THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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IT WAS PLAIN TALK,

Argument as to Expansion Under Chamber's Auspices.

DENOUNCE CITY GOVERNMENT

Municipal Policies Severely Handled by Several Able Speakers.

GOOD GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT.

Its Revival Suggested and Meets With Favor—Mr. Meredith Argues, No Expansion Means Stagnation—Mr. Easley's Vigorous Rejoinder.

"We come to bury Richmond, not to praise her," said many members of the Chamber of Commerce, and others who listened to the discussion of the suggested extension of the city limits, held in the Assembly Hall last night, in cynical allusion to the trend of the argument which had just been brought to a close.

Bitter denunciation of the City Council and its policy, a plea for the revival of the League for Good Government, and object-lessons from past dealings with Lee and other added districts were the salient featutres of an argument that lasted for three hours, introduced many able speakers, and was unfailingly interesting.

Mr. Charles V. Meredith, ex-City Attorney, who took the affirmative side of the question and spoke first, made a very clear and succinct statement of the case, with simple deliberate arguments in favor of expansion, with legal and economical reasons for it. Mr. John C. Easley, in a more vigorous and lengthy argument, opposed expansion from the viewpoint of the citizen of Henrico who fears added burdens without improvements, and looks with a coldly critical eye on the Council Chamber of the city of Richmond.

Mr. E. A. Catlin sided with Mr. Meredith, but the majority of the speakers took the opposite view, among them Mr. N. W. Bowe, who heatedly excoriated the present municipal policy of "wanton extravagance," and Captain Coke, who worked so industriously years ago for the inclusion of Lee District, and whose success was attended with such dire results to the property-holders of the added territory.

There were about 150 gentlemen present at the meeting. All were representative men—men of means and position, and men who are prominent in the professional and business walks of life. Only five members of the City Council were there—Messrs. Camp, Gunst, Bloomberg, Glenn, and Teefey.

The meeting was called to order by President Morris, who expressed pleasure at the number of gentlemen present. "It shows," he said, "that the people are always interested in questions relating to the progress and welfare of the city." Having announced the subject of discussion, he turned the meeting over to Mr. Henry S. Hutzler, who was called upon to preside in his capacity as chairman of the committee of the Chamber, which had made arrangements for the meeting. On behalf of the committee he thanked those present for the interest manifested. He said this was the beginning of a series of lectures on similar subjects. "Had we taken this matter in hand years ago," he said, "the last census would have shown over 100,000 inhabitants, whereas the figures represent only 86,000." Mr. Charles V. Meredith was introduced to speak on the affirmative side of the question.

MR. MEREDITH'S SPEECH.

He recognized, he said, among those present, some who were favorable to the extension of the city limits—some who favored but feared it, others who opposed it. It was impossible, he argued, to draw a prescribed line about any city. It must either grow or retrograde. Such are the general conditions now, he affirmed, that manufacturers are constantly destroyed. You cannot have a manufacturing city unless you give an opportunity to the laborer to find cheap homes. Those who have to pay high rent must be paid high wages. Therefore, the question, he said, is not the question whether the city should extend her limits, but the time has arrived when the question must be decided whether Richmond will insist upon the extension of her limits. It is a question whether there is any reasonable necessity for the enlargement of the city limits. One of the natural laws of a healthy city, he contended, is growth. The necessity arises for an enlargement when you find a restriction to healthy growth. You cannot expect a municipality to wait until every vacant lot is occupied. While there are some vacant spaces in the city of Richmond, he said, they are very few compared with the growth of the city. The scarcity of those places makes the values larger, and the price of that lot is a big thing to the poor man. The result is what you see about your suburbs. You see men leaving the city and going to the suburbs looking for cheap homes, and you see your suburbs being built up by men who work in the city all day and go outside to sleep at night.

SCARCITY OF HOUSES.

Mr. Meredith then spoke of the scarcity of houses for rent, which had become a subject for jest when people visited real estate offices to inquire for homes. It was an unhealthy condition, he said, and if it was proposed to let that condition exist, it meant stagnation and ruin. Mr. Meredith went on to deal with the argument that the city ought to wait until she had improved her streets. Buildings do not follow paving, he argued, but paving followed building. He took Barton Heights, Chestnut Hill, and Fairmount as illustrations. They were built up, he said, but they were not paved, and so it was in every direction. "If we wait for that," said Mr. Meredith, "we shall wait until every vacant space is filled in the city."

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

"We're told that the general financial condition is such that it can't stand it," continued Mr. Meredith. "The people who advanced this argument didn't know what they were talking about," he contended, and asserted that the general financial condition of the city has not been better for twenty years than at present. The speaker said that the city had taken steps to enlarge its limits in 1867; and no time could have been more unpropitious. In that year the limits were enlarged one-third of the city's whole size. Mr. Meredith displayed a map, showing the variations of the city's limits, and asked the question whether the action of the city had ever been regretted. Any one might have been discouraged then, but now the city was in splendid condition. The debt was larger, but assets were there to represent it; parks will not have to be enlarged for years; the City Hall is built, and he enumerated many other present advantages. For the first time in twenty years the city is not borrowing money, but has $90,000 in the treasury to meet her expenses.

BRING THEM IN!

"I stand here to advocate the enlargement of the city. I am not here," he said, "to plead for a wild grabbery of land. I advocate the taking in of outlying villages, and I submit they have no right to object. They owe their existence to us, and their value to us. I submit they ought not to be heard, so long as a proper basis of taxation can be agreed upon. He stood opposed, however, to the absorption of agricultural lands. When the city increased her limits in 1867 she promised that the revenue from the district was to be spent for that district. That was the only condition. Norfolk arranged so that no taxes were to be collected for fifteen years. That he said, was an excess of liberality. Courts have held it to be constitutional that taxation may be different, so the objection against the city taxes falls to the ground. I do not think it would be fair to take in these districts and allow them to pay for any fixed time the county rate of taxation. Every dollar drawn from taxation should be spent in the added district."

AS TO LEE DISTRICT.

Mr. N. W. Bowe interrupted with the remark that the city had not dealt so with Lee District.

"That," retorted Mr. Meredith, "was no reason why the city should cut off its nose to spite its face." Continuing, Mr. Meredith said he thought the taxes derived from the added district should be applied solely to that district for five years. The additional taxation, he said, would be immeasurably offset by the increased values that would follow in the wake of incorporation. Mr. Meredith submitted further the argument that members elected to the Council from the new wards should have no right to vote on questions dealing with the appropriation of the city money.

Those two provisions, he said, will do them ample justice, and the restriction as to voting in the Council would protect the city in such a way that no citizen could object unless he was prepared to say that the boundaries of the city should be fixed for all time. (Applause.)

MR. EASLEY IN THE NEGATIVE.

Mr. John C. Easley, who had been chosen to advocate the negative side of the question, was next introduced, and received with much applause. In opening, he deprecated the statement that he was a citizen of Henrico county. He spoke with his manuscript before him, in part, as follows:

"The question of extending the corporate limits of the city of Richmond, like every other question, has two sides, and since it has pleased the committee in charge to place me upon the negative side of this question, I shall of necessity speak in a measure from the standpoint of Henrico county, emphasize the obstacles in the way of extension, show the great injury that would be inflicted upon Henrico, if the city limits were extended under present conditions, and point out some of the reasons why it is inexpedient for the city of Richmond to take up this question at this time.

"This is a business proposition, and must be discussed from a practical point of view.

"The first thing the property-owners in the proposed new territory want to know is what do you want with them? Do you want them that you may extend the city of Richmond in fact and give them city improvements, or do you want them that you may tax them; that you may only extend the city in name; that you may lay your burdens upon their shoulders and require them to pay for improvements which you now enjoy? * * *

"It goes without saying that on all property taken into the city limits an increased tax will be levied, and as resulting benefit is the great underlying principle which makes uniform taxation just and bearable, the people of Henrico will naturally ask to what extent their taxes are to be increased, and in what maner and at what time they are to be correspondingly benefited. To the first of these questions the answer is plain, because we have the experience to guide us, and the figures with which to reduce it to a mathematical certainty. The answer to the second question is not plain because we have another experience.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

"As soon as the new territory becomes a part of the city of Richmond and a new assessment is made the taxes on real estate will be quadrupled. To illustrate, takes a $1,000 investment in the suburbs, and its average assessed value is not more than $500, on which taxes for all purposes are levied to the amount of 9-10 of 1 per cent., making a total tax of $4.50 on the investment. Upon the other hand, take an investment of $1,000 in Richmond, and if the owner is so fortunate as to keep the assessed value down to the selling value his tax of 1 8-10 per cent. amouts to $18 on his $1,000 investment, or just four times as much as the tax on the same investment just beyond the city line. Or, in other words, a party now in Henrico, if taken in the city of Richmond, instead of paying a tax of 9-10 of 1 per cent. on his present assessment, will shortly pay a tax equivalent to 3 6-10 per cent. on that same assessment, and as an evidence that my figures are conservative, let me give you the experience of a member of the City Council, who owns a piece of land in what is now called Lee District, which was assessed at $2,500 when in the county, and on which the tax at 9-10 of 1 per cent. amounted to $22.50. After his property was taken into the city of Richmond, and before one dollar was added to its real value, the assessment was raised to $7,500, on which he was required to pay an annual tax of $135, or just six times as much as he paid when in the county. * * *

A CO-PARTNERSHIP.

"The proposition from Richmond to Henrico is in the nature of a co-partnership, and Henrico says let us turn on the light and investigate the financial condition of the city of Richmond before we submit our capital to her control and become responsible for her obligations.

"And what do we find? We find the assessed values of realty in Richmond about 100 per cent. higher than assessments in many similar cities througnout the country. We find that the revenues of the city are not more than sufficient to keep down fixed charges, with a small balance, if any, for betterments. We find practically an empty treasury, and a credit stretched beyond the spirit of its charter limits, by means of fictitious assessments, in order to provide for the ever-increasing demands of an unwise and extravagant municipal government.

"We find in practice the custom of dividing the money for improvements among the wards without regard to the greater necessities of some, or the provisions previously made for others—a custom which prevents the successful carrying out of any general plan of improvement, precludes all hope of help for the outerlying districts, and insures a lack of that progress which is necessary to stimulate the growth of a city.

"What has Richmond done with territory acquired in 1857, and with that given her in 1892? Sections have remained in the city thirty or forty years without improvements, and Lee District presents a worse appearance to-day than it did when a part of Henrico, and yet this section has paid into the city in taxes $145,000, and the $24,000 spent in grading has been charged up to the property-owners, who have received nothing in return for their taxes, but many of them have been actually required to pay for having their lots made mud-holes, and their streets at times wellnigh impassable.

"Of the 116 miles of streets in Richmond, about twenty-five miles are unim-

(CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.)

ARE NOT MEMBERS,

Chamber of Commerce Appointees Not Legally Chosen.

CITY ATTORNEY'S OPINION.

James River Improvement Committee Not Legally Constituted.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

An Act of Legislature Provides That Members Must Be Acceptable to the Committee—Special Session to Be Called.

The Committee on James River Improvement exists de facto, but not de jure.

That is the gist of the opinion of City-Attorney Pollard, which is to be submitted and read at the next meeting of that body.

The question recently raised by Mr. Virginius Newton as to the constitutionality of the present method of appointing members of that body has discovered a flaw in the validity of the appointment of seven members to the body by the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Pollard declares that the act of Legislature creating the body provides that the members, while not of necessity, members of the City Council must still be approved by the municipal parliament, and he counsels the calling of a special session of both branches of the Council at once to ratify the nominations made by the Chamber of Commerce at the beginning of the life of the present Council.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROTESTS.

It is not generally known that the Chamber of Commerce recently entered a protest against the enlargement of the Committee on James River Improvement by the amendment of an ordinance, so as to include the presidents of the upper and lower branches of the Council as ex officio members. Hitherto the committee had been composed of seven members from the Council and seven appointees of the Chamber of Commerce. The amendment gave the Council a majority of two in the committee, hence the protest. This fact forms part of an interrogatory recently submitted to the City Attorney and by him decided adversely to the Chamber of Commerce.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S OPINION.

Mr. Pollard cites in his opinion the legislative enactment providing for a committee "which may be composed of citizens who are acceptable to the City Council," and sustains the action of the Council in making and amending ordinances, so as to prescribe how the committee shall be constituted.

This opinion takes away all power of appointment by the Chamber of Commerce, and limits the power of that body mercily to nomination.

CARNIVAL DIRECTORS MEET.

Working to Give a Successful Entertainment—Capitol Square Needed.

The Board of Directors of the Carnival Association held a special meeting at the Travellers' Protective Association headquarters last night. There was a full attendance. President Alex. H. Meyer presided.

Messrs. Leland Rankin, Jacob Gans, and Peter Stumpf were elected members of the board to fill vacancies.

A letter was read from Mr. Leigh R. Page on behalf of a number of well-known gentlemen desiring to hold a horse show at the old Exposition Grounds next October. The communication asked the co-operation of the association. Messrs. J. T. Anderson, J. Kerr Branch, and H. C. Bettie, of Richmond; C. D. Langhorne, of Albemarle county; Thomas DeFord, Jr., of Baltimore; Julian Morris, of Louisa county, and R. P. Grann, of Lancaster, Pa., are among the promoters.

The Carnival Committee, as elected, is composed of the following gentlemen—viz.: Dr. H. C. Jones, Colonel W. E. Cutshaw, Messrs. Leland Rankin, J. S. Harwood, and J. N. Boyd.

Mr. Sam Stern was called upon for a speech, and he made one which was characteristic. He announced his candidacy for King of the next carnival. The directors adjourned to meet again next Tuesday night at the same time and place.

After the directors' meeting the Carnival Committee held a short session. Colonel Cutshaw was designated to wait on the Governor this morning to make an appointment for a conference, later in the day, between the committee and the Executive, at which the matter of use of Capitol Square during the carnival will be discussed. The committee will meet at the residence of Mr. J. N. Boyd next Saturday night to way out in some detail plans for the next entertainment.

ANNA HELD HERE TO-NIGHT.

The Brilliant Comedienne and Her Company at the Academy.

Chic, vivacity, piquancy, grace, and fineness are a few of the terms which can express Miss Anna Held's clever interpretation of the role of "Anna," in "Papa's Wife," which she will present here for the first time at the Academy to-night, under the management of G. Ziegfeld, Jr.

"Papa's Wife" is a French adaptation from two vaudevilles by Harry B. Smith and Reginald De Koven. This is Miss Held's first attempt at playing a part. "Papa's Wife" has been unstintingly commended. Mr. Charles Bigelow, in the role of musical professor, is overwhelmingly funny. The original cast, with few exceptions, will be seen during the engagement of "Papa's Wife" in this city.

MAY IRWIN ON SATURDAY.

In her new play, "Madge Smith, Attorney," which will be seen here on Saturday at the Academy, May Irwin is prospering prodigiously. This rotund and risible comedienne sings gladness into the hearts of her hearers and provides fun at the same time with a lavishness only equalled by herself in her former plays. In her play this year Miss Irwin is said more than ever to impress one with her personal charm as an artist.

J. H. THOMPSON ASSIGNS.

Deed Filed in Chancery Court—Other City Court News.

J. Herbert Thompson, a grocer doing business at 1215 west Main street, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. The bill, which was filed in the Chancery Court, fixes the liabilities at $2,312.74, and the assets, only stock, fixtures, outstanding accounts, and good will. The only preferred creditor is the landlord.

Two of the jurors who had been summoned in the Law and Equity Court for the current term failed to answer to their names when called yesterday morning. A rule was made, returnable next Thursday, to show why they should not be attached and fined for contempt, and in passing upon the matter Judge Minor was quite severe. The penalty attached in such cases is a fine, not exceeding $20.

The case of Wellford, administrator, against E. M. Crump, for $5,000, will be heard in the Law and Equity Court tomorrow. This suit arises from damages alleged by the falling of a chimney.

Two cases were disposed of in the Hustings Court yesterday morning—that of Elisha Cook (colored), who was charged with receiving stolen property, who was fined $5; and Levi Rose, charged with assaulting John Poindexter, who was acquitted.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Edward A. Stockton and Constance Sargeant; George Small and Frances Madison Bragg.

BRYAN ON JEFFERSON.

Address at Lincoln-Day Banquet in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., February 12.—The ninety-second anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated here to-night, by the Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln League, with a dollar-dinner, at the Columbus Auditorium. There were fully 1,500 people seated at the tables, which occupied the floor of the immense hall, and 1,000 more seated in the galleries, which had been thrown open to spectators. Many ladies were noticed among those at the tables. The bill of fare was not elaborate. There were no cigars, and no beverages stronger than coffee.

The feature of the evening was a demonstration in honor of W. J. Bryan. He was received with loud applause when he entered the hall, but the crowd fairly went wild when Mr. Bryan was intdoduced to speak. Congressman John J. Lentz, as toastmaster, introduced Mr. Bryan. "The last time," said Mr. Lentz, "I had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Bryan to you, I introduced him as the next President of the United States. I again introduce him to you as I did then."

Following is an abstract of Mr. Bryan's spech:

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

"Never has this nation been more in need than it is to-day of an earnest and thorough revival of Jeffersonian principles. While other statesmen, appearing at different crises and meeting the responsibilities of their respective times, htve made partial application of Democratic principles, Jefferson is the only one who formulated a Democratic code applicable to all times, all situations, and all people.

"Though the champion of the common people, he was born among the aristocrats, and was as intimately acquainted with the members of the House of Have as with those who struggled to meet by daily work their daily wants.

"He was called a demagogue by his enemies, and yet he exhibited a moral courage which none of his detractors has ever possessed, and in behalf of a righteous principle he would oppose the world.

NOT WORK OF A DEMAGOGUE.

"Two years before he wrote the Declaration of Independence he prepared a summary view of the rights of British America, which was a bold repudiation of the authority which England claimed. That was not the work of a demagogue.

"He attacked the laws of primogeniture and entail, and saved America from a landed aristocracy. That was not the work of a demagogue. He condemned slavery when the system was popular in his State, and in the nation, and he did it three quarters of a century before Emancipation crowned Lincoln with martyrdom and immortality. That was not the work of a demagogue.

"He organized the Democratic party, and by the strength of his leadership overthrew an opposition entrenched in power and bulwarked by the business and social forces. So successful was his administration that his re-election was practically unanimous, and for years the Executive chair was filled by men unto whom he had been a Gamaliel.

BANKS SHOULD NOT GOVERN.

"At this time, when the money-changers are in absolute control of the government, and are shaping the nation's financial policy in their own interests, without regard for the welfare of the people at large, we need to recall Jefferson's scathing arraignment of those who demand the surrender into their hands of the sovereigen functions of government. He pointed out that the safety of the people lay in a policy that would drive the banks out of the governing business.

"At this time, when corporate monopoly is fast extinguishing industrial independence, we need a revival of the Jeffersonian spirits, which demands a government administered according to the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

"At this time, when commercialism is searing the conscience of the nation; when the worship of mammon is leading the people to ignore inalienable rights; when the ideals bought with blood and sacrifice are to be bartered away for the specious and delusive promises of empire—at this time, I repeat, we need to have our faith in man as man, and our love for man as a brother, rekindled by the memory of this mighty, patriotic philosopher and Democrat, whose brain comprehended the height and depth and breadth of government, and whose heart embraced the human race."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The only speakers who failed to respond were Senators Pettigrew and Carmack. The latter's speech on Jefferson and Lincoln, was read by Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado.

The other speakers and their toasts were: "Our Duty," Congressman David A. DeArmond, of Missouri; "Democratic Principles, Past, Present, and Future," Alexander Troup, of Connecticut; "Jackson," former Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois; "Lincoln," former Senator Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota.

TO PREVENT HAZING.

Dick's Bill Made Amendment to Military Academy Measure.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Representative Dick's bill concerning hazing at West Point Military Academy was to-day adopted by the conferrees of the two houses of Congress as an amendment to the Military Academy bill, in lieu of the Senate provision on the question of hazing.

The amendment renders it mandatory that the Superintendent of the Academy shall suppress "challenge fighting," and every form of hazing at the Academy. It also provides for the dismissal of all cadets in any way connected with fights, or challenges to fight, and also of "any cadet who shall direct, invite, or require any candidate or cadet to eat or drink anything, for the purpose of punishing, annoying, or harassing him, or who shall, without lawful authority, direct or require any candidate or cadet to "brace" or engage in any form of physical exercise."

It is also specified that no cadet dismissed for either of these causes shall be reinstated or reappointed in the Academy, and that no such cadet shall ever be appointed to any office in the army, navy, or marine corps.

The provision requiring cadets to reply to all questions pertaining to infraction of the laws, under penalty of dismissal, is also retained, as is the provision for the convening of courts martial by the Superintendent, for conducting trials under the act.

Hon. A. F. Withrow Here.

Hon. A. F. Withrow, of Bath county, is in the city. He was warmly greeted at the hotels last night by his friends and former colleagues in the General Assembly.

COST OF OUR ARMY,

It Reaches the Enormous Total of $282,851,854.

HEATH LETTER EXPUNGED.

It Appears, However, in the Record of Yesterday.

SULZER RENEWS HIS ATTACK.

He Challenges Heath to Make Denial of the Charges in the Communication—Presidential Vote to Be Counted To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12.—The House to-day passed the army appropriation bill, and entered upon consideration of the sundry civil bill, the last but one of the big money bills. The debate on the army bill was confined largely to a discussion of the question of passing bills to remove the charge of desertion against soldiers, and was made notable by a statement from Mr. McClellan, of New York, comparing the cost of the soldier in European armies with the cost of the soldier in the United States. According to his figures, including the cost of pensions, etc., each United States soldier involved an expense of $2,828, while a German soldier costs $227 and a French soldier $232.

Previous to the consideration of the appropriation bills, the anonymous letter reflecting upon Perry S. Heath, which Mr. Sulzer introduced into the proceedings yesterday, was expunged from the records. During the debate upon the motion to expunge, Mr. Sulzer renewed his attack upon Mr. Heath, reiterating his statement of yesterday, that he was willing to father the statements in the letter, and declaring that if action were brought against him he would not plead his constitutional immunity.

At the close of the day the House adopted the usual resolutions of regret upon the death of General Albert D. Shaw, of New York, and adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Owing to the tangle in which the House found itself just before adjournment last night (being without a quorum), the announcement of General Shaw's death could not be made yesterday.

The Chaplain, in his invocation, referred to the fact that this was the anniversary of the birthday of Lincoln, and prayed that his life might be an example and inspiration to those now living.

EXPUNGING HEATH LETTER.

The struggle over the question of expunging from the Record the Heath letter was resumed. The letter appeared in the Record this morning.

Mr. Knox, of Massachusetts, called up the alleged infringement of the privileges of the House. He contended that when a member introduced a paper, the House obtained jurisdiction. He argued that if, for instance, a scandalous document, an indecent, or obscene document, were introduced into the proceedings, no one would contend that the House would not have the power to strike it from the Record. The resolution reiterated the occurrence of yesterday, and requested that the document be stricken from the Record.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, asked Mr. Knox, to withdraw the preamble to the resolution. "I, myself," said he, "intend to vote to strike this anonymous communication from the record." (Republican applause.)

Mr. Knox consented to strike out the preamble.

SULZER STICKS TO HIS TEXT.

Mr. Sulzer said he was at a loss to understand the anxiety to protect the character of Perry S. Heath. "My life," he said, "is an open book, and when the gentleman from Pennsylvania yesterday attacked me, I felt justified in smoking out the culprit who was responsible for the charges, and I did smoke him out. If Mr. Heath thinks there is anything libellous or scandalous in that letter, I will not plead my constitutional privilege. I will plead the truth of the statements. This morning, a gentleman, a former member of this House, said to me that the man who wrote that letter knew Heath like a book; that every word in it is true. I have no objection to striking the letter from the Record.

"But I serve notice that I am going to say everything in that letter, and I want Perry S. Heath to answer. If he does he will be fit for the penitentiary. I want him to understand that I am responsible in damages for what I say. The House has no compunctions of conscience when he attacks me, but when I attack him he squeals like a pig under a gate. I got that letter into the Record. That is what I was after. I am now content to have it stricken out."

THE LETTER EXPUNGED.

Mr. Knox's motion to expunge the letter from the permanent Record was then adopted, without division.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Mr. Hull, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, made a brief explanation. The bill carries $117,994,649, or $12,355,133 less than the estimates.

Mr. Slayden, of Texas, pointed out that during the present Congress, of 2,300 private bills referred to the Military Committee, 2,000 were to remove the discharge of desertion.

COST OF THE ARMY.

Mr. McClellan made a statement as to the total cost of our military establishment, which, he said, was $128,799,760. To this must be added, he said, $154,052,094, for the cost of past wars, pensions, etc., bringing the total up to $282,851,854. The cost of each soldier, not counting pensions, etc., would therefore be $1,288; including pensions, $2,828. The cost of the German soldier, including pensions and expenses of past wars, was but $227, and of the French soldier, also including pensions and the expense of the Franco-Prussian war, was $232.

Before the end of the year, he said, our military establishment would cost over $300,000,000. This grand total did not include any of the expense of maintenance of the navy.

AGAINST SUBSIDY BILL.

Mr. Gilbert, of Kentucky, delivered a general argument against the ship-subsidy bill. The bill was then read for amendment, under the five-minute rule.

An amendment was adopted, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, to give the equivalent of two months' extra pay to all soldiers of the volunteer and regular establishments who served beyond the limits of the United States.

Mr. Fitzgerald offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that $35 shall be paid to the nearest of kin of any enlisted man, and $75 to the nearest of kin of any officer who may be killed or may die in service in the Philippines, upon the delivery of the body to the family of the deceased.

This completed the bill, and without rising the Committee of the Whole proceeded to consider the sundry civil bill. The bill carries $59,703,264, being $10,889,011 less than the estimates, and $5,748,041 less than the current law. Without completing the general debate the committee rose.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

The army appropriation bill was passed.

The Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were disagreed to, and a conference was asked for.

Mr. Foss, chairman of the Naval Committee, agreed that the House should have an opportunity to vote upon the Senate's increase in the number of ships to be built, before concurring in the Senate amendment.

Messrs. Foss, of Illinois; Dayton, of West Virginia, and Cummings, of New York, were appointed conferrees.

At 5:15 P. M. the House adjourned.

Senate Proceedings.

During the entire session of the Senate to-day the agricultural appropriation bill was under discussion. After six hours of consideration the bill was little more than half completed.

The debate upon the measure dealt almost entirely with the administrative details of the Department of Agriculture.

A bill was passed appointing a commission, consisting of the president of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, the chairman of the Joint Committee on Library, and the Secretary of War, to select a site in the city of Washington, and have designs prepared for a memorial or statue of General U. S. Grant, the cost of which shall not exceed $250,000.

The agricultural appropriation bill carries $4,503,920, the increase proposed by the Senate Committee being $158,820.

COUNT OF VOTE TO-DAY.

At the conclusion of the formal reading of the bill Mr. Spooner, from the Committee on Rules, presented an order, which was adopted, providing that the Senate, at 12:50 P. M. to-morrow (Wednesday), February 13th, proceed to the hall of the House of Representatives to participate in the count of the vote cast for President and Vice-President of the United States at the last general election.

At the end of the morning hour the unfinished business was the ship-subsidy bill which was laid before the Senate. Mr. Proctor asked that the subsidy bill be laid aside informally.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, objected. On motion of Mr. Proctor, the Senate, then, without division, decided to proceed with the agricultural bill. Some discussion was precipitated over the section of the bill relating to meat inspection.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, contended that all the meat products exported ought to be carefully inspected and branded, in order that the countries to which the products were sent might be assured of their genuineness.

EXPORT OF HORSE-MEAT.

Mr. Pettigrew called attention to the paragraph providing that live horses, and the products and carcasses thereof, be entitled to the same inspection as other animals, carcasses, and the products thereof, and inquired if the United States were packing and shipping abroad horse-meat.

Mr. Money, a member of the Committee on Agriculture, replied that horse-meat was being shipped abroad to the Scandanavian countries. Epicures of those countries, he said, regarded horse-meat as quite as much of a delicacy as smoked reindeer meat, which it closely resembled in appearance and taste.

Mr. Procter replied that the Secretary of Agriculture held that those who received it understood perfectly what they were getting.

Without completing the bill, the Senate, at 5:55 P. M., adjourned.

SIX FAVORITES WIN.

This the Day's Outcome at Crescent City Track.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Six favorites won. Summaries:

First race—six and a half furlongs, selling—Braw Lad (2 to 1) won, Henry of Franstamar (25 to 1) second, George B. Cox (12 to 1) third. Time, 1:27¾.

Second race—one mile, selling—Scorpelette (even) won, Dr. Carrick (15 to 1) second, Georgie Gardner (10 to 1) third. Time, 1:52.

Third race—mile and an eighth, selling—Gray Forge (3 to 5) won, Chorus Boy (5 to 1) second, King Elkwood (8 to 1) third. Time, 2:05.

Fourth race—one mile, handicap—Strangest (6 to 5) won, Choice (10 to 1) second, Eva Rice (6 to 5) third. Time, 1:49.

Fifth race—one mile and five eighths, selling—Frangible (6 to 5) won, Lancewood (6 to 1) second, Albert Vale (13 to 5) third. Time, 3:04.

Sixth race—six furlongs, selling—Ecome (2 to 1) won, Prestar (4 to 1) second, Al. Lone (20 to 1) third. Time, 1:19 1-4.

Street-Car Matters.

The meeting of the directors of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company resulted in no extraordinary developments. An adjournment was made before any of the vexed questions were considered or acted on.

Glee Club at the Institution.

A glee club of Randolph-Macon College will furnish music for the service at the Methodist Institution for Christian Work on Friday evening. The exercises of this occasion will prove very interesting. All are invited.

McGill Union To-Night.

The McGill Catholic Union will hold an important meeting to-night. A banquet will be held, and a nice time is anticipated. Dr. D. J. Coleman will act as toast-master at the banquet.

Personal.

Mr. Meno M. Mitteldorfer has this day been admitted to an interest in our business under the firm name of D. & E. Mitteldorfer. With renewed efforts we solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

D. & E. MITTELDORFER.

Gloves and Ties.

Waists, Ties, Ribbons, Stocks, Gloves, etc., cleaned by the French process.

Mrs. A. J. PYLE,
315 north Fifth street.

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.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

LONG LIVE THE ARMY!

This New and Startling Shout Now Being Heard in Spain.

A MOST SERIOUS SIGN.

Should It Reach Army Itself, Outcome Would Be Threatening.

MADRID ON VERGE OF TUMULT.

Government Proceeds, However, With Preparations for Obnoxious Marriage—A Decision in Ubao Case Which May Prove Soothing.

MADRID, February 12.—Whispered rumors, which are not supported by tangible facts, say that Madrid is on the verge of a tumult. The government, however, is calmly proceeding to carry out the details for the wedding of the Princess of the Asturias to Prince Charles of Bourbon, Thursday, but the street-corners, the clubs, and the hotel corridors teem with disturbing stories.

The new shout, "Long live the army," is the most serious sign. Should it take a real hold of the people, and should the fever reach the army itself, the outcome would be threatening. The current talk represents the army as being dissatisfied, and as announcing that it does not intend to take up arms against the people, so long as their opposition is directed against the Jesuits and the Count of Caserta.

ANTAGONISM TO CASERTA.

The feeling against the former is largely political, but a real and deep-seated antagonism exists against the former Carlist leader.

The signing of the civil contract, in connection with the wedding, at the Palace to-night, was a simple ceremony, and was witnessed by only the members of the royal family, the Court officials, the Ministry, the Count of Caserta, his family, and the legal witnesses.

MADRID QUIET.

Up to the present, the city is perfectly calm. Republican banquets were held yesterday at Saragossa, Pampeluna, Cadiz, Valencia, and Malaga.

Senor Pi y Magill, leader of the Federal Republicans, speaking yesterday, said he believed the present movement was the prelude to a grave revolution.

MAY HAVE SOOTHING EFFECT.

MADRID, February 12.—The High Court has reversed the judgment of the two lower courts, and has ordered the restitution of Senora Uabao's daughter.

This case has been the occasion of much of the disorder that has taken place in Madrid recently. It is an action brought by a mother to compel the Jesuits to give up the custody of her daughter, who, it is alleged, was induced by a zealous priest to take the veil without the consent of her parents.

The decision is likely to have a soothing effect.

REPUBLICAN PAPER SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, February 12.—The government has suppressed the Republican organ, El Pais.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT SIGNED.

MADRID, February 12.—At 9 o'clock to-night, the wedding assemblage gathered in the Queen Regent's reception-room, in which had been placed a table containing writing materials. The Regent entered, escorted by Court attendants, and followed by the Infantas Isabella, Eulalia, and Maria Teresa, and the Princes of the Asturias, Prince Charles of Bourbon, the Count and Countess of Caserta and their three daughters, the Duke and Duchess of Calabria, Prince Gennario, younger brother of the Count of Caserta; the suite of the Count of Caserta, consisting of Prince Bella Rocca and the Marquis Imperiale; all the members of the Cabinet, and Generals Weyler, Schague, Bernal, and Azuar, chosen as witnesses for the bridegroom.

When all had arrived, the Marquis del Vadillo, Minister of Justice, acting as a notary public for the government, read the document, and announced the only formality to be that of signing it. The Princess of the Asturias first signed, using her full legal name. Prince Charles of Bourbon followed, and then the Queen Regent, the members of the Cabinet, and the generals who witnessed the instrument on behalf of the Prince.

When all the signatures had been appended, the Minister of Justice placed his seal upon the document, and the ceremony was over. The document will be published to-morrow, in the Official Gazette.

LESLIE SENT TO GRAND JURY.

The Ivey Case Investigation in Police Court—Rest of the Docket.

By far the most important case before the Court yesterday was the Leslie-Ivey matter, which had been laid over for several weeks. Mrs. Ivey was placed on the stand, and she testified in a very clear and straightforward manner. Several other witnesses were examined, and the case thoroughly ventilated. Arthur W. Leslie was sent on to the grand jury.

Blanche Booker (colored) was given six months in jail for stealing a silver watch from Patrick Henry Jefferson.

Charles Mitchell was fined $10 for being drunk.

Robert Brown was given six months for stealing a sack of flour.

Gilmore Booker was sent to jail for thirty days for stealing a watch.

J. N. Tracy and John Ryan were given thirty days in the chain gang for being vagrants.

Willie Eggleston paid $5 for being drunk and disorderly.

Miss Held's Private Car.

Miss Anna Held's private car, which she will use on her southern tour, arrived in the city yesterday, to meet the company, which plays at the Academy to-night.

The Weather.

FAIR

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

For Virginia and North Carolina—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; colder Wednesday; brisk to high northwesterly winds.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was clear and cold and windy. The range of the thermometer was as follows:

6 A. M.	28
9 A. M.	37
12 M.	41
3 P. M.	42
6 P. M.	42
12 night	26
Mean temperature	37 2-3