THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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WAS VERY EMPHATIC,

What Carter Glass Said About the New Constitution.

HE DIDN'T MINCE MATTERS

Its Enemies May Join Hands With the Negroes.

POLITICS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Who Will Be Sent to the Convention from This Section?—More About the Seaboard Matter—Fitz Lee Heard from.

Senator Carter Glass, of Lynchburg, has played a losing game in his great fight to persuade the Senate not to recommend that the new Constitution be submitted to the whole electorate for ratification, but his position in the matter has not lost dignity. He has gracefully accepted defeat, and legislators are still complimenting him for the courageous stand he took. His speeches, from the very incipiency of the great movement, have been characterized by a degree of boldness and frankness which has given them great weight. Mr. Glass said in the debate yesterday that he would not trespass upon the time and patience of the Senate to further discuss the constitutional convention bill but for the fact that the pending amendment offered by him had been misrepresented and its plain import misunderstood. The impression had, he said, gone out that he and those who stood with him opposed a submission of the new Constitution, when drafted, to a vote of the people. That was not a fact, and not a word had been said nor a thing done that would warrant such an inference. Those who stood with him contended that the General Assembly had nothing to do with the question of submission; that this body was asked to do an unauthorized thing, and to assume a function and a responsibility that belong properly and only to the constitutional convention itself.

But, continued Mr. Glass, the Senate had voted down the proposition to expunge from the bill all reference to the subject of submission, and had practically decided that it would, contrary to the constitutional limitation put upon its powers, undertake to tell the constitutional convention what that supreme body shall do in certain matters. This being so, said he, the question was whether the General Assembly should advise or persuade the convention to permit 130,000 negroes to vote on the ratification of the new Constitution, as proposed by the Flood bill, or to prohibit these 130,000 negroes from voting as practically provided in the amendment proposed by him (Glass). That was the question, said he, plainly put and freed from all subterfuge and obfuscation.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE A FAILURE.

Mr. Glass then reviewed the origin of the movement for constitutional revision. It had its source, he said, in the practical demonstration, after thirty years of trial, that negro suffrage is a failure. It received its impetus in the conviction of the white people of Virginia that the methods whereby the negro vote had been controlled, so as to do the least harm to the Commonwealth, were demoralizing, and, but for the exigencies of the case, might be characterized as utterly criminal. Therefore, a General Asembly representing, in a party sense, the white people of Virginia, had asked if a constitutional convention was wanted, and the white people had answered "aye." The Democratic party in convention at Norfolk, representing exclusively the white people of Virginia, had, under instructions from the white people of Virginia made the matter a party question. The preamble and resolutions of the Norfolk convention, in letter and spirit, had made the issue in behalf of the "white people." Therefore, both the letter and spirit of the "party pledge" were that as few white men as possible should be disfranchised, and that the submission of the new Constitution should be to the white people of Virginia, and not to 130,000 negroes, declared in advance to be unfit for suffrage.

These being the incontrovertible facts, said Mr. Glass, the pending amendment offered by him was more nearly in accord with the "party pledge," and more agreeable to the declared wishes of the white people of the State than the bill as drafted by the Senator from Appomattox. Indeed, declared Mr. Glass, the bill of the Senator outraged both the letter and spirit of the "party pledge." Claiming the authority invested in the General Assembly to control the action of the constitutional convention, the original bill only seeks to control it by requiring the convention to permit 130,000 negroes to vote upon the question of ratification or rejection. What becomes of the "party pledge" as to disfranchising the minimum number of white men?

SOLDIERS AND DESCENDANTS PROTECTED.

"Under my resolution," exclaimed Mr. Glass, "no white man, nor his descendant, who fought in the Indian wars or the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812 or the Mexican war, the civil war or the late Spanish war, could be disfranchised by the convention. That is as near to the object sought as the wit of man can come. Under the bill as drawn by the Senator from Appomattox, 12,000 white men in Richmond alone and over 75,000 in Virginia can be disfranchised by the convention, and if the convention has in it many members who adopt the frankly expressed views of the Senator from Albemarle, it could, under this bill, disfranchise nearly every white man in the State between the ages of 21 and 54 by an illiterate and property qualification and poll-tax clause. What, then, becomes of your 'party pledge,' flaunted here in our faces, and your talk about 'party fidelity?'"

A PUPPET OF EVERY INTEREST.

Discussing another phase of the question, Mr. Glass said the passage of the Flood bill would so embarrass the constitutional convention—that is, if the General Assembly really had any authority to enact such a law—as to make the convention a puppet of every powerful interest that might be touched by the convention. Try to reduce the State's quota of public officials; attempt to circumscribe the power of great corporations, or to adjust your tax system so as to enact from them larger contributions to the State's revenues; do anything that hurts this interest or antagonizes another, and instantly the convention will be confronted by a threat from every interest affected to join hands with 130,000 negro voters and 50,000 white Republican voters and beat the new Constitution. Thus the convention would be forced to do what some persons wanted it to do—merely disfranchise the negro and then adjourn.

LEGAL PHASE OF SITUATION.

Concluding his argument, Mr. Glass said he did not care to go specifically into the legal phase of the discussion. Admit that the General Assembly has the right to bind the convention; then the last analysis of the proposition is, whether it would be better to submit its work to the white people qualified to vote on it, or to 130,000 negroes in addition, not competent to vote on it. It had been openly stated in the lobbies and broadly hinted in debate that we could better ratify the Constitution by letting the negro vote. That simply meant that, under this bill, we should make a pretence of letting the negro vote and then go to work and cheat him out of his vote. It means more; it means if the new Constitution suits certain people they will steal 130,000 negro votes for it; and, if it doesn't suit certain people, they will steal 130,000 negro votes against it.

MONSTROUS CRIME.

"I solemnly affirm the proposition," declared Mr. Glass, "that if these 130,000 negro voters are competent to pass upon the work of a constitutional convention—if they are qualified to discriminate upon complex questions of government, comprising the very essence and science of social organization—then to disfranchise them is a monstrous crime. If they are not qualified to do it, then to permit it—to require it, as this bill does—is a fearful responsibility.

"REVOLUTIONARY CONVENTION"

"Gentlemen stood aghast here the other day over talk about 'revolutionary conventions' as discriminated from 'conventions controlled by legislative enactment.' For my part, if it must be, give me a 'revolutionary convention,' about which there is something of majesty and might and right, rather than another process characterized by pretence and political depravity.

"Yea, senators of Virginia, give me a State charter framed in an orderly, lawful way, obedient to the Constitution of my State and not contrary to the Constitution of my country, rather than a Constitution submitted to negroes with sinister design and handed down as a legacy to our children with the contemptible taint on it of petty larceny at the polls."

Ending his speech, Mr. Glass avowed his belief that section 12 of the Flood bill is not, in law, worth the paper it is printed on, and said should he have the misfortune to be delegated by his people to serve them in the constitutional convention, he would not, unless otherwise instructed by his people, pay any more attention to it than to the chirp of a swiftly-passing gull.

Great interest is being taken in the political situation in the Ninth Congressional District, which is known as Southwest Virginia, and there is much speculation as to the class of men it will send as delegates to the constitutional convention. It is said that the delegation from this thrifty section will be composed of the most talented men in it.

Hon. Rufus Ayers, who was Attorney-General during Fitz Lee's gubernatorial administration, according to the political prophets, will be here to represent the legislative district composed of Wise, Buchanan, and Dickinson counties.

Pat Hagan, one of the most distinguished sons of the Southwest, and a retired lawyer of fortune, is being urged by the people of Scott to represent them in the convention.

Captain James White, the former law partner of Judge Buchanan, of the Supreme Court, and a leading member of

(CONCLUDED ON SEVENTH PAGE.)

OPEN THREAT FROM TYRE.

No River and Harbor Bill Unless Subsidy Measure Passes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—(Special.)—Senator Frye's open threat today that there shall be no river and harbor bill unless the ship-subsidy measure passes, has caused some fear among those interested in that bill. The shipping bill now seems to have absolutely no chance. There are other prominent senators who declare that the river and harbor bill should not be passed at all, owing to the heavy appropriations that have already been made. They say further that if the bill is passed, the President should veto it.

Representative Bankhead, of Alabama, expresses some concern about the matter. He is a member of the River and Harbor Committee. Chairman Cannon, of the Appropriations Committee, says that the bill as passed by the House is all right, and intimates that he is not in favor of the increase of fifteen millions made by the Senate Committee on Commerce. The bill will be reported from the committee by the end of this week.

While this apprehension is entertained by many, there are equally well-informed gentlemen who say that the bill will be passed, although the increases made by the Senate committee may be cut down.

The appropriations already made and intended to be made reach an enormous figure, and the Republicans are becoming alarmed by the cry that is being raised against such large expenditures.

SHOT AT THE JUDGE.

A Negro Stirs Up Lovingston—Small Pox.

LOVINGSTON, VA., February 11.—(Special.)—Our usually quiet village was stirred up Saturday night, by the act of a negro, named Joe Loving, in firing at Judge W. G. Loving, because the Judge had ordered his arrest for shooting a valuable dog belonging to Dr. W. S. Dillard. The negro fled to the mountains. A posse of men soon got together, and located him in a negro cabin, but he made his escape out of the back door. Several shots were fired at him, but the night being dark, he got away. A reward of $25 has been offered for his arrest.

Mrs .Charles H. Stevens died Saturday night after a short illness. She is survived by her husband and ten children. She was a most estimable Christian woman and will be greatly missed.

Small-pox is in every section of the county, but usually confined to negroes, though several white families near Oak Ridge, have the disease.

WATKINS'S CRIME.

Hardly any Probability That he Will Be Prosecuted for It.

NOTTOWAY COURTHOUSE, VA., February 11.—(Special.)—Our court adjourned Saturday. I have been unable to see the Judge or Commonwealth's Attorney. I presume that no action will be taken in the case of Watkins, the man who admitted on the witness stand that he had fired the house of Wilson, in revenge for Wilson's advances to Mrs. Watkins.

The only penalty for burning a dwelling in the night is death, and under the circumstances a conviction could hardly be obtained.

SHOT HIS BROTHER.

Then Shot Himself and Cut His Throat.

AMELIA, VA., February 11.—(Special.) Eddie Harris (colored) to-day shot his brother, Jack ("Candy") Harris. The shooting occurred at Chula Depot, and was caused by Eddie Harris's abuse of his mother. Jack interfered and was shot three times by Eddie. After the shooting Eddie shot himself twice and then cut his throat with a pocket-knife. Eddie Harris is dead and Jack is in a very critical condition.

RIOTING IN SPAIN.

Dangerous Mutterings Against the Aristocracy.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Clerical and Other Establishments Are Stoned.

CASERTA NOT NEEDED IN MADRID.

Sagasta Says He Ought to Have Known His Presence There Would Make Trouble—"Disasters Have Exhausted Country's Patience."

MADRID, February 11.—The idle classes wandered in the streets to-day, apparently waiting the cover of night to give vent to their hatred of the aristocracy. The Puerta del Sol (a large square in the centre of the city) was the principal gathering spot. Mounted civil guards patrolled it all day long. At nightfall the square was black with people, the single cries and low murmuring becoming louder until the outcry almost became a roar.

At 7 o'clock the guards cleared the space, and their numbers were increased, for the carriages of the higher classes of people, diplomats and others, had to traverse the square in going to the ball at the palace to-night.

The students to-day presented themselves at the gate of the university, and finding it closed, protested against the holiday, and marched to the Prado, shouting "Down with the Jesuits!"

CASERTA SHOULD NOT HAVE COME.

In an interview to-day, Senor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, said he disapproved of the noisy demonstrations, but recognized that they were the outcome of the existing situation. He thought the presence of Count Caserta in Madrid was unnecessary, and that he ought not to have come to the marriage of his son, Prince Charles of Bourbon, as he might have forseen his presence would create trouble.

Senor Sagasta severely condemned the brutality of the police.

SPAIN'S FUTURE DARK.

"A carnival," he continued, "is often the occasion for disorders. I am astonished that many people do not attach importance to these events. It is impossible to foresee what the future has in store. We know how events begin, but we never know how they will end."

The Imparcial says that a lieutenant and two soldiers were among the persons arrested yesterday. The lieutenant was immediately released, amid cheers of the army. Martial law has been declared in Valencia.

PREFECT STONED.

VALENCIA, February 11.—Deputy Ibanez headed the demonstration here yesterday, when the Prefect's carriage was stoned. The mob threw petroleum on the monastery of Camillez, but the gendarmes succeeded in preventing a conflagration.

The disorder continued all day. The seminary and several convents were stoned. A procession of the Rosary did not leave the church, owing to the threatening attitude of the crowd.

SHOTS FROM A CONVENT.

GRANADA, February 11.—A large mob paraded the streets here to-day, shouting "Long Live Liberty!" Down with the Jesuits!" A crowd gathered around a convent, and shots were fired from within. The crowd increased in size, and the Prefect, with a detachment of gendarmes, repaired to the scene. The mob hooted the officers. The Prefect entered the convent, and when he emerged he explained that the shots were fired by a couple of gendarmes within the convent, in order to attract assistance. They had not fired on the mob. The latter renewed its anti-Jesuit cries, and attempted to break into the building, but the gendarmes dispersed the rioters. The excitement still prevails.

"THE PEOPLE IN EBULLITION."

MADRID, February 11.—Late Saturday evening, at the close of a meeting of the Students' Union on the occasion of a lecture dealing with the anti-clerical play "Electra," the students demonstrated and stoned the police. Four policemen, including two lieutenants and three students, were badly injured. A number of others were slightly hurt, but were able to go to their homes. Twenty-six arrests were made, and several of the persons in custody will be court-martialed. It was 2 o'clock Sunday morning before quiet was restored, and mounted gendarmes patrolled the streets all night.

Similar demonstrations occurred yesterday evening on Alcala street.

The authorities, evidently alarmed, took extensive measures to cope with a revival of the disorder.

El Imparcial protests vigorously against the stoning of the carriage of the Papal Nuncio yesterday, pointing out that he represents the person of the august Pontiff.

Speaking generally of the situation in Spain, it says: "Disasters and misfortunes have exhausted the patience of the country, for no attempt is made to remedy them. General indignation prevails."

Other liberal organs refer to the disquieting conditions. El Liberal publishes an article under the caption, "The People in Ebullition."

CONVENTS AND MONASTERIES STONED.

At Valladolid Saturday, at the close of the lectures, the university students demonstrated against clerical establishments, stoning the convents and monasteries. It was necessary for the gendarmes to charge them, and a municipal guardsman was wounded.

Thereupon the students marched to the Jesuit College, shouting Long live liberty!" and "Down with the Jesuits!" They shattered the windows with stones, and did not disperse until the rector of the university personally appealed to them to be prudent, and granted them holiday.

Yesterday in Valladolid the Franciscans who appeared in the streets were stoned and compelled to take refuge in the town hall. At the conclusion of the bull-fight there the gendarmes charged the crowd, which had stoned the windows of tradesmen for refusing to close their shops.

At Barcelona yesterday a group of students demonstrated in front of the seminary, shouting "Long live liberty!" and "Down with Clericalism!" They were dispersed by the police.

Six hundred students have sent an address to the Minister of Public Instruction, Senor Garcia Alix, declaring that, "considering the marriage of Princess of the Asturias with the son of him who caused the nation so many sorrows to be a national misfortune and a reason for mourning instead of rejoicing," they deemed it their duty not to accept holidays in honor of the event.

A petard was exploded yesterday evening in front of the publishing house of Perez Galdos, damaging the facade of the building.

GENDARMERIE STONED.

On the Prado to-day, the gendarmerie was stoned, and they were compelled to charge the rioters, several persons being injured.

Demonstrations against the Jesuits continue in Barcelona.

DEMONSTRATIONS RESUMED.

VALENCIA, February 11.—The anti-clerical demonstrations were resumed in Valencia to-day.

GENDARMES FIRED ON.

SARAGOSSA, February 11.—Demonstrators, carrying a Republican flag, fired on the gendarmes, and a sergeant and several people in the crowd were wounded. The troops are now confined to barracks. Captain-General Borrearo was greeted with cries of "Long live the republic," having reference to his Republican antecedents.

LEE NOMINATION SENT IN.

Retirement May Follow in a Few Weeks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of James A. Wilson, of Delaware, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, now brigadier-generals of volunteeers, to be brigadier-generals in the regular army.

RETIREMENT MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—(Special.)—It was stated at the War Department this afternoon that no decision had yet been reached regarding the retirement of General Lee. He may be required to serve until the end of June. He can, however, be retired, under the law, immediately upon his confirmation by the Senate. This will be finally determined within a few weeks.

ALL NOMINATIONS GO OVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—The Senate held two brief executive sessions for the consideration of the nominations for the office of brigadier-general, sent in by the President, under the army reorganization act of the present session of Congress.

At the first session the nominations to that position which had been favorably reported upon were committed to the Committee on Military Affairs. During the afternoon there was a hurried meeting of the committee, at which a favorable report upon all the brigadier-general nominations were acted upon, and at the second closed session of the Senate they were all reported. These recommendations included not only the nominations heretofore reported, but also the nominations of Generals Wood, Grant, and Bell, which had previously been passed over, and also those of Generals Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson, whose names were sent to the Senate to-day.

When the nominations were reported Senator Pettigrew objected to favorable consideration, and they went over until to-morrow, under the Senate rule.

It is understood that there will be a change in the order in which the nominations were made, which will relieve them of the criticism that was made on account of the high relative position the reorganization assignments gave certain officers.

DEATH OF MR. JENKINS.

Passed Away Sunday Evening—Other Death and Funerals of a Day.

Mr. William Jenkins died at his residence, No. 128 south Cherry street, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. He was 76 years of age.

Mr. Jenkins was born at Dowlais, South Wales, on September 25, 1825, and came to Richmond when quite a young man, where he engaged in the iron business. During the civil war Mr. Jenkins was in Richmond, and made gun-barrels for the Confederate Government at the old Armory, located on the canal bank. For several years he was engaged in the commission business at No. 1311 east Cary street.

He married Mrs. Reese many years ago, but no children were born to them. Her son, however, took the name of Mr. Jenkins, and has been associated with him in business for several years. He is survived also by a stepson, Mr. W. A. G. Reese, and a stepdaughter, Mrs. Cecilia Brannan, both of Richmond.

Some years ago Mr. Jenkins represented Clay Ward in the City Council. He was a member of Temple Lodge, No. 9, A. F. and A. M., and of Virginia Council, Royal Arcanum.

The funeral takes place from the Second Baptist church, of which he was a member, at 3:30 o'clock to-day, and the interment will be in Hollywood.

Mrs. Inger C. Aruzen, widow of Oliver Aruzen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died at the Virginia Hospital Sunday morning, February 10th, at 11:50 o'clock, in the 81st year of her age. A son and daughter survive her—Mr. F. A. Aruzen, with C. Lumsden & Son, and Mrs. Hattie Newman. The remains were sent yesterday afternoon to Brooklyn for interment.

Miss Lizzie Gary died at the residence of her father, George Gary, on the Government road, just below Fulton, Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock.

Miss Gary was in her 20th year, and had been ill some time. She leaes a father, mother, four brothers, and three sisters.

The funeral will take place from the residence to-day at 2 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Earlstate, and the interment will be in Oakwood. The pall-bearers will be Messrs. John and George Daly, Luke Radford, Charles Wolpert, John Dowden, and Harry Mantlow.

Mrs. Jane Graham Hughes, of New Berne, N. C., died suddenly Sunday afternoon at "Montrose," the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Strudwick, on the Hermitage road.

Mrs. Hughes was the widow of Mayor John Hughes, and was in her 71st year. The remains were taken to New Berne for interment.

John Q. Adams died at the home of his parents, No. 502 1-2 west Leigh street. He is survived by his parents, three brothers, two sisters, and other relatives. The funeral will take place from the Ebenezer Baptist church this evening at 3:30 o'clock.

Mr. Edward C. Minor, of Cartersville, Va., died at his home Sunday, February 10th, in the 74th year of his age.

Mr. Minor was at one time a resident of Richmond, and was a member of the firm of Minor & Jacob, adn was well known to the older residents here.

The funeral will take place to-day at the grave, in Shockoe-Hill Cemetery, upon the arrival of the Chesapeake and Ohio train.

Mrs. Dona Gill Traylor, wife of John A. Traylor, died at her residence, No. 916 north Twenty-sixth street, yesterday morning at 5:25 o'clock.

The funeral will take place from Leigh-Street Baptist church at 3:30 o'clock today. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

The funeral of Mrs. M. E. Parker took place Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence, No. 510 north Twenty-fourth street.

The funeral of Mr. James Sheard, who died at his residence, in Fulton, Friday night very suddenly, took place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock from Wedden-Memorial chapel. The services were conducted by Rev. E. B. Snead, pastor of the chapel.

Death of Mrs. Rock.

Mrs. Mary A. Rock, mother of Mr. Rock, manager of the Woolworth 5- and 10-cent stores, died at 1:40 o'clock this morning at her home, No. 413 east Broad street, aged 61 years. The funeral will take place from the First English Lutheran church Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Rock came to Richmond from Lancaster, Pa., nearly ten years ago. The remains will be taken back to her former home for interment.

A LIVELY SESSION.

Field-Day in the Federal House of Representatives.

SEVERAL SENSATIONS.

Power of the Senate Over Revenue Legislation.

SULZER ATTACKS PERRY M. HEATH

Charges Him With Being Neely's Sponsor, and Denying It After Neely's Arrest—Motion to Strike Matter from the Record Defeated.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—This was a field day in the House, being by far the liveliest day during the present session. A very interesting debate over the constitutional limitations on the power of the Senate over revenue legislation initiated by the House was precipitated when Mr. Payne, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee brought in a resolution of the committee's to disagree to the substitute proposed by the Senate as an amendment to the war revenue reduction act, and to ask for a conference with the Senate.

Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, championed the course of the House, and its paramount rights over revenue legislation, but was unfortunate in not bringing forward a resolution to return the bill to the Senate with the declaration that the Senate had transcended its powers in substituting an entirely new measure for the bill from the House. The subsequent debate showed that had this course been adopted, the proposition would have commanded a large vote.

Instead, however, he insisted upon a division of the resolution, and after the first portion—to disagree—had been adopted, he made the point of order that the second motion was not in order, because the Senate, in its substitute, had invaded the constitutional prerogatives of the House. The result was that the members were not confronted with the direct issue, and the House voted—233 to 33—to ask for a conference.

SULZER FOR THE BOERS.

Later in the day, during consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, an impassioned pro-Boer speech by Mr. Sulzer, of New York, drew from Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, a recital of the raising of a fund of about $1,200 for the benefit of the widows of Boer soldiers, at a meeting held in this city, at which Mr. Sulzer presided. He declared that after "the terrapin and cold bottles had got in their work" only $18 was left for the Boer widows. This stung Mr. Sulzer to reply at length. He said he had no connection with the expenditure of the fund, to which he had contributed $175, and a very lively row followed, the climax of which was reached when Mr. Sulzer had read an anonymous letter, which made a sensational personal attack upon Mr. Perry S. Heath, late Assistant Postmaster-General, who was secretary of the Republican National Committee during the recent campaign, charging him with being Neely's sponsor, and then denying it after the arrest of Neely, and also making allegations against Mr. Heath in connection with government deposits in a New York bank.

Mr. Sulzer charged Mr. Heath with being responsible for the circulation of the stories about his connection with the fund for the Boer widows.

Mr. Knox, of Massachusetts, declared that it was "contemptible" to attack a gentleman who could not reply through the medium of an anonymous letter, and moved that the latter be stricken from the Record.

LETTER STAYS IN RECORD.

In the course of the debate upon this motion, Mr. Sulzer declared that although the communication was anonymous, he fathered every word of it, and would be responsible for it as a member of the House and as an individual. The Democrats filibustered against the motion to expunge the letter from the Congressional Record, and finally forced an adjournment, the effect being to permit publication of the letter in the Record.

Mr. Tawney, in his contention that the Senate had violated the Constitution, spoke in impassioned tones, and his words brought several members to their feet.

Mr. Hopkins interrupted to declare that in his opinion the Constitution had not been violated. In effect, the Senate's amendment was eminently proper.

Mr. Hopkins pointed out that Mr. Tawney's point of order came too late, the House having already agreed with respect to the Senate amendment by deciding to non-concur in it.

Ex-Speaker Grow and Mr. Dazell took the floor also.

Mr .Bailey, of Texas, contended that the proper procedure would have been to return the bill to the Senate, with the answer that the Senate had transcended its power.

THE SPEAKER'S RULING.

Speaker Henderson gave his ruling. Two points of order were pending. First, the constitutionality of the Senate's action, second that the point of order came too late. For the latter if it could be made at all, it could be made at any time. For the former, he said, it had been decided again and again that the question was one for the House and not for the Speaker to decide. He therefore overruled the point of order. This left the question as to whether the House should ask for a conference. The Speaker held that it was debatable.

Mr. Richardson suggested that just as relief from the enormous war-tax burden was about to be realized, a fine-drawn parliamentary issue was raised.

Mr. Payne demanded the previous question, which was ordered, without division.

Mr. Richardson demanded the yeas and nays upon the motion to request a conference of the Senate. The motion was carried—233 to 38.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, apropos of a London dispatch about an alliance between England and Portugal against the Boer republics, recalled that in the long struggle in South Africa, the United States had given no indication of its sympathy for the republics which England was going to crush out.

Mr. Sulzer, of New York, declared that the United States was violating the neutrality law of nations by permitting the English to buy munitions of war here for use in South Africa against the Boers. Queen Victoria, with her last breath, according to the report, prayed for peace. She left that heritage to her son. If he pursues the present relentless war, he will go down to history beside the infamous George III.

Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. Sulzer. He referred to the Boer in this city, and replying to a question of Mr. Sulzer's, said he did not contribute to the fund, because he "knew the gang who were running it."

HOT RETORT FROM SULZER.

Mr. Sulzer hotly retorted that if by any construction or implication, Mr. Mahon meant to reflect upon his connection with the reception of the Boer envoys, he hurled the accusation back in his teeth, and declared that it was an absolute falsehood. When his five minutes expoired he demanded to be heard as a matter of privilege, to reply to the "contemptible attack of the gentleman from Pennsylvania."

A scene of great confusion followed. Mr. Mahon denied that he had attacked Mr. Sulzer personally, and Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, who was in the chair, called attention to the fact that a question of privilege must affect a member in his representative capacity.

Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, declared in effect that Mr. Mahon's statement had constituted a charge of embezzlement.

Mr. Sulzer said that during the last campaign Mr. Perry S. Heath, secretary of the Republican National Committee, had had the charges circulated by Republican papers. He (Sulzer) had threatened eery paper which printed the charges with libel suits, and they had retracted. He then had the letter regarding Mr. Heath read.

SENSATION.

It created a sensation. Mr. Knox moved to strike it from the record, but the Chair sustained the point of order that the Committee of the Whole had no control over the record.

Mr. Cochrane, of Missouri, moved an amendment providing an appropriation of $5,000 for an envoy to the Boer republics, but it went out on a point of order.

When the item appropriating for a consul at Pretoria, South African republic, was reached, Mr. Sulzer asked if the Consul, Adelbert Hay, was not the Secretary of State's son.

"He is," said Mr. Hitt.

SULZER AGAINST NEPOTISM.

Mr. Sulzer said it was well known that the Secretary of State was more of an Englishman than an American.

Mr. Hitt objected, but Mr. Sulzer went on speaking against nepotism.

Mr. Sulzer asserted that the consul "went to the Court of St. James and asked for instructions." He went on to allege that American interests in South Africa were not being looked after, and that England should pay this consular salary.

Mr. Hitt defended Mr. Hay.

FEELING RUNS HIGH.

A motion of Mr. Hitt's to report to the House the introduction of the letter as an infraction of the rules, elicited protests from Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Richardson, and a parliamentary wrangle ensued. Feeling ran high.

Mr. Steele, of Indiana, suggested that Mr. Sulzer had not fathered the anonymous letter.

"I father every word of it," shouted Mr. Sulzer, "and I am responsible for what I say here or outside."

"Oh, you have said that before; don't say it any more," answered Mr. Steele, hotly.

Mr. Steele manifested some disposition to cross the chamber while Mr. Sulzer shook his index finger defiantly.

INFRACTION OF RULES ALLEGED.

The House voted 77 to 50 that the circumstances be reported to the House. The House then rose from committee, and the chairman reported to the Speaker that an infringement of the rules had occurred, and that a scandalous letter had been introduced into the House proceedings.

The Speaker first put the question of passing the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and this was passed without opposition. The minority promptly sought to adjourn, in order to prevent further action in expunging the letter

(CONCLUDED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

FOUR HOURS LATE.

Accident to C. & O.'s F. F .V. Train Due at 8:30 This Morning.

The F. F. V. train of the Chesapeake and Ohio road due in Richmond this morning at 8:30 o'clock, met with a considerable accident at Malden, W. Va., yesterday evening.

The following is the official report received at the Chesapeake and Ohio offices here: Chesapeake and Ohio train No. 2 derailed at Malden, W. Va., at 6 o'clock this evening, caused by connecting rod to switch, breaking after engine and express-car had passed over it, derailing the postal-car, combined-car, and coach.

Four passengers and two employees slightly injured—injuries consist of bruises and shaking up.

Train left Malden four hours late.

The following account was received from the Dispatch's correspondent at Charleston, W. Va.:

"Two cars, a combination and the ladies' day coach, were thrown from the track and considerably damaged. It is reported that the newsboy, Hogan, supposed to be from Cincinnati, was hurt, but not seriously, and that a man named Massie, who claims Ohio as his resident State, was skinned up some; nor was he seriously hurt. Hogan and Massie were in the smoker when the accident occurred."

A Blowout.

The cylinder of the Chesapeake and Ohio engine No. 252 blew out Sunday morning while on the Orleans-Street yard, in Fulton. The train would have been wrecked if Engineer Crowder had not had the presence of mind to open the relief valve of the engine. The crew of the train, with the exception of a bad shaking up, was uninjured.

FORTY ARRESTS.

LONDON, February 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, wiring at midnight, says: "It is asserted to-night that about forty arrests have been made. Several policemen and some of the rioters have been injured in Madrid, as well as several rioters and four gendarmes at Saragossa, where martial law has been proclaimed."

Just received, a large lot of Fresh-Ground Mountain, or, Virginia, Buckwheat, 7 pounds for 25c.; New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 40c. gallon; Small Smithfield Hams, 12 1-2c. pound; New North Carolina Roe Herrings, 18c. dozen, at our three stores.

S. ULLMAN'S SON.

Drink Kenny's "Cheon" Tea,

A Pure Mixed Tea at 50c. No equal at any price. Sugars at cost.

C. D. KENNY COMPANY,
Broad & 6th and Main & 17th Sts.

Cough No More,

but take Dr. David's Cough Syrup of Pure Pine Tar, Horehound, and Wild Cherry.

Sick Headache Cured

and its cause removed, with Dr. David's Liver Pills for Constipation, Biliousness, and Liver Trouble.

La Grippe Cough Cured

with Dr. David's Cough Syrup of Pure Pine Tar, Horehound, and Wild Cherry.

Vigorous Rubbing

with Dixie Nerve and Bone Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains, and Swellings.

The blood will be poor so long as the stomach shirks its duty. A half wineglass of DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters before meals cures dyspepsia.

AN ARMY OF TEACHERS

Richmond's Opportunity of Securing School of Methods Last.

MR GLASS AND HIS FACULTY.

Many of the Teaching Corps Yet to Be Selected.

THE OTHER SUMMER NORMALS.

Staunton Gets School of Methods, While the Summer Normals go to Marion and Manassas—Professors' Winston and Stubbs the Teachers.

Mr. E. C. Glass, who is to conduct the School of Methods, will come to Richmond in a few days to confer with Dr. Southall and Mr. Brent, of the State Board of Education, about the faculty who are to teach the coming session.

The announcement has just been made that the School of Methods would be held this year in Staunton, with Mr. Glass as conducter. Mr. John H. Bader, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Staunton, was a visitor to the office of Public Instruction a short time ago, bringing with him the papers showing that the Staunton Council had just made ample appropriation to defray the expenses to be incurred by the school authorities of the Augusta capital in arranging for the great summer normal of Virginia.

A SPLENDID INSTITUTION.

The Virginia School of Methods is one of the finest institutions of the kind in the country. It is an honor and a benefaction to any community of the State to have this school sit in its midst.

It is not known and not hitherto printed that this great school, composed of scores of teachers and more than a thousand pupils, would have come to Richmond the coming summer at the slightest substantial encouragement. The State Board of Education was exceedingly partial to have the coming session in Richmond. Members of the board felt that it would mean a great deal to the scores of Richmond teachers to have the best school of the kind in the South at their door.

GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

To make it practicable for the State Board to decide for Richmond, a small amount of money had to be raised to defray some incidental and necessary expenses. The Richmond Council was asked for an appropriation of a few hundred dollars for the purpose with the assurance of having in the hotels and boarding-houses of the city for a month some fifteen hundred persons, who pay as they go. It would have meant a good deal to the stores of the city, too, for this host to have come to Richmond. About 800 of the pupils are ladies from every part of the Commonwealth. Many of these, particularly the country sections, would have bought their dress and notion supplies for the coming winter while here.

The Richmond School Board was even as anxious as the State Board for the School of Methods to come to Richmond. At the request of the State Board Secretary Frank P. Brent went become the City Board and made a statement of the wish and purpose of the State Board if met half-way by the city. The local board appointed Major Capers to go before the Council and ask for a comparatively small appropriation. The sub-committee of the Council, to which the matter was referred, reported favorably. But the Council failed to accept its committee's report.

STAUNTON WAS EAGER.

Staunton was eager for the school. An appropriation much larger than Richmond was even asked for was made at once by the Staunton Council. The State Board then decided in favor of that city. It is extremely likely, too, that Staunton will also get the school for the two summers following the next.

A brief recital of facts about the School of Methods is sufficient to give an idea of the magnitude of this institution for the training of the teachers in the Virginia public schools. There are about 8,000 teachers in the State schools. Between 1,200 and 1,500 of these teachers attend the School of Methods. They are charged a tuition fee of $3 each for the month, and pay their board themselves. Two years ago eleven States were represented by the pupils. The school is divided into two sections. Academic subjects are taught in one and methods of teaching are the other. The very best teachers in the country are brought into service. Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, of Richmond College, will teach history. Miss Parrish, of the Woman's College of Lynchburg, will have charge of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy. The other teachers have not yet been definitely decided upon, but they will come mainly from outside of Virginia and largely from the North and Middle West. It is to decide upon these that Mr. Glass came to Richmond soon.

"THE SUMMER NORMALS."

Professor Charles H. Winston, of Richmond College, who is to have charge of the Summer Normal at Marion, called at the Department of Public Instruction yesterday and concluded his make-up of teachers for his school. These will be drawn mainly from the State. Professor T. J. Stubbs, of William and Mary College, who is to have charge of the normal at Manassas, will come up in a few days to have the final conference in reference to his faculty.

The Summer Normal is the School of Methods on a smaller scale. It is attended each year by from 250 to 300 pupils, teachers of the State who cannot conveniently attend the School of Methods. No tuition is charged by them, and so the expense is slightly less.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Virginia—Rain or snow Tuesday; Wednesday fair; fresh north winds, shifting to westerly.

North Carolina—Tuesday fair to cloudy, clearing in extreme southern portions; northwesterly to westerly winds.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was cloudy until dark, when the sky cleared. There was a slight fall of snow in the afternoon. The range of the thermometer was as follows:

6 A. M.	30
9 A. M.	33
12 M.	39
3 P. M.	40
6 P. M.	37
12 night	33
Mean temperature	33 1-3