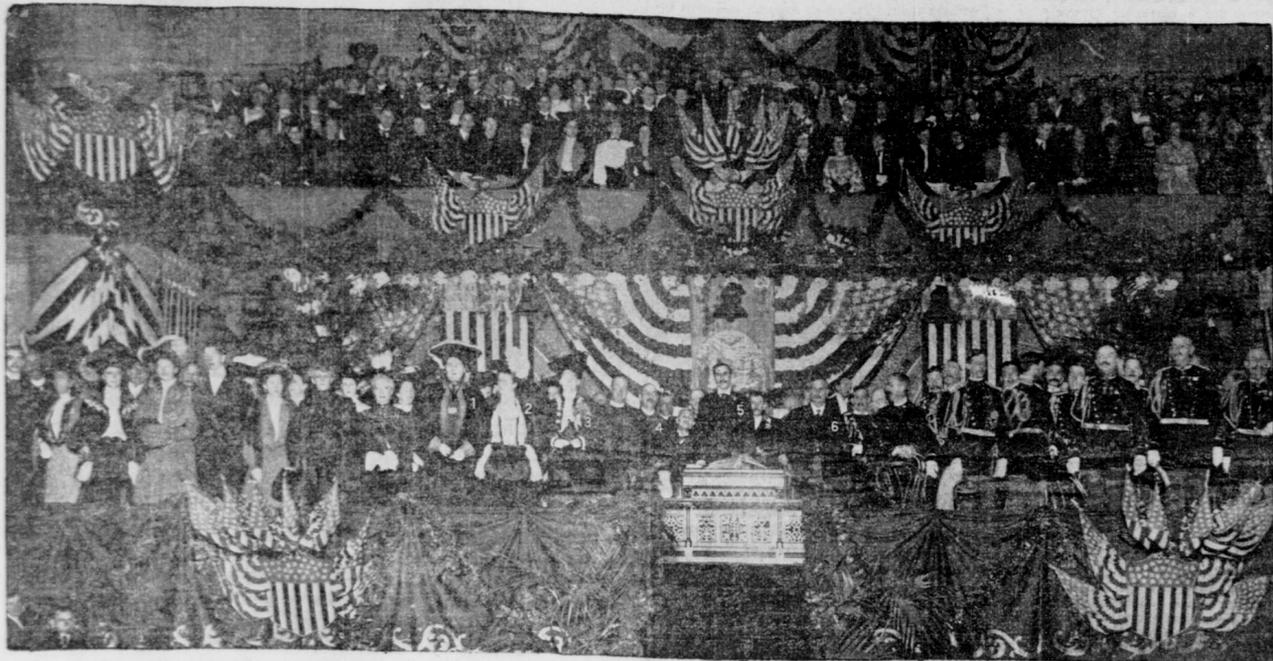




SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER AT ALBANY JUST BEFORE THE SWEARING IN OF GOVERNOR HIGGINS.



1 Mrs. O'Brien, 2 Mrs. Higgins, 3 Mrs. Odell, 4 Governor Higgins, 5 Secretary of State O'Brien, 6 Ex-Governor Odell.

GOV. HIGGINS INAUGURATED.

NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE FORMALLY INDUCTED INTO OFFICE BEFORE DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

Brilliant Scenes in Assembly Chamber at Albany—Brief Addresses by Messrs. Higgins and Odell.

Albany, Jan. 2.—Under gloomy skies and heavy clouds, but amid a scene of great brilliance and in the presence of a large and distinguished audience, ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., to-day formally resigned to Governor Frank Wayland Higgins the office of Chief Executive of the State, which he had held for four years.

The ceremony took place in the Assembly Chamber, and not all the dark and lowering atmosphere seemed to dim the brilliancy of the decorations of the great hall and the gay and festive colors of the women's gowns. The audience was made up of a large share of the prominent Republicans of the State, a quorum of both branches of the legislature and more than two hundred citizens of Olean, voluntary pilgrims, who came to share in the honor done their favorite son. But brilliant decorations and gay gowns alike paled into insignificance before the gaudy plumage of the military staffs of the two Governors, the gold lace and flashing braid of which defied all elements successfully.

RESEMBLED A CONVENTION SCENE.

Long before the noon hour, for which the ceremony had been fixed, the great Assembly Chamber began to fill with the guests. Hardly a county in the whole State was unrepresented. The friends, supporters and not a few members of the families of the new legislators were in the crowd that poured in, while the early minutes of the gathering the scene was like that which usually marks the gathering of a convention. While a band in the gallery played patriotic music, familiar war tunes were cheered as they entered, and the volume swelled to a demonstration when the brightly figured and smiling face of Senator Channey M. Dewey was discovered. Senator Dewey had hardly completed the acknowledgment of his demonstration, when the aisles were cleared, and, led by Senators John Raines and Bernard P. Martin, the members of the State Senate filed in, greeted by a hearty cheer.

As our municipalities grow in power, in population and in wealth, there may come demands which from every point of view may seem reasonable, and which prejudices should not be permitted to hinder, yet it is but fair upon the other hand, to all the people, that no drastic changes should be made which interfere with the educational, religious or other views of any considerable number of our citizens.

LABOR PROBLEM AWAITS MASTER MIND.

The question of more satisfactory relations between capital and labor is still an important problem, a problem which still awaits some master mind. Many questions of state of equal importance with those which have already been solved will serve to employ your best abilities, and I am sure that I but echo the wish of every loyal citizen in expressing the hope that to a successful solution of many of them it may be your privilege to contribute. Our form of government is becoming more and more one of centralized authority, and that statesmanship is most appreciated that administers the constantly increasing responsibilities of office with honesty and fidelity.

The improvements that have been made over earlier conditions of State and municipal government. Too often environment obscures the vision and selfish interests are permitted to hinder human progress. He who seeks to please all men will fail. No compromise should ever be made, except the results obtained are of lasting character more easily secured than through dissensions. The past should be considered more as a foundation upon which the future may be built rather than as a basis for ill tempered criticism of the acts of the present. That which has been accomplished has been largely through the surrender of theories and policies, which now make possible the better and which, under the present amplification of governmental and business methods, have been found inadequate, even to those problems which now concern us.

SCHOOLS RESULT OF RELIGIOUS WORK.

Our magnificent school system is the outgrowth of religious work which sought to instill that intelligence which is so essential to good citizenship. Charity and benevolence brought about a recognition of those principles which have made possible the magnificent institutions of which our State is so justly proud and which minister to the wants of suffering humanity. Our municipalities have grown from dependence to self-government, by reason of the abuses of the past, which made municipal administration a travesty upon a republican form of government. Education has instilled into the minds a love for mankind and has brought those reforms which now make possible the better institutions and more cheerful homes, in the congested centers of our great cities. Our government would fall if the express will of the voters at the polls were thwarted by the intrigues and the selfishness of the few, which has led to the enactment of the many wise laws to protect the purity of the ballot which have been adopted within the last decade. To which has been accomplished, however, serves but to illustrate the work which is still before you, and before the legislature, ever present problems to be solved, and demands made by the people to be fulfilled for the continued progress of the State.

STILL MUCH TO BE DONE.

In those measures which have done so much toward reducing the burden of taxation, and distributing it more equitably among those who had theretofore escaped their just proportion, the State has shown a disposition to be both fair as well as to encourage and protect the farmer, the mechanic and the artisan. By the safeguards which it has thrown around capital it has encouraged its employment in our commonwealth to such an extent that our wealth has increased beyond the dream of avarice, and has made possible the enjoyment of those who labor at remunerative wages. We still have much to do, much to accomplish. Government has not done for the interests of the poor, but has done for the encouragement of its citizens, and the perfection of those measures which are designed for that purpose. While we may study the past for encouragement, we should never lose sight of the encouragement of its citizens, and the perfection of those measures which are designed for that purpose. While we may study the past for encouragement, we should never lose sight of the encouragement of its citizens, and the perfection of those measures which are designed for that purpose.

GOVERNOR HIGGINS'S ADDRESS.

When ex-Governor Odell had completed his speech, the new Governor arose, and still holding his prepared speech in his hand and addressing the assembly.

QUICKEST LINE TO CLEVELAND.

Leave New York 5:32 p. m., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Cincinnati 1:30 p. m., Indianapolis 3:50 p. m., St. Louis 9:45 p. m., by New York Central. Fine Service. No excess fare. Advt.

NOT ALLOWED TO SAIL.

Steamer with Submarines on Board Held at Newport News.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Newport News, Va., Jan. 2.—Scheduled to sail at 4 p. m. to-day, and with two Lake submarine boats lashed to her decks, the German steamer Adria is mysteriously delayed here. The interruption in the programme came just after a pilot had boarded the steamer for the purpose of taking her out of the harbor. It was not unexpected, naval and shipping men having predicted yesterday, when the two little war craft were hoisted on board in completed form, that the Lake company would experience difficulty in forwarding the submarines to their destination, which is commonly reported to be Russia.

The interruption came in theatrical form. A stranger, whose identity cannot be learned, but who is believed to be a representative of the government, boarded the Adria while the final preparations for sailing were in progress, and the work was stopped.

PLAY KISHINEFF REAL.

Actor's Wrist Is Nearly Severed with Cleaver on the Stage.

The first performance of "Siberia" at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon came near resulting in a fatality. A "super" employed in the Kishineff massacre scene, the big effect in the present production, was so roughly handled that a physician was called, and after the man's wound was dressed he was removed to his home in a carriage.

William Carberry, of No. 215 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, was one of the "victims" in this new Kishineff massacre. He was impersonating one of the Jews who are thrown to the ground and are killed or wounded by the fanatic mob in pursuit. Carberry was prone on the ground, when he was attacked by a ferocious Russian peasant wielding a butcher's cleaver. The Russian "super," believing Carberry to be out of range of the cleaver, struck at him a death-dealing blow, intending to lunge the edge of the cleaver in the stage. The man made a miscalculation, and the edge of the cleaver in its descent cut across Carberry's wrist, raised to ward off the "attack."

FIRST STRIKE OF YEAR.

Sewing Machine Agents Demand New Agreement Provisions.

The sewing machine agents started the new year yesterday with their first strike, which also happened to be the first strike which began yesterday in this city. In all about two hundred of them quit work and established strike headquarters at No. 49 Henry-st. The sewing machine agents have no union, but the strikers said yesterday that they would attend to this and apply to the American Federation of Labor for an organizer.

SHIP BLOWN UP AT SEA.

Eleven of the Marpesia's Crew Killed by Explosion of Naphtha.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 2.—The Danish steamer Gallia, from Hamburg December 8 for Savannah, has arrived here with the survivors of the crew of the Norwegian bark Marpesia, Captain Jensen from New-York December 9 for Cetta. The Marpesia was blown up at sea by the explosion of her cargo of naphtha, and eleven of her crew were killed. Seven of the crew were landed here to-night.

WHERE FOR THE WINTER?

The Hot Springs of Arkansas offer most in the way of health, pleasure and climate for all classes of invalids. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for illustrated book of information, or W. E. Hoyt, G. E. P. A. Mo. Pao, Ry, 335 B'way, New-York.—Advt.

PRESIDENT COMING HERE.

To Attend Dinner Given by Hungarian Republican Club.

President Roosevelt will come to the city on February 14 to attend a dinner given for him by the Hungarian Republican Club. Cabinet officers and prominent Republicans will be present, and the feast, which will be served in the Little Hungary Restaurant, in East Houston-st., will be a typical Hungarian dinner. The President is an honorary member of the club.

FRAUDULENT VOTES, 13,000.

Proof Obtained That That Number Was Cast in Denver, Col.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Denver, Jan. 2.—The Republicans have secured confessions from repeaters who operated in the November election and will present them in the Supreme Court at once. It is said that these repeaters have been promised immunity because of their confessions.

GOULD BACK TO COLUMBIA

Will Return To-day, Ready to Defend Himself.

Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 2 (Special).—Kingdon Gould will return to Columbia with the opening of college to-morrow. He has spent the greater part of his holiday vacation in study, working with Mr. Huntsman, who prepared him for college. It has not been all work and no play, however, for he has taken hunting trips with his rabbit hounds and has been riding a great deal.

RESTRICTING SOUTH SEA TRADE.

Germans Imposing Heavy License Penalties on British Vessels.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Honolulu, Dec. 27, via San Francisco, Jan. 2.—Trading vessels arriving here from the South Sea bring reports that Germans are openly boasting that they will confine trade in the Marshall and Solomon Islands to German firms and vessels. Some time Germany has had a protectorate over these groups, but only recently has the freedom of trade been restricted.

ISLANDS TO BE FORTIFIED.

Guns from the Cruiser New-Orleans Will Be Left at Guam and Midway Island.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Honolulu, Dec. 27, via San Francisco, Jan. 2.—Advice received here say that the United States government is to fortify Midway Island and Guam. The cruiser New-Orleans, which has been ordered from Manila to Bremerton, will leave the large guns of her armament at the islands, to be mounted there. The guns of the New-Orleans are of different pattern from those on other vessels of her class in the American navy, and as the type is obsolete for naval use they will be used to fortify Midway and Guam.

CORD, SUICIDE, USES CLOTHESLINE.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 2 (Special).—Phillip Cord hanged himself last night in the rear of his home, No. 53 Bond-st., Elizabethport. He took a clothesline out of the house and attached it to a pole in the yard. The other end of the line he placed around his neck. Then, kicking over a barrel on which he stood, he killed himself.

FORTRESS'S FALL MAY END WAR

OFFER FROM JAPAN EXPECTED—EFFORT TO HAVE IT MADE THROUGH PRESIDENT LIKELY.

Compact of Surrender Signed—Rojestvensky's Squadron Reaches Madagascar—Heavy Fighting Before Moukden Reported.

The articles of surrender of Port Arthur were formally signed at a meeting of aids of the opposing generals on Monday night. It is believed by government officials and diplomats in Washington that an armistice between Russia and Japan will soon be declared. President Roosevelt stands ready to tender his good offices, and hope of ending the war through the mediation of the United States is expressed. It was declared in European capitals, on the other hand, that the loss of Port Arthur would only confirm Russia in her determination to press the war to a successful conclusion. It was reported from Moukden that an attempt by the Japanese to break the Russian centre was repulsed with heavy loss. Rojestvensky's division of the Baltic fleet reached Sainte Marie, Madagascar, in safety. The opinion in European capitals is that the fall of the fortress will probably result in the recall of the fleet.

ROOSEVELT FOR PEACE. ACCEPT JAPAN'S TERMS.

Armistice Expected—War May End Through America's Good Offices. Nogi Expects to Enter Port Arthur To-day.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, Jan. 2.—President Roosevelt is perfectly willing to use his good offices for restoring peace in the Orient, and Russia and Japan have been made fully aware of the pleasure it would give him to act as the friend of both to secure a prompt cessation of hostilities. But, much as he would welcome the task, it is still felt, as was announced unauthoritatively in this bureau's dispatches in The Tribune of January 8, 1904, when war was at last recognized as inevitable, he is debarred by unbroken precedent and long established policy from making any overtures until approached concurrently by both belligerents. The Washington government believes to-night—and the view is shared by the leading foreign diplomats, who have been thrown so much together this afternoon by the social affairs of the day—that an armistice is practically assured before the end of this week. The magnanimity to be shown to the gallant Stoessel by his gallant vanquisher is regarded as the chief element now affecting the hastening or delaying of the end of the war. With the announcement of the terms of capitulation, great events are sure to follow promptly, and almost the only question of doubt is whether resort will be had to the mediation of the United States, which is most decided in its insistence on preserving the "administrative entity" of the Chinese Empire, or whether the settlement will have to be reached through some European chancellery. The impression prevails in the diplomatic body here to-night that Europe, to avoid the possibility of disturbing its existing concord, would much prefer that Washington should be made the scene of final adjustment, and that united efforts to that end will speedily be exerted.

A prominent diplomat expressed the belief to-day that the initiative toward this end would be taken by France, and would come in the form of an informal sounding of the European powers as to whether, in their opinion, the time had not arrived when they might with propriety suggest to Russia that the good offices of the United States be employed, at least with a view to ascertaining on what terms a settlement of existing difficulties might be reached. This opinion was accompanied, however, by the assertion that there was little probability of France taking such a step, unless it had first been ascertained that it would prove agreeable to Russia. The friendly relations existing between France and Russia would, however, make it entirely possible for the former to ascertain the wishes of St. Petersburg without publicity. In support of this theory the informant of The Tribune Bureau remarked that the almost unanimous expression of the European powers in favor of peace, as elicited by the President's invitation to reconvene the Hague conference, had paved the way for a more explicit expression of hope that the Russo-Japanese war might be brought to an early close, while a formal announcement of such sentiments might prove most grateful to Russia were the Czar disposed to permit his Ambassador at Washington, Count Cassini, to confer with President Roosevelt regarding the terms on which a satisfactory agreement could be reached with Japan through that country's Minister at Washington, Kogoro Takahira.

MEANS THE END, OFFICERS THINK.

That the fall of Port Arthur unquestionably ends the war, is the opinion of the army experts. It has been clear to them for months that immediately upon Japanese success at the great fortress, Russia could hardly fail to realize the futility of further hostilities, and would be glad to accept honorable terms of peace. Hereafter, the military odds against Russia in Manchuria, at least for the next five years, will be irresistible, and there is every reason why the Czar should make the best of it as quickly as possible.

FORTRESS SHELL SWEPT.

Officers Declare There Was Not a Safe Spot in It.

Che-Foo, Jan. 2.—The Russian officers who survived here to-day from Port Arthur on the destroyers which escaped from that place have a single word for what the fortress has been for the last five days, in which the Japanese have bombarded and assaulted it ceaselessly night and day. They use that word unprofanely and convincingly, declaring that the horrors witnessed were beyond any description. There was not a single spot in the town which was safe from shrapnel. Many of the hospitals were hit, and the wounded refused to stay in them. Some wounded men lay in the streets on heaps of debris, exposed to the bitterly cold weather, and some staggered back to the front, hurling stones and defying the Japanese till they were taken prisoners or death came mercifully to end their sufferings. There were five days and nights of this state of affairs. The stock of ammunition, which

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