THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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CONVENTION OR NOT.

This Question Discussed in the Democratic Caucus.

FOR A BETTER CONSTITUTION

Many Strong Speeches Made in Favor of the Plan.

TO BE A PARTY MEASURE.

Steps Taken Looking to This in the Event the Resolution is Carried—Another Conference To-Night—Committee Work and Gossip.

There seems every likelihood that the General Assembly will adopt a resolution looking to the holding of a constitutional convention.

The Democratic members of the two branches caucused on the subject last night, and while no determination was reached, it was manifest that the convention sentiment predominated, and it is practically conceded by those opposed to the measure that the Senate and House will agree to submit the question to the people.

The caucus was a most interesting one, and the question was freely discussed. A number of the strongest and most eloquent speakers in the two houses presented their sides of the question, and while no decisive action was taken, a resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of the caucus to make the question a party issue, in event the resolution declaring in favor of a convention be passed. There will be another joint conference on the subject to-night.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Pilcher rapped the caucus to order and explained the nature of the call. Mr. Price offered a resolution providing that the conference be held with closed doors, no one being admitted except Democratic members of the General Assembly and ex-members of that body. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Opie offered the following, which was promptly adopted:

"Resolved, That in the event of the passage by the General Assembly of a joint resolution calling a constitutional convention, we, the Democratic caucus of the General Assembly, do hereby earnestly recommend to the State Executive Committee and the next Democratic State Convention that the resolution so passed calling for a constitutional convention receive the approval and endorsement of the Democratic organization of the State."

ONLY DISCUSS IN CAUCUS.

Senator Flood offered the following:

"Resolved, That this conference endorse Senate Resolution No. 1, providing for submitting to the voters of the Commonwealth the question, 'Shall there be a constitutional convention?' that all Democratic members of the General Assembly be instructed to vote for the same in their respective houses; that all discussion upon this question be had to-night, and that there be no discussion of it by Democratic members in the Senate or House of Delegates."

For this Senator Lupton offered a substitute, as follows:

"Resolved, That this caucus declare it to be its sense that a constitutional convention be called.

Mr. Flood withdrew his resolution, accepting that of Senator Lupton.

Mr. Pollock then presented a resolution as a substitute for the whole, but ere the clerk could read the paper Mr. Flood raised the point that Mr. Price's resolution operated to exclude reporters for the Democratic press, as well as all others. Mr. Flood, in his speech, referred to the proceedings of the Senate caucus of the preceding night, and asserted that the scenes enacted there would not have occurred had the doors been closed. He either wanted the reporters excluded or the doors thrown open to the public. The reporters withdrew.

THE DISCUSSION.

After all outsiders had been excluded, the discussion of the question was gone into. Senator Opie opened the discussion in favor of the Senate resolution, advocating in no uncertain tones the calling of a convention. He was followed by Senator Morris, who opposed the convention. Mr. McAllister made a vigorous speech for the convention, and was in turn followed by Dr. Fitzpatrick, who made a short, but convincing, argument for the resolution. Senator Cogbill opposed the convention, on the ground that to change the Constitution now would prove inimical to the business interests of the State and would merely cause agitation throughout the Commonwealth. Judge Mann, the able Senator from Nottoway, in a lengthy and vigorous speech advocated the convention, and insisted that existing conditions demanded a revision of the Constitution.

He was followed by Senator Shands, who urged immediate legislation on the subject. He thought the time was ripe for a change in the Constitution, asserting that the people whom he had the honor to represent were crying for a change, and he thought it as well for the Legislature to meet the issue now as to wait until forced to make changes.

A STRONG SPEECH.

Senator Watkins next spoke. His was probably the most vigorous, and decidedly the most interesting, speech of the session. He referred to the Constitution as a chart under which the ship of State was sailing, and said: "If that chart is carrying us whither we want to go I should say stick to her. I, for one, however, do not like the chart, and I want to change it. It is the province of the Legislature to lead the people. We are sent here to frame laws; the Constitution is nothing more nor less than a law, and we are competent to change or re-enact that at our pleasure." Judge Watkins discussed the question of elections at considerable length, and concluded with an appeal for immediate legislation looking to a change in the Constitution.

NOT A CAUCUS MATTER.

Senator Blakey also spoke in favor of the resolution. He thought a convention should be held, but did not think a caucus was the place to reach a decision on that question. He wanted the matter discussed on the floors of the two houses, and he, therefore, moved to adjourn. On a technicality providing that a motion to adjourn shall not be preceded by a speech, his motion was not put, and Senator Keezell was recognized. He also advocated a discussion of the question on the floors of the two houses, but he was opposed to calling a convention. He did not think this the time for such action. Four years ago he had voted for such a resolution, but the Treasury of the State was then in a depleted condition. The conditions were not the same now. There was money enough in the State Treasury to pay all running expenses of the government, and leave a sufficiency for the interest on the public debt, and, therefore, the reasons for a convention which seemed to present themselves four years ago did not now exist. He did not oppose a convention if it could be gotten without agitation, but he thought this an inopportune time to agitate the question.

When Senator Keezell concluded Delegate Featherston offered a motion that the caucus adjourn until to-night at 8 o'clock. Senator Morris offered a substitute to the effect that the caucus adjourn sine die, but his motion was not put, and that of Captain Featherston was adopted.

TO INVITE HON. WM. J. BRYAN.

Committee for This Purpose Appointed—Committee Work and Gossip.

The committee on the part of the House to confer with Mr. Bryan and ascertain the date at which he will address the General Assembly was appointed by Speaker Saunders yesterday, as follows: Messrs. T. N. Jones, N. B. Early, and Pembroke Pettit. The members of the committee from the Senate are Messrs. Glass and Barksdale.

The House Committee on Courts of Justice yesterday considered finally the Senate bill to abolish the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, and decided to report it with the recommendation that it pass. The vote on the bill was a tie, the chairman casting the deciding vote on the side of a favorable report. Mr. Dupuy, the member from Roanoke, who is fighting the bill, stated last night that he was confident it would be defeated in the House.

The Committee on Military and Police met yesterday at the call of Chairman Early, to consider a bill offered by Colonel George Wayne Anderson. A sub-committee, consisting of the chairman and Mr. Embrey, was appointed to consult with the Adjutant-General and report. Mr. George N. Skipwith appeared in behalf of a bill to commission as retired officers of the Virginia volunteers those officers whose commissions were revoked by service in the United States Volunteer army during the war with Spain. No action was taken.

Senator Barksdale, who, with Senator Glass, was yesterday appointed to serve on the joint committee to invite Mr. Bryan to come to Richmond and address the General Assembly, says the meeting will be an immense one. He has been offered the auditorium for the meeting, free of cost. Mr. Barksdale is an original Bryan man, having been in favor of his nomination for the presidency before his great speech at the Chicago convention in 1896. He was the only original Bryan man in the Virginia delegation, and said the other day he regarded the Nebraskan as the great political economist of the age.

The House Finance Committee reported favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Toney, exempting from taxation the Home for Friendless Children, located at Bon Air. Several other bills were passed by temporarily.

The House Committee on Agriculture and Mining considered the bill, to create a State board of crop pest commissioners, and the bill to incorporate the Virginia State Horticultural Society. No decision was arrived at before the committee rose.

Hon Frank Hume yesterday received a letter from the Washington Sentinel asking him to try and secure the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution, declaring sympathy with the Boers. He will not comply with the request.

The ladies who are interested in the Virginia Home for Incurables in this city are at work endeavoring to secure a State appropriation for the aid of the institution. Several of them were at the Capitol yesterday for the purpose of talking with the members of the Legislature on the subject.

The employers' liability bill has been made a special and continuing order for Saturday next at 1 o'clock by the House of Delegates.

Hon. George W. Settle, of Rappahannock, after several day's visit to his home, was in his seat in the House yesterday. Mrs. Settle accompanied her husband back to the city.

Judge J. W. G. Blackburn, of Accomac, ex-member of the Senate, was at the Capitol yesterday.

THE GREATER S. A. L. IN GEORGIA.

Dady Injunction Case Postponed Until To-Day—Bill and Answers Read.

MACON, GA., January 24.—Judge Emory Speer, in the United States Court, took up the case of Michael Dady, of New York, who seeks to enjoin the consolidation of the Georgia and Alabama and Florida Central and Peninsular railways with the Greater Seaboard Air-Line System. Mr. Dady was represented by Joseph M. Terrell, Attorney-General of Georgia, and Mr. Marion Erwin; Morris Brandon represented Edward W. Rider, an intervener; Walter G. Charlton, the Georgia and Alabama railway; J. A. Henderson, the Florida Central and Peninsular railway, and Boykin Wright, the J. Skelton Williams interest.

The bill and answers were read in court, and plaintiff's counsel asked for an adjournment until to-morrow, so that they might study the answers and arrange the proof to back up their averments, it appearing that the answers are not in accordance with the rules laid down by the Court, and on this ground Judge Speer granted a continuance until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

COURT WILL NOT ENCOURAGE OBSTRUCTION.

In passing the order, Judge Speer said: "It is not the purpose of the Court to allow its powers to be used to arrest a legitimate enterprise, upon which the defendants and their associates may have embarked, nor is it our purpose to deny to the complainant the opportunity of a fair and full inquiry in order that he may, if he can do so, sustain the averments of his bill, or have their sufficiency passed upon in a judicial way. The postponement of the application sought will not, in my opinion, contravene this. It will rather expedite than delay the cause."

The defendants' answer denies every material allegation of the complainant. An affidavit from J. Skelton Williams to this effect is attached to the answer. They charge that Dady is not a bona-fide stockholder in the Georgia and Alabama road, and that he merely represents Thomas F. Ryan.

Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert for his private use, has become famous as the best appetizing tonic.

AFFAIRS AT THE HOME.

Witnesses Before Investigating Committee Discuss Them.

THE FOOD AND CLOTHING.

Complaint That Both Are Inferior and Scant.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. SAMUELS.

He Files a Letter in Which He Severely Arraigns the Management of the Institution—Testimony of Other Witnesses.

The investigation by the joint committee from the General Assembly of the management and conduct of the Soldiers' Home is progressing in a most interesting manner. A number of the veterans at the home testified yesterday, and with one accord they pronounced the food served them to be unwholesome, and the clothing insufficient.

Captain G. B. Samuels, one of the veterans, submitted a letter, in which he preferred charges against those in charge of the home, and followed his letter with an impassioned speech, in which he vigorously denounced the methods employed in the management of the institution and made a personal attack upon Major Randolph, who was present and engaged the witness in a colloquy.

The committee met at 4 o'clock and sat for two hours. When they adjourned it was without date for future sittings, but the investigation will be prosecuted, and other veterans will be examined. The management of the home will also desire to introduce witnesses.

VETERAN CARBOROUGH.

Veteran Carborough, who said he had not been drunk since the surrender, was the first witness examined. He testified that the food served at the home was bad, and that the clothing was insufficient and meagre. He had no complaint to make of the management.

Veteran G. B. Samuels followed Mr. Carborough. He had been in the hospital since his entrance to the institution. The food served in the hospital, he said, was horrible, the fluids being the vilest adulteration, and the meats being bad. He, individually, was subsisted on an egg diet, and the eggs were all stale, and many bad. He was heartily sick of the eggs, and yet was unable to get other food. He spoke in the highest terms of the physician, nurses, and attaches of the hospital. Witness asked permission to read in connection with his testimony a letter, which he had addressed to the committee on December 15th. Before reading it he pledged its accuracy, and turning, in dramatic manner, to the officers of the home, who were sititng by, said: "I am neither a liar nor a hypocrite, and I defy any man to deny what I say."

CHARGES IN WRITING.

The letter was then read, as follows:

To the Chairman of Senate and House Committee of Investigation, in controversy between R. E. Lee Camp and certain inmates of R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Soldiers' Home:

In the interest of justice and truth, and to bring to a speedy conclusion a disgraceful contest, and to enable this honorable committee, to discharge with intelligence and impartiality the duties imposed upon it, I am constrained to present the subjoined statement of facts, and to point out the logical conclusions from these facts.

Major N. V. Randolph, president, in his last annual report for R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Soldiers' Home (dated December 31, 1898), has under the head of receipts for the maintenance of the home, the following entries:

From the State	$34,166 67
Private contributions	1,391 61
Legacy from Major Ginter's estate	2,000 00
Total	$37,558 28

The report further states that the number on roll December 31, 1898, was 279. This does not include the twenty-eight employees and family of the commandant. The summary shows: Inmates, 279; employees, 28; family of commandant, 6. Total, 313, to be maintained from a fund of $37,558.28, making a per capita of $119.99.

The report of Major N. V. Randolph, president, sets forth the following statement of expenditures:

Cost of repairs and improvements	$ 4,690 45
Cost of maintenance	30,867 83
Total	$35,558 28

leaving a balance on hand of $2,000 at the end of the year. Dividing $35,558.28 by 313, we have a per capita of $113.60.

Deducting from		$35,558 28
Board 28 employees at $10 per month	$3,360 00	
Salaries of employees	5,220 00	
Maintenance of commandant's family, horse and carriage servants	1,550 00	
Cost of repairs and improvements	4,640 45	14,770 45
		$21,787 83

making a per capita for the 279 inmates of $74.58. As to how, and in what manner, this little pittance our grand Old Mother has given her afflicted, maimed, and indigent sons, God and the Executive Committee of Lee Camp alone know the details of its expenditure.

THE FOOD DETESTABLE.

We, the beneficiaries under the trust, are profoundly ignorant of the manner in which it is spent. But there are some things we do know: The food is purchased under private contracts, and not after the usual manner; we know that the quality and preparation of our food is simply detestable, and a comparison with the mortality reports of the inspector-general of the United States for the Federal homes, State and national, will show that the percentage of deaths among us is, in some instances, nearly double.

We know that men who are compelled to live on a pittance of $74.58 can ill afford to contribute to the construction and maintenance of an electric plant; to furnish horse and carriage for the comfort and convenience of others. We know that men are punished and terrorized for exercising the God given right to criticise and discuss matters pertaining to the management.

The author of this paper, a confirmed diabetic, an inmate of the hospital for years, with a mortifying and offensive malady that debars him from a close and intimate relationship with his comrades; that compels him at all hours of the day and night to submit to the demands of his diseased organs; a Virginian, born and bred; a survivor of Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other fields of battle; that man (the author of this paper) was dismissed from his quarters in the hospital by order of Commandant Charles P. Bigger. Was his offence drunkenness, theft, arson, murder? No. Even these crimes do not justify a tyrant in dismissing a sick man from the sheltering arms of the hospital—nor for the offence.

PROPERTY SPIRITED AWAY.

On the 17th of July, 1899, in the exercise of a right under the rules governing this institution, I addressed a communication to the chairman Executive Committee, Lee Camp Soldiers' Home, complaining of the quality, preparation, and service of the hospital food. I further called attention to the fact that property of the home was being spirited away to such an extent as to be a public scandal and disgrace. * * *

This was my offence. The order for my dismissal from the hospital was made in the presence of Adjutant Caldwell, Major Brander, Joseph Thomas, and Greer Baughman. I stood charged before these gentlemen as a man with sharp perceptive faculties, and that my health might be improved by my removal to a more retired room, where my bright mind would get a rest.

I indignantly protested against my removal, and appealed to the Executive Committee, explaining to them the disgusting nature of my afflictions. No mercy! I paid the penalty, and in God's own time the day will come when judge and culprit alike will stand up for judgment, when the standing of accuser and accused be reversed.

A STRONG PLEA.

Hoping that I have not wearied this honorable committee by a recital of my personal grievances, I will say, in the nature of an apology for intruding my personal affairs on you, that my unfortunate comrades, as well as myself, deem it essentially necessary that you in your wisdom will devise some way to prevent a repetition of a summary dismissal of a hospital patient, a Virginia soldier, from a hospital sustained by the State's funds.

We further pray your honorable committee to bear in mind the fact that bodies of men are moved to action by injustice real or fancied. If you find that our complaints are ill-founded; that our food is good, nourishing, and properly served; our clothing befitting our condition in life; the management earnestly and zealously guarding the pittance our mother gives us; that our officers are kind to and patient with us; merciful and forbearing—if such be your verdict, we would, indeed, be a set of degenerate and ungrateful wretches, unworthy sons of Virginia, and beneath all contempt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. B. SAMUELS.

STEALING BY SERVANTS.

Concerning the charge that the provisions in the home were being spirited away, witness was cross-questioned by Chairman Opie, and he asserted that theft was being committed by servants employed at the home. Witness referred to an investigation held at the home. He was unable to recall the names of this committee, and was assisted by Major Randolph. The witness objected to any assistance from the president of the board, saying: "You will have your opportunity to attack me; I object to your interruptions now."

Witness stated that a "commissary train" runs daily from the Soldiers' Home to No. — west Cary street in Richmond. This "train" is loaded from the kitchen, witness said, by employees, who are stealing for their own uses from the little pittance given by Virginia to her soldiers.

"Major Norman V. Randolph," witness said, turning to that gentleman, "has said, if he be correctly reported in the newspapers, that this investigation resulted from the disordered brains of a half-dozen old drunkards. That is not true. I am the indirect cause of this investigation. The treatment given me is what led to it."

Mr. Samuels in graphic words pictured one of the battles in which he participated with Jackson's legion, turned to Major Randolph, at whom he pointed his finger, and said: "And now this man dares to say that such men as we, who followed Jackson—soldiers of the Wilderness—are not as much entitled to the delicacies provided by the State as are the children of Colonel Bigger."

HEATED CONTROVERSY.

Major Randolph asked the chairman to state if he had ever characterized the men at the home as paupers.

"No, sir; you did not," replied Mr. Opie.

"I do not charge that he stated it here; he stated it to Judge E. C. Minor," rejoined Mr. Samuels.

"Did Judge Minor tell you so?" asked Major Randolph.

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Who did?"

"I will not tell you. I do not propose to subject the poor wretch to your vengeance. I know you, and I will not place this man in your power."

"Did you ever speak to me in your life before this?"

"No, sir; I thank God I never had occasion to do so."

"You say you know me; what do you know of me?"

"I know your general character. I have heard you spoken of as a bulldozer, and I have also heard that you said you would like to confront me."

"That is a falsehood."

Major Randolph after this exclamation appealed to the Chair to denounce the incorrectness of the statement. Chairman Opie promptly denied that Major Randolph had said this, and Mr. Samuels withdrew his statement.

Returning to his charges, Mr. Samuels iterated that the table kept by Commander Bigger would do credit to the Jefferson Hotel.

Major Randolph, questioning the witness, asked his authority for the statement that $150 had been expended for a carriage and horse for Colonel Bigger's family. Captain Samuel replied that he had gotten the figures by mental deduction.

MR. BANKS TESTIFIES.

Captain Samuels created quite a sensation during his testimony, and was followed by Lieutenant R. B. Banks, who had been an inmate of the home for seven years. He testified the food was sometimes good, and sometimes bad. He was made violently sick last Sunday as a result of the beef served on Saturday. He believed he was poisoned. The coffee was not good; he only got genuine coffee when he came to Richmond; the tea also was bad; it was not tea. Concerning the clothing, witness said the material was not good, and he had been required to wear one suit for twenty-six months. The officers, witness said, had never treated him amiss. He had heard ever since he had been at the home of the stealing going on there. He cited the case of an inmate named Foster, who had stolen sugar in large quantity, and had never been punished, though his offence was reported to the management. It was a disgrace to the veterans, he said, that they were forced to call a self-convicted thief comrade.

"Do you recollect telling me that the reason you wore citizen's clothes in the city was because of the men who disgraced their uniform in the city by getting drunk and begging on the street?" asked Major Randolph.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"You and I have been very sociable, have we not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever make any complaint to me?"

"Yes, sir, on Main street, when you made a statement through the Dispatch

(CONCLUDED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

ROBERTS NOT PRESENT

Galleries Again Crowded, But Ladies Less Demonstrative.

EXCORIATION OF MORMONS.

Young Landis, of Indiana, Wins New Laurels in Making It.

MAJORITY VIEWS STRENGTHENED.

Chairman Taylor Confident Now They Will Be Adopted This Afternoon—Sulu Treaty in the Senate—Pettigrew Resolution Adopted.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The second day's debate in the House upon the Roberts case was less dramatic than that of yesterday. The galleries were almost as crowded, but the ladies were less demonstrative.

Mr. Roberts was not present during the day. Had he been he would have heard the most scathing excoriation of the Mormons ever delivered upon the floor of the House.

Mr. Landis, of Indiana, the young orator who distinguished himself during the last Congress in an oratorical duel with Mr. Johnson, of his State, won new laurels to-day. He charged that Utah had been admitted to the Union as a result of a Mormon conspiracy, and reviewed the history of the Apostles of the Church, whom he charged with living in open and flagrant violation of the statute against polygamy, to show that they had basely broken their solemn pledge to the government.

The other speakers to-day were Messrs. Powers, of Vermont, and Miers, of Indiana, for the majority resolutions; Messrs. Snodgrass (Democrat), of Tennessee, and Wilson (Silver Republican), of Idaho, for the minority resolutions; Mr. Lacey (Republican), of Iowa, for his proposition to expel without swearing in, and Mr. Crumpacker (Republican), of Indiana, for exclusion by a two-thirds majority.

MAJORITY RESOLUTIONS STRENGTHENED.

The speeches to-day greatly strengthened the majority resolutions, which seemed in danger of failing after Mr. Littlefield's speech yesterday, and Chairman Tayler was confident to-night that they would be adopted when the House votes, to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Powers, of Vermont, suggested that "we are not separating wife from husband," as polygamy has never been legal in Utah, being illegal under the common law of England.

Mr. Landis contended that Mr. Roberts was not entitled to admission, because he had violated Utah's compact with the United States.

Mr. Landis resented, as unworthy of belief, the charge made, he said, by Senator Rawlins, "that the President had appointed notorious polygamists to office." The Senator might as well accuse the House of endorsing polygamy, as it had passed a bill appropriating $40,000 for the Agricultural College at Logan, Utah.

COLLEGE POLYGAMISTS.

"The president of that college," said he, "is a polygamist, living in open and notorious polygamy with three wives. One of his leading professors is a polygamist, living with two wives. A trustee is a polygamist, living in open and notorious polygamy with seven wives (laughter), and they have blessed him with thirty-nine children." (Laughter.)

He further asserted that three of the members of the first presidency and ten of the twelve apostles who signed the petition for amnesty were polygamists.

"Of these fifteen leaders, who solemnly pledge their honor and faith for the future obedience to the law of the 'Church of Jesus Christ and Latter-Day Saints,' three have probably kept their pledges — namely, Wilfrid Woodruff, Franklin D. Rogers, and Anthony H. Lunn.

"George Q. Cannon, first councillor to the president of the Church, is also morally guilty, and he and all his wives live in a suburb known as Cannonville."

After detailing the polygamous relations of other Mormon leaders, he continued:

VIOLATION OF COMPACT.

"Pages might be written of the violation of the compact by which Utah was given a star. Ah, Mr. Speaker, that star is a fallen star; it does not shine with the brilliancy and lustre of her sister stars. It shines by cunning and by deceit, by treachery, by fraud. It speaks of crime and of violation of the most solemn covenant ever made between a Territory and the Union. (Applause.)

"We have as a representative from Utah a man with three wives, the last one taken, the report says, as nearly as we can ascertain, before 1890. I believe, and he did not deny, that that woman became his plural wife after Utah was taken into the American Union. And I charge here that Utah came in as the result of a deliberate conspiracy to free that people from the heavy hand of the Federal authority, and then enable them to live their religion unhindered.

In 1896 Mr. Roberts was a candidate for Congress, and the Church disciplined and defeated him because the time was not then ripe for a polygamist to come to the American Congress. He became a candidate again in 1898 and the man who then placed him before the convention stated that he ran by permission of the Church. In 1898 we were engaged in a war with a foreign foe. American manhood was away from home, and all were absorbed in defence of the country. Valor was at war and virtue was at prayer, the North and the South under one flag. They hoped, in this general condition of magnanimity, to come back, and it was then this perjured cheat attempted to crawl in.

"Sir, it came by itself, but it will be hurled back boldly, and in the open day, by the outraged indignation of the American people (applause), and across this threshold will be written in letters large enough to be read from the national Capitol to the Mormon temple: 'No polygamist shall ever sit as a member of the American Congress.'" (Applause.)

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CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY WORK.

"The gentleman from Utah (Mr. Roberts) has been particularly severe upon the missionaries. I do not wonder at it. The missionary has given attention to the polygamist, has stood in his path, has scattered thorns along his way, and for this he is branded as a spotter, an informer, and a spy. History will bear out this statement, that although these fanatical priests and their deluded followers put a thousand miles of trackless wilderness, a thousand miles of desert waste, infested with savages, between civilization and their camp of bigotry and crime, yet the distance was not too great, nor were the hardships too severe, to daunt the spirit of the missionary of the Christian Church. He tracked polygamy and faced it in its lair. The Danites, as cruel and pitiless a band of cutthroats as ever handled the glittering steel, carried on the murderous work of the Church. Still, the missionary toiled on. The Blood Atoners silenced forever in death the voice of apostacy, but that hindered not the missionary. The government practically abandoned the field, considering that it was powerless to hinder that monster, fortified in those mountain fastnesses; but the American Christian missionary, with a courage that now seems sublime, with a fidelity to purpose that is now an inspiration, battled on, in the fear of God and for the love of humanity. (Applause.)

* * * * * * *

"But the gentleman says: 'We took these women in good faith, and we should not abandon them.' There are 2,000 polygamous families in Utah. Provide for your plural wives, take care of your plural children, but refrain, for God's sake refrain, from multiplying the illegitimates in the new State of Utah." (Applause.)

MISS GOULD'S INFLUENCE.

Continuing, Mr. Landis said: "Mr. Roberts has sneered at a good and noble woman (Miss Helen Gould), who helped to organize this movement against him. When our boys fell from disease or in battle, her millions went, and who knows but that to-day the same name that was spoken so reverently at Santiago and Montauk Point by American soldiery is lisped in reverence out there in Utah by those women, doomed by brutal bigots to the belief that their celestial exaltation will be in proportion as they minister to the rotten and lustful notions of a corrupt priesthood. (Applause.)

"I say that the people of this country expect us to turn him back," said Mr. Landis, in conclusion. "I protest against his coming in. I protest on behalf of a constituency who have read the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. I protest on behalf of the American homes made beautiful by love and duty, and made holy by our womanhood. I protest on behalf of the American mother and her child, and the American father, who will never consent to the enthronement and deification of human passion, and of those doomed to illegitimacy. The country is waiting for us to act. From New England, whose homes have been made a pattern for this Continent, to 'way down South in Dixie, where honor is religion, where gallantry is law, and virtue is the high ideal of beautiful womanhood, States are waiting to-day, waiting for American chivalry to speak." (Loud applause.)

LACEY AND CLARK.

Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, argued in behalf of his proposition for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts without swearing him in.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, interrupted to say that if he had been Mr. Roberts's legal adviser he would have had him, on the first day of the session, object to every member whose name was on the roll. Then he would have had the whole concern in a hole, said Mr. Clark. "But," he added, "I was neither his legal nor his spiritual adviser."

Mr. Lacey combated this statement, arguing that the members on the roll could have passed upon each objection.

Mr. Wilson, of Idaho, challenged some of the statements made against the Mormon people. He said he represented 30,000 Mormons, who, in good citizenship, equalled any other constituency, and they had lived up to their promise.

The House then adjourned.

Senate Proceedings.

Routine business occupied the attention of the Senate to-day, in a brief session. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, calling upon the President for information regarding the treaty entered into with the Sultan of Sulu, was passed, after Mr. Pettigrew had made an attack upon the administration for entering into an agreement which, he said, authorized slavery.

An extended debate was precipitated by the conference report on the census administration bill, but the Census Committee gained its point, and the measure was sent back to conference.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War for all information and correspondence relating to the administration of customs affairs in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines since the war with Spain. Objection being made, it went over.

Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, offered a resolution, declaring that the United States Government would not recognize the right of any nation to declare as contraband and seize food products, as such, and that any such seizure would be an act unfriendly to the United States. The resolution went over, under the rule.

THE SULU TREATY.

Mr. Pettigrew then called up his Sulu treaty resolution, and made a speech in its support. He said that slavery in its worst form existed in the Sulu group of islands, and that the treaty itself provided that every slave could purchase his freedom at the regular market price. He said the amount of the salaries paid to the Sultan and his officials under the treaty was $9,120, yet the Spanish Government paid to them only $6,390.

A translation of the treaty, he said, was withheld from the people until after the Ohio elections. This was merely a part of the policy of concealment and censoring adopted by the administration.

Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. Pettigrew if he meant to hold the President responsible for the slavery clause in the Sulu treaty.

"I do," Mr. Pettigrew replied.

"Then," said Mr. Spooner, "I read from the message of the President to Congress. The President says: 'I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of Congress, and with the reservation, which I have directed, shall be communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in nay way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago.'"

"CASE OF DOUBLE-DEALING."

Mr. Pettigrew replied that there was no assurance that the President's statement would ever reach the Sultan. He declared it was simply a case of double-dealing, and nothing else.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, said that while the resolution was covered by one previously adopted, there was no objection to its passage. It was then adopted.

A joint resolution diverting and setting apart $50,000 out of the sums heretofore appropriated for jetty work at Cumberland Sound, in the States of Florida and Georgia, for sluicing and dredging at the entrance of the sound, was passed.

SCOPE OF THE CENSUS.

Mr. Carter, of Montana, chairman of the Census Committee, made a partial report from the conferees on the bill, conferring additional authority upon the Director of the Census. The partial report was then agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, moved that the Senate recede from its disagreement as to the collection of statistics of the deaf, dumb, and blind.

Mr. Hale insisted that the Senate should adhere to its original purpose of restricting the limits of the census proper, in order not to let down the bars to all sorts of class legislation.

Mr. Cockrell spoke in favor of his motion.

Mr. Chandler warned the Senate that any extension of the work of the census would result in so checking it that it would be years before any tangible results would be obtained.

During the debate which followed the motion Mr. Chandler and Mr. Tillman

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IN ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

Bryan Speaks at Connecticut Towns and Jersey City.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS.

Cheers for the "Next President" of the United States.

MONEY, TRUSTS, AND IMPERIALISM

Remedy for the Trust Evil—Dangers of Gold Standard—Respects to Hanna—Dollar Mark the Mark of Republicanism.

NEW YORK, January 24.—William J. Bryan made a journey into Connecticut to-day, addressing meetings at Stamford and New Haven, and then hurried back to New York, to address a public meeting in Jersey city to-night.

To-morrow he will go to Harrisburg, Pa., where he will meet the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania.

DECLINES PARLOR-CAR SEAT.

NEW YORK, January 24.—William J. Bryan left the city to-day for Stamford, Conn. He insisted on going into one of the ordinary day coaches, declining a seat in the parlor-car, saying that his ride would be a short one, and that there was no need of straining at comfort for a short distance.

SPEECH AT STAMFORD.

STAMFORD, CONN., January 24.—W. J. Bryan arrived here at 10:55 A. M. A big crowd had assembled on the depot platform and at the Town Hall, where Mr. Bryan spoke to over a thousand people, many of them workingmen.

Within 10 minutes after he stepped off the train Mr. Bryan had opened a speech that lasted over three quarters of an hour, and barely left time for the party to take luncheon.

The speech was about equally divided between the currency question, the trusts, and imperialism.

"I believe," said Mr. Bryan, "that the tendency of the Republican party is to exalt wealth and to debase common humanity. The dollar is plainly stamped upon the Republican policy, and there is no policy of the Republicans to-day that does not bear that stamp."

THE TAX BURDEN.

He went on to say that the Republican party is not applying to-day the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence.

"Those principles, applied to taxation, would mean that every man should bear his just share of the burden of taxation, but now an unjust proportion of that burden is placed upon the poor.

"The Republican party is trying to fasten upon the country a system of taxation made by financiers for their own benefit. When the doctrine of favoritism is once started, it cannot be stayed. To fasten upon the country the gold standard means that our money system will be effected by every change in Europe."

REGULATION OF TRUSTS.

Mr. Bryan explained his plan for the regulation of trusts under a law of the General Government. He asserted that the Republican party had no desire to kill the trusts, which were the hens that laid the golden eggs for that party.

Mr. Bryan questioned the right of the

(CONCLUDED ON SIXTH PAGE.)

SACRIFICE SALE OF CHINA.

Stock of Miller Company on Sale To-Day at Low Prices.

The E. B. Taylor Company, having purchased the stock and fixtures of the late Miller China Company from the trustees, we have placed the same on sale at No. 109 east Broad street, the Miller Company's old stand. Of course, these goods must be sold quickly, and to accomplish this end as rapidly as possible we offer this superior stock at a discount of 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. below their value. Of course, this is an opportunity which does not often come. You had better seize it without delay, and get the first pick of a good thing. The sale will last but a few days. It commenced yesterday, and there was a grand rush.

THE E. B. TAYLOR COMPANY.

Drink Kenny's Teas and Coffees.

Highest quality; lowest prices. Pure Sugars sold at cost. C. D. KENNY, Northwest corner Broad and Sixth streets; southeast corner Main and Seventeenth streets.

"Pillsbury's Best" is the best Flour.

To the Afflicted With Hernia:

Dr. A. J. Curtis and wife, of the Rorick Air Cushion Truss Company, Washington, D. C., will be at Ford's Hotel, in Richmond, Va., Friday and Saturday, January 26th and 27th. Consultation free. Ladies, gentlemen, and children. Nothing like the Air Cushion Truss for all kinds of Hernia.

Pillsbury's Flaked Oats, the best money can buy.

Hammond.

The best Roses, Violets, Carnations, and other Cut-Flowers, always on hand. Special attention given to weddings, and decorating.

Pillsbury's Vitos, the best breakfast food.

The Weather.

RAIN

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Virginia—Warmer weather, and probably rain, Thursday; colder Thursday night; brisk east to south winds; Friday, partly cloudy and colder.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Fair, except on the coast, Thursday; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds; Friday fair, with lower temperature.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was clear and pleasant, with clouded skies at night. The range of the thermometer was as follows:

6 A. M.	40
9 A. M.	44
12 M.	49
3 P. M.	53
6 P. M.	50
12 Night	47
Mean temperature	47 1-6