Majority of Committee Declar-Ing Vacancy Exists.

Washington, D. C .- (Special)-The tase of B. H. Roberts, the Mormon epresentative-elect from Utah, which uas occupied so much of the attention of the house since the assembling of ongress, was decided today by the doption of a resolution to exclude him ry a vote off 28 to 50.

The exact language of the resolution

was as follows:

That under the facts and circumstances of the case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the state of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the house of representatives. and that the seat to which he was dected is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Mr. Roberts without seating him, offered by Mr. acey, was ruled out on a point of order, and the house only voted on the esolutions of the majority and minorty of the committee.

The former, to seat, and the latter, to typel, Mr. Roberts, was defeated, St to 44. An analysis of this vote shows hat 170 republicans, seventy-two dem-erats and two populists voted against t and seventy-one democrats, six republicans, two populists and two silver epublicans for it. The majority reso-utions—to exclude Mr. Roberts and clare the seat vacant, were adopted. to 50. The affrmative vote was deided as follows: Republicans, 168;democrats, 99; populists, 4, and the negative vote, democrats, 47; sliver repub-

There were over a score of speakers

There were over a score of speakers today, and the closing speeches on each side were particularly able.

Mr. Lanham of Texas closed for the majority, and Mr. De Armond of Missouri for the minority. Mr. Roberts was present throughout the day, and only left the hall after the result of the last yet had been announced. As he last vote had been announced. As he did so he gave out a statement, justifying his retention of his plural wives, on the ground that his moral obligation was more binding upon his conscience than technical obedience to statutory law, and saying that there was little evenue for the extraordinary efforts to

eveuse for the extraordinary efforts to crush a system aiready abandoned and practically dead. He said he was a martyr to a "spasm of prejudice."

He would not, he said, attempt to run for congress again, although he would go back home with a light heart confident of the future.

ROBERTS' STATEMENT.

Mr. Brigham H. Roberts gave out the following statement in relation to his exclusion:

Our griefs are past when remedies By seeing the worst which late on hope depended."

The was elected by the people of Utah is their representative by the substantial plurality of 5,665 votes. An effort was made by what I believe to be an unconstitutional and unprecedented process to exclude me from the house of representatives. In behalf of myself and my constituents, comprising the entire population of the state of Utah, I did all I could to maintain the position to which they had elected me, but the house of representatives, under the whip and spur of popular sentiment, has decided to exclude me from the whose I have contended for my series of the contended for my ided to exclu the house. I have contended for my rights and the rights of my constitu-ents, singlehanded and alone, to the

best of my ability, but have been over-whelmed by force of numbers.

'Notwithstanding all that has been said, the people of Utah are not a law-less people. Those of them who have been involved in the past in the plural marciage system, once taught and sanctioned by the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints are not wanton violators of the laws; but finding themcommands to do one thing and moral obligations sacredly entered into under the sanction of the Mormon church commands them to do another, they are placed in a very trying situation and some few of them, including the member from Utah, may have found it necessarily the following officers.

President, General J. N. Reese of Illiuois, vice president, General P. H. Barry of Nebraska; secretary and treasurer, Colonel C. E. Bleyer of Chicago General W. E. Berd of Minnesota was elected a member of the executive constant. her from Utah, may have found it nec-essary to regard their moral obligations are more binding upon their consciences

ver, is passing rapidly.
IS PRACTICALLY DEAD.

"From authoritative figures officially collected recently by the Mormon church, it has been ascertained that at time of the discontinuance of plural marriages under the authority of the late President Woodruff's manifesto in September, 1890, there were 2,451 polygamous families throughout the whole Mormon church. Since then it has been ascertained that 908 of these families have ceased to exist through death, divorce or abandonment, leav-ing at the present time but 1,453 polygfamilies in the church throughout the world; and as most of these are well advanced in years and all beyond middle life, the system will soon be ob-literated from the earth, and under these circumstances there has been lit-tle excuse for the extraordinary efforts put forth throughout the country to crush a system of marriage already practically abandoned and dead.

The election of the member from Utah to the house of representatives was no effort on the part of the Morwas no effort on the part of the Mormon church to revive polygamy, or to
stuff it down the throat of the American congress or people. Nothing of the
kind was contemplated in either his
nomination or election, all reports to
nomination or election, all reports to
should have dispersed.

the contrary notwithstanding.

"The alleged statement often quoted to the effect that Brigham Young, on July 22, 1875, or at any other time, declared that he 'would make the American people swallow Mormonism, polygamy and all' and that the election of the present member-elect from Utah was an effort to fuifill that prediction, is absolutely untrue. He made no such utterance, and the recent agitation respecting Mormonism and its being a menace to the purity of the American home is utterly unwarranted by the facts in the case.

"Congress has been made to believe, however, that such was the intention of Mormonism, or at least have been itwed into acquiescence that such were is intentions, and hence have been led o vote to exclude the member from Jtah.

EXCORIATES HOUSE.

"The fact that Chicago river moved." "The alleged statement often quoted to the effect that Brigham Young, on July 22, 1875, or at any other time, de-clared that he would make the Ameri-

From Utah received a communication from a person who is evidently a member of the house of representatives, since the letter is written upon house official stationery and sent to him in an official envelope of the house of representatives, although the signature is 'A Republican Friend.' After citing the member from Utah to a speech delivered by the Hon. James G. Blaine, in 1872, with reference to polygamy, he says:

"I regret that I am not at liberty to vote as my conscience dictate on this question (the Roberts case) for reasons which you fully understand. President McKinley and Speaker Henderson have made the support of the Tayler resolu-tion the test of republican orthodoxy and I am obliged to wear the yoke. "So far as this matter is a persona-affair, I may say that whatever hap-

pens, the m ember from Utah can con-gratulate himself that from obscure birth and the conditions of iron fortune and from the fact of having espouse an unpopular faith, he has fought hi way upward until he reached a suffi-cient prominence to be the decided choice of the people of a sovereign state choice of the people of a sovereign state to represent them in the American house of representatives. From tha summit he was hurled down by the house under a spasm of prejudice, aris-ing from misrepresentation and false-hood as to conditions existing in Utah That action will not ruin him. Con-scious of the rectified of his own in scious of the rectitude of his own in tentions, he will face the future undis couraged by this incident in his caree and will weave again his fortunes, he will face the future with a light hear

and a determination to succeed.

"No, he will not stand for re-election as a vindication of himself, even is he should so desire. He will ask that his exclusion shall be permitted to close, for the present, this incident is blocked. Utah's history."

When Mr. Lanham closed Mr. Lace

(rep., Ia.) offered an amendment the majority resolutions providing to the expulsion of Mr. Roberts. To this Mr. Tayler amed the point o

order that this amendment was no germane. The speaker sustained the point of order on the ground that the original proposition only required a majority vote, while if the amendmen were added it would require a two thirds vote. The republicans applauded the speaker's ruling.

Mr. Lacey appealed from the decision of the chair. Mr. Tayler moved to be

of the chair. Mr. Tayler moved to la that motion upon the table. While th vote on the latter motion was bein; taken, it being apparent that it carry by a large majority, Mr. Lace; withdrew his appeal. The first vote wa then taken upon the adoption of th minority resolutions to seat and their expel Mr. Roberts. At the conclusion of the roll call Mr. Tawney (rep., Minn. of the roll call Mr. Tawney (rep., Minn, the republican whip, announced that o account of the non-partisan characte of this motion he had made no effort to pair the absent republicans. Mr. Underwood (dem., Ala.) made a simila announcement concerning the democratic absentees. The minority resolutions to year and extent Mr. Poberts. tions—to seat and expel Mr. Roberts-were defeated, 81 to 244. VOTED FOR MINORITY.

The following members voted for the minority resolutions:

Adamson, Allen (Ky.), Allen (Miss.) Atwater, Balley (Tex.), Ball, Bankhead Bartholdt, Bartlett, Bell Brewer, Brous sard (La.), Burleson, Catchings, Chan-ler, Clayton (Ala.), Cooney, Coope, seeing the worst which late on hope depended.

was elected by the people of Utah helr representative by the solution. Wheeler (Ky), Wilson (Idaho), Young

> ON MAJORITY REPORT. The majority resolutions to exclude him were adopted, 268 to 50. The aunouncement was greeted with cheers.

> BARRY MADE VICE PRESIDENT. Indianapolis, Ind.—(Special.)—The In-terstate National Guard association closed its two days' session, after having chosen Washington, D. C., as the place of the next meeting and electing the following officers:

There was warm rivalry to secure th next convention, Denver, Columbus, O. utory laws.

"Such a position, however, is but transitory in Utah, and comes down to the Mormon people from conditions growing out of the plural marriage system. The condition here referred to, however, is passing rapidly.

But it SpoketFrench

A French lady, well known in Fhila delphia, tells a pathetic little incident which occurred at a cat show recently held in one of our large shops.

Among all the proud, beautiful An goras that were being admired and petted by the throng crowding the show, was one forlorn little cat sitting dejectedly in a corner with its head against the wall.

It was the object of much sympathy and inquiry among the visitors, and the lady learned that this cat had come from France.

Wondering if this could be so, sh called to it in her native tongue. In-stantly the little creature raised its head and came eagerly forward. Ther as the lady continued to talk to it it French the cat began to purr, and walked up and down, rubbing against the wires of the cage with the most

MILLTRS PROTEST.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW SHOULD BE AMENDED.

Discrimination in Favor of Wheat for Export Because Railroad Men are Interested.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The senate committee on commerce gave a hearing to a number of business organizations throughout the country in support of the bill to amend the interstate

port of the bill to amend the interstate commerce law.

The first statement was made by Frank Barry of Milwaukee. He is secretary of the National Millers' association and the accredited representative of the National League of Industrial associations. He commended the pending bill, saying that it had been framed with a view to doing justice to both the shipper and carrier. He condemned the present law, saying that it had become impotent and valueless and the interstate commerce commission was nothstate commerce commission was nothing more than a moot court.

ing more than a moot court.

In reply to questions from Senator Tillman, Mr. Barry said the Standard oil, sugar trust and the large flouring mills of the northwest and grain elevator interests were not co-operating in this movement. He had no direct information on the subject of favoritism but he called attention to the reism, but be called attention to the recent change of freight classification made by the railroads, which he said left carload rates on oil practically where they were, while it raised the rate on fractional carload rates from 200 to 300 per cent. It was not difficult to see that this was in the interest of the Standard Oil company. Mr. Barry ex-pressed the opinion that the Minneapolis millers were receiving discrimina-tory rates from the railroads.

tory rates from the railroads.

Mr. Barry also made complaint of the discrimination by the railroads, in favor of wheat for export as against flour for export. He thought the discrimination was due to the fact that many of the railroad men were large many of the railroad men were large.

"You want, then," inquired Senator "You wa

wners in the elevators.

Augustine Gallagher of St. commissioner of Millers' National asso-ciation, spoke especially of the interests of the millers in the proposed legisla-tion. He said that the railroads were not content with controlling the mines and the forests of the country, but that they were now attempting to control they were now attempting to control they ballots of the people along their lives. He control that they were given along their lives. He control that the railroads for years had been giving rates to velopment in that section until the lives.

dury of Chai ann Cultom, said he than the same flour could be made firmly believed the adoption of the amendment proposed by the national board of trade would produce results that there was nothing in the proposed amendment that would enable the rail-

immensely beneficial to the whole people.

Further along Mr. Gallagher said that the exportation of wheat from the observed which went to the British isles. The labor cost of producing flour, he said. Was something more than 20 cents a barrel, and, of course, that amount was lost to the labor of this country on the exported wheat. In answer to a question of Mr. Chandler, Mr. Gallagher said that the National Millers' association and the national board of trade were favorable to such legislation as would restore practically an organization similar to the recent joint traffic. would restore practically an organiza-tion similar to the recent joint traffic association.

"You are here today, then," said Mr. Chandler, "to advocate a railroad trust with \$1,100,000,000 capital. Is it not in effect a fact that you propose to organ-ize a gigantic railroad trust which is to

abolish all competition in traffic rates?"
"As a member of the National Millers'
association and of the national board of trade I deny that I have any such in-tention. I do not and they do not ad-vocate anything of the kind," replied

Mr. Gallagher,
"You understand, I take it," said Mr. "You understand, I take it," said Mr.)
Chandler, "that the great mass of shippers want an organization similar to
the old joint traffic association?"
"They do," replied Mr. Gallagher, "If
the resolution adopted by the national
board of trade does not convey that
idea, I ask this committee to prepare
one that will."
"Well," said Mr. Chandler, "some of
us politicians cannot understand why

us politicians cannot understand why the national board of trade and the Nathe national board of frade and the Na-tional Millers 'association should desire the establishment of a railroad trust, the idea of which is to crush railway competition."

Allen, "to authorize the railroads to maintain rates without the pooling of the railroads?"

"That's it," replied Mr. Gallagher."
"Well," replied Mr. Allen, "that's another name for the same thing."

the ballots of the people along their for years had been giving rates to velopment in that section users. He contended that the railroad wheat shippers in discrimination gainst freight situation was relieved.

WHAT THE YOUNG MAN MUST CONFRONT.

the grain interests are concerned, are the flour manufacturers.

"This discrimination is so great," he bractically parceled out by large firms said, "that the British flour manufacturer can make flour from American Mr. Gallagher, in response to an in-

permitting the interstate commerce commission to fix the rates of railroads. That would be an insane notion, in his opinion. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson said the bill before the commission was an excellent measure and would accomplish, he believed, the desired end.

L. B. Boswell of Quincy, Ill., representing the chamber of commerce and Quincy freight bureau, urged congress to come to the relief of shippers by establishing an intermediary between shippers and railroads, whose action would be equitable and fair.

Edward P. Bacon of Milwaukee, a member of the finance committee of the railroads were anxious probably to pool their interests, the national board of trade, said that while the railroads were anxious probably to pool their interests, the national board of trade desired the national board of trade declared th

"We do not want to crush competi-tion," replied Mr. Gallagher, "and what than any other kind of legislation. I we ask will not accomplish such an will be a benefit to the entire country with special benefits to none and ad-vantage to all."

John A. Smith, manager of the Charleston, S. C., bureau of freight and transportation, said the city of Charles ton and the entire southeast had beet suffering from the "most arbitrary shameless and reckless system of freight transportation that any people

THE FIRST SLEEPING CAP.

Since the consolidation of the Puls Since the consolidation of the Pulsman and Wagner Palace Car empanies the dispute as to infringements of patent rights so long continued between them will cease to take up the time of courts. Which company had priority in the matter of building sleeping cars is not of much moment how.

It will not be without interest, however, to recall the first that the first

Philip Berlin, superintendent of the railroad, was on the train. He overheard the remark and was much impressed by it. He was on his way to Philadelphia to purchase two passenger coaches for his railroad, and when he reached this city he repeated the question of the traveling man to Imbry & Dash.

They took the matter into consider-

Dash.

They took the matter into consideration, and it so appealed to them that they immediately built a model of a sleeping car which they sent to Chambersburg for the approval of the Cumberland Valley railroad officials. The latter quickly perceived the good points in the model and ordered a car built on its lines. on its lines.

on its lines.

The order was soon completed, and in the spring of 1838 the first sleeping car in the United States, the "Chambersburg," began its trips between Chambersburg and Harrisburg.

The car was thirty-six feet long and shaped much like the old omnibus, con-

cave at the bottom. The seats were along the sides, as those in Philadelphia's winter street cars, with the exception of two at each end, which ian 'crosswise.

From each seat there hung a broad board. At night this was elevated to a level with the seat and formed a capacious berth. The back of the seat was then swung up on its hinges and hooked to the stationary partitions that were erected six feet and four inches

apart.
This formed the second tier of berths, and there was a third tier formed by boards let down from near the top of

The car was divided into two com-partments, one for the men and the other for the women. A partition and door separated the compartments. The car could hold nearly half a hundred people when crowded, but 'his was never the case.

Only through passengers, those who came to Chambersburg on the stage coaches, made use of the facilities afforded by it. There was no extra harge for these passengers. The car was started from Chambers-burg at 1 o'clock each morning, and

eached Harrisburg in five hours, re-turning during the day. This was a ong ride, compared with the speed of rains loday, but it was vastly better han a trip over the same distance in in ordinary day coach. Until 1891 this sleeper was the only one in use on the road. In that year lacob Shafer, one of the coad's wood-

vorkers, was directed to change a day oach into a sleeper, to be called "Carand he did so. The reason for the introduction of the

second sleeper was a peculiar one and showed a deference to employes which a not often manifested by railroad oficials in these days.

There were two conductors of the ar, who alternated trips. Some Philadelphia business men who used the ar on their trips to and from Pitts-

ourg in the early forties may remem-One was "Major" McCarthy of Car-

lisle, and the other was Simon A'to of Cokville. The "Major" was a "ladies' man." and he kept the car in scrupufeusly neat condition. Alto was not offended by tobacco stains on the Coor. reached the beach twenty-five bolomer rushed at them, but their captain prevented them from killing the sailors. They killed the Chinese servant, Wy Lee, and Mitchell was shot while in the water. The Americans were confined in a stone convent for several days and which he could enforce such disciplinations of the sailors of the sailors. The confined in a stone convent for several days and which he could enforce such disciplinations of the sailors of the sailors.

of sleepers for western travelers on the Cumberland Valley road. Ind such is the history of the first passenger sleeping car in the United

In the offices of the Baldwin Loco-

Blasts From Ram's Horn.

True prayer consumes all pride.

No man hits higher than he aims. Meditation is the breathing of the

The books of heaven are written 15

Loye lights up the loved with love!!



"Trusts are the Destruction of Spportunity"---W. J. BRYAN. trying to save himself. As soon as they

then sent to Porac. Within two days that place was attacked by the American troops and then the prisoners were carried from one point to another until in the mountains five of them made their escape and reached the American lines. THURSTON AND SCHNEIDER.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The States, epeated visits of R. B. Schneider of In the WOW URDANETA MEN FOUGHT.

HOW URDANETA MEN FOUGHT.

Below, but at Cadet Wood's orders the men manned the guns and smothered before They Took to the Boat.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The navy department has made public reports from Coxswain Greene and Apprentice powers, members of the city has been in the city has been in consultation the one-pounder. Within five minutes would be made the consultation that state in making these from the car. They are single beiths and in three tiers. These are fastened to the car by hinges and hung along the side with Senator Thurston. It is said now the city has been in consultation with Senator Thurston. It is said now that his object in making these from the car. They are single beiths and in three tiers. These are fastened to the car by hinges and hung along the side with Senator Thurston. It is said now that his object in making these from the controversy between the part in the controversy between the part to reach an agreement with the senator to have Mr. Thurston request validation that imber & Dash in 1830.

It may be of interest to know, sisc, that imber & Dash in 1840.

It was not used for passenger traffic.

It was not used for passenger traffic.

In the offices of the Baldwin Locconstant of the car. They are single berths and in three tiers. These are fastened to the car. They are single only in the ca

Before They Took to the Boat.

Washington. D. C.—(Special.)—The navy department has made public reports from Coxewain Greene and Apprentice powers, members of the crew is of the illi-fated Urdaneta, describing the capture of that boat by the Filiphos last September. In indorsing the reports Admiral Watson says that they show that the little gunboat, under the command of the late Naval Cadet Wood was shown that the little gunboat, under the sax aground. Captain Wilde adds to his indorsement the following:

"The conduct of Mr. Wood and the entire crew under the terrible fire is praiseworthy to the last degree and reflects additional lustre upon the brillant record of the United States.

It has been in consultation with Stone that his object in making these frequent visits related to an attempt on his part to reach an agreement with the senator to have Mr. Thurston returned and the filliphos were invisible, so the sailors fired where two firing pins of the one-pounder were used. One barrel of the Nordenfeldt would not fire and three or four visits to the city has been in consultation with Senator Thurston. It is said now that his object in making these frequent visits related to an attempt on his part to reach an agreement with the senator to have Mr. Thurston returned and the sum of the propers admirate the senator to have Mr. Thurston returned to surrender the place to him.

It is further said that an understand-was hit the Colt gun was red hot, the propers admirated would not fire and three or four of the entire crew under the terrible fire is praiseworthy to the last degree and reference advised that they stay by the Thurston is a manual salary with Senator Thurston. It is to the city has been in consultation with the senator to have Mr. Thurston returned to the senator to have Mr. Thurston is to the city has been in consultation with the senator that his object in making these frequent visits related to an attempt on his part to reach an agreement with the senator to have such that his object in making these

facts in the case.

"Congress has been made to believe awayer, that such was the intention awayer, that such was the intention acquiescence that such were the impression that he had been such away one of a vote to exclude the member from Jtah.

EXCORIATES HOUSE.

"There is not virtue enough, it appears to the content of the intention of the content of the content