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THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

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CONGRESS WITH US.

Opening Proceedings Delight Crowded House Galleries.

TRIBUTES TO M'KINLEY.

Prayers That Present Executive May Be Spared Sudden Death.

SOME LITTLE JAR OVER RULES.

With This Exception There is no Variation from the Method of Procedure Established by Long Custom—Speaker Henderson Asks for Support from Both Sides of the House, in Enforcing Laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2.—The opening day of the first session of the Fifty-Seventh Congress, in the House of Representatives, furnished a spectacle that delighted the crowded galleries. The machinery of the House is cumbrous, and is set in motion by a laborious process, but the spectators to-day evidently did not consider it tedious, as they clung to their places through the entire proceedings, which lasted four and one-half hours, probably half the time being consumed in the monotonous calling of the roll. The organization of the House was accomplished to according to the time-honored precedents.

Speaker Henderson was sworn in by General Bingham, "the father of the House," and after delivering a very graceful speech in recognition of the honor bestowed upon him, in turn administered the oath to the members-elect. The rules of the last House were adopted, after a slight jar, and then the biennial seat-drawing occurred. This latter ceremony was robbed of much of its interest to-day by the fact that under the new arrangement of seats there are more than enough to go around, and those whose names are drawn last do not suffer, as they did on former occasions.

THE GAVEL FALLS.

Just as the hands of the big clock opposite the Speaker's chair pointed to 12, Mr. McDowell, the Clerk of the House, brought his gavel down. Instantly, the buzz of conversation ceased, and in the stillness that followed the Clerk announced that prayer would be offered. The members and many of the spectators in the galleries stood with bowed heads, as Rev. Mr. Couden, the blind chaplain, evoked the Divine blessing. Many heads were further lowered as the chaplain presented a beautiful tribute to the late President McKinley, and prayed that the present Chief Executive might be spared from sudden death.

By direction of the Clerk, the roll of the members-elect was called by States. There was no demonstration during the roll-call. When the Clerk announced that 318 members—a quorum—had answered to their names, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Mr. Cannon (Illinois), chairman of the Republican caucus, placed in nomination General Henderson, of Iowa. The mention of Mr. Henderson's name drew a salvo of applause from the entire Republican membership.

HAY NOMINATES RICHARDSON.

Mr. Hay (Virginia), chairman of the Democratic caucus, presented the name of Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, and the Democrats gave the name of their leader an enthusiastic reception.

A general laugh followed, as Mr. Neville (Nebraska) placed in nomination Mr. Stark, of his own State, who now is the only other Populist acting independently.

At the conclusion of the roll-call, the Clerk announced the result of the vote as follows:

Henderson, 199; Richardson, 149; Stark, 1; Cummings (New York), 1.

Mr. Henderson having been declared elected, the Clerk appoi ntedMsrsse wm elected, the Clerk appointed Messrs. Richardson, Stark, and Cummings a committee to escort the Speaker to the chair.

General Henderson appeared two minutes later, on the arm of Mr. Richardson. The Speaker was greeted with a great outburst of applause from both sides of the House. He came down the aisle and ascended the rostrum with the aid of his cane, and stood there for a moment, facing a storm of applause. Mr. Richardson then introduced him in half a dozen words. The Speaker addressed the House briefly, saying:

SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,—This high honor which you have conferred upon me I profoundly appreciate. All the more do I appreciate it, coming as it does with this generous expression from both sides of the chamber. There is yet left another method for a presiding officer to express his appreciation of such an honor—that is, by a kindly, firm, and faithful administration of the laws and the rules that govern this body. It will be my aim to discharge impartially the duties of this office. As I said at the opening of the last Congress, no presiding officer can successfully administer the duties of his office, unless he has the support of the body over which he presides. I asked for it then; you gave it to me throughout the entire Congress. Permit me once more to invoke that patience, kind consideration, and splendid support which were accorded to me in the last Congress.

"The maker of laws should not be a breaker of laws. We proceed under laws and rules; and the duties devolving upon each and all of the membership of this House will be far better conserved if this principle is kept in mind and acted upon."

After the oaths had been administered, Mr. Cannon (Illinois) presented a resolution for the election of the following officers of the House:

MINOR OFFICERS.

Alexander McDewell, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

Henry Casson, of Wisconsin, Sergeant-at-Arms.

William J. Glenn, of New York, Doorkeeper.

Joseph C. McIlroy, of Ohio, Postmaster.

H. N. Couden, of Michigan, Chaplain.

Mr. Hay, of Virginia, on behalf of the minority, presented a substitute resolution containing the names of the candidates selected by the Democratic caucus last Saturday. The minority resolution was voted down, and Mr. Cannon's resolution was adopted, without division.

The usual formal resolutions to notify the President and the Senate of the organization of the House were adopted.

RIFFLE OVER RULES.

Mr. Dalzell then offered the resolution agreed to by the Republican caucus on Saturday, for the adoption of the rules of the last House, with certain specified amendments, as the rules of the present House. This drew the first fire from the other side.

Mr. Dalzell was preparing to explain the meaning of the amendments, when Mr. Richardson interrupted to ask whether opportunity was to be given to offer amendments, and on receiving a negative reply, he protested against such action. He said he desired to offer some amendments which he thought would prevail if the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hepburn) could deliver the forty votes which the newspapers said he had in the Republican caucus last Saturday.

Mr. Dalzell pointed out that the rules were practically identical with those of the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and succeeding Congresses, and practically identical with those of the intervening Democratic Congresses. He yielded five minutes to Mr. Richardson, who occupied the time in denouncing the rules. He said he would move to commit the rules to the Committee on Rules, when appointed.

THE M'CLELLAN RESOLUTION.

While Mr. Richardson was speaking of Mr. Hepburn's forty followers, Mr. Steele (Indiana) countered by asking if the McClellan resolution, offered at the Democratic caucus last Saturday, would command forty votes on the Democratic side. To this Mr. Richardson returned an evasive reply.

Mr. Hepburn said he had attempted to secure modification of the rules in the Fifty-third Congress, which was Democratic, and upon that occasion Mr. Richardson himself had bitterly opposed the change. This sally raised a shout of laughter on the Republican side.

Mr. Dalzell moved the previous question, which was ordered—176 to 143.

Mr. Richardson moved to commit the resolution to the Committee on Rules, which was lost—142 to 185.

The resolutions were then adopted.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

The Speaker assigned the contested-election cases from Alabama, Kentucky, and Missouri to Elections Committee No. 1; those from North Carolina, Ohio, and South Carolina to No. 2, and those from Virginia to No. 3.

On motion of Mr. Elliott (South Carolina) a resolution was adopted to allow the importation, free of the payment of duty, of all articles from foreign countries, and the transer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

At 4:30 the House adjourned.

Senate Proceedings.

To-day's session of the Senate was brief and formal. Precisely at 12 o'clock, Mr. Frye, of Maine, president pro tem. of the Senate, entered the chamber, ascended to the desk of the presiding officer, and rapped for order.

The blind chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Milburn, then delivered his invocation. The roll-call of Senators developed the presence of seventy-one members. Mr. Keene announced that his colleague, Mr. Sewell (New Jersey) was detained from the chamber by illness.

Mr. Allison (Iowa) presented the credentials of Charles H. Dietrich and Joseph H. Millard, of Nebraska; Mr. Gamble, of South Dakota, presented those of his new colleague, Alfred B. Kittridge, appointed to succeed the late Senator Kyle, and Mr. Clark (Montana) offered those of his colleague, Paris Gibson.

The new senators were then sworn in.

CHARLESTON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McLaurin (South Carolina) offered a joint resolution, authorizing the admission force of import duties of articles intended for the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition and the transshipment of exhibits from the Buffalo Exposition to Charleston.

Mr. Hoar objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution, on the ground that it was the universal practice of the Senate to transact no business until the President had been informed that Congress was prepared to do business.

The resolution was withdrawn temporarily.

At 12:15 the Senate took a recess to afford the committee appointed to wait upon the President an opportunity to perform its duty.

When the Senate reconvened, Mr Gamblt (South Dakota) formally announced the death of Senator Kyle, of that State. He offered the usual resolution, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

VIRGINIANS GET GOOD SEATS.

Virginia Bills Introduced—Virginia Personals.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—(Special.) The opening session of Congress was signalized by the usual scenes of bustle and excitement, perhaps the more marked to-day because there were a great many new members in the House and a few in the Senate, and the Capitol was packed with a large throng of visitors, the day being bright, balmy, and pleasantly warm. After the organization of the House, which included the election of officers and the adoption of the old Reed rules, the drawing of seats took place. This is always an exceedingly interesting affair, because it is a lottery or game of chance, and every man is anxious to secure a good seat—convenient, near the Speaker, and, if possible, in the midst of his State delegation and political friends. All of the Virginia members, as Representative Morgan remarked, "were present in good shape and form, and looking their best," and they were lucky enough to secure excellent seats on the Democratic or eastern side of the House, where there is now, owing to the enlargment, plenty of room, while, on the other side, there is room to spare for their political opponents. Representative W. O. Jones, of the First District, the oldest member of the Virginia delegation, not in years, but in service, has a good seat. So has Mr. Hay, chairman of the Democratic caucus. Captain Lamb is in his old quarters. All, in fact, seem satisfied with the trades they made, and the locations that the drawing accorded them.

There was little or nothing done in the popular branch of Congress, beyond the organization and the introduction of new bills or reintroduction of old ones.

VIRGINIA BILLS.

Representative Lamb lost no time in reintroducing some of his old bills, among them those for the payment of $25,000 to Richmond College for war damages, the Richmond rent bills, and bills for the erection at Richmond of monuments to the memory of President John Tyler, and George Wythe, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Lassiter reintroduced bills for the establishment of a national military park at Petersburg, covering the battle-fields in Prince George and Dinwiddie counties. He also introduced bills for the construction of a military road to Poplar-Grove Cemetery, and one from Petersburg to the City Point Cemetery. All the other Virginia members have bills ready for introduction as soon as the legislative work of the session commences.

ATTACK ON THE SOUTH.

There is understood to be a combined and premeditated effort on the part of the Republicans in Congress to reduce the representation in the House of the Southern States which have restricted the negro vote. It is proposed now to appoint a special committee of Congress to challenge the right of the Louisiana delegation to its seats in the House. This State is selected, it is said, because the present delegation is the first one to be elected under one of the new constitutions of the Southern States whose suffrage clauses disfranchise negroes. Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, will offer the resolution, which will be referred to the Committee on Rules, and he will endeavor to secure an early report.

CONGRESSIAN FLOOD.

Representative Flood, whose seat is just five rows from the front in the chamber of which he is a member, left for Richmond to-night, and it is probable that he will remain there the greater part of the month of December, attending the meetings of the Constitutional Convention. He hopes the suffrage clause will be disposed of by the end of the month.

SENATOR DANIEL.

Senator Daniel is expected here the coming week. His family will accompany him, and he will occupy his residence, 1700 Nineteenth street, northwest. It is not certain that the Senator will remain here. He may go to Richmond, and stay there until after the holidays.

M'CARTHY FOR MAYOR

"A Municipal Campaign Such as We Have Never Had."

CARD FROM ACCOUNTANT.

A Candidate Until the Democratic Primary Decrees Otherwise.

ANXIOUS TO ADDRESS THE VOTERS.

His Purpose to Discuss Vital Interests, in Which He Solicits the Aid of the People—Mayor Taylor Declares He Will Stand for Renomination—An Exceedingly Interesting Municipal Campaign Brewing.

Richmond, Va., December 2, 1901.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Dear Sir,—Whatever may be the outcome of the pending investigation of the "Epps incident," whether favorable or unfavorable to me, or to any one else, I will be a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of Richmond at the coming spring election.

This announcement will not be voluntarily revoked, and I will be a candidate, if I live, until the Democratic primary decrees otherwise.

I make this early and positive announcement because I desire to be the first in the field and to avoid the feeling that I am running "against" anybody, unless the present incumbent may be considered already a candidate.

My purpose is to inaugurate and prosecute a municipal campaign such as we have never had, not simply, as heretofore, to decide who shall have this or that place, but for the discussion of the vital and practical interests of the people and of the city government. In this I solicit aid.

I shall endeavor to be elected, but will not sacrifice the main purpose to secure that secondary consideration.

From this day on, therefore, and until the election is over, Providence permitting, I will be glad to address the people of any part of the city, in large or small assemblies, whenever and wherever they may do me the favor to make it convenient, on the general subject which this card suggests.

And in this matter I may be likened unto a man of whom Macaulay said, "He declined no drudgery in the common cause, provided only that it were such drudgery as did not misbecome an honest man."

In the mean time, if the city papers will grant me the space, I will begin the discussion through that medium, and will continue it by occasional letters and addresses.

Very respectfully,
CARLTON M'CARTHY.

The announcement of Mr. Carlton McCarthy that he will be a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of Richmond at the approaching spring election will be received with the greatest interest.

When seen yesterday Mayor Richard M. Taylor authorized the statement that he would stand for re-election, if alive, at the time of the Democratic primary and subsequent election.

Taken together, these authoritative announcements give promise of one of the most active and interesting political battles which local politics has known in years. They are peculiarly striking at this time in view of the prominent relation of these two gentlmen to the investigation of the Gas Department defalcation, now being conducted by a committee of the Council.

MR. M'CARTHY'S RECORD.

Mr. Carlton McCarthy is a citizen of Richmond, well known to a large circle of acquaintances. For six years—since the creation of the office—he has held the position of City Accountant. Mr. McCarthy was born in Richmond 54 years ago. He was too young to enter the Confederate army at the beginning of the war, but in the summer of 1864, when 7 years old, he enlisted in the Second Company of the Richmond Howitzers "for the war." He served until the end of the war. After the surrender Mr. McCarthy returned to Richmond and for years was connected with the well-known bookstore of Randolph & English. Later he had a bookstore of his own in the Pace block. He retired from this business in 1885 to accept the newly created position of City Clerk of Special Assessments. The work of this office, which has to do with charges for sewers, pavements, etc., Mr. McCarthy systematized and directed until after five years it netted the city a revenue of $40,000 a year. In 1890 Mr. McCarthy resigned to accept the position of secretary of the Old Dominion Building and Loan Association, which he held until 1895, when he was elected to the office of Special Accountant. This position he has held since that time.

RECENT VOTES FOR MAYOR.

Mayor Richard M. Taylor, the incumbent, who announces that he will stand for re-election, is now serving his fourth term of two years each. At the last primary he had no opposition. In the primary of April 26, 1894, he was elected over Colonel William E. Tanner and Mr. Joseph Dickerson by the following vote: Taylor, 5,363; Tanner, 3,661; Dickerson, 1,672. At the primary of April 30, 1896, Mayor Taylor was elected over Captain E. P. Reeve, receiving 5,295 votes to his opponent's 4,103. At the primary of March 15, 1898, he was elected over Colonel John S. Harwood, receiving 5,374 votes to Colonel Harwood's 4,418. At the primary of April 12, 1900, there was no opposition candidate. Commonwealth's-Attorney Richardson led the ticket with 9,005 and Mayor Taylor came second with 8,990.

A peculiar feature of these primaries is the fact that the vote which Mayor Taylor received when there was opposition varied less than a hundred votes.

In connection with the approaching election and the Epps investigation, Mayor Taylor has nothing further to say than that "I do not believe that the people of Richmond will turn a man down for trying to do his duty, and if they think I will wink or blink at rascality, they don't know the man."

A new fact in connection with the Epps investigation, which came to light yesterday, was that the Mayor did not remove Auditor Warren and Special-Accountant McCarthy from office—a step which he was seriously considering. The Mayor refrained from making the removal because, according to his construction of the language of the paper the City Attorney, in an opinion, advised against removal.

CONSIDERED THE STEP.

The Mayor states that after Mr. McCarthy told him that he had said to Cecil Epps, "Cecil, I am your friend, and I propose to stand by you, right or wrong. Is there anything I can do for you? I will go to see your uncle, Mr. Starke, and see what he can do for you," that he then went to see Mr. Starke, consulted with him, and selected from a list of lawyers Mr. Charles V. Meredith as the attorney to represent Epps; that he (the Mayor) considered the propriety of removing Mr. McCarthy from office. Auditor Warren, the Mayor says, told him when he reported the Epps defalcation, "I've been looking for Ned Starke all day to fix this matter up in some way, but he is out of the city." Because of this statement he seriously considered the removal of Mr. Warren also, consulted with City-Attorney Pollard, who told him: "You have done all you could. There is nothing else you could do. You have done your duty nobly."

On November 1st the Mayor secured the City Attorney's opinion as to his duty to report the facts to the Council and concerning his right to suspend the Special Accountant.

ADVICE TO THE MAYOR.

This opinion of City-Attorney Pollard, which has never been published, is given here in full:

1. In reply to the first question I beg to say that neither the Constitution nor the statutes nor the ordinances of the city require you to make a report in regard to the recent defalcation of Cecil L. Epps, an attache of the Gas Department. The charter provides that you shall annually, as soon as may be, after the commencement of the fiscal year, and oftener if you shall deem it expedient or be required by the Council, communicate a general statement of the situation of the city in relation to its government, finances, and improvements. (City Charter, Chapter 2, Section 10.) And an ordinance of the Council imposes the same duty. (Richmond City Code, 1899, Chapter 3, Section 2, page 22.) So that, in my opinion, the matter is in your sound discretion as to whether you shall at once communicate the fact referred to, or make the communication to a called meeting of the Council, or to the next meeting of the Council, or in your annual report.

AS TO REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

2. In answer to your second question, I have to say that your duty is fixed by the Constitution of the State, which provides that your jurisdiction as Mayor extends to the control and supervision over all the offices of the city to the extent of seeing that the duties of the various city officers are faithfully performed. This, of course, includes the office of Special Accountant. It gives you the power to investigate their acts, to have access to their books and documents in their offices, and authorizes you to examine them and their subordinates on oath. You have the power to suspend and remove such officers, whether they be elected or appointed, for misconduct in office, or for neglect of duty; the cause therefor to be specified in the order of suspension or removal. But you cannot make a removal from office without reasonable notice to the officer complained of, and an opportunity afforded him to be heard in his defence. (Section 26, Article VI., Constitution of Virginia.) Substantially the same provision is contained in the city charter. (Section 11, Chapter 2.) And the ordinance of the city in regard to your duties provides that you may exercise the powers conferred under the Constitution of the State, and makes it your duty "to report same to the Council at their next meeting with his (your) reason therefor." (Richmond City Code, 1899, Section 3, Chapter 3, page 23.)

Deeming it pertinent, I beg to say that I was present at the late meeting of the Committee on Light when the matter of the defalcation of Mr. Cecil L. Epps, an attache of the Gas Department, was investigated to some extent by the committee, and am glad to be able to say that nothing was developed in the statement of officials examined by the committee, or facts that seemed to me to reflect upon the capacity, efficiency, or faithfulness of the Special Accountant.

Very respectfully,
H. R. POLLARD,
City Attorney.

THE ELECTION NEXT MAY.

The spring election will be held on the fourth Thursday in May. The Democratic primary will be held at some earlier date, to be fixed by the Committee.

MR. NEWTON'S PLACE TO BE FILLED TO-DAY.

Richmond Voters to Choose Between Major Lanier and Major Allen, Convention Candidates.

The voters of Richmond will to-day elect a member of the Constitutional Convention to succeed Mr. Virginius Newton.

There are but two candidates, Major Otway S. Allen and Major A. S. Lanier.

There was talk at one time of the Republicans putting a candidate in the field, but it amounted to nothing, and the voters must choose between two good Democrats.

There is the most general apathy among the voters, not due to lack of popularity of the two candidates, but probably owing to the fact that the member elected to-day will have but a short time to serve, assuming that the convention will adjourn within a reasonable time. However, the candidates and their friends have done a good deal of work and it may be that the vote polled will be larger than is now expected.

JUDGE HUGHES ILL.

The Members of His Family Have Been Summoned.

ABINGDON, VA., December 2.—(Special.)—Judge Hughes, whose condition was very much improved a few days ago, is again alarmingly ill. His death may be expected at any time. The other members of the family have been telegraphed for.

THE MAGIC CITY.

Livery Stable Burned—The Deposed Policemen.

ROANOKE, VA., December 2.—(Special.)—The Roanoke Stables, owned by Horton & Roketts, were burned to the ground to-night. All the horses were saved. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

Mrs. M. S. Coffman died last night at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. L. M. Spangler, in Vinton. She leaves seven sons and two daughters, all married, one daughter being Mrs. C. C. Thomas, wife of a prominent Roanoke real estate broker.

A private dispatch from Martinsville says R. Friedman, a Martinsville merchant, filed a deed of assignment to-day with liabilities of $9,000 and assets amounting to two-thirds as much.

A notice was received to-day from the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals by the counsel of the three deposed policemen—Smith, Moss, and Locke—stating that their case would be heard the first week in January. The men ask for their salaries from August 1, 1900, and for reinstatement, they having been deposed by Mayor Bryan without cause, it is alleged, and in order to make room for political favorites.

CHARLESTON IS GAY.

The Historic Old City Crowded With Visitors.

EXPOSITION DULY OPENED.

President Roosevelt Touches the Button in Washington.

ADDRESS BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Tribute to the Palmetto State, the Cavalier and the Huguenot—The East and the Middle States Surrendering Their Spindles and Furnaces in the South—The Fair a Great Success.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 2.—With imposing ceremonies, embracing a parade of Federal forces and State militia, Confederate veterans, beautiful women, and cheering collegians; a programme of exercises graced by distinguished speakers, and with words of greeting from the President of the United States, the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition was officially opened this afternoon. Conservative Charleston and its thousands of visitors thronged the historic town from early morning, cheered the artillerymen from the batteries in the harbor, threw flowers at the old veterans and the ladies occupying carriages in the parade, and gave enthusiastic reception to the invited guests.

The day was set aside as a holiday, and all places of business were closed. In the Auditorium at the exposition-grounds, where to-day's exercises were held, an audience of 4,000 people cheered the name of the President of the United States; gave hearty applause to Hon Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day; listened attentively to the afternoon's exercises, and then joined the crowd in inspecting the grounds, and marvelled at the audacity of Charleston in undertaking an exposition of such magnitude.

A glorious southern sun shed its warm rays on the thousands of visitors all morning, and in the evening a generous shower baptized Charleston and her exposition.

About 300 people, including the Governor of South Carolina and other State officials, the officers of the exposition, the Board of Lady Managers, and the City Council of Charleston, were on the stage of the beautifully-decorated Auditorium when the exercises began. Senator Depew, on entering, was given an ovation by the audience, the cheering continuing for several miutes. After welcoming addresses by Mr. F. W. Wagener, president of the exposition company, and Governor McSweeney, Senator Depew was introduced by Mayor Smythe, of Charleston. The acoustic properties of the Auditorium are splendid, and the Senator was in good voice. The Senator said in part:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This exhibition is the triumph of revolution and evolution. There has been no period since the Colony of South Carolina adopted the theoretical but impracticable charter prepared by the great philosopher, John Locke, in 1674, down to the treaty of Paris with Spain in 1899, when this happily-conceived enterprise was possible until now. It is an omen of future development and prosperity for Charleston that the moment its citizens saw the time had come they entered upon this beneficent work with patriotism, courage, and confidence. It required nearly a century and a half of struggle and preparation before there existed an industrial and manufacturing South in the United States, and Spanish Islands in the Carribean Sea, free and independent to meet upon the common ground of united welfare and reciprocal benefits.

"The Huguenot settlement was of incalculable influence upon the destiny of this State and its sister commonwealths. They differed from all the Colonists of the seventeenth century. At a time when people were not safe, except under the protection of a strong government, these exiles had neither home nor country. They could not return to their own, and their King denied them protection in foreign lands. With all past ties severed, they became a loyal part of every community in which they settled. They brought to their new homes an intense love for religious liberty, education, refinement, domestic virtues, skill in all the handicraft of the age, and a lofty spirit and chivalric courage. They gave in larger measure than existed elsewhere sentiment and imagination to the character and characteristics of these settlements. With this strain in the vigorous and aggressive Saxon and Celtic stock, South Carolina became naturally a leader in the stirring movements of the century, in those political battles which were fraught with such momentous consequences, and in the decisive action which risked everything on the hazards of war. So now, when opportunity offers, she comes again to the front in this superb effort for the industrial and commercial prosperity of the South.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

"Before the civil war the South was purely agricultural and had none of that varied production necessary to the expanding interchanges of commerce, but now she is rapidly developing her unequalled natural resources and entering with vigor and success the field of domestic and foreign competition. The founders of the republic failed to make clear in their Constitution the fundamental principles of our government, and left for posterity the solution of the crucial problems of our national existence. Until these questions were settled the United States had no peace within its borders and no place or power in the family of nations. Environment and industries created the hostile schools of centralization and State sovereignty, which, after seventy-three years of high debate, submitted their differences to the arbitrament of arms.

"While the growth of such a country as ours, with so enterprising a population, could not be stopped, yet its healthy and proportionate development was always dependent upon the settlement of the supreme question whether our republic was a nation or a compact between sovereign States. Not only our progress, our position among nations, our existence as a great power and our peace, were in peril, but the hopes of humanity all over the world were endangered by the contest. The great debate was carried on by two of the most remarkable intelligences and ablest statesmen of this or any other country—John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster. Hamilton could never have brought to the support of his idea the majestic eloquence of Webster, and Jefferson could not have defended and expounded his opinion with the logical acumen and creative and luminous genius of Calhoun. Thousands gave their lives on bloody battlefields on one side and the other for the principles for which these giants contended. To-day we can all calmly, without prejudice and without passion, philosophically review the past, and in the glorious fruition of the present devoutly thank God that we are one people, under one government, and following one flag.

* * *

PURITAN AND CAVALIER.

"Radical differences of creed and temperament created out of men of the same race and country the Puritan and the cavalier. The harsh, forbidding, almost unconquerable obstacles of the New England wilderness and climate intensified the unbending doctrines, the stern purposes, the temperate life, and invincible determination of the Puritans. The semi-tropical luxuriance and easy adaptation of the South gave opportunity for the elegance, the social pleasures, the sports of field and forest, the generous hospitality and stately homes which the cavalier loved. A high and common aspiration for freedom made them comrades on the battle-fields of the Revolution, and Lincoln from Massachusetts and Greene from Rhode Island fought with Marion and Moultrie and Sumter over these hills and plains. They were in elbow-touch facing the enemy in the war of 1812, and in storming the heights of Chapultepec and the walls of the city of the Montezumas. Both willing to die for what each believed the right, Federals and Confederates after four years of bloody battles became friends as only soldiers can who mutually respect each other's courage and conscience. At Manila and Santiago, and charging against Spanish batteries and intrenchments on the hills of Cuba, they were again emulous comrades and eager patriots following the old flag.

"The spur of necessity created out of Puritan education and conditions a race of restless State builders and pioneers, inventors, merchants, and artisans, and the most successful organizers of industries of any age or country. Their genius for enterprises on shore and sea, and the unequalled opportunities of our land, have given them vast wealth, and with it luxury and ease. When, after the exhaustion of the civil war, the spur of necessity pricked the skin of the cavalier, the mettle, resourcefulness, and pluck of the race were found unimpaired. Then came the exercise of qualities which overcome all obstacles, develop resources, and energize and enrich communities. The East is surrendering its spindles and the Middle States its furnaces, and they are giving a new and broader and healthier life to the South. The past is but a suggestion of the future of our united country. Sectional lines have disappeared and jealousies and prejudices have worn away. The nineteenth century has opened exhaustless avenues for spiritual, mental, and material progress in the United States. Our mission in the twentieth is their extension over the new world."

Then followed messages of greeting between President Roosevelt and Mr. Wagener, and the exposition, on a signal from the White House, was declared open.

The fair, while not as large as other expositions that have been given, is an exhibition of much merit, and is already an artistic success. The exposition is not in the state of preparedness, however, which its projectors had hoped for. There have been delays which all similar enterprises have encountered, but the chief deterrent factor in the installation of exhibits was the scarcity of cars to transport the exhibits here. Between 200 and 300 cars of exhibits are on the tracks at the park, but they are rapidly being unloaded and put in place by an army of men, working twenty-four hours a day.

PROCEEDINGS SUNDAY.

The religious services attendant upon the opening of the exposition were held in the Auditorium at the grounds yesterday afternoon, and were attended by 10,000 people. The exercises were imposing, a leading feature being the dedication ode, written by George Herbert Sass, and sung by a chorus of 100 strong, accompanied by the First United States Artillery Band. Addresses were delivered by bishops and eminent divines of every religious denomination in the State. The weather was ideal, the sunshine and the air having the temperature of spring, rather than that of winter. The services began at 3 P. M., and it was long

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 2.)

CARD TO VOTERS.

Major Allen's Friends Urged to Vote To-Day.

To the Voters of Richmond:

We beg to call the attention of the voters to the election to be held TO-DAY (Tuesday), December 3d, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Virginius Newton.

Owing to the short time that has elapsed since the regular election and the short time that has been given for a thorough canvass of the city by the candidates, the vote cast is likely to be small and a FEW VOTES MAY TURN THE SCALE ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.

Major Otway S. Allen, who is one of the candidates to fill the vacancy, has been a resident of the city of Richmond all his life, and for the past ten years has been a member of the Board of Aldermen, where he has rendered the city most efficient services as chairman of the Street Committee and a member of the Finance Committee.

Major Allen is a business-man and is thoroughly familiar with municipal affairs.

He will make an able representative in the Constitutional Convention. His past services to the city entitle him to the office, and we urge upon all citizens to go to the polls and vote for him.

Respectfully,
JUD. B. WOOD,
JOHN M. HIGGINS,
T. WILLIAM PEMBERTON,
JAMES CASKIE,
MANN S. QUARLES,
THOMAS M. RUTHERFORD,
F. C. EEEL,
WILLIAM H. PALMER,
H. W. ROUNTREE,
MANN S. VALENTINE,
MARX GUNST,
JOSEPH W. BLILEY,
RO. LECKY, Jr.,
JUNIUS MOSBY,
CONWAY R. JOHNSON,
LOUIS WASHER,
FRED. H GARBER,
A. L. PHILLIPS,
JOHN LYON,
THOMAS M. WALKER.

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The Greatest Stock of Rocking Chairs.

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The Weather.

RAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Virginia and North Carolina—Rain Tuesday, with lower temperature. Wednesday fair and cold; brisk to high southeasterly winds, becoming westerly.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was fair and pleasant. The range of the thermometer was as follows:

6 A. M.	40
9 A. M.	48
12 M.	59
3 P. M.	64
6 P. M.	57
12 Night	56
Mean temperature	54

AND STILL THEY COME

Office-Seekers and Legislators Pour Into the Capital.

MATTER OF MEETING PLACE.

Pretty Well Settled That Capitol Will be Used Jointly.

CONVENTION; THEN ASSEMBLY.

Probably Be Arranged for the Former Body to Meet at 10 A. M. and Adjourn for Legislature at 3 P. M. Sentiment Overwhelmingly in Favor of a Short Session—Outline of First Day's Routine.

Although it is not yet definitely decided, it is pretty well settled that the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature will hold sessions in the same hall. A member of the committee from the convention to arrange for a meeting place for the body when the Legislature should assemble, said to a Dispatch writer yesterday that he thought there was no doubt that it would be arranged that the convention should meet a 10 o'clock and adjourn in time to allow the Legislature to have the hall at 3 o'clock. It is not known that this arrangement will meet with the approval of members of the Legislature, and the convention has not voted to accede to the proposition, but there is little doubt that it will do so, and from what can be learned from the members of the General Assembly already here it is believed there will be little or no opposition to it in that body. If this arrangement be made the officers of the convention, who in nearly every case held similar places in the Legislature, or held them at the last session, can, and probably will, serve in both bodies.

There is an overwhelming sentiment among the members of the Legislature who have arrived in favor of a very short session—of not more than two weeks' duration—and then an adjournment until some time next year, perhaps until fall, for it is not likely that the new Constitution will be ratified before that time. The election at which the people will vote on the Constitution will determine the date of the reassembling of the Legislature. It may be that the convention will vote to proclaim the Constitution. In that case the Legislature could assemble in the early spring. Hardly anybody believes that the convention will be at work as late as the 1st of March. The Committee on Final Revision would then have to get to work and draft the completed instrument. This would require several weeks, and it is likely that the convention will take a recess until the Constitution is put into final form ready for submission to the people or for proclamation as the organic law of the State.

The session of the convention to-morrow will be a very short one, as it will have to be out of the hall of the House of Delegates by the time for that body to assemble at noon. Mr. John Williams, the Clerk of the House of Delegates, will call that body together at 12 o'clock to-morrow. He will then call upon Rev. Dr. McIlwaine, member of the Constitutional Convention from the county of Prince Edward, to make the opening prayer. After the invocation, the Clerk will read the communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, showing who are the members of the House, and then call the roll. The members present will next come forward and take the oath of office, which will be administered by Mr. C. Lee Moore, chief clerk in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts. Mr. Moore is also a notary public. The House will then proceed to the election of a Speaker. Hon. John F. Ryan will be chosen. There will be no Democratic opposition. Whether the Republicans will put up a candidate is not known. There are twenty of them in the House. It may be that they will get together and confer upon some of their number the rather empty honor of a nomination to the speakership. As soon as Mr. Ryan shall have been chosen, Clerk Williams will appoint a committee

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 2.)

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