The Times.

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SAW DOYLE INTOXICATED.

Dr. B. L. Winston Before the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute Investigation.

HE OBJECTS TO THE MANAGEMENT

On Several Strong Grounds—Does Not Believe in Toothache Delirium Tremens. The Charges Against Yates and Eurift—Iron Bars Between Windows.

The special committee appointed by the two houses of the General Assembly to investigate the charges preferred against the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, at Staunton, met yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock in Captain O'Bannon's office, in the basement of the Capitol building. There was no testimony taken, it having been agreed by the committee on the previous evening, that the morning session be taken up by the reading of the records of the investigation held two years ago into the charges preferred against Captain Doyle. Before this was gone into, however, Captain Stubbs laid before the meeting a letter from Mr. Randolph, which was read by Stenographer Owens, and which requests that a number of additional deaf-mutes be summoned as witnesses.

The report of the sub-committee of the Board of Visitors to the board in regard to the charges preferred by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet against Captain Thomas S. Doyle was then read by Mr. Owens.

The resolution under which the sub-committee had been acting was as follows:

"On motion of Dr. Quesenberry, Messrs. Turner and Mushbach were appointed a special committee to investigate the matters contained in a letter addressed to Mr. Turner by Mr. Gallaudet, principal of the National Deaf-Mute College, at Washington, D. C., and all cognate matters connected therewith, affecting the management and conduct of the officials of this institution and its welfare, and it is ordered that the said committee shall report to the president of this board when they are ready to report to the board."

THE LETTER.

The letter referred to in the resolution read as follows:

National Deaf-Mute College,
Kendall Green,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1894.

C. W. S. Turner, Esq.:

My dear Sir,—We have been compelled recently to dismiss one of the pupils of our Kendall school, under circumstances which make me feel it to be my duty to communicate certain facts to you, as a director of the Virginia Institute for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

The pupil to whom I refer is J. C. Dowell, who came to us after having spent several years in your institution.

Young Dowell was found a few weeks ago in a state of intoxication, and on inquiry, it appears that he was in the habit of using strong drink.

He said he had become accustomed to drinking whisky while a pupil at Staunton, and that he had been furnished liquor while there at different times by persons in the employ of the institution, making special reference to an engineer.

Young Dowell said further that it was well known among the pupils at Staunton that several of the teachers, as well as the principal, were in the habit of using strong drink, and this sometimes to excess. I may add that I have heard during several years past reports to this effect concerning the officers of your institution, and have felt deep regret that such a reputation should attach to any school for the education of children and youth.

It is because I felt deeply how much harm may be done to children while in school by having before them examples of a hurtful character in the conduct of their superiors, that I make this confidential communication to you.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
(Signed) E. M. GALLAUDET.

This letter had been written at the request of Mr. Turner, who, with Dr. Winston, while on their visit to the institution at Washington had been informed by Dr. Gallaudet as to what he had heard about the institution at Staunton. The matter was then thoroughly gone into by the committee.

The deaf-mute Dowell, referred to in the letter, was received at the institution at Washington upon the recommendation of Rev. Charles H. Gordon, Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, and Hon. Epps Hunton.

The testimony given before the Board of Visitors by the various witnesses in reference to the Gallaudet letter, was gone into, but the hour of adjournment arrived before the reading of the testimony was completed.

DR. WINSTON'S TESTIMONY.

The committee was somewhat late in reconvening, and it was 4:20 o'clock when the afternoon session opened in the Senate chamber. The reading of the testimony in the Doyle investigation was postponed, so as to enable Dr. B. L. Winston, of Hanover, to testify. The Chair stated that Dr. Winston had been summoned at the request of Mr. John L. Randolph, and the witness, after having been sworn, gave the following testimony:

My name is Baggerton L. Winston; my residence is at Hanover Courthouse. I am a member of the Board of Visitors of the institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, at Staunton, and have been on that board nearly five years. It will be five years next April, and during this entire time Captain Doyle has been the principal of the institution.

Question by Mr. Stubbs: We read this morning the proceedings of the investigation held in 1894, in which a deposition of a Dr. Winston is contained. Are you the same Dr. Winston?

A. I am the same man.

Q. Have you anything to add to what you have stated in that deposition?

A. I would prefer to answer questions categorically. It is nearly two years since those depositions were taken.

The Chair then handed to witness a copy of the depositions, in order that he might refresh his memory.

Q. Do you wish to enlarge your statement, made at that time, or explain anything in reference to your former statement which will be considered by the committee as part of your evidence?

A. I would prefer you would ask me categorically.

Q. Then the depositions Dr. Winston read this morning are yours?

A. Yes, sir.

SAW CAPT. DOYLE INTOXICATED.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of the conduct of Mr. Doyle as principal of the institution and of his habits in regard to the children?

A. I stated in my deposition that I have seen Mr. Doyle twice intoxicated; but I first would like to know the definition of the committee in regard to the meaning of the word intoxicated. Some people do not call a person intoxicated as long as he is able to stand up or move about.

Q. The committee desire to have you state according to your own opinion. Have you seen Mr. Doyle intoxicated?

A. I have seen him twice intoxicated, according to my definition, which means that a person has taken a sufficient amount of liquor as to impair his faculties.

Q. Have you seen Mr. Doyle intoxicated since your deposition has been taken?

A. I never have since that time.

Q. When have you seen him intoxicated?

A. The first occasion was four years ago, during the session of the Legislature in 1891-'92, and the other time was two years ago, during the winter 1893-'94. Both times I saw him in that condition here in this city. I never saw him intoxicated at the institution.

Q. Please state what you know about Mr. Doyle's conduct in the management of the institution, and whether you endorse the same.

HIS OBJECTIONS.

A. In some particulars I endorse his management, in others I most emphatically do not. I have no ground of complaint in regard to his management of the finances of the institution. But as for his discipline and management of the teachers and pupils, I most emphatically disagree with Mr. Doyle. I have seen him at the institution, which I have visited very frequently. Since I have been a member of the Board of Visitors I have missed only two of its meetings, one in October last and the one held this January. Since I have been a member of the Executive Committee I have been at the institution nearly every sixty days. The Executive Committee meets monthly and the board four times in the year. I have been a member of the Executive Committee for about two years, and am a member of it now. I do not approve of Mr. Doyle's discipline observed in the institution. I do not approve to carry the discipline so far that a lady teacher cannot communicate with the parents of a child that is sick, and where the principal declines to give a lady teacher or the matron the address of the parents of a dead child, so that they may write a letter of sympathy. I object to the management of Mr. Doyle when a lady teacher is denied authority to communicate with the parents of the children on any subject. I object to the management of an institution where children are kept among the blind who can see nearly as well as you or I can. I object to the management of an institution where a case of delirium tremens occurs, nor do I endorse the management where small children are allowed to go to bed nights with their day-clothes and shoes on. I object to the management of an institution where a lady teacher is told after she reports that she has found a blind boy drunk in the street that it is none of her business to report anything what she sees outside of the institution. I object to the management of an institution where the question of immorality might arise that amounted at least to a suspicion in the mind of a principal who places iron bars across the window of the room of a girl that is suspected of questionable conduct, and when this is done without being brought to the attention of the board. All these points I have brought out in my deposition, which I desire to have made a part of my testimony.

Questioned by Mr. Stubbs: Does the principal decide when a pupil applies for admission whether the child is blind or not, and is his decision final or is it submitted to the Board of Visitors?

A. The board never had anything to do with it.

THOSE IRON BARS.

Q. In your statement just now you have mentioned iron bars that have been placed across the window of the room of a female pupil. Nothing has yet been mentioned in regard to this matter during the investigation.

A. Three years ago, when the Yates matter was under investigation, unfortunately no stenographic record of the proceedings was taken, and these charges came to the Board of Visitors accidentally. The girl who was accused of undue intimacy with Mr. Yates was occupying a certain room, the window of which had been crossed with iron bars months before the investigation occurred, but the board was never informed of this fact. This is circumstantial evidence that the principal was at least strongly suspicious that such things did occur. These bars were put there by him, as I think he admitted during the Yates investigation. This occurred in 1892, and I became a member of the board in the spring of 1891.

Q. Please state whether you know of your own knowledge whether Mr. Doyle ever refused to give the addresses of any children?

A. Mr. Doyle's admission to this effect is here in his deposition. I had my attention first called to it by two ladies. Mr. Doyle denied that the application had been made to him for such address, and he added in his deposition that if it had been made he would not give it, for he wanted all correspondence to be carried on through the superintendent.

The portion of Mr. Doyle's deposition relating to this matter was then read by witness.

TOOTHACHE TREMENS.

Q. You objected to the management of Mr. Doyle as a principal for allowing the children to go to bed in their day-clothes and shoes. Can you recall Mr. Doyle's statement in that matter?

A. I cannot; but it was proven by Mrs. Cramp that the children did go to bed with their day-clothes and shoes on.

Q. How about the persons you say have been intoxicated?

A. One person has been suffering at the institution with delirium tremens. The doctor of the institute said it was an accident. I can readily see that a man may get drunk by an accident; but delirium tremens is not an accident. This happened to a teacher at the institute while I was a member of the Board of Visitors. I differed with Dr. Atkinson professionally on this point.

Questioned by Mr. Hathaway: Did not Dr. Atkinson explain the difficulties in this case?

A. He said something about tooth trouble which the teacher had, and that he had taken whisky to cure it. Dr. Atkinson was the physician of the institution. I do not like to think that a doctor would make a statement that delirium tremens could be caused by tooth trouble. My recollection is that he said it was caused by tooth or gum trouble, but I differed with him on that. I subsequently voted for Dr. Atkinson's reelection, because I did not think that it was incapacity that made him say that, but enlargement of the heart.

HAD GOOD EYESIGHT.

Q. Did you ever examine the eyes of the blind there, and did you ever find any among the pupils that should not have been there?

A. I did, but I did not report this fact to the board, because I was not appointed for such a purpose. I was asked to make the examination to see what children might be turned over to an oculist. I have often raised emphatic objections in board meetings. After this investigation, held in 1894, during which I stated what children should not be kept in the institution as pupils because their eyesight was good, the board asked me to examine all the inmates in order to ascertain what children could be operated on by an occulist.

Q. Have you since that time made a report to the board on the subject?

A. When I made my statement to the board in 1894 a resolution was passed which virtually stated that the facts brought out in the deposition did not merit any further attention by the board. When I had reported the various facts to which I have alluded, and the board took such action, I determined not to make any further report.

Q. Do you examine the blind regularly as to their eyesight?

A. I do not; I only did it in the one case alluded to as an accommodation.

Q. When the investigation was held by the sub-committee, were you then on the board?

A. I was on the board, but not on the sub-committee. They made no report; they only presented the testimony taken.

Q. Did you concur in the findings of the board?

A. I certainly did not. I suppose a record has been kept in regard to the matter. I did not vote for the findings, and I infer that I voted against them. I don't think that a recorded vote was taken at the time. You will also find in the testimony the fact that Mr. Eurift stated that he drank too much at one time, and that he took the Blair cure. You will also find in the record that the steward drank too much.

THE FINDING.

At this juncture the chairman referred to the record of the proceedings of the Board of Visitors, which had arrived in the morning, and read from page 317 the following entry in regard to the finding of the board:

"The report of the special committee appointed on the 16th of April, consisting of Messrs. Turner and Mushbach, to investigate the matters contained in the letter of Dr. Gallaudet, was submitted verbally by Mr. Turner, the chairman, which was in effect that the committee had taken the statements of Dr.

(Continued on Fifth Page).

HILL ON THE SILVER BILL.

If It Should Escape Death in the House Cleveland Will Veto It.

COLONEL LAMB HELPS THE PILOTS.

He Claims That the Present Law is a Necessity, and That When It Ceases to be Such It Will be Modified.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Special.—Senator Hill told The Times' correspondent this morning that he would not object to a vote being taken on the Jones free-silver bill to-morrow afternoon. "All of those," said the New Yorker, "whom I cared to have speak on the subject will speak to-day or to-morrow, and there is really no reason why the bill should not be disposed of at once. So far as the effect on the public is concerned, it will be nil.

"Its passage has long been discounted, and personally I do not think Tg,ofiV.b-b and personally I do not believe it can affect the bids for bonds, which are to be opened on the 5th. All the world knows that the admission of the Utah senators insured the passage of the silver bill, and all the world as well knows that the bill will meet death in the House, or if, by a miracle, should survive, be vetoed by the President."

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

Senator Hill declined to discuss by what majority he thought the bill would pass. As there are only eighty-nine senators, the majority is sure to be an odd one. Three, five, or seven, will represent the power of control of silver in the Senate, with the expectation that three is the more likely figure.

In this connection it is stated that the Deutscher Bank, of Berlin, is anxious to purchase twenty-five millions of the new bonds, but has notified its connections not to purchase if the free-silver bill passes the Senate prior to the opening of bids for bonds. This statement is lacking in confirmation; nevertheless, Jones was asked to delay the passage of the bill until that date.

He declined, with the statement that he was due in Arkansas Monday to make a free-silver speech, and senatorial courtesy will permit him to go, even with the possibility of affecting the price of bonds.

THE PILOT BILL.

The efforts of the pilots of the country to defeat in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the bill to abolish compulsory pilotage fees, received substantial aid this morning from Colonel Lamb, of Norfolk, and Colonel Richard Marshall, of the same city.

When the hearing upon the bill was resumed in the committee this morning, Colonel Lamb was the first to address the committee.

He spoke highly of the Virginia pilots, and asserted that the present law is a necessity. When it ceases to be a necessity, he said, it would be modified by the State. He made the point in his argument that the pilotage fees are not paid by the vessel-owners, but by the shippers, and he cited his own business to demonstrate the truth of this assertion.

Colonel Marshall, appearing as the attorney of the pilots of Norfolk, held that under the present law the pilots not only protect the health of the port of Norfolk, but that also of the whole country, because they are required by law to ascertain the sanitary condition of a vessel before towing it into port.

A JUST TAX.

Concerning the tax upon vessel-owners and shippers resulting from the compulsory pilotage law, he said that it was no more unjust than the tax for schools or for police, or taxes supporting any other branch of a municipal government. The benefit derived might not affect individuals directly, but there could be no doubt of the benefit to the whole community.

Judge Beckwith, of New Orleans, argued that the pilotage system has reached such an advanced stage that it has become a necessary aid to the quarantine system and the life-saving service. The New Orleans pilots, he said, have recently invested $70,000 in three fine steam pilot-boats, one of which recently towed a disabled vessel from four hundred miles out at sea, after she had been abandoned by one of the most powerful ocean tugs.

NOT A FAIR LAW.

Captain Adkins, of North Carolina, declared that the bill before the committee is an unfair one, because it proposes to license the captains and mates of vessels, most of whom are aliens. In this assertion he received corroboration from most of the seafaring men present.

Captain O'Brien, of Pensacola, here explained to the committee that the law provides that alien officers of a vessel may be employed temporarily, but that the word temporary has been stretched to a very considerable extent. The law, he said, is evaded by taking the officer from one port to another, discharging him in each, and employing him over again.

State Senator W. Naylor Thompson, of Florida, made an earnest plea for the pilots of that State. He declared that the repeal of the compulsory pilotage laws would force the pilots to abandon Fernandina and Jacksonville, with a resulting inconvenience and danger to navigation.

DEAN, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Dean, of Massachusetts representing the National Ship-Owners' Association, said that while he would like to ask the pilots a number of questions, he would let the case rest with the committee.

Here Captain O'Brien, of Pensacola, again interposed, with the declaration that any and all questions would be promptly answered.

He was not willing that the case should rest if the committee had been led to believe that the pilots would be either unable or unwilling to answer any questions which might suggest themselves to Mr. Dean.

Here the case ended, and the committee adjourned, with the understanding that at its next meeting Representative Amos Cummings will be permitted to address it in favor of the pilots. It is believed the bill will be reported adversely.

Colonel Lamb is very earnest in his opposition to the bill, and spent this afternoon talking with members of the Senate Commerce Committee against it.

A SOUTH BOSTON PETITION.

Representative Otey presented in the House to-day petitions from the citizens of South Boston, asking for the passage of the Stone immigration bill.

S. H. Coleman, Jr., and H. F. Cumming, Roanoke, are at the National.

T. C. Morton, Staunton; J. C. Holmes, Warrenton; O. G. McGee, and R. P. Stephens, Richmond, are at the Howard House.

M. Gunst, Richmond; O. Brockwell, Norfolk; F. A. Haughton, Richmond; J. T. Buller, Jr., Richmond, are at the St. James.

H. W. Ruyer, Roanoke; A. G. Hancock, Richmond, are at the Raleigh.

SUNDAY TIMES TO-MORROW.

It Will Contain Among Others a New Feature—Articles for Women Readers.

The Sunday Times to-morrow will bristle with articles of the greatest interest to Southerners in general, and Richmonders in particular. The specially-prepared illustrated articles will contain information of incalculable value to every newspaper reader, and are unusually interesting. These stories are prepared especially for The Times, and are peculiarly adapted to the tastes of the people of Virginia and of the South.

A number of the articles in The Sunday Times to-morrow are gotten up exclusively for women, and contain a wealth of information which female newspaper readers cannot afford to miss. Women can no longer afford to limit their information to frivolous things. In this enlightened age, the attractive woman must be one who can converse intelligently on any of the live topics of the day, and The Times is just the paper to keep them posted. Otherwise tedious subjects are made light and attractive by writers for The Times, and thus those matters which hitherto bored the woman reader are now made most entertaining.

The Sunday Times will inaugurate a new feature to-morrow, which will certainly prove of great interest to the public. It is a highly-interesting continued story by Joel Chandler Harris, the distinguished Southern author, entitled, "The Story of Aaron Ben Ali, So-Named." This is pronounced the best of Mr. Harris' productions, and will prove of great interest to readers of The Sunday Times.

Some of the features for to-morrow are:

DYNAMITE BOMBS IN HAVANA (Illustrated). The Spanish General will be blown up if less lenient than Campos was. More horrible than Paris was at the seige. Cuban spy system.

PRINCE OF WALES TO EXHIBIT (Illustrated). The twentieth annual dog show to become an international bench exhibition. High-class entries of Morgan, Belmont, and the Goulds.

ALL PARIS KNEELS IN FUR (Illustrated). There is a Russian church in Paris that sets church styles for the whole world. Fashions in prayer-gowns. Furs worn for penitence.

"A COURT WORTHY A BRIDE" (Illustrated). The way a visitor describes the indoor tennis of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, at Belcourt. The genteel sport of Lent.

LONGSTREET AND STUART. A highly interesting review of a portion of the former's book, by Colonel John S. Mosby. Lack of cavalry not responsible for the loss of Gettysburg.

THE FASHION IN SLEEVES (Illustrated). Species in the embryonic state. Latest in evening waists.

CZAR REED'S AMUSEMENTS (Illustrated). He writes essays on house-cats, and letters that he never mails. Mrs. Reed edits his speeches.

A FLOOD OF BAD BILLS NOW (Illustrate). The counterfeit five-dollar bills with General Grant's face upon them have a plain closed shirt, while the good bills have an open shirt-front.

AARON BEN ALI, SO-NAMED (Illustrated). Unusually interesting continued story by Joel Chandler Harris.

BEGINNING AND THE ENDING. Conclusion of the entertaining article begun last Sunday, by General George J. Hundley, giving reminiscences of the first and last days of the war.

FAVORABLE TO DUPONT.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections Orders a Favorable Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections considered the case of Dupont, of Delaware, this morning from 10:30 o'clock until noon, and then, by a strict party vote, ordered a report favorable to the seating of Dupont. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Mitchell (Oregon), Hoar, Chandler, Burrows, and Pritchard, and those in the negative Messrs. Gray, Pugh, Turple, and Palmer. Mr. Mitchell was instructed to prepare a report, but it will not be laid before the Senate for several days.

According to the present understanding, Mr. Mitchell will submit a majority report to the Senate next week, and the matter will be called up and disposed of before a vote is taken on the tariff bill. Republicans say Dupont will certainly be seated.

JANUARY TREASURY STATEMENT.

It Will Show a Deficit for the Month of $3,500,000—Pacific Railroad Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In round figures the Treasury statement, to be issued to-morrow, will show the receipts for January to have been $29,000,000; expenditures, $32,500,000, making the deficit for the month, $3,500,000, and for the fiscal year to date, $19,000,000.

Pacific railroad bonds to the amount of $3,800,000, which fell due January 1st last, have been paid as fast as presented, but $1,500,000 still remains unpaid.

These are not accounted ordinary expenditures, and do not figure in expenditures, but will figure in the cash statement in the monthly debt statement.

Divided on Reed and McKinley.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31. The Republican State Convention completed its labors at 3 o'clock this morning, and adjourned sine die, after endorsing the ticket already nominated by the Populists, and endorsed by the sugar planter Republicans, with J. N. Phares (sugar planter) at its head, for Governor; and re-electing Cage (colored) chairman State Central Committee, and selecting the following delegates at large to the National Republican Convention: William Pitt Kellogg, A. H. Leonard, Henry Demas (colored), Madison Vance (colored). Kellogg and Leonard are out and out Reed men, while Demas and Vance have been pronounced McKinleyites.

Butler on Tillman's Speech.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Referring to the tirade of Senator Tillman yesterday, South Carolina people say that it is an old speech, used over and over again on every stump in that State. Ex-Senator Butler says: "I have heard Tillman make the same speech thirty-seven times. There is not a word or an idea in it that he did not repeat and reiterate every time he mounted a platform during the prolonged joint debate I had with him two years ago. It sounded like old times to hear him again, and I could almost anticipate what he was going to say. I think I could have repeated one-half of the speech, word for word, before he began it."—Philadelphia Record.

One Dog Has a Jolly Life.

STROUDSBURG, PA., Jan. 30.—A wealthy woman on her death-bed committed to the care of Rev. W. S. S. Warden, pastor of the First Baptist church, a dog named Toby. In the lady's will, she pensioned Toby, and set aside a certain allowance for his maintenance and proper burial. Toby pays his board, contributes liberally to the church, and lives on chicken.—Philadelphia Record.

Jumped Overboard.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—T. E. Hughes of Jonesville, Fla., a passenger on the steamer Tallahassee, from Boston for Savannah, via this port, jumped overboard this morning at Pier 29, South Wharves, and was drowned. He was forty years of age. No cause is known.

BOND BILL NEARING A VOTE.

The Day Spent in Discussion of the Matter in the Senate.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DISTRICT.

Brandies, Except That Made From Apples, Peaches and Grapes, Excluded From the Operations of the Internal Revenue Laws Except as to Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate was called to order by the Vice-President at noon, at which time there were not over a dozen senators present, as to-day's session, through the parliamentary device of taking a recess, instead of an adjournment yesterday, was but a continuation of yesterday's, the usual formalities of prayer, reading the Journal, presenting memorials, introducing bills, and all the other morning business, was dispersed with, and the Senate continued the consideration of the House bond bill with the Finance Committee free-coinage substitute.

The end of the long debate on the bill was sighted when an unanimous agreement was made that after an evening session to be devoted to the clearing off the belated speeches a recess shall be taken till 11 A. M. to-morrow morning, and that then after Mr. Morrill (Rep.), Vermont, shall have been heard, the discussion shall go on under the five-minute rule until 2 P. M., when the final vote is to be taken. There was very little difficulty in reach the agreement. The proposition coming from Mr. Harris, stipulated that the agreement should not preclude the offering of amendments or substitutes, or a motion to postpone indefinitely and Mr. Harris accepted the stipulation.

THREE SPEECHES.

Three speeches were made on the subject to-day. Mr. Vilas spoke for two hours and three-quarters, in opposition, both to the bill and the substitute. He yielded to an interruption from Mr. Mitchell (Rep.), of Oregon, who characterized the demand that the last issue of bonds must be paid in gold after the syndicate had obtained them at a lower price, because they were specifically made payable "in coin," as a "bunco game."

Mr. Vilas, however, declined to let Mr. Tillman divert him from his argument by questions. He closed with an eulogium on the Democratic party, "yielding neither to the reactionary forces of old absolutism, nor to the lurid fires of Anarchy."

Delivery of the speech occupied two hours and three-quarters. Although it had been prepared in advance, and lay before the Senator in typewritten pages, there was so much spirit and energy employed in its delivery that it was difficult to realize that it was being read.

BATES' OPPOSITION.

Mr. Bates next took the floor, and declared that he was unable to aid either of the measures sent to the Senate. They made a combination directly against the wishes of the people, as he understood the drift of public opinion. The one increased taxes not necessary to the support of the Government, and the other imposed a heavy burden, both present and future, neither was necessary. The Finance Committee had by its silver substitute attempted to bring the country back to the constitutional currency of both gold and silver; to restore the only legal-tender medium mentioned in the Constitution. The legal-tender faculty had been given to the greenbacks by adding one justice to the Supreme Court; but the Constitution had bestowed it on gold and silver.

In providing for the free coinage of silver there would be no innovation upon the principle of sound money. It was an earnest and honest effort to restore to the currency of the country that money which had been since the days of Abraham current in all trades and with all possible. It was a vain waste of time to tell the people that silver was not sound money.

Such assertion was contradicted by the lesson of history. It might be patriotism, it might be pride, but it was also the positive conviction of the people that the United States among the nations of the world was potential enough to stamp its declared policy upon international exchanges, and that when this country fixed the ratio and entered on the free coinage of silver the ratio would force itself into recognition by other nations.

The people, therefore, believed that the coinage of the idle silver in the Treasury would result in the immediate rise of prices, that prosperity would speedily take the place of depression, and the country would again enter upon that wonderful career of enterprise and wealth which had been so rudely shocked and destroyed by the legislation of 1873.

The country demanded an American policy for American affairs—political, financial, and commercial.

PASCO FAVORS FREE COINAGE.

Mr. Pasco addressed the Senate in favor of the free coinage substitute. He asserted that the great body of the American people was monometallist, while the class of avowed gold monometallists was small in numbers, but influential. By monometallism he meant a system which employed coins for two metals as standard money at a fixed ratio, the two constituting a medium to which all obligations, promises, and liabilities may be reduced, each being a measure of values as well as a medium of circulation. A fair analysis of the Democratic and Republican platforms of 1892 would demonstrate, he thought, that both parties had pledged themselves to such a use of gold and silver in national coinage and the true meaning of the statutory declaration of the law of 1873, repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, was in harmony with the same view. He believed that the true remedy for the present financial troubles was a return to bimetalism. The coinage would then rest upon a foundation of gold and silver dollars equal in intrinsic and exchangeable value. With that broad basis of support the Treasury notes would cease to be a cause of embarrassment. He should vote for the substitute in the hope that the former ratio of 16 to 1 could be returned to with safety.

The ultimate settlement of the question had to be upon the foundation of right and justice. History and experience had demonstrated the wisdom of the fathers in establishing bimetallism, and there was abundant reason to believe that business activity and commercial prosperity would follow its restoration.

Mr. Pasco had not finished his speech when the hour of 4 o'clock arrived, and then, under the agreement, the Senate took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION OF SENATE.

When the Senate resumed at 7:30 the attendance was quite small, but gradually the number swelled until half an hour afterwards there were twenty-two senators. The galleries were pretty well filled. Mr. Pasco resumed his speech where he had left off at the close of the afternoon session, and continued to the end, which was reached at 8:05.

Mr. Palmer (Dem.), of Illinois, gave notice of an amendment, declaring it to be the policy of the United States to maintain the parity between the gold and silver dollars in the markets, and maintain the equal power of both gold and silver dollars in the markets, and in the payment of debts, and it directs the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the discretion vested in him so as in his judgment to better advance and promote the policy thus declared.

Mr. Caffery addressed the Senate in opposition to the free-coinage substitute. He admitted that there was a remote danger of the silver movement succeeding, but he thought that it was transient with more evils than the imagination could portray. He hoped that the discussion going on in Congress, on the hustings, in the press, in the lecture-room, and in periodicals would dispel the illusion which had captured the judgment of a large portion of the people. He would adhere to the present standard—the standard of the civilized world, with silver a subsidiary coin and with practical equality.

Mr. Caffery was interrogated by Senators Daniel and Harris as to a point made by him that at the time of the demonetization of silver the silver dollar was more valuable than the gold. He denied their assertion that silver had been destroyed by that act, and said that, on the contrary, more silver had been coined in the United States since then than had been coined in all the preceding period from 1792.

He declared that no country in Europe has ever demonetized gold, but in that assertion he was contradicted by Mr. Mitchell (Rep.), of Oregon, who said that Germany had demonetized gold, and by Mr. Teller (Rep.), of Colorado, who said that Holland had also done so.

Mr. White supported the free-coinage substitute.

At the close of Mr. White's speech the Senate, at 10 P. M., took a recess till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

In the House.

The House to-day, in committee of the whole, entered upon consideration of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1897. Much of the time was spent in discussing the provision reported by the committee for opening for competition the gas and electric lighting of the city of Washington, each of which is now in the hands, it was asserted, of practically a monopoly. Objection was made to the provision, on the ground that it changed existing law, and, therefore, had no place in the appropriation bill; such provision should be made in a separate bill.

The chairman of the committee of the whole (Mr. Payne (Rep.), of New York) ruled the provision was a change of existing law, and it was stricken out.

Before finally disposing of the lighting schedules of the bill, the committee rose, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

BILLS PASSED.

The following were passed early in the day:

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exclude from the operations of the internal revenue law, except as to the payment of taxes, brandies made from all of the fruits, as well as that made from apples, peaches, or grapes, as provided in the present tariff laws.

Changing the time for holding district and circuit courts in the northern division in the Eastern district of Tennessee.

Joint resolution authorizing the Christian Endeavor to use the lot just south of the White House during its national convention in July.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint ex-Naval Cadets Ryan, Morris, and Wells assistant engineers.

The contested election case of Rosenthal against Crowley, from the Tenth Texas district, was settled in favor of the sitting member (Crowley, Dem.), upon the unanimous report of the Committee on Elections No. 3. Mr. Rosenthal did not avail himself of the privilege accorded him yesterday of addressing the House for an hour in his own behalf.

HOUSE NIGHT SESSION.

At the night session of the House two private pension bills were ordered laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The session lasted two hours and a half, the major part of the time being consumed in filibustering by the opposition.

The House, at 10:30, adjourned.

LORD SALISBURY SPEAKS.

He Supports the Monroe Doctrine—England's Position Regarding Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Prime Minister Salisbury delivered a speech here to-night, in the course of which he rebutted the statement made by Mr. Morley last Thursday night concerning the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Morley said Lord Salisbury had blundered in seeming to question the Monroe doctrine, and that if there ever was a question that should be arbitrated it was the Venezuelan boundary question.

Lord Salisbury said to-night that, although the doctrine formed no part of international law, his dispatch to Secretary of State Olney supported it as a rule of policy as strongly and distinctly as possible, but in the form in which President Monroe himself understood it.

The Prime Minister expressed sympathy with the Armenians, but denied that Great Britain was under an obligation to declare war against the Sultan of Turkey in order to compel him to govern justly, and cited the treaties in proof of his contention. He ascribed the atrocities to the passions of the race and creed. He believed that the Sultan's government was wretched and impotent, but there was no ground for imagining that the Sultan had instigated the massacres. It might be asked why Europe did not. He could only answer for England. She had lacked the power to do the only thing necessary to end the troubles—namely: Military occupation of the Turkish provinces. None of the powers wished so to do.

Lord Salisbury said he concurred in the policy; that albeit that was the prerogative of the Sultan's name. His Majesty must be given time to enforce the reforms he had promised. He remarked upon the gradual return of order in Anatolia during the last few weeks, although he admitted that these signs should not be trusted too much. He concluded by declaring that if Great Britain did not co-operate with the other powers she must act against them, which would lead to calamities far more awful than the Armenian massacres.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies Protest Against Its Continuance.

ROME, Jan. 31.—Forty-five members of the party of the Left, in the Chamber of Deputies, have subscribed their names to a resolution condemning and calling attention to the illegality of war in Abyssinia, in the prosecution of which, they declare, vast sums of money are being squandered. These protesting deputies demand that the Chambers shall immediately be convened for the purpose of taking action in the matter, to the end of putting a stop to war.

Dispatches from General Baratieri, commander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, say when Colonel Galliano's column arrived at Baratieri's camp the men were clad in rags and completely incased in dust and dirt. For twenty-five days they had not been able to wash, owing to the scarcity of water in Makalle; but their ardor was not one whit abated, and they were unanimous in expressions of anxiety to take part in an engagement with the enemy.

Colonel Galliano explained that King Menelek did not wish to release him and his command, but that Ras Makonnen, commanding the Abyssinian army, which besieged the Italian fortress at Makalle, insisted that they should be allowed to proceed to General Baratieri's camp.

MAY FIGHT IN NEW MEXICO.

Maher and Fitz Forbidden to Meet on Mexican Territory.

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, Jan. 31.—The prospects that the fight between Bob Fitzsimmons and Peter Maher will be contested within the borders of Mexico are diminishing daily, and it may now be regarded as a certainty that it will not take place upon Mexican soil.

General Manuel Gonzales Cosio, Minister of Communications and Public Works, has made the announcement in his capacity as a Minister of State that the fight will positively not be permitted on the soil of Mexico, and it is not now believed that the managers of the contest will make any further efforts to have the contest decided on Mexican territory.

The impression generally prevails here that the fight will take place in New Mexico, at some point near the borders of Mexico and Texas, this belief being based upon information acquired from well-informed circles.

Free Silver May be Defeated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—A prominent anti-silver senator to-night places at three the majority for the free-silver substitute for the House bond bill, upon which the Senate will vote to-morrow, and intimates that there is a possibility of its defeat. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, in charge of the substitute, says it will be carried by at least five.

Gold Reserve, $49,230,852.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business stood at $49,230,852.

The withdrawals for the day aggregated $661,400.

IT IS THE SAME OLD LAW.

A Substitute Election Bill Framed by Privileges and Elections Committee.

WALTON LAW BUT SLIGHTLY CHANGED

The Special Constable Feature is Retained, and No Provision is Made for Party Emblems—The Bill Will Probably be Reported Next Tuesday.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday reported three substitutes for the Walton election law to the Senate, with the recommendation that they do not pass. The bills so reported are the Hay bill, the Hale-Coles bill, and the Flanagan bill. The Hay bill was made the special order for Tuesday, February 11th, at 1 o'clock, and the Hale-Coles bill will be considered on the same date at 2 o'clock. Mr. Flanagan will make no effort to have his bill specially considered, but declares his intention of supporting the Hale-Coles measure.

A SUBSTITUTE BILL.

The committee also requested the Senate to allow them to have printed a substitute for the Stubbs election bill, which was granted them. This substitute was drafted by a portion of the committee, and Mr. Stubbs agreed to accept it in lieu of his own measure.

The substitute differs very little from the Walton law, at present in operation. It retains the special-constable feature of that law, and makes no provision for party emblems. To all intents and purposes the substitute is the Walton law with a few amendments, which do not affect the essential features of the present law. The following are the changes made in the present law:

Candidates for office in any election must give thirty days' notice of their candidacy, instead of twenty, as provided by the present law.

Candidates for State and national offices must give notice of the fact to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and candidates for all other offices must give notice to the clerks of county courts.

All ballots shall be printed in plain Roman type, thus providing that all shall be alike.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE RETAINED.

The special constable shall be appointed by the judge of the county or corporation court.

The said special constable shall not enter the booth with the voter unless requested to do so by him, and he shall not in any manner indicate, by sign or otherwise, how an elector voted.

The voter, when in the booth, shall be out of hearing, as well as beyond observation, of the judges and clerk.

The special constable is to be appointed at least ten days before the election.

In any county or corporation where no political party nominates candidates for county or corporation offices, the election is to be held under the Anderson-McCormick law, without booths or constables or official ballots.

It is probable that the committee will report this bill to the Senate on next Tuesday.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Nothing Was Done During the Hour's Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Republicans of the Senate held a caucus this afternoon, for the purpose of coming to some conclusion, if possible, on the subject of the reorganization of the elective officers of the Senate. Nothing was done, and after a discussion of more than an hour, an adjournment was had until next Friday afternoon. This discussion showed a wide difference between senators. The more conservative men of the East are prone to leave things as they are; others favor permitting Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, who is a Democrat, to stay where he is, but insist that a new Secretary shall be elected.

The Western men are practically unanimous for a reorganization throughout, and by such an arrangement they would be able to get a few of the crumbs that will fall.

Whether anything will be accomplished by the caucus next Friday, is a question that cannot be answered. The Populists will aid the Republicans, but they insist that all the officers, including the President pro tem., shall be elected at the same time.

After the Mob.

BLUEFIEL