

A SHOCK AT MIAMI

"Tourist" Masquerades as Gov. Beckham of Kentucky—His Neat Turn.

Has Telegrams From the President and Drinks Freely of the Usual Kentucky Poison.

New York Sun Special Service. Miami, Fla., Dec. 25.—A great shock was occasioned to society folks and tourists here to-day when it became known that a man who has been masquerading here as Governor Beckham of Kentucky had been arrested for "getting money under false pretences and impersonating another" at Peacock Inn, Coconut Grove, some miles south of here.

On Dec. 20 a rather distinguished gentleman registered at the Palm hotel as J. C. W. Beckham, Frankfort, Ky. Proprietor Miller was delighted to have the governor of Kentucky as his guest. Every attention was shown him, his orders for bottles of real old Kentucky whiskeys were dutifully attended to. It was soon noised abroad that the governor of Kentucky was in the city, and all were anxious to see and make his acquaintance.

He made many friends, drank money freely, and was having a royal good time. The day after his arrival the following telegram was received by him and delivered by the messenger to the White House, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—To Hon. J. C. Beckham, Miami, Fla.: Your telegram received. The president will be pleased to see you Saturday at 10 a. m.—George B. Cortelyou, Secretary.

The "governor" used this message to considerable advantage and was more of a lion than ever. Two days ago he sent the following message: Miami, Fla., Dec. 22.—To Peck Jackson, Sheriff, Clinton, Ky.: I commute the sentence of James Kelly to life imprisonment. Official papers in the name of J. C. W. Beckham, Governor.

Soon the news spread that the "governor" had received the message commencing the life sentence of this man Kelly. However, there was a feeling in many quarters that there was something wrong, yet no one could tell why except that he was here alone, having no attendant, and was indulging rather too freely in entanglement water. After sending the message commencing the life sentence of Kelly, a carriage and invited some of his new-made friends to drive with him to Coconut Grove, which they did. Arriving there they put up at the Peacock Inn. After the party left the following was received by Manager McDonald:

Yours date Peck Jackson undelivered. Party unknown here.—Clinton, Ky. "When the 'governor' left the hotel he instructed Mr. Muller to open any telegrams that might come for him. On the arrival of the reply, Mr. Muller opened it. The contents confirmed Mr. Muller's suspicions, and he immediately swore out a warrant on the man's arrest, charging him with obtaining money under false pretences and impersonating another.

The sheriff, Peck Jackson, of Clinton, Ky., found him in the parlor of the Peacock Inn playing a friendly game of whist. Of course he was greatly surprised that the governor of Kentucky should meet him in a gambling saloon in Florida. However, he cheerfully submitted to the demands of the law, and was placed in jail.

He is apparently about 20 to 25 years of age, is fairly well dressed, and those who have talked with him say he is well educated and thoroughly posted on the current events of the world.

ACCIDENT AT ROCHESTER

Several Hurt in a Collision Between a West-Bound Train and Red Wing Passenger.

Special to The Journal. Rochester, Minn., Dec. 25.—While the Red Wing passenger was entering the station last night, it ran into the west-bound North-Western passenger, which was standing on the track. The engine of the Red Wing train demolished the engine of the through train, lost its snowplow. The injured are: A. G. Tinton, Winona, mail clerk, head cut and back injured. Ed Sullivan, Fargo, N. D., badly injured about the head, back and arms. George Sliger, brakeman, thrown into a window and bruised and cut. I. B. Keeler, Winona, slight bruises. Conductor Kenzie of the Red Wing train, slight bruises. Tinton and Sullivan are being cared for here. The others have returned to their homes. Several passengers were shaken up and bruised to some extent.

The engine of the Red Wing train could not see ten feet ahead owing to exhaust steam, and had no idea of collision was imminent. It has been absorbed from blame. It took all night to clear away the wreck.

MCLER'S \$500

Duncan Locked Up on Suspicion of Having Part of It.

Special to The Journal. Stillwater, Minn., Dec. 25.—George Duncan was locked up on suspicion of having taken \$500 from the bank and money from Michael McLeer. On Monday McLeer drew \$500 from the bank and went to St. Paul to have a good time. Duncan accompanied him and remained until Wednesday. The money was gone when they returned, but Duncan denies that he has any part of it. McLeer went back to St. Paul to-day to investigate the affair further.

Miles Bennett, who some time ago cut his foot in a ramp of Missouri Coal Co., and was brought to the city hospital, is dead, having been attacked by pneumonia. His parents reside in New Brunswick.

Donovan & Stack shipped a carload of horses yesterday to their camps near Virginia.

Rus Goff, who has returned from his logging camps near Kerkick and where, says conditions are prime for good work. There is just enough snow and all the loggers are hauling.

The pupils of St. Joseph's convent will give a musicale this evening at the high school auditorium.

The funeral of Mrs. J. N. Masterson was held this afternoon at the home of her son, Frank, in the town of Grant.

Dealers are out of hard coal and the shortage is beginning to be serious. One dealer says the fires in at least 100 coal stoves have gone out because there is no fuel to keep them going. Wood is in great demand and is bringing a fancy price.

LOVE'S AWAKENING.

New York Times. Mrs. Benham—The doctor says that I crave things that don't agree with me. Benham—That's nothing. I once had the same trouble. Mrs. Benham—When was that? Benham—When I married you.

HIGHER AUTHORITY NECESSARY.

A Denver preacher has promulgated the doctrine that the ten commandments were intended solely for the heathen, and are not bound by them. The Denver man may have no trouble in building up a church on this idea, but the majority of the people will prefer to be on the safe side and stand by the ten commandments, at least until they are revoked by a higher authority than say that is likely to come from Denver.

"A FOOT OF SNOW"

It Falls in Indiana and the Lower Lake Region and Drifts Badly.

It Was Zero at Kansas City To-day and the South Has a Cold Snap.

Cleveland, Dec. 25.—Snow has been falling for more than forty-eight hours throughout the lower lake region. A high north wind has caused the snow to drift badly in places along the railway lines running into this city with the result that much trouble is experienced in maintaining schedules. Along the Lake Shore road in the vicinity of La Porte, Ind., a foot of snow is reported to have fallen on the level, while huge drifts are constantly piling up on the tracks. The Big Four, Erie, Nickel Plate and Baltimore & Ohio lines all report more or less delay to train service as a result of the storm.

IOWA'S COLDEST DAY

Sections of the Northwest Suffering From Lack of Coal. Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 25.—The cold weather record of the season was broken this morning when the official report shows 7 below. This is the coldest day of the year. A high wind has prevailed and much suffering has been reported owing to the scarcity of fuel.

Eight Below in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 25.—This morning the coldest weather of the winter was experienced in Lincoln. The thermometer registered 8 below. Over the state and especially in the central part, it was not so cold by two or three degrees. There is no wind and the cold is moderating.

Zero at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 25.—The temperature dropped to zero early this morning making this the coldest day of the season. A raw, biting wind prevails.

Cold Snap in the South.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 25.—The coldest weather of the winter is reported to-day from many places south of the Ohio river. The temperatures reported to the weather bureau range from six degrees above at Evansville, Ind., to 48 at Galveston and 48 at Corpus Christi, Texas. Some of the temperatures reported are: Louisville, 9; Memphis, 21; Nashville, 13; Chattanooga, 16; Memphis, 18; Little Rock, 22; Birmingham, 19.

Iowa is Frosty.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 25.—This section is in the grip of a very cold wave. It is 15 below zero this morning but moderated slightly toward noon.

Zero and a Coal Famine.

Kansas City, Dec. 25.—Advises received to-day indicate severe weather throughout Kansas and Missouri. Concordia, Kan., reports zero weather there and along the Missouri Pacific road the same conditions prevail. Hutchinson, Kan., reports the coldest weather in years, the thermometer at that point registering 5 below zero. At Atchison 5 below is recorded.

At Mexico, Mo., a coal famine confronts the people of that section. There is no coal in a few days before Christmas and the thermometer registered zero last night.

TOO MANY THERMOMETERS

Bardwell Dropped a Hint and Got Four From Cheerful Givers

Special to The Journal. Excelsior, Minn., Dec. 25.—Postmaster Bardwell remarked in the presence of the people that he had a thermometer that he had come to distrust his thermometer of late, and that he hoped Santa Claus would bring him a new one. His youngest son remarked that this remark determined to please his father. He accordingly bought a pretty thermometer. Mr. Bardwell's other son also heard the remark. He ordered an expensive one, and he hinted that a thermometer was a thing devoutly to be wished, so he embraced this as an easy solution of the problem. She ordered an expensive one, and compared them carefully with his old thermometer. "I wouldn't mind having the four new thermometers," said he to her, "but it is disappointing to me to find that my old thermometer is absolutely correct after all."

MR. AND MRS. HEMAN W. STONE, SR.

Worthy Couple of Morris, Minn., Have Just Celebrated Their Golden Wedding Day.

Chicago Tribune. "You know there's a belief that when a man is delirious from fever he tells his most cherished secrets?" "Yes, but it isn't so. I could show you."

CHARACTERISTIC.

"Well, it certainly isn't true in the case of old Polihigamus. When he was raving in his delirium the other night the watchers supposed he would let out a few facts about his health and what he's got invested in. He not only didn't do that, but he blessed if he didn't tell more lies about it than if he had been talking to the assessor."

IN THE WILD AND WOOLLY.

Life. "Say, stranger, if you've come to take charge of that pen church, I'll give you a pointer. You've got ter move."

"Tenderfoot—Why, what's the matter?" "Well, in this quarter no self-respecting saloon will allow any church to be within 200 feet of it."

MURDER OF LILLIE

Wife Believed to Have Done It in Order to Secure His Life Insurance.

She Had Lost Heavily in Bucket-Shop Speculation and Needed More Money.

Special to The Journal. David City, Neb., Dec. 25.—If the theory of the detectives who arrested Mrs. Halvey Lillie for the death of her husband is right, she is guilty of a diabolically planned crime. For six weeks the officers have been looking for the man who killed Lillie. His wife added \$500 to the \$1,500 repaid offered by the county for his apprehension.

About 5 o'clock one morning, early in November, Mrs. Lillie ran down stairs from the bedroom, declaring a burglar had shot her husband. Her daughters went for help, and she was alone some time. Investigation disclosed the fact that Mrs. Lillie slept on the side of the bed next to the window and that he was shot from her side of the bed. The powder burning the skin. Another bullet was fired out the window, scorching the lace curtain. It struck a building across the street, showing it was fired almost at a level. Mrs. Lillie says she rolled off the bed when the burglar fired.

It is found that Mrs. Lillie lost \$300 in bucket shop speculation, and that this followed losses amounting to \$1,300. Her husband had life insurance amounting to \$11,000.

She says the burglar took \$300 the night of the crime. The detectives found the money hidden in a box in the room of a relative of Mrs. Lillie and her arrest followed. The only motive that can be assigned for the crime is that Mrs. Lillie wanted the life insurance to retrieve her losses in bucket shop dealings.

POLITICS IN INDIANA

Fairbanks Makes Trouble for Beveridge—The Latter's Efforts at Checkmate.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, Dec. 25.—The candidacy of Representative Hemenway for the governor of Indiana is a move against Senator Beveridge being made before congress adjourns for the holidays. Mr. Hemenway made an authorized statement to the correspondent of the Indianapolis News that he would be a candidate in 1904 for the republican gubernatorial nomination. Last Sunday morning, after reaching home, he published an interview in one of the Evansville newspapers in which he apparently undertook to "hedge."

In Washington the Hemenway announcement is regarded as a shrewd move on the part of Senator Beveridge, cause trouble for his colleague. The Evansville interview, it is also regarded here as the result of an effort of the Beveridge friends to checkmate Hemenway.

The Indiana governor is elected for four years, and should Mr. Hemenway be his party nominee in 1904 and be elected, he would be in office before the end of Jan. 10, 1905, and ten days later the legislature would elect Senator Beveridge's successor. It was a part of the plan that Senator Beveridge thus opposes to have a candidate against Beveridge for the senate.

After the Hemenway announcement had been made in this city the Beveridge partisans at home began to talk about the unfairness of having the delegation in Washington pick out the candidate for governor two years in advance, and insisted that the representatives of the party at home should themselves select state candidates, at the proper time, and in the proper manner. "This sort of statement always appeals forcefully to the average party worker, and so when Mr. Hemenway reached Evansville for the holidays he found that his Washington announcement had apparently fallen upon the unwilling ears. He therefore decided to make the canvass for the nomination, or accept the position, if tendered him.

Senator Beveridge thus opposes to have the plans of the Fairbanks men, for the present.

Recruiting to Begin Again.

Announcement is made that the necessity for close restriction upon recruiting for the army, imposed by general orders on Oct. 25, has passed, and that recruiting will now be commenced for all arms of the service at military posts and at other points. In this connection the following order has been made:

Until further orders, persons under the age of 21 years will not be enlisted, and extreme caution must be exercised in the cases of young men applying for enlistment who claim to be 21 years of age or a few months over that age. The unapproved statements of such applicants must not be accepted, but to be eligible for enlistment they must furnish competent proof to remove any doubt regarding age.

Enlistments and re-enlistments must be without conditions, and no promise must be made to men upon enlistment regarding service at home or abroad, as they will be assigned according to the best interests of the service.

PHILIPPINE OPEN DOOR

The United States Not Maintaining It—England and Germany Make a Protest.

Washington, Dec. 25.—England and Germany have made protest to the United States against what they declare to be the failure to maintain an open door in the Philippines.

The case in point involves the matter of an export duty of \$7.50 a ton on Manila copra. The duty was imposed upon the product shipped to England and Germany, but which is remitted on that sent to the United States.

The protest, which came to the state department, and were then referred to Secretary Root, because the war department has direct supervision over the Philippine Islands, and the matter was transmitted to the secretary of the Philippine commission, in connection with the measure proposing to reduce the tariff on Philippine goods coming into the United States from 15 per cent to 25 per cent of the Dingley schedules.

The question is somewhat perplexing to the republican leaders.

The protest was the note addressed by William R. Day, then United States peace commissioner in Paris, to Senator Don Cameron, Spanish peace commissioner. Mr. Day declared that it was the intention of the United States to maintain an open door in the Philippines.

It is claimed that the imperial government rests its claim on the principle of equal treatment for all nations, which the United States has always invoked in eastern affairs, and that it is a violation of the privileges now enjoyed by the United States to be extended to Germany.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Philippine commission by the secretary of the Philippine commission, in connection with the measure proposing to reduce the tariff on Philippine goods coming into the United States from 15 per cent to 25 per cent of the Dingley schedules.

The British note then adds significantly, "The United States preferential treatment of Manila, the export duty on copra, Secretary Hay turned the correspondence over to Secretary Root, who replied that the matter was one for congressional action, congress having in its Philippine tariff bill, passed at the last session legalized and sanctioned the tariff duties on copra and other goods from Manila and elsewhere. And requests that the effect of the present export duty is to divert the bulk of shipment of Manila copra to the United States, and that the tax is remitted and the import duty free of duty.

English and German rope manufacturers have suffered greatly by reason of this situation, and the Philippine commission, in connection with the measure proposing to reduce the tariff on Philippine goods coming into the United States from 15 per cent to 25 per cent of the Dingley schedules, has been referred to the secretary of the Philippine commission, in connection with the measure proposing to reduce the tariff on Philippine goods coming into the United States from 15 per cent to 25 per cent of the Dingley schedules.

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"JUD" IS IN LINE

Pressure by the Great Northern Made the Pembina Statesman Declare Himself.

Hansbrough Likely to Win in a Canter—Baker May Lead the Speakership.

Special to The Journal. Fargo, N. D., Dec. 25.—The Fargo friends of Senator Hansbrough are jubilant over the result of the meeting of the legislators-elect of Walsh, Pembina and Cavalier counties at Grafton. The meeting was held in such an emphatic manner is regarded as making his re-election certain, Walsh county was always for Hansbrough and Cavalier was generally regarded the way that some people have doubt about it. Pembina was the pivotal county and this action not only defined its position but came as a surprise in the fact that Jud La Moure declared himself for once prior to an election instead of doing the Sphinx act to the last minute and keeping everyone guessing.

In this connection there are some interesting rumors regarding the influence of the Great Northern on the Pembina senator. It is generally conceded that Senator Hansbrough and the Great Northern are in an open and fair fight. He is friendly. Jud La Moure is the acknowledged political representative of the Great Northern. Personally LaMoure would rather have a fight with his friend, B. Hanna of Fargo, but the Great Northern insisted on Senator Hansbrough's election and also on LaMoure getting in line at once before the opposition to the parliament, of which he was a formidable candidate like Hanna.

Johnson, Little and Hanna. All along Johnson had been regarded as an impossibility. Senator Little of Bismarck was thought to be a strong candidate till he lost his home delegation, and after that he has been regarded with support to make him a possible compromise candidate. J. B. Hanna of Fargo, with Cass county's twelve votes as a strong asset, has been doing his best to bring him in. If the opposition to Hansbrough could be harmonized, was regarded as the leading man after Hansbrough.

The Grafton meeting has changed conditions however in this state have been as things political in North Dakota ever since that Senator Hansbrough will be re-elected to the senate. Without exaggeration it is safe to assert he has 81 of the 140 votes, to say nothing of those who have been on the fence and will make a rush to clamber on the musical vehicle.

Baker's Chances Improved. The meeting also made the path to the speakership look rosier for Thomas Baker, Jr., of Fargo. It was endorsed for the speakership unanimously as was Hansbrough for the senate. The senatorship and the speakership are necessarily allied. Senator Hansbrough first hoped to get the speakership, but the opposition of the house, as it would involve some of his friends. Later on the opposition began to pound him and to declare that there is no organ to be a weakling, so he was forced to ask his friends to support Baker.

The vote on the speakership will not necessarily indicate Senator Hansbrough's strength for the speakership. The control and leading politicians insist that Baker will be the next speaker with Young of Valley City a close candidate.

Mr. Chamberlain as a Debater—Gladstone as an Orator—Some Reminiscences.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, Dec. 25.—Michael Davitt, the noted Irish political leader, was in the gallery of the house of representatives this morning listening to the debate on the English dock bill. Some of the methods and customs and things that he observed led him to speak of the relative ways of the American congress and the British parliament. Here is what he said:

"Looking down over the house here it surprises me to see so few members with bald-heads, because it is in striking contrast with the members of the English Commons. There is a very large number of bald-heads here. I understand the reason is that the English members are older men, or young men. Now, in the commons the great majority of the members are either quite old or quite young. I have visited the house of representatives on each of the several occasions that I came to Washington, and I have commented on the facilities for women to watch the proceedings. In the commons the women have to crowd into a gallery, where they are practically hidden behind an iron grille.

"I observed a member a few minutes ago rise and make some remarks without facing the speaker. If a member of the commons did that he would be promptly called to order. However, while the hall of representatives is a magnificent assembly-room, as the capitol itself, and its location here on a hill overlooking the city, is a fine thing, it is not so in the commons. The commons is a magnificent building, but it is so large that a member standing in some parts of it and facing the speaker, is not able to see the speaker. It is a pity that the commons is so large, and that some of the members have to go to the galleries for seats.

"There has never been a disposition to enlarge the commons chamber. It was built many generations ago when men sought election to parliament not to attend the daily sessions and make laws for the kingdom, but to get into London society. In that period, which was in the reign of Charles I., it was decreed that the commons should be a quorum and that the commons should be as immutable as the British constitution. So long as the commons stands it is unlikely that the chamber will be enlarged. The commons is a very important measure which brings out the official part of the principal business during the recess and report the workings of the new law. I did so. One of the prisoners I inspected had been my place of confinement while undergoing a sentence. The governor of it I remembered as a humane officer and when I appeared as inspector instead of prisoner he said he had a favor to ask. His letter was a hastily one, and he explained, and would I mind when I got back to London speaking to Sir Matthew and getting him a transfer to something more desirable. I promised him I would do so, and he got the transfer and now he is a most grateful friend of mine.

Gladstone as a Great Orator. "In my ramblings I have sat and listened to the debates in the parliaments of many countries. Frequently I have been asked who is the greatest orator I ever heard. Emphatically I have always said Mr. Gladstone. Two of his greatest speeches in the last decade of his career

make it appear. Feeling at times runs high but outside of the walls of the commons chamber the Irish members are treated both officially and socially with the utmost courtesy. Even in our contests on the floor we are shown all reasonable consideration. Mr. Balfour, the government leader, is an open and fair fighter. He is by far more tolerant towards an antagonist in debate than Joseph Chamberlain who is easily the first debater in parliament. I have heard Mr. Chamberlain in debate above any other orator I have known. He was truly a marvelous man. His intellect seemed to grow younger as he grew older in years.

Salaries of Members. "I am told that the members of the house of representatives draw a salary of \$5,000 a year besides pay for a clerk. The members of the English commons do not and they are not given anything for clerk hire. I doubt if they ever will receive salaries. You see it is this way. The English aristocracy is the wealthiest aristocracy in the world. There may not be so many members of it whose wealth runs into the hundreds of millions as are among the titans of the United States, but as a whole it is the wealthiest. It controls both houses of parliament and so long as it controls conditions will continue to be so. The commons is a very ancient body, and it is well understood that the Irish members are not as a whole independent circumstances. They are paid their expenses in London, as their election expenses are paid by independent means. These voluntary contributions are not alone from the open advocates of home rule. A good deal of the money comes from Englishmen who do so on desire to be advertised as independent. Before the last general election of which I had charge in Ireland we appealed to the people to contribute £10,000 for the campaign. The entire amount was subscribed by three or four hundred members, or approximately \$1,500 to elect eighty members, which included sheriffs' fees and all other legal expenses. In England the average salary of a member of commons is \$10,000 for each constituency, whereas in Ireland it is less than \$250. Mind, not one pound of our funds came from railroads or the National Licensed Victuallers association, which includes all brewers and distillers and retail liquor dealers, or any other interest that might contribute from an ulterior motive, or other interests that might look to the Irish members to repay the contributors by doing favors in parliament for them. Whenever a contribution is received from such sources the money is returned to the donor. Any member of the commons who would accept an office from the government would be forthwith debarred from further recognition by his Irish associates.

"The commons chamber has adjourned. Mr. Davitt remarked the meager formalities there were in adjournment. 'It is different in the house of commons,' he explained. 'A moment after adjournment the commons cries go through its halls singing 'who goes home.' That cry is another institution whose history began in the sixteenth century. In those times there were no street lamps and it was particularly safe for a member to go alone from Westminster to the city, so there were men who escorted them with lanterns. The cry 'who goes home' was the cry of the lantern men looking for a fare, as it were. But not to hear the same cry in this day when the house adjourns would, like dispensing with some other ancient custom, jar the constitution of the commons.'—W. W. Jernan.

MR. DAVITT'S VIEWS

He Brilliantly Contrasts the Workings of the House With Those of the English Commons.

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From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, Dec. 25.—Michael Davitt, the noted Irish political leader, was in the gallery of the house of representatives this morning listening to the debate on the English dock bill. Some of the methods and customs and things that he observed led him to speak of the relative ways of the American congress and the British parliament. Here is what he said:

"Looking down over the house here it surprises me to see so few members with bald-heads, because it is in striking contrast with the members of the English Commons. There is a very large number of bald-heads here. I understand the reason is that the English members are older men, or young men. Now, in the commons the great majority of the members are either quite old or quite young. I have visited the house of representatives on each of the several occasions that I came to Washington, and I have commented on the facilities for women to watch the proceedings. In the commons the women have to crowd into a gallery, where they are practically hidden behind an iron grille.

"I observed a member a few minutes ago rise and make some remarks without facing the speaker. If a member of the commons did that he would be promptly called to order. However, while the hall of representatives is a magnificent assembly-room, as the capitol itself, and its location here on a hill overlooking the city, is a fine thing, it is not so in the commons. The commons is a magnificent building, but it is so large that a member standing in some parts of it and facing the speaker, is not able to see the speaker. It is a pity that the commons is so large, and that some of the members have to go to the galleries for seats.

"There has never been a disposition to enlarge the commons chamber. It was built many generations ago when men sought election to parliament not to attend the daily sessions and make laws for the kingdom, but to get into London society. In that period, which was in the reign of Charles I., it was decreed that the commons should be a quorum and that the commons should be as immutable as the British constitution. So long as the commons stands it is unlikely that the chamber will be enlarged. The commons is a very important measure which brings out the official part of the principal business