SILVER AND LEAD

Silver, 58⅞c per ounce.
Lead, $4.40 per 100 pounds.
Copper, 15¾c per pound.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake Today Is: Fair; Stationary Temperature.

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1899 NUMBER 185

OATH OF OFFICE REFUSED ROBERTS

FIRST STEP IN PLOT TO BAR HIM FROM CONGRESS

Republicans Are Determined to Exclude the Utah Representative by Unlawful Action.

His Constitutional Rights Will be Denied Him—Declares That He Has Confidence in Final Result.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—The final vote on the Roberts case will be taken tomorrow immediately after the president's message is read. It seems probable that partisan feeling will prevail and that Representative Roberts will lose the seat to which he has been elected.

The Utah congressman bore himself with much dignity this afternoon and won many friends by his carriage and demeanor. Still, the Republicans have the votes to defeat him and will undoubtedly employ them. The fact that the vote against him violates the constitution will in no sense disturb the Republican managers, who have determined in party conference that he must lose his seat.

On the vote for speaker this afternoon Mr. Roberts voted as he did in Saturday's caucus, for Mr. Richardson. After General Henderson's election the swearing in of members began. When the group of representatives, embracing the member from Utah, Mr. Roberts, advanced to the open space in front of the speaker's chair, Representative Taylor of the Ohio district for which President McKinley long sat, made strong protest against Mr. Roberts holding the seat. He said:

"I hope, Mr. Speaker, that an opportunity will be given for a thorough and complete investigation. If one-half of the facts charged are established, there ought not to be one man in this house who would vote to have Mr. Roberts take his seat." (Applause.)

Dignified Under the Trying Circumstances.

The Speaker—The house will observe order. I would request the gentleman from Utah to step aside until the rest of the members are sworn in.

Mr. Roberts—In so doing, Mr. Speaker, I wish to have it understood that I waive no right in this matter.

The Speaker—I can assure the gentlemaan that in stepping aside he will waive none of his rights.

Mr. Roberts then bowed and retired quietly to his seat on the Democratic side. His bearing under the trying circumstances in which he was placed was very dignified and met with distinct approval.

Mr. Taylor of Ohio next offered his resolution.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, said: "Mr. Speaker, I understood that there had been an agreement reached by which the consideration of this resolution would be postponed until after the reading of the president's message on tomorow. If that is true, I have nothing to say at present.

The Speaker—Unanimous consent being asked to postpone the consideration of the resolution until after the reading of the president's message tomorrow, and there being no objection, it is so ordered.

THE OATH OF OFFICE IS REFUSED MR. ROBERTS

Details of Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from Utah, was the magnet that drew crowds of people to the halls of the lower house of congress today.

The expected sensational developments, however, did not occur, for the matter was quietly disposed of temporarily by Mr. Roberts stepping aside when requested to do so by the speaker after objections had been made to the oath of office being administered to him.

It was shortly before 11 o'clock when Mr. Roberts, in silk hat and black frock suit, made his way through the crowd to the members' private lobby. Here he chanced to meet Mr. Richardson, and the two held a short conference as to whether Mr. Roberts would seek to address the house. A buzz of comment followed the gentleman from Utah wherever he went, but there was no disrespectful demonstration.

Senator Rawlins came over from the senate wing and held an earnest conference with Mr. Roberts. Mr. Lentz of Ohio took part in the conference.

After it was over the report was circulated that Mr. Roberts would not present himself to be sworn in. But this was immediately denied. Mr. Roberts himself said he had not decided what he would do, but that he might desire to be heard when his case came up.

All Eyes On Roberts.

He took a seat to the right of the main aisle and soon became the cynosure of all eyes. His daughter sat in the members' gallery. Mr. Taylor of Ohio, who represents President McKinley's district, who was to conduct the case against Mr. Roberts, was conferring with his colleagues on the Republican side.

Very early in the day a monster petition, said to consist of 7,000,000 names, protesting against the seating of Mr. Roberts, was brought into the hall. It had been collected by a New York newspaper. It consisted of twenty-eight rolls of names, each about two feet in diameter, encased in the American flag.

These rolls were stacked up in the area in front of the clerk's desk, and were viewed with great curiosity. Later Major McDowell, clerk of the house, ordered all except two of the rolls taken out into the lobby.

The Formal Protest.

The formal memorial and protest against the admission of Mr. Roberts to a seat in congress was circulated in printed form and placed on the desks of the members during the day. The main points are that Roberts is not a citizen, since "at all times after 1882 he was and now is a bigamist and polygamist, contrary to the law; that he had been prosecuted and punished for unlawful cohabitation with more than one woman; that he was born of British parents within the British realm and has never renounced his allegiance to Queen Victoria."

After reciting the legal and moral objections to Roberts, the petition asks that he be not allowed to take the oath of office, or to take a seat in congress; that a special committee investigate the subject, and that the Roberts seat be declared vacant. The document is signed by Josiah Strong, New York, president of the League of Social Service, and many others.

Answers to His Name.

When the name of Brigham H. Roberts was reached in the house roll call, the Utah member-elect proceeded alone to the area in front of the speaker's desk, and awaited the administration of the oath. At the same time Representative Taylor of Ohio secured recognition, and amidst breathless interest protested against the swearing in of Roberts on the ground of his being a polygamist and not a properly naturalized American citizen. Mr. Taylor spoke calmly and dispassionately and said:

"I do this, Mr. Speaker, on my responsibility as a member of this house, and because specific, serious and apparently well grounded charges of ineligibility are made against him. A transcript of the proceedings of court in Utah evidences the fact that he, claimant, was, in 1889, convicted, or that he pleaded guilty of the crime of unlawful cohabitation. Affidavits and other papers in my possession indicate that ever since then he has been persistently guilty of the same crime, and that ever since then he has been and is now a polygamist.

Declares Him Ineligible.

"If this transcript and these affidavits and papers tell the truth, the member-elect from Utah is, in my judgment, ineligible to be a member of this house of representatives, both because of the statutory disqualification of the Edmunds law, and for higher and graver and quite as sound reasons.

"I ought also to say, in addition to what I have just said, that I have in my possession a certified copy of the entry under which the claimant to this seat was naturalized, and that eminent counsel assert that if this be the record in the case, this claimant is not a citizen of the United States. I offer and express no opinion upon that proposition.

"Mr. Speaker, if it were possible to emphasize the gravity of these charges and the responsibility that is at this moment imposed upon this house we will find that emphasis in the memorials, a small part of which could be physically cared for in this hall, but all of which I now present to this house from over 7,000,000 American men and women protesting against the entrance of this representative-elect from Utah."

Roberts Listens Calmly.

Mr. Roberts stood gazing intently at him, and not once moved a muscle throughout the protest.

Representative McRae of Arkansas followed with a protest from the Democratic side, saying this issue was one involving the sacredness of the American home—a sentiment that brought an outburst of applause.

He said that if the charges hanging over the head of the representative-elect were true his being sworn in would be an insult upon every American home. If true, he said, Mr. Roberts was guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States and of Utah, and the charges should be investigated. If they were proven true, he said emphatically in conclusion, there should not be a vote in the house in favor of allowing him a seat in this body.

Speaker Henderson then addressed Roberts, saying:

"Will the gentleman stand aside until the roll call is completed?"

Mr. Roberts assented, with the statement that in so doing he waived none of his rights.

"I can assure the gentleman," answered the speaker, "that he waives none of his rights by this course."

Oath Is Refused Him.

Mr. Roberts then resumed his seat and the roll call proceeded.

It was agreed by unanimous consent that the consideration of the resolution should go over until tomorrow after the reading of the president's message. The swearing in of the remaining members was then concluded.

After the remaining members had been sworn in Mr. Taylor presented his resolution as follows:

"Whereas, It is charged that Brigham H. Roberts, a representative-elect to the Fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the house of representatives; and,

"Whereas, Such a charge is made through a member of the house on his responsibility as such member, and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, affidavits and papers evidencing such ineligibility,

"Resolved, That the question of the prima facie right of Brigham H. Roberts to be sworn in as a representative be referred to a special committee of nine members of the house, to be appointed by the speaker, and until such committee shall report upon and the house decide such questions, and right, the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in this house, and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution."

Roberts Gets a Seat.

During the call of the roll for the choice of seats in the house Mr. Roberts had been standing in the rear of the railing eagerly listening for his name, but when the balls were exhausted his name had not been called. As he had not taken the oath no ball had been placed in the box for him, but by an accident he secured a seat.

The names of two Republican members had not been called when the balls were exhausted. The speaker explained that the balls were exhausted, and asked if any members had not been provided with seats. Two Republicans and Mr. Roberts came forward.

"If there is no objection," said the speaker, "these gentlemen whose names have not been drawn will now select seats."

There was no objection and Mr. Roberts managed to find a vacant seat in the extreme rear of the extreme right of the hall. There he established himself.

ROBERTS IS CONFIDENT AS TO THE FINAL RESULT

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Representative Roberts said tonight: "The action of the speaker in requesting me to stand aside until the members against whom no objections were made were sworn in was merely a temporary proceeding for the convenience of the house. It was acceded to by me not only willingly but in advance of the action itself. My course was taken with the distinct understanding that by stepping aside for the temporary convenience of the assembly, I waived none of my rights to demand to be sworn in.

"I think that the precedents undoubtedly justify the house in going as far as it has thus far proceeded, but I do not believe that they warrant the contemplated action of the Taylor resolution. That refers my prima facia right to a seat to a committee.

"I look for a strong protest against this course on the part of members of both sides of the house, who naturally are anxious that the customs of the house shall not be broken down or new precedents established that will work mischief in the future.

"I assure the good people at home that I have lost none of my nerve or lessened my confidence in the final result."

HARRISON OPPOSES ROBERTS.

Ex-President In Sympathy With the Movement Against Congressman.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 4.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison was asked today if he would assist the anti-Roberts League in its efforts to prevent the seating of Congressman-elect Roberts. He said:

"Overtures have been made to me by persons connected with the league, but they were merely tentative. I was asked if I could assist the league. I replied that my time, I having just returned home, would be too much occupied for me to go into the case. The matter was not pressed."

"What is your opinion of the case?" he was asked.

"As for myself, I share with the whole country the feeling that to allow a man who is living with plural wives to sit in the congress of the United States would not be American. It would be a national shame."

General Harrison was not backward in indicating his entire sympathy with the movement to prevent the alleged polygamist from taking his seat.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Salt Lake Lawyers Argue Cases In Washington.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Dec. 4.—In the supreme court today, in the case of the Silver City Gold & Silver Mining company vs. Mark K. Lowry, a motion to dismiss was submitted. C. S. Varian and F. S. Richards are attorneys in favor of the motion, and ex-Senator Brown, Judge Henderson and Judge Powers in opposition.

The case of Charles L. Maxwell vs. George N. Dow, involving the Utah eight-juror law, was heard this afternoon. Maxwell's appeal was argued by J. W. N. Whitecotton and Attorney General Bishop. Mr. Bishop was admitted to the bar of the supreme court today.

MINER WAS MANGLED

Terrible Accident In the Dragon Iron Mine.

SAMUEL PULVER KILLED

TORN TO PIECES BY AN EXPLOSION.

Frank Harriman Was Also Seriously Injured—Believed That Pulver Drilled Into a Missed Shot—Was Literally Disemboweled By the Force of the Explosion.

(Special to The Herald.)

Silver City, Dec. 4.—A dreadful accident occurred today at the Dragon iron mine, just above Silver City, whereby one man lost his life, another was seriously, perhaps fatally injured, and still another badly cut and most likely disfigured for life.

Samuel Pulver of Robinson was instantly killed. Frank Harriman of Mammoth was fatally injured and William Miller of Robinson slightly injured.

The accident was caused by an explosion of giant powder. The same old story of the missed hole.

The dead man, Pulver, was literally disemboweled from the force of the explosion and his right leg, from the knee up, was laid open to the bone.

Harriman's injuries consist chiefly of cuts about the head and face and two serious fractures of the skull.

Miller is suffering more from nervous prostration than from his injuries.

Dr. A. O. Miner of Robinson was called and dressed Harriman's wounds, when he pronounced him in a critical condition. Harriman was conveyed to the Keogh-Hosmer hospital at Salt Lake this afternoon, accompanied by his wife, sister, and infant child.

Up to the present moment the wife of the dead man has not been advised of her husband's death, as she is absent from home and cannot be found.

The accident occurred at the bottom of the vertical shaft 545 feet from surface and as accurately as can be determined, at this writing, was the result of carelessness on the part of the dead man in drilling into a hole that had not been exploded. Justice of the Peace Goodrich of Mammoth summoned a jury who viewed the remains. The verdict will be rendered at the coroner's inquest which will be held at Mammoth on Tuesday at 2 p. m.

Information from the Keogh-Hosmer hospital last night was to the effect that Harriman is resting easily, though his injuries are serious.

Court of Claims Decision.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Dec. 4.—Decisions were announced by the court of claims today in a number of cases submitted during the last term, a large part of these being in Indian depredation cases. While a good number of decisions in cases of this character were made in favor of the claimant, there was an important list of cases dismissed on the ground that the Indians who committed the depredations were not at the time in amity with the United States government, as is required by the law under which these claims are paid.

WHITE MAN IS MURDERED AND EATEN BY CANNIBALS

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 4.—Details were brought by the steamer Warimoo from Australia of the atrocious murder of a white man and subsequent devouring of the body by the treacherous cannibals of the Admiralty islands.

A letter dated Maniapoa, New Britain, says:

"Twelve months ago two young Germans named Metzke and Molte opened a trading station on the small island of St. Andrew in the Admiralty group, to the north of German New Guinea, and in spite of the fact that these natives are a most treacheous and cunning race, appeared to get on very well with them.

"The two traders decided to purchase the island. Molte went to New Britain to arrange the deal, leaving Metzke with ten Solomon island boys. Upon Molte's return he found that Metzke had been murdered, together with four of his boys, and the bodies had been cut up, cooked and eaten by the savages."

THOUGHT IT WAS AGUINALDO THEY HAD LOCKED UP IN JAIL

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 4.—This city was thrown into a state of tremendous excitement today by the detention at police headquarters of a man supposed to be Aguinaldo.

H. W. Treat of New York informed the American consul this afternoon that a suspicious looking stranger bearing a marked resemblance to Aguinaldo had come over from Victoria today.

It finally developed that the stranger, who is a Hindoo, had been under suspicion in various American cities. When he believed that he was believed to be Aguinaldo he quickly proved an alibi and was released.

PROTEST MADE AGAINST CLARK

Montana Senator Is Accused of Bribery.

MOVE ON FOOT TO OUST HIM FROM HIS SEAT

Carter Presents a Memorial In the Senate.

Signed By Members of Montana Legislature and Tells of the Alleged Free Use of Money In the Senatorial Fight, and Refers to the $30,000 Sensation Sprung By Whiteside—Asks That a Full Investigation Be Made.

Washington, Dec. 4.—In the course of the proceedings of the senate today Mr. Carter of Montana presented a memorial from some of the members of the Montana legislature against the validity of the "pretended election of William A. Clark to the senate. The memorial recited that Mr. Clark did secure and procure votes in this legislative assembly by the payment therefore and by the promise of payment therefor, of large sums of money. Further

"Your memorialists and protestants do aver that the said William A. Clark by himself and his agents did bribe sundry members of said legislative assembly to vote for him for said office," the memorialists alleging that he was not the untrammelled choice of the legislature of Montana.

The assertion is made that by corruption and bribery Mr. Clark was enabled to secure enough votes to compass his election as senator. It is recited that the sum of $30,000, paid to members of the legislature by Mr. Clark or his agents for votes, was produced in open session of the legislature and deposited in the treasury of Montana, where it still remains unclaimed by Mr. Clark.

That $30,000 Affair

The sum of $35,000, it is alleged, was to be paid for the votes for four members of the legislature. It is alleged the $30,000 is but a small fraction of the amount expended by Mr. Clark to compass his election. The memorialists offer to show to the senate ample evidence to establish the charges they make. The charges are signed by Henry S. Stiff, speaker of the house, and twenty-seven other members of the Montana legislature.

Appended to, and made a part of the memorial is a report of the investigation made of the election of Senator Clark by the legislature of Montana.

Mr. Carter also presented a petition signed by Robert B. Smith, governor of Montana, T. E. Collins, state treasurer, Henry S. Stiff, and many other prominent citizens of Montana asking for an early and full hearing of the charges against Senator Clark which are set out fully in the petition.

Clark As a Conspirator.

The petition declares that "for the purpose of securing the support of members of said legislative assembly to vote for and elect the said William A. Clark he did confederate and conspire with parties named and unnamed by the petitioners" to corrupt and bribe the members of said legislature and to thereby secure their votes in behalf of the candidacy of said William A. Clark.

It is alleged that Clark did in the furtherance of his desires pay large sums of money to the members of the legislature for their votes. The petition then names a number of members of the legislature with the sums they are alleged to have received set opposite their names. The sums aggregate, according to the petition, about $500,000.

In addition to the sums alleged to have been paid by Senator Clark to members for their votes or influence, it is asserted that Senator Clark offered to various persons for their votes or influence sums aggregating $175,000. Those persons also are named in the petition. The petitioners aver that many other sums unknown at this time were paid out corruptly by Senator Clark in advancing his candidacy for the senate.

PROTEST AGAINST TREATY.

French Senate Objects to Signing Franco-American Convention.

Paris, Dec. 4.—In the senate today, M. Fresneu protested against the signing of the Franco-American convention of July 24, without the knowledge of interested parties, such as the chambers of commerce and agricultural associations. He also said the senate ought to demand a postponement and an examination of the treaty until the interested parties had made their observations on the subject.

M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, replied that the text of the convention would be communicated to the chambers of commerce and agriculture by which satisfaction would be given to all.

M. Fresneu wished for a further discussion of the convention, but the senate refused to agree to it.

Consul Is Appointed.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The president has appointed Peter Lieber of Indiana to be consul of the United States at Dusseldorf, Germany.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE.
Roberts Refused Oath of Office.
Protest Against Clark.
Death of a Miner.
PAGE TWO.
Secretary Gage's Estimate.
Battle of Modder River.
On Aguinaldo's Trail.
PAGE THREE.
Sporting News.
Senate Finance Bill.
PAGE FOUR.
Editorial.
PAGE FIVE.
Perplexing Insanity Case
State News.
Departure of Mayo.
PAGE SIX.
Gold From Dawson City.
Mining Stock Market.
PAGE SEVEN.
Financial and Commercial.
PAGE EIGHT.
Roberts Case Discussed.
George Q. Cannon For Senator.
Creamery For Davis.

SHORT SESSIONS IN BOTH BRANCHES OF CONGRESS

Henderson is Elected Speaker and the Reed Rules Are Adopted in the House.

All Interest is Centered in the Roberts Case—Both Bodies Adjourn Out of Respect to Hobart.

SPEAKER HENDERSON.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Enormous crowds witnessed the opening scenes in the house to-day. The principal interest centered in the disposition of Mr. Roberts, the Mormon representative from Utah. Those who anticipated a sensational denouncement were disappointed. The programme outlined by the Republican leaders at their conference on Friday night was partially carried out. The objection to the administration of oath to Mr. Roberts was entered by Mr. Taylor of Ohio, as predicted, and he stepped aside without protest, except to ask if by doing so he waived any of his rights. To this the speaker responded in the negative.

There was not a protest from any quarter against the objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Roberts, but on the contrary the only voice raised except that of Mr. Taylor's was that of Mr. McRae, a Democrat of Arkansas, who joined with Mr. Taylor in his protest.

Mr. Taylor offered his resolution to refer the case to a special committee, and by mutual arrangement the consideration of the resolution was postponed until tomorrow "in order that the routine business in connection with the organization might be transacted today.

After the election of Speaker Henderson and his induction into office, the appointment of the usual committees to wait upon the president, the seat-drawing contest, with the usual amusing features, went off without a hitch.

The only other features out of the ordinary was the reception of the Reed rules as the rules for the present congress. The Democrats knew it was futile to more than protest against the adoption of these rules after the Republican decision upon this course in caucus, and the debate upon the resolution to adopt them was very brief. They were adopted by a strict party vote.

Crowds of Spectators.

For hours before noon, the hour for the house to meet, people streamed through the corridors to the galleries, which looked down upon the arena where the statesmen were congregating. By 11 o'clock a brilliant gathering had assembled. The galleries were black with people, and through the swinging doors could be seen pushing hundreds who were unable to gain admission.

Entrance was only obtained by card, for which there was an enormous demand. The ladies' and members' galleries were filled with brilliantly gowned women, the wives of members and their friends. The executive galleries were filled with high dignitaries of the government, and the diplomatic gallery resplendent with the representatives of foreign governments. Scattered through the galleries were people prominent in the political, social and financial world.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, who was selected as the leader of the minority on Saturday, came upon the floor early, and was soon surrounded by a group of Democrats. Mr. Roberts came into the hall shortly after 11 o'clock, but was not generally recognized, and he retired to the cloakroom almost immediately. At 11:30 a. m. a shrill-voiced clerk directed those not entitled to the floor to retire, and officers and pages rapidly cleared out those already in.

Conspicuous on the floor were the old veterans, Payne of New York, the leader of the majority; General Grosvenor of Ohio, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bailey of Texas, Mr. McClellan and Mr. Sulzer of New York.

House Called to Order.

As the minute hand of the clock opposite the speaker's rostrum overtook the hour hand at noon, the gavel of the clerk of the last house, Major McDowell, descended with a bang. The indescribable buzz ceased. The members at once arose and the spectators in the galleries bowed their heads. In this stillness the voice of the blind chaplain, Rev. Henry Couden of Michigan, was elevated, and his prayer made the occasion reverent.

After the invocation, the reading clerk began calling the roll, and a minute later the buzz had re-commenced, making a noisy background for the staccato voice of the clerk as he called out the names.

Mr. Roberts sat listening intently for his name, and when it was called he responded "Here" in a loud voice. But he looked nervous and ill at ease. There were no demonstrations during the roll call. When it was concluded Clerk McDowell announced that 352 members had answered to their names, a quorum.

"The next thing in order," announced the clerk, "is the election of a speaker."

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa offered a resolution which was adopted vive voce, providing that the house proceed to the election of a speaker for the fifty-sixth congress. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, as chairman of the Republican caucus, presented the name of David B. Henderson of Iowa. The mention of the name of General Henderson was greeted with a round of applause from the Republican side.

Mr. Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, nominated James D. Richardson of Tennessee, and his name drew the plaudits of the Democratic side.

Henderson Is Chosen.

Mr. Ridgley of Kansas nominated John C. Bell of Colorado as the Populist candidate, and Mr. Wilson of Idaho placed Francis G. Newlands of Nevada in nomination as the candidate of the silver party. Each party having put forward its candidate, by the direction of the clerk the roll was called and each member voted for the candidate of his political affiliations. Mr. Morris of Minnesota, Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, and Mr. Carmack of Tennessee were appointed tellers. Mr. Newlands, himself a candidate, voted for Mr. Richardson.

The roll call resulted:
Henderson, 177.
Richardson, 153.
Bell, 4.
Newlands, 2.

The clerk thereupon announced the election of Mr. Henderson, amid great Republican applause. He designated Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bell and Mr. Newlands as a committee to escort the speaker to the chair.

The committee retired to the lobby, and after a short wait the main door of the portal of the house swung open and General Henderson entered upon the arm of Mr. Richardson, followed by the other two members of the committee.

When the new speaker ascended to the rostrum Mr. Richardson in a neat speech introduced him, and in response to the hearty cheers he addressed the house as follows:

Address By the Speaker.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The voice of this house has called me to great responsibilities. For that call I am most profoundly grateful, and I am keenly sensible of the weight of the responsibilities that attach to this great office. I am encouraged, however, by the thought that no member of this house can escape responsibility, either to his people or to his country. All of us are under bonds to do our best.

"The approval of the country; the approval of one's conscience; the attainment of great results, are not secured by petty contests on narrow fields, but must be sought and won on broad, patriotic lines of thought and action.

"It is my duty, as it will be my aim and pleasure, to impartially administer the laws adopted for our government, but no speaker can be successful unless he has the co-operation of the members of this house.

"The generous partiality and kindness that have been shown to me by the entire membership here encourage me to believe that such imperfections as I may have will be modified by the considerate and supporting disposition of those constituting this great body.

"I am ready to take the oath of office."

He Takes the Oath.

In accordance with the time-honored custom the oldest member of the house in point of service, Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania, administered the oath to the speaker. The speaker then announced that the oath would be administered to the members by states. As the names of the members were called they appeared at the bar in groups of about a dozen and there with raised hands, were sworn in by the speaker.

The moment for which all present were anxiously waiting came when the state of Utah and Mr. Roberts' name was called. Instantly a hush fell upon the assembly. Mr. Taylor of Ohio was