

CONTEST FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Colorado Legislature Ready.

Extension of Time Granted to Gov. Adams for His Answer.

Committee of Five Appointed to Take Testimony on Points at Issue.

DENVER, Jan. 17.—At a joint session of the two houses of the General Assembly this afternoon to take action on the contest filed by James H. Peabody for the office of Governor, the request of the attorneys for Gov. Adams for an extension until 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon of the time in which to submit an answer to the charges made in the contest papers was granted by a vote 61 to 34.

By the same vote the Legislature decided to proceed at once with the taking of testimony in the contest. Upon motion of Senator Parks a committee of five was appointed by Lieut.-Gov. McDonald, who presided over the joint session, to draft a set of questions and regulations which shall govern the order of the contest. The committee is composed of three Republicans and two Democrats.

Waiting for Reports. An adjournment was taken by the joint session of the Legislature on the contest's report, but upon reconvening it was announced that a minority report would be submitted and an adjournment taken upon taken until 5:30 tonight to give the Democratic members of the committee additional time to prepare his report.

When the joint session reconvened it was announced that the contest, Mr. Peabody, would be represented by John M. Janssen, Robert E. Hunt, James H. Hersey and Thomas Ward, Jr. Gov. Adams, in person, named Judge J. H. Bassell, Milton Smith, Henry C. Viall, Samuel W. Edrington and Judge James A. Orr as his representatives.

Following the announcement of Gov. Adams' representatives the joint session of the Legislature adjourned until Saturday afternoon, at which time, he said, counsel would like to make a statement and filing within a reasonable time to proceed.

Judge Bassell declared that neither himself nor the attorneys for him had sufficient time to consider the legal order of the contest proceedings in the two days and he requested that the joint session be adjourned until Saturday afternoon, at which time, he said, counsel would like to make a statement and filing within a reasonable time to proceed.

Attorney Waldron, appearing for Governor Peabody, said he wished to be understood as not opposing any reasonable request of Governor Adams. He argued, however, that the joint session should not be adjourned until Saturday afternoon, at which time, he said, counsel would like to make a statement and filing within a reasonable time to proceed.

Attorney Waldron maintained that all that was necessary was to deny the truth of every charge made in the contest papers. He concluded by stating that any extension of time would be to the disadvantage of his client and asked the legislative body to deny an extension.

At this point Governor Adams expressed his disapproval of the proposition to proceed with the contest pending his answer. He said that the contest should be adjourned until Saturday afternoon, at which time, he said, counsel would like to make a statement and filing within a reasonable time to proceed.

Mr. Adams forcibly expressed his disapproval of the charge of being a usurper, which had been filed against him, and asked for sufficient time for his attorneys to answer categorically, as far as possible, every charge made against him.

Majority and minority reports were submitted by the committee appointed to prepare the rules. The majority report was adopted, 59 to 32, two Republicans, Hoyt and Delong, voting against it. They explained their votes by saying that the rules were not to the liking of the Legislature and the statutes.

What Majority Report Provides. The majority report, as adopted, provides that the contest shall be presented before a committee, which shall have power to subpoena for the purpose of taking testimony. Peabody is given fifteen days in which to introduce his dissent. Adams fifteen days to reply, and Peabody five days to offer rebuttal testimony.

The hearing of testimony under the rules shall be open to the public. The main feature of the minority report was that the contest should be heard in open court. The majority members of the committee took no part in the discussion which preceded the adoption of today's report, but permitted the minority to have the entire time allotted to the debate. The minority members made a strong plea for a postponement of this year. Democrats and fourteen Republicans on the committee.



THE APOSTOLIC CROWNING AND SEALING OF A SENATORSHIP.

KILLS SMALLPOX PATIENT.

Guard Shoots at Man Trying to Escape Quarantine and Hits Him.

Special to The Tribune. CASTLE GATE, Utah, Jan. 17.—A German named Jacob Oman, quarantined for smallpox at the old Ward hotel at Castle Gate, attempted to break the quarantine this evening. One of the quarantine guards, Tees Lewis, shouted to him to stop, but Oman paid no attention to the warning. Finally the guard shot to frighten the escaping German, but the bullet struck him in the head and killed him instantly.

RELES FOR LOBBYISTS.

Gov. Folk Introduces New Custom in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.—The stay of professional lobbyists in Jefferson City will be limited during the session of the Legislature. Governor Folk today enacted rules that all reported lobbyists must follow. The rules are simple enough and are promulgated along the line of the Governor's inaugural message. The Governor today advised certain railroad corporation attorneys who are admitted to practice in the state that they must adhere to the following rules:

DEATH OVERTAKES SPEAKER

Prof. Carlisle of Spokane Dies While Delivering Lecture.

BOISE, Ida., Jan. 17.—Professor W. D. Carlisle of Spokane dropped dead on the platform at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium this evening. He had just risen to address the Northwest Fruit Growers' association and was stricken with heart failure. "Here we find ourselves at the dawn of the twentieth century," he said, "employed in the noblest labor in which man can engage—that of working in the vineyard of the Lord God Almighty." At that instant he was stricken and was dead in a few minutes. Deceased was a native of Virginia and was connected with a prominent family there.

Two Women Asphyxiated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The dead bodies of Miss Mary Conway and Mrs. McMurry were discovered today in a house on Lynch street. The women had been asphyxiated by gas and evidently had been dead for several days. The police believe that the deaths were accidental.

PUBLICITY FOR CAMPAIGN FUND

Inquiry as to Amounts Expended.

Bills to Bring Out These Points Explained in Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House Committee on Elections of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress gave a hearing today on bills introduced by Representative Bourke Cockran of New York. One provides for publicity of contributions to campaign funds in Presidential elections and the other for the appointment of a special commission to inquire into and ascertain the amounts of money expended by both political parties at all Presidential elections from 1892 to 1896.

GERMANY FILES OBJECTIONS

Won't Recognize American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Foreign Secretary von Richthofen has again conveyed to the American Chamber of Commerce Intimation of the Government's unwillingness to recognize a foreign institution in Berlin under that name. Secretary von Richthofen says that the Government has no objection to an association of American merchants devoted exclusively to the objects for which the present American Chamber of Commerce was organized, but that chambers of commerce in Germany are Government institutions, chartered by the state, and have certain defined Government privileges which cannot be conferred upon a foreign institution within German jurisdiction.

More Indictments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The grand jury today returned fresh indictments against Hermann, Joshua and Jacob Eppinger and James A. Dentings, who was in the employ of the Eppingers. The new indictments cover the charges made in previous indictments.

Election Commissioners Granted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The grand jury today returned an indictment against the Board of Election Commissioners, alleging that in the last primary the board appointed six precinct officers who were not qualified to act.

Relieve for Murderer.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 17.—The Governor tonight granted a reprieve to J. Samuel McCine, who was to have been hanged at Charlottesville Friday for wife murder, until February 16 to give time to the Senate court of the State to consider his case.

BAIL FOR MRS. CHADWICK.

Attorney Says It Will Be Furnished Probably by Thursday.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 17.—Attorney J. P. Dawley appeared before United States Circuit Judge Wing today and asked that the amount of bail for the release of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick be fixed. There are five indictments against Mrs. Chadwick in the Federal court, and United States District Attorney Sullivan asked that bail be fixed at \$25,000. Mr. Dawley suggested \$15,000. Judge Wing compromised the matter by placing bail at \$20,000, and Attorney Dawley said this amount would be furnished.

OPPOSES TARIFF REVISION.

Speaker Cannon Says We Have Good Law and Need the Money.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Speaker Cannon was a guest of honor and the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the National Board of Trade tonight. The speaker reminded his hearers that this was the short session of Congress, and that the members were to agree on legislation which would be reported to the public service. If the trouble were to be opened, \$1,000,000,000 would be expended in a year before we would be any farther.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF LAWSON

Man Who Lost \$80,000 in Wall Street Tries Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Claiming to have lost his fortune of \$80,000 as a result of Thomas W. Lawson's attacks upon Wall Street interests, a man who said he was Frank D. Austin, 40 years old, twice today attempted to throw himself from the Brooklyn bridge. He was prevented by Capt. Devanney of the bridge police, who grappled with him, and after a long struggle, in which he was helped by two detectives, placed him under arrest.

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YOUNG AGREES WITH CONNELLY

Says Bishop of Eureka Was Right.

When He Denounced Those Who Expose Oaths of Temple as Traitors.

Judge McCarty Stands Pat on His Theory as to Church Influence.

By A. F. Philips. Special to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Judge McCarty was recalled and reiterated his statement, made yesterday, that the understanding among the masses was that there should be one Gentile and one Mormon Senator, that in making up the tickets there was always a division between Mormon and Gentile candidates except for the Supreme court. He said county chairmen among the Republicans were selected for the purpose of getting the ear of those "on the hill."

Maj. Richard W. Young was the principal witness of the day. He denied church interference in politics; declared that Mormons accepted the manifesto as inspired; that it was the result of a sentiment, and that it was a sentiment since. As to the revelation regarding polygamy and celestial marriages, he believed it to be right in principle. The law, however, prevented the practice of polygamy. He declined to answer any question regarding the endorsement ceremonies or any of its oaths or obligations.

Sustains Bishop Connelly.

When questioned regarding the utterances of Bishop Daniel Connelly in the meeting-house at Eureka, Utah, last Sunday evening, who had denounced polygamists who betrayed the temple and endorsement oaths before the committee, pronounced them as traitors, Maj. Young said he agreed with the bishop.

Councilman Fernstrom, political owner of a municipal ward in Salt Lake, appeared before the Senate committee this afternoon. The "Terrible Swede" was dazed. For the first time in his life he was almost dumb. He was a Mormon and he could not rule and he was silent.

With Fernstrom came C. V. Anderson, the assistant janitor at the city and county building, proctor of "Pussy Blenny," and one editor of a Danish Mormon paper. A third person appeared, one J. H. Clark, who said he was a Chadwick home contractor of Salt Lake. All three were brought here by the apostle Senator to endeavor to impeach the evidence given by A. W. Lundstrum. These three witnesses were on the stand five minutes. All said Lundstrum's reputation for truth and veracity was bad and that they would not believe him under oath. Fernstrom was positive that Lundstrum is a liar. Anderson just asked him, and Hayward could give a list of names. These three witnesses barely knew him.

Difference in Purposes.

Jens Christian Nielsen, former husband of Annie Elliott, attempted to impeach the testimony of his former wife. He said she had been a witness to the polygamists' members of the hierarchy and the church fled to Alberta to evade service when the protestants desired their presence.

William Langston was brought in to impeach the testimony and character of J. H. Walker, who said he was a witness to the polygamists' members of the hierarchy and the church fled to Alberta to evade service when the protestants desired their presence.

E. D. R. Thompson did not prove to be the kind of witness Smoot desired, for he declared he signed the protest last spring protesting against the Missouri class of President Joseph Smith, and had not since changed his mind.

Charles H. Molesley, State statistician, was considerably tangled up on cross-examination, and after declaring that he knew every man, woman and child in Provo, who he left there in 1890, showed how little he did know of the people in Smoot's home town when questioned.

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Electing United States Senators

Balloting in Several States Brings New Men to the Upper House.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.—Thomas Kay Niedringhaus of St. Louis today received a majority of the total vote cast in both houses of the Missouri Legislature for United States Senator, to succeed Francis M. Cockrell. Mr. Niedringhaus received a majority of eight out of ten votes.

The voting today, in both houses, resulted as follows: House—Niedringhaus, 79; Cockrell, 58; Kerens, 1; Bittinger, 1. Senate—Niedringhaus, 11; Cockrell, 22. Total—Niedringhaus, 90; Cockrell, 80; Kerens, 1; Bittinger, 1.

With the exception of the two votes for Kerens and Bittinger, the Republicans had all their forces in line for Niedringhaus, the caucus nominee, despite the rumors that several members of the House would bolt.

Representative Grace, who introduced the resolution which resulted in the appointment of a committee to investigate Thomas K. Niedringhaus, and who was accounted an adherent of R. C. Kerens, seconded the speech nominating Niedringhaus. He announced, also, that he spoke in behalf of Mr. Kerens and his adherents.

Representative Tubbs, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the campaign contributions of T. K. Niedringhaus, chairman of the Republican caucus committee and caucus nominee for United States Senator, submitted the report of his committee to the House today. The majority report of the House committee says:

"That the action of Thomas K. Niedringhaus so far as the investigation of your committee is concerned which investigation was full and fair, was honest and above criticism."

Beveridge and Hemenway Chosen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—The two branches of the Indiana Legislature today voted separately for United States Senator. Senator Albert J. Beveridge to succeed himself and Representative James A. Hemenway of Hoosierville to succeed Vice-President-elect Charles W. Fairbanks, received the unanimous vote of the Republican members, who are in a large majority. The minority cast their votes for John W. Kern of Indiana and Benjamin P. Shively of South Bend.

Senator Burkett From Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 17.—Without a party caucus or other formality, save the pledges of the state and district convention, the Nebraska Legislature today voted for Elmer J. Burkett for United States Senator. Burkett is an avowed Episcopalian in the two houses and Mr. Burkett received a majority vote in each. Tomorrow the Legislature will meet in joint session and the vote will be taken on the nomination of Senator Burkett for Nebraska district in Congress for three terms.

Fight Begins in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 17.—On the first ballot for United States Senator in the Washington Legislature the names of the Democratic nominees were as follows: Addison G. Foster of Tacoma, 4; Charles Swenson of Spokane, 27; Samuel P. Hays of Everett, 1; Charles W. Graham of Seattle, 15; Wesley L. Jones, North Yakima, 6; Samuel G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, 2; New Hanson, the Democratic nominee, necessary to choice, 2.

Knox Elected to Quay's Seat.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—The two branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature today voted separately for United States Senator. Governor Pennington to succeed the late M. S. Quay, received the unanimous vote of the Democratic members of the Senate and the House.

Lodge and Crane Elected.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Lodge was re-elected for a full term by the Massachusetts Legislature today and W. Murray Crane was elected to succeed him. The Democratic nominees were William H. Taft and former Congressman John R. Thayer of Worcester.

Clapp His Own Successor.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—Both houses of the Legislature today voted for Clapp as his own successor for United States Senator to succeed himself. In the Senate the vote was 44 for Clapp and six Democratic votes for the remainder of Senator Clapp's term. In the House Clapp received 111 votes, Smith 4 and Speaker Clague 1.

Gov. Bulley Becomes Senator.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17.—For United States Senator to succeed Joseph R. Hawley, Governor Bulley received a majority of the vote cast in each branch. The Democratic nominees were William H. Taft and former Congressman John R. Thayer of Worcester.

Fifth Term for Senator Aldrich.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—Senator Nelson Aldrich was re-elected to a fifth term by the general assembly for a fifth term today by the Republicans and National Committeeman George W. Woodcock was named by the Democrats.

Depew an Easy Winner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—In the balloting today for United States Senator in the Senate Chandler M. Depew received 26 votes; Smith M. Depew, Democratic nominee, 13. In the Assembly the vote stood: Depew, 100; Wood, 4.

No Action on Burton Resolution.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17.—In both the House and Senate today the resolution asking United States Senator J. R. Burton to resign was deferred up to the Committee on State Affairs. It is not probable that any action will be taken on the matter for several days.

Entire Vote for Senator McCumber.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 17.—Both houses of the North Dakota Legislature voted in separate sessions today for United States Senator. The entire Legislature vote in each house was cast for Senator F. J. McCumber.

Unanimous for Senator Burrows.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 17.—The two houses of the Legislature in joint session cast their unanimous ballots for Julius Caesar Burrows to a third term in the United States Senate.

Senator Hale Re-Elected.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17.—Eugene Hale was re-elected to the United States Senate for a fifth term by the Maine Legislature today.

Earthquake Kills Hundreds.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—An earthquake at Shemaska, seventy-six miles northwest of Baker, buried hundreds of persons in the ruins of buildings in the lower part of the town, which was densely populated despite the declaration after the earthquake of three years ago, that no more houses should be built there.

MORMONS DIVIDE WITH GENTILES

General Understanding to That Effect.

Judge McCarty Says So, and, of Course, He Ought to Know.

Richard W. Young Thinks Manifesto Inspired and That Connelly Expressed Mormon Sentiment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—When the Smoot investigation opened today Judge W. M. McCarty of the Supreme court of Utah, who was on the stand yesterday, was recalled by Chairman Burrows and examined concerning the division of offices between Mormons and Gentiles.

He said there was no agreement, but that it is understood that the candidates on the tickets shall be about evenly divided. He repeated the statement made yesterday that there is an understanding that one United States Senator shall be a Gentile and the other a Mormon.

Richard W. Young of Salt Lake, a graduate of West Point and also of the law department of Columbia university, was sworn.

While serving in the Philippines he was president of the criminal branch of the Supreme court of the islands. He returned to Salt Lake City in 1901 and was president of one of the four Mormon stakes of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Young is a monogamist and says the sentiment of Mormons is decidedly hostile to polygamy. He said there is no teaching of polygamy and has been known since the manifesto was issued.

Political "Whisperings." In relation to "whisperings" in politics, he said he knew of no instance where the "whisperings" had been traced to any Mormon authorities. He thought there may have been some unscrupulous individuals who had an impression that the church wanted some particular candidate elected, but that when these cases were traced down the accused always denied that they had been authorized to take such action.

So far as he was concerned personally, he said, no person had ever sought to influence his vote.

On cross-examination Mr. Young said he believed that the manifesto was inspired and that while there are people in the church who have not accepted the doctrine of revelation, the overwhelming majority believed that the revelation in relation to celestial marriage was inspired.

"In view of the persistent rumors that an apostle of the church has taken two plural wives," he said, "I do not think that the authorities of the church should procure the attendance of that man as a witness in this hearing," asked Attorney Taylor.

"I do not know that they could procure his attendance," replied Mr. Young.

As to Traitors. Mr. Taylor called attention to a dispatch from Eureka, Utah, to the effect that at a meeting Sunday night Bishop Daniel Connelly announced those who had betrayed endorsement oaths at Washington were traitors and said he "had known traitors to be shot." The dispatch said also that when taken to task for the violence of his remarks, he said he was indignant at the witnesses who had violated their oaths, but that if he had known there was a reporter present he would have been more guarded.

Mr. Young did not approve the reference to the shooting of traitors, but said he thought that otherwise the witness had expressed the sentiment of the Mormon people toward those who had testified in the Smoot investigation, concerning the endorsement house ceremonies. He said Mormons abhorred traitors and said a breach of the endorsement oaths was a violation of the justice of peace would violate any oath of the church. He could make no distinction.

In answer to questions by Chairman Burrows, Mr. Young said that until two years after its issuance the manifesto was not construed as a secret oath, but the practice of polygamy, but only against new plural marriages. He said that if it were not for the law against polygamy, he should believe the principle was right. Some of the bishops under Mr. Young are polygamists, and he said he had taken no steps to disqualify them from continuing the practice.

Mr. Young, answering questions by the chairman, said he felt obliged not to reveal the nature of the endorsement ceremonies, but in that connection said he regretted the inability to answer, because he believed the worst sort of inference might be drawn from these refusals.

Conference Could Not.

Mr. Young was on the stand at the afternoon session, and Mr. Taylor asked: "Is it a fact that the first press conference or the apostles must be sustained at the semi-annual conference just the same as they are sustained when originally elected?"

The witness thought that the conference could not, at least would not, vacate a position unless charges were filed and the official tried prior to the conference. Attorney Worthington, for Senator Smoot, and Senators Burrows and McCumber engaged in an argument as to the propriety of a secret oath, but the endorsement house ceremony contains anything hostile to this Government, when the witness declined to give the wording of the oath taken by Mormons who go through the ceremony.

The members of the committee took the position that if partial answers were given the inquiry should extend to the entire subject. Mr. Worthington likened the situation to an inquiry into Masonry or other secret organizations, and said that the witness should be permitted to say "I have taken no obligation here" to the Government, and then declined to reveal a secret oath which he is obliged not to divulge. After the argument Mr. Worthington asked: "Is there anything in the oath that relates to your Government?" "I don't know that I would understand