representative Montgomery.

Taylor's Successor.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The bondsmen of W. W. Taylor, the defaulting treasurer of South Dakota, met a long conference today. The outcome appears to be that Charles H. Vorhees, J. Ne T. McChesney, ex-Governor Mellette, H. H. McGaughey and H. C. Kent Jr. would turn over to the state of South Dakota all their property to be applied on the shortage. The question attached by the bondsmen to the general proposition is that the property should not release them finally. If this proposition is not accepted the bondsmen say they will fight the collection of any money on account of their bonds on the ground that the side did not use due diligence to protect itself.

ARIZONA'S ATTORNEY GENERAL

Resigns His Office and Announces the Successor.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 15.—T. J. Hussey has resigned as attorney general of the territory of Arizona, and Governor Hughes has accepted the resignation. That he has complained resulting was announced the same time, but the announcement of the resignation of Governor Hughes was a surprise to all.

After formally tendering his resignation, also his services prior to assist the new attorney general in cases pending in the supreme court, he stated:

"In April last year the secretary of the interior, Hon. Hoke Smith, informed me that it was complaint by your enemies that you were not a Democrat; that you would sell out to the Republican party in the event of statehood. I pronounced the charge as slanderous and unworthy of the highest consideration. I tied you of the charge, to the confidence held that it had no substantial foundation."

Having thus vindicated Governor Hughes with earnestly supporting Democracy, the Republican candidate to Congress, who was charged by the Democracy with unlawful and unwarranted appropriation and expenditure of public funds while governor. He also charges that the present Congress, driven by necessity, surrendered principle to secure issues from his financial embarrassments.

In conclusion, Hussey says:

"It is a great pity that your most excellent administration of the judicial affairs of this territory, the money in your pocket-book, should be tainted and disfigured by your external weakness, vanity and hypocrisy. In parting with you officially, I desire to say that I am firmly convinced that the best interest of the Democratic party in Arizona would be to be relieved by your resignation or removal from by your administration in office, which you have neither honesty of purpose nor dignity of character sufficient to fill. I would feel that I owe everlasting apology to the people of Arizona for aiding to secure your appointment and to maintain you in office during the past two years were it not for the reforms which have been accomplished during your administration in spite of your weak institution to make the most of a good thing."

Moore Cases Removed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—Governor Hoke received this afternoon an opinion from Attorney General Fitzgerald stating that the governor had the power to remove from office any member of the board of San Francisco police commissioners. Thereupon he promptly removed Moses A. Gunst, appointed by ex-Governor Markham two weeks ago, and reinstated the obnoxious appointee by Stewart Menzies.

Farmers Meet.

OMAHA, Jan. 15.—The executive committee of the National Farmers' alliance held an all-day session here today. Colonel Talmage, of Nebraska, was chairman of the meeting. Resolutions were adopted declaring that as the farmers are the most numerous class in the country and have suffered from legislation unfriendly to the agricultural interests, the farmers should exert their pro rata share of the legislature of the country.

SAN FRANCISCO'S POSTMASTER

Accused of Violating the Civil Service Rules.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Postmaster Mathews is accused of violating the civil service rules. A telegram to that effect has been sent to the postmaster general, and Attorney Henry N. Clement says he intends bringing the matter before the civil service commission at Washington, composed of John R. Proctor, Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Lyman.

The circumstances of the case as stated by the lawyer are as follows:

"Recently the President promulgated a civil service order, extending the rules of the civil service to superintendents of postoffice stations. It was into effect on January 2nd, and the superintendents all felt their places to be secure. On January 5th, however, Postmaster McCoppin sent a confirmation of removal to George A. Billings, superintendent of station E, and W. H. Smith, superintendent of station G, and appointed to the vacancies thus created William J. Phillips and Arthur F. Cassidy."

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Split Open to the Shoulders by a Buzz Saw.

GARDEN, Ala., Jan. 15.—Joe Cottingham, the 15-year-old son of the sexton of Oakwood Site city, and nephew of the mayor, was killed in a horrible manner at Whatley's saw mill, four miles from here. The boy was playing in the mill and crawled under the boat to get a baseball that had been thrown at him. Just at the moment when he was beneath the machinery one of his companions called to him and he looked up, forgetting his perilous position, when the revolving saw struck him in the back of the head and split it to the shoulders.

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