THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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THIRD-PARTY TICKET

A VIRGINIAN AS THE CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Senator Morgan Declines the First Place—Time to Democracy—Absent Members—Virginia Affairs.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Third-party men in Congress, as well as their sympathizers from various parts of the country who are now here, are talking of a Virginian as the candidate for Vice-President, and the names mentioned most frequently are Colonel Robert Beverly, of Fauquier, and General James G. Field, of Albemarle. Congressman Tom Watson, of Georgia, was talked of as the candidate for President, save he does not want it. Before Colonel Polk's death it was conceded that one place at least would go to the South, which is why the Third-party leaders are making great claims as to their strength in that section. It occurs somewhat strange to people here that General Field is mentioned as a probable candidate for Vice-President, as it was not generally known until he presided last week at the Richmond convention that he was actively identified with the Third-party movement. Here not known to the western men of the Third party, Colonel Beverly is well known, as he has been taking an active part in movements for a number of years. He was pressed for Commissioner of Agriculture in 1889, but the place went to Mr. Colman, of Missouri.

CONVENTION WILL BE THIRD WAY.

A prominent officer in the American Protective League told the Dispatch correspondent to-day that he and several of his associates went again this morning to see Senator Morgan, of Alabama, to urge upon him the acceptance of the nomination for President at the hands of the Omaha convention next week, but the distinguished Senator positively declined the honor. It was pointed out to Senator Morgan that if he would certainly carry eight States, thus throwing the election into the House, in which event he would rally to his support enough votes to elect him President, but the Senator could not see the matter in that light. He is reported to have said that he joined the movement—it would result in loss to the South, and would clearly place the leadership of the Democratic party in the hands of President Harrison. Morgan is too good a Democrat to like that, and he therefore stood aloof once more and finally that he stood squarely by the ticket.

A MAN'S NEW.

Fourth-party people, from what can be learned, are in a hard row of it in opposition to a man for the head of the ticket. Senator Stewart is not to take the place, and General Weaver is not the nomination badly, but calculated to make a good showing for him politically, and is a strong man with the surrender on will theories of his order.

WEEK SUSPICION.

The action of Mr. John W. Foster in accepting a place in the State Department is not pleasing to the leaders of the Republican party. He is looked on as being from intimacy of fact he has not been for nearly twenty-five years, looked upon as a temporary or an appointment, but from a position it is generally believed the President has made a place when he could have done a thing in his own interest. It is believe two men in the country have the President's own interest more prominent than express, this is one of the weakest things the President has done since he has been in the White House.

WEAVER WILL BE INTRODUCED.

A resolution introduced a bill in the House to repay to the legal representatives of the late Senator John S. Barbour all of his claims for salary, the pay of one year.

Passed a bill to pay $5,000 to Mrs. Lee, widow of Representative H. T. Lee, of Virginia, and a bill to the latter was introduced by Mr. Meredith.

There did not seem possibility to-day of Congress adjourning in place, even for a week. The Republicans are in a hopeless condition, and, under the leadership of Reed, blocked everything and appear to be free from taking up the tin-plate bill. Members from the various States are leaving, as the Democrats do not attend as regularly as the Republicans, and it is trouble of the Virginia representatives, there is no quorum except Mr. Lester, who is ill, and is compelled to rest in the chair of his house.

MAIL MATTERS.

Ward has been appointed postmaster at Ben Haven, Accomac county, vice A. J. Ward, deceased, and G. H. Hutton, Guilford county, N. C., vice Wilson, resigned.

Offices have been established in the following: Finley, Grayson county, Robinson, postmaster, Northampton county; John H. Leonard, postmaster.

Changed the office to Halifax county, formerly known as Clarkonia, to Clarkton.

Post office will be discontinued as follows: North Carolina—Alfred Swepson to Poteosin, Cumberland county; from Owen's Ford to Mecklenburg county.

Discontinued after July 15th, from Spotsylvania Courthouse to Smith.

Changes in North Carolina mail routes are ordered as follows:

Leave Kernersville Station. From July 1, extend service to Germantown, making the distance two and a half miles.

Discontinue to River View. From July 11, change service to end at Sheva, omitting River View, decreasing distance three and a half miles. From same date increase route as changed to six times a week.

Senate to-day put back in the postoffice appropriation bill the item appropriating $100,000 for the fast-mail service in the South, embracing lines from New Orleans to Tampa. The House voted the item out, and the Senate committee dropped it, and now it goes back by vote of the Senate.

In the last Congress the northern Republicans tried to beat this appropriation and failed. They seem to think that the South should not have fast mail facilities.

WEAVER AND BEVERLY.

Jerry Simpson Says This Will Be the Third-Party Ticket.

[Washington Evening Star (Independent) 29th.]

Representative Jerry Simpson thinks that the Third party is going to figure prominently in the election this fall, and that they will not have to go out of their ranks for a presidential candidate. "I think," he said to-day, "that the third-party ticket will be Weaver and Beverly, General Weaver, of Iowa, and Robert Beverly, of Virginia. We will meet in Omaha on Saturday for temporary organization, and will then adjourn over until Monday, which will be the 4th, and after we have the platform will proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President. It is not certain, of course, that these men I have mentioned will be nominated, but the drift of sentiment seems to be in favor of that ticket, and I think it will carry. The platform will not be changed greatly from that adopted at our former conventions. What is known as the soldier clause may be left out—there is some talk of that—but I hope and expect that there will be an absolutely sound free-trade plank inserted. The leading issue—the leading issue of the campaign regardless of the desires of the two old parties to dodge it—will be the financial question. Our position is very clear on that question. We are in favor of most anything which will increase the currency and make it adequate to the needs of the people. Therefore we are in favor of the free coinage of silver and are ready to declare for it in unmistakable terms. I think we are very apt to poll a very large vote in the so-called silver States, and that we may carry some or all of them. I think that the politicians who are not in touch with us have no sort of idea what a second and important movement this is. I believe we will carry Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and one or more of the silver States. I think we have a very good chance of carrying ten States, and, to sum it up, that we will throw the election of President into the House, and that we will elect enough of the members of Congress to have the balance of power in the next House. The fall in the price of farm products, which has again set in, is going to have a very decided influence on the election. The price of wheat is going to be extremely low this fall and the farmers will be discontented. I may be wrong in my calculations, but it looks as if the Third-party vote would be large enough to surprise some of the politicians."

THE THIRD PARTY.

What Representative Breckinridge Thinks of Its Effect in the South.

[Washington Evening Star (Independent) 29th.]

Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, speaking with a reporter to-day on the subject of the Third-party movement and its possible effect upon the Democrats, said:

"It is difficult to estimate the force of this movement. I do not think that it will be potential in the South for the reason that the southern people feel that they are threatened with the force bill and that their only safety lies in the success of the Democratic party. If it were not for the force bill I believe that there might be some danger, perhaps, of losing something in the South. I think it quite probable that if this year were not before the people there would be a number of members elected to the next House who, to say the least, would be at variance with the Democratic party to a considerable extent. But whatever differences there may be on the money question, the southern people cannot afford to risk their personal liberty; that must be cared for first. The action of the Republicans in the last Congress and the declarations of the Minneapolis convention on the elections question have brought the people of the South together and will keep them together for their common defence until the dangers of the force bill have passed. All other issues will be subordinated to this one in the South.

"Many of the southern people believe that there should be an expansion of the currency. They want more money, but the question presented to them now is their money or their life, and they will let money go to save their life."

AS TO THE WEST.

"But as to the West?"

"In the West the conditions are different. They look upon this force-bill scare from afar, and will not be influenced by it so much. The money questions will appeal to them more directly, and I think there is no man who can make a reasonable calculation at this time as to what may happen in the silver States of the West. The money and the tariff questions are what they are interested in particularly."

"You do not think that there is anything in the Democratic platform on the money question that will better satisfy the silver men than will the silver plank in the Republican platform?"

Perhaps not. There is no very great difference between the two planks. The Democrats declare for honest money, and of course they believe in honest money. The question of what is an honest and a safe currency is left to be settled at some other time. The party is not yet ready to take a stand on that question. There are other matters to be settled first. In this campaign there is no substantial issue between the two parties on the silver question. When the tariff and force-bill issues have been fought out then the party will take up the money question and come to a stand on it, as was done with relation to the tariff. Outside of the South the principal issue between the two parties will be the tariff. That will not be the only issue, but the one more prominent than any other."

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF PLANK.

"What do you think of the tariff plank of the Chicago platform?"

"It is right. It is a frank declaration of Democratic principles. The Democratic party is, and always has been, opposed to class legislation. It it were left to us there would never be any legislation in favor of a particular class. When it comes to the question of repealing class legislation already in existence we are confronted by conditions, and there are cases where existing conditions cannot be suddenly changed. Many things must remain somewhat as they are because they have been made so, and a radical change would be attended with embarrassment. But when it comes to making a declaration of principle the broad and general statement of the Chicago platform represents the views of the Democratic party on the tariff question."

THE NEW YORK SITUATION.

"What do you think of the situation in New York?"

"I have talked with a number of persons on that subject. The solid New York delegation, you remember, voted for the tariff plank now in the platform. I think that will not be unpopular in the State.

"As to the difference of opinion over the nomination there was no principle involved. It was merely a question of personal preference. The opponents of Mr. Cleveland in the convention cannot say that any wrong was done them. I do not think, therefore, that there will be any factional fight in New York."

Federal Senate and House.

[By telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—SENATE.—Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the bill introduced by him on the 22d instant, to secure certain reciprocal advantages to citizens, ports, and vessels of the United States, and it was placed on the calendar. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The legislative, executive, and judiciary appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on the amendment as to the Utah commission. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 24. So the House provision abolishing the Utah commission has been struck out of the bill, and two items appropriating $35,000 for the salaries of five commissioners at $5,000 each, and for the expenses of the commission, have been inserted.

Another amendment reduced the salaries of the commissioners from $5,000 to $2,000 each. Several other amendments of minor character were adopted and the bill was passed, the consideration having occupied an hour.

PENSIONS.

The pension appropriation bill was taken up and passed in still shorter order, although not until some very important facts as to the rate at which the pension business was growing, and as to the total sum in new pensions ($127,000,000 a year) had been stated by Senators Stewart, German, and Cockrell. Pending the discussion of the pension bill there were two executive sessions held, the feature of which was the confirmation of Secretary J. W. Foster's nomination.

The post-office appropriation bill was taken up and passed, the amendments striking out the appropriation for the fast-mail service and inserting a new section to combine the third- and fourth-class mail matter in one class (the third) having been severally rejected.

The bill for the free coinage of silver was taken up, and unanimous consent was given that a vote be taken on the bill and amendments next Friday at 2 P. M.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hatch, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the agricultural appropriation bill with the Senate amendments thereto, and asked that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in and a conference ordered. Mr. Holman thought some statement should be made as to the effect of the Senate amendments. Mr. Hatch replied that they all increased the appropriations. Mr. Hatch's request was agreed to and Messrs. Hatch, Cannuth, and Funston were appointed conferees.

Mr. Outhwaite then called up the conference report on the army appropriation bill and moved that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment striking out the proviso prohibiting the use of any money appropriated for the transportation of troops and army supplies over any non-bonded lines owned, controlled, or operated by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 167; nays, 26. A further conference was ordered and Messrs. Outhwaite, Mitchell, and Belknap were appointed conferees.

Mr. Rockwell submitted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The bill, as agreed upon, appropriates $7,927,837, being $281,603 less than it appropriated when it passed the Senate, and $400,908 more than it when it originally passed the House.

RETRENCHMENT THE WORD.

Mr. Rockwell made a detailed statement as to the effect of the various amendments, and then Mr. McMillin took the floor with a declaration that there was but one thing for the House to do with the conference report, and that was to reject it. Let the Democrats of the House take their stand in favor of retrenchment of expenditures and fight it out in that line, if it took all summer.

Mr. Holman concurred with Mr. McMillin.

The report was disagreed to without division, and the bill was again sent into conference. This is the second conference report on a general appropriation bill which has been repudiated by the House.

A couple of hours were spent in consideration of the bill to amend the timber-culture repeal act, but the bill was finally withdrawn without action.

TIN-PLATE.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of revenue bills, the object being to take up the tin-plate bill. This was met by filibustering on the part of the Republicans, and the House adjourned. Mr. McMillin stated that the House intended to go on with the tin-plate bill to-morrow, which announcement was greeted with derisive laughter by the Republicans.

Can't Be Secretary.

[By telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Hon. Thomas H. Carter, commissioner of the General Land-Office, has found that his official duties and private interests will not permit him to serve as secretary of the Republican National Committee, and he will accordingly resign the position at the first meeting of the Executive Committee.

Our Folks at New York Hotels.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, June 29.—J. B. Culpeper, Marlborough; R. Jacobs, Bartholdi; J. T. Sutton, Albemarle; J. A. Black, Grand Union; A. Baum, Jr., and E. Riddick, Continental.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE PARTY IN SESSION.

Preliminary Proceedings—Ex-Governor St. John Temporary Chairman—Sam Small Prominent.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CINCINNATI, O., June 29.—Chairman Dickie, of the National Committee, called the convention to order and introduced Dr. J. G. Evans, of Hedding College, Ill., who formally opened the convention with a prayer, in the course of which he entreated that rum be driven from the country and that saloons cease to exist.

A number of belated delegates sought their seats after the prayer, and the Silver Lake Quartette, of New York State, rendered a temperance selection. While order was again being restored the musicians received an encore.

Rev. Dr. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, then, on behalf of the city and of the State of Ohio, welcomed the delegates. Mr. Lockwood delivered his early-morning address in a full dress suit.

ST. JOHN TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Professor Dickie responded to the address. He closed by naming ex-Governor St. John as temporary chairman. Wild cheering and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs greeted the mention of the name of ex-Governor St. John. The shouting was renewed again and again as the noted Kansan stepped forward and assumed the gavel and addressed the convention. His concluding words, "What is the pleasure of the convention?" elicited the prompt response from a number of voices, "We want St. John for President." The name of Wolfenbarger, of Nebraska, for secretary and the list of secretaries and sergeant-at-arms selected by the National Committee met no opposition.

FIGHT NO. 1.

The first fight in the convention occurred on the question of adopting the temporary rules prepared by the National Committee. These provided that only delegates present should be entitled to vote. This would have deprived a number of far-off States, especially those in the extreme South, of a part of their representation in the temporary organization, as all their delegates could not come, on account of the expense.

J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, took the lead in behalf of these delegates. He said that if the rules were adopted it would leave the control of the convention in the States around Chesapeake. It would cost $3,500 to send the thirty-five delegates of Texas here, and they could not afford it. The temporary rules would probably be the permanent rules. He moved that each delegation have the right to cast its full vote, whether all the delegates were here or not. After a lively tilt Cranfill carried his amendment on a rising vote, and then the rules, with that amendment, were adopted.

CALLING.

The roll of States was called for the announcement of committee membership. There was another campaign tune sung by a quartette and then the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, after giving directions to the committees to proceed at once to the work assigned them.

Most interest centres in the membership of the Platform Committee and the new National Committee.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the audience was photographed. The Rev. Father Martin Honey, of St. Paul, Minn., a Catholic clergyman, then offered prayer and formally opened the session. The Committee on Credentials reported 972 delegates present, Louisiana and South Carolina being the only States not represented. The presentation of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization recommending Colonel Bitter, of Indianapolis, for permanent chairman, and Sam Small for permanent secretary, and reinstating the rule voted down in the morning giving States votes only for delegates present, was the signal for a fight.

FIGHT NO. 2.

Rev. Sam Small presented a minority report recommending that each State delegation be permitted to cast the full vote to which it is entitled. He made a vigorous speech in favor of the minority report and protested against depriving these States of their full vote as a monumental injustice. The minority report was defeated by a vote of 359 to 72 and then the majority report was adopted, so that absent delegates will have no vote.

The convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock to-night.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following National Executive Committee was selected: Chairman, Dickie; Vice-Chairman, John P. St. John, of Kansas; Secretary, V. W. C. Wardwell, of New York; Treasurer, S. D. Hastings, of Wisconsin. Additional Members—Helen Gougar, of Indiana, J. H. Tate, of Tennessee, and A. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding the group that headquarters would be changed to Chicago the committee again chose New York for another four years.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Song and prayer by the Rev. David Tatum, a Quaker preacher of Chicago, opened the evening session. Colonel Eli Ritter, of Indiana, who was selected for permanent chairman, was escorted to the platform to succeed Governor St. John as presiding officer.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Platform Committee was made up as follows: Alabama, J. C. Orr; Arkansas, D. C. Wutz; California, Dr. R. H. McDonald; Colorado, J. Hipp; Connecticut, Allen B. Lincoln; Delaware, Charles H. Register; Florida, A. W. Biddle; Georgia, H. A. Scomp; Idaho, N. B. Clarke; Illinois, H. S. Taylor; Indiana, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar; Iowa, I. T. Gibson; Kansas, J. P. St. John; Kentucky, Dr. J. D. Smith; Louisiana, no name reported; Maine, Rev. W. F. Holmes; Maryland, W. F. Tucker; Massachusetts, B. F. Raymond; Michigan, D. W. Grandon; Minnesota, J. P. Pinkham; Mississippi, B. T. Hobbs; Missouri, Mrs. C. C. Hoffman; Montana, J. C. Templeton; Nebraska, F. P. Wigton; Nevada, Thomas Magill; New Hampshire, J. M. Fletcher; New Jersey, Solomon Parsons; New York, E. J. Wheeler; North Carolina, J. H. Southgate; North Dakota, A. M. Barnum; Ohio, R. S. Thompson; Oregon, E. Bailey; Pennsylvania, James Black; Rhode Island, Dr. B. Grene; South Carolina, no name reported; South Dakota, J. H. Lucas; Tennessee, E. H. East; Texas, J. B. Cranfill; Vermont, Rev. G. L. Story; Virginia, J. R. Miller; Washington, D. G. Strong; West Virginia, T. R. Clarksadon; Wisconsin, J. W. F. Smith; Wyoming, D. W. Garrigue; District of Columbia, S. H. Walker.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE (EN.

The new National Committee, which immediately re-elected Samuel Dickie as chairman, is as follows: Alabama, J. C. Orr, L. F. Whitten; Arkansas, George C. Christian; California, C. H. Dunn, Jesse Yarnell; Colorado, I. J. Ketor, H. E. Sigletary; Connecticut, Allen B. Lincoln, H. B. Brown; Delaware, Charles H. Register; Florida, T. A. Duckworth; Georgia, Rev. S. Small, Frank H. Sibley; Idaho, W. T. Smith; Illinois, J. B. Hobbs, D. H. Harts; Indiana, Helen M. Gougar, John Ratcliffe; Iowa, S. A. Gilley, R. M. Diehl; Kansas, J. P. St. John, M. V. B. Bennett; Kentucky, J. W. Sawyer, Rev. Dr. Young; Louisiana, none sent up; Maine, N. F. Woodbury, V. B. Cushing; Massachusetts, J. H. Robert, A. D. Smith; Michigan, A. J. Dodd and S. J. Leckie; Minnesota, W. J. Dean and J. J. Pinkham; Mississippi, J. McCaskell; Missouri, J. A. Brooks and R. B. Robinson; Montana, E. M. Gordon; Nebraska, C. E. Bentley and F. P. Wigton; Nevada, E. W. Taylor; New Hampshire, Rev. D. C. Babcock and J. M. Fletcher; New Jersey, R. J. S. White and William N. Nicholson; New York, W. T. Wardel and H. C. Bascom; North Carolina, J. A. Stikleather and T. P. Johnson; North Dakota, E. E. Saunders and H. H. Mott; Ohio, L. B. Logan and Mrs. Mattie McClellan; Oregon, Mrs. N. D. Dygert and I. H. Amos; Pennsylvania, A. A. Stevens and S. M. Murray; Rhode Island, J. H. Slade and T. H. Peabody; South Carolina, not sent up; South Dakota, Professor A. R. Cornwall and H. Roder; Tennessee, J. A. Tate and A. D. Reynolds; Texas, J. B. Cranfill and E. C. Hath; Vermont, C. W. Wyman and W. P. Stafford; Virginia, W. W. Gibbs and J. W. Jewton; Washington, F. B. Sutton, and D. G. Strong; West Virginia, T. R. Carskadon and F. Burt; Wisconsin, S. D. Hastings and E. W. Chaffin; Wyoming, O. S. Jackson and Martin J. Wagge; District of Columbia, H. B. Moulton and S. H. Walker. All States were entitled to two national committemen, but some appointed only one.

No business was transacted at the night session except to listen to speeches.

Car-Service to Chestnut Hill.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

There is much complaint on all sides among the residents of Chestnut Hill on account of the bad street-car service through this popular suburb. At the last meeting of the stockholders of the Northside Land Company it was decided to increase the street-car facilities, and the residents had looked forward to a much better service, but as yet nothing has been done to remedy the matter. Passengers going north frequently have to wait at the transfer-station (Fifth and Baker) for a half or three-quarters of an hour for a car, and in case of a rain-storm the current is shut off entirely. This causes great annoyances to the residents, and it is hoped this grievance will be adjusted in the near future. A RESIDENT OF CHESTNUT HILL.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Philadelphia, After Sixteen Successive Victories, Defeated Easily by Boston.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 29.—After winning sixteen straight games the Phillies fell down to-day before the superb pitching of "Kid" Nichols, and Boston scored an easy victory. Weyhing bunched his bases on balls and the visitors bunched their hits. The champions played without a fielding error, while all three errors made by the Phillies were damaging in their results. Joe Mulvey, the famous third-baseman, was released to-day. He will probably go to his home for a month and join Washington later on. Attendance, 8,822. Score:

		R.	B.H.	E.
Bostons	0 0 1 1 7 0 0 0 0	9	4	3
Philadelphias	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	9	0

Batteries—Nichols and Bennet; Weyhing and Clements.

THE SENATORS DOWNED BY BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Washington was defeated by the Orioles to-day by a streak of heavy batting in the sixth inning, assisted by errors on the part of Richardson and Larkin. Both pitchers were effective, and not a hit was made off Knell until the sixth inning. Washington saved a shutout in the ninth by timely batting. Attendance, 548. Score:

		R.	B.H.	E.
Baltimores	0 0 0 0 0 4 2 1 x	7	7	2
Washingtons	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3	3	7	3

Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Killen and Milligan.

LOUISVILLE'S NEW PITCHER.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Hemming, Louisville's new pitcher, made his *debut* here today, and pitched a masterly game against the St. Louis Browns. The home team hit Breitenstein when his hits meant runs. The general all-around play of Jennings and the catching of Dowse were the features. Attendance, 1,299. Score:

		R.	B.H.	E.
Louisvilles	0 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 x	6	10	1
St. Louis	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0	3	6	4

Batteries—Hemming and Dowse; Breitenstein and Buckley.

BROOKLYN THE WINNER.

BROOKLYN, June 29.—The New York and Brooklyn teams played their final game together to-day, Brooklyn winning the game and capturing the series. King's wretched work in the first inning gave Brooklyn five runs and the game. Then Crans was put in, but the charge came too late. Attendance, 3,885. Score:

		R.	B.H.	E.
New Yorks	1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1	5	8	3
Brooklyns	5 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 x	7	7	2

Batteries: King and Doyle; Stein and Kinslow.

PITTSBURG HITS TO ADVANTAGE.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—Timely hitting by the Pittsburgs gave them the game to-day. The weather was cool and cloudy. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

		R.	B.H.	E.
Clevelands	0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0	4	8	2
Pittsburgs	0 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 0	6	8	2

Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Ehret and Miller.

THE REDS VICTORIOUS.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The Reds won today's game with Chicago by superior fielding and by bunching their hits. Attendance, 2,700. Score:

		R.	B.H.	E.
Cincinnatis	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 0	6	8	0
Chicagos	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	10	2

Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughan; Hutchinson and Kittridge.

BALTIMORE SIGNS FRANK FOREMAN.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—The Baltimore club has signed Frank Foreman, recently released by the Washingtons.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—Seven hundred people saw Crane and Legg play a very amateurish game of base-ball to-day with the Magic City team. The speed of Petty and loose outfielding of the local team were the cause of to-day's lost game. Score:

		R.	B.H.	E.
Memphis	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	7	6
Birmingham	0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 1	5	9	2

Batteries—Blue and Bolan; Petty and Sweeney.

EACH ONE GAME.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Atlanta hit the New Orleans pitchers hard enough to-day to have won both games, but was ingloriously defeated in the first through loose fielding at critical times.

Score—first game:

New Orleans, 11; hits, 8; errors, 0.
Atlantas, 5; hits, 12; errors, 7.
Batteries—Weber and Adams; Cocolough and Schabel.

Second game:

New Orleans, 2; hits, 5; errors, 7.
Atlantas, 7; hits, 9; errors, 4.
Batteries—Crowell and Adams; Campfield and Schabel.

At Mobile:

		R.	B.H.	E.
Mobiles	0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0	4	7	6
Macons	3 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 1	9	6	2

Batteries—Wittrock, Schaub, and Tanner; Schmidt, Hess, and Walton.

HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	45	18	.714
Brooklyn	39	23	.629
Philadelphia	38	23	.623
Cincinnati	34	26	.566
Cleveland	33	26	.559
Pittsburg	30	34	.468
Washington	29	33	.467
Chicago	27	31	.465
New York	27	33	.450
St. Louis	25	35	.416
Louisville	25	38	.397
Baltimore	16	46	.255

The Races.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 29.—The feature of the races this afternoon was the riding of light-weight champion Jimmy Lembley, he riding the winners of the first four races.

First race—one mile—Count won; May Win second; Fairy third. Time, 1:42.

Second race—futurity course—Reginald won; Sir Richard, Ali Night third. Time, 1:22 3-5.

Third race—one and one-eighth miles—Leonwell won; Reckon second, Cynosure third. Time, 1:55.

Fourth race—seven furlongs—Alcalde won; John Cavanagh second, Fronteuac third. Time, 1:28 3-5.

Fifth race—The Vernal Stakes, Futurity course—Bliss (colt) won; Extra second, Muscovite third. Time, 1:13 2-5.

Sixth race—one and one-quarter miles, on turf—Roquefort won; Livonia second, Air Shaft third. Time, 2:12 2-5.

AT GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, June 29.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

First race—six furlongs—Reba T. won; Eolic second, Handicraft third. Time, 1:21¾.

Second race—four and one-half furlongs—Wang won; Robinhood second, Princess Hilda third. Time, .58¾.

Third race—seven furlongs—Santa Rita (colt) won; Botheration second, Lost Star third. Time, 1:33¾.

Fourth race—five furlongs—Arthur Davis won; Forest second, Gonzales third. Time, 1:04¼.

Fifth race—six and a half furlongs—Can't Tell won; Smuggler second, Vernon third. Time, 1:20¾.

Sixth race—six furlongs—Vevay won; Bohemian second, Addie I. Third. Time, 1:19.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Washington Park.

First race—one mile—Severton won; Highland second, Silverado third. Time, 1:57.

Second race—five furlongs—Columbia won; Princess Lorraine second, Maid Marian third. Time, 1:14¼.

Third race—$1,000 added; one and one-quarter miles—The Hero won; Sir Beyys second, Big Three third. Time, 2:31¼.

Fourth race—six furlongs—Johnny Greener won; Morse second, Shiloh third. Time, 1:29¾.

Fifth race—one mile—Emperor Regent one; Tom Roach second, Ulster third. Time, 2:06¼.

Sixth race—six furlongs—Torrent won; Shoshone second, Patrick third. Time, 1:28¾.

Error Corrected.

The name of Mr. W. B. Watkins should have appeared in our recent commencement programme among those who obtained promotions in intermediate mathematics. He also obtained a promotion, as stated in the programme, in intermediate Latin. B. PUREKER, Chairman.

Richmond College, June 29, 1892.

Howitzers Attention!

If you want to spend a pleasant evening go to Warwick Park to-night with the Howitzers. Boat returns in due time to catch the electric-cars.

THE POLICE SIGNALS.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PATROL-TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Places Visited by the Board's Special Committee—To Submit a Report July 7th—Methods in Use, &c.

The special committee consisting of Major John Poe, Chief of Police, Mr. W. H. Thompson, Superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Department, and Messrs. L. C. Figg, C. G. Bosher, members of the Board of Police Commissioners, appointed to visit the northern cities and view the operations of the various police-patrol systems in use, have fulfilled their mission and will soon be prepared to submit a report giving the result of their investigations.

While away these gentlemen visited the cities of New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, and Boston, and in each of these places the police-telegraph signal service employed was critically examined. Two concerns have these systems established at the places named, viz., the Municipal Signal Company of Boston and the Gamewell Fire-Alarm Telegraph Company of New York. The latter system is being used in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Brooklyn, and other cities. The Municipal Company has also introduced its method in Boston, Newark, Somerville, and other places.

PERFORM THE SAME FUNCTIONS.

As a matter of fact the two systems perform practically the same functions through different machinery. The Gamewell alarm-box, which the committee will probably recommend for adoption here, is about the size of a fire-alarm box and very similar, being distinguished by its difference in color. The Richmond boxes will be placed upon the telegraph poles, and for the present only about ten will be put up. Each station contains a telephone, which connects with the headquarters, just as other 'phones do. On the dial inside the iron casing are seven points, as follow: Fast wagon, low wagon (without gong and practically noiseless), ambulance, telephone—1, 2, 3.

HOW THEY ARE OPERATED.

By moving a pendulum and pulling a lever either of these are recorded at the Central station. In case of a street fight the "fast wagon" would be called, but if a bank robbery were going on, the "slow" and noiseless wagon would be wanted. If a man were badly hurt in an accident or a row the "ambulence" would be summoned. To move the hand to the word "telephone," and pull the little steel knob down would call a man to the 'phone at the other end, and so on.

The figures on these dials also indicate certain things. In order to illustrate, if Officer Redford at Eighth and Broad streets desired to report on his beat at 12 M., he would simply pull in "one;" but if a riot were going on on Church Hill and ten or twenty men were needed the policeman on duty at Twenty-fifth and Main would ring "three."

Keys to the boxes are given to the patrolmen of the district. Locks are uniform throughout the city, and one key will open any station. Keys are also given to responsible citizens with which they can operate the signal boxes inside in calling for help without opening any door.

FOR PRIVATE PROTECTION.

An effort will also be made to introduce in the banks, business-houses, and residences of Richmond what is called the "private-protection" box, which is not near so large as those used in the police service. When one of these signal-cases is placed in an establishment or dwelling the key to the house is left at the station under seal. In case the occupants have occasion to call for the assistance of the police at any time they can do so by simply pulling the lever attached to the box, and they can also indicate the nature of their want by using any of the different signals—that is, they may indicate burglars, drunken servant, fire, etc. When a call is made the occupants of a house can, if desirable, remain quietly in their bed-rooms, while the policeman answering the call takes the key of their house from its place, and, having reached the house, steps quietly in at the front door to the utter surprise of the thieves or burglars, who find themselves absolutely trapped.

The above explanations apply practically as well to the municipal as to the Gamewell machine.

TO REPORT TO THE BOARD.

The special committee will draw up a report and submit it to the Board of Police Commissioners at their next meeting, which is to be held Thursday, July 7th. The details for the establishment of the patrol- and telegraph-service here have been under consideration for some time, though the only matter which has been decided upon is the handsome patrol-wagon, the contract for which has been awarded to David A. Ainslie.

Both the Municipal and Gamewell Companies have sent boxes to Richmond and they are now in the office of Superintendent Thompson, of the Fire-Alarm Department. They will be fitted up, properly connected, and placed in the office of the Chief of Police, where they can be inspected by the members of the board and the public generally.

The Gamewell fire-alarm telegraph system is the one in use in Richmond at present.

"SIMPLY AVERAGE PEOPLE."

Both Found Dead in Their Room in a Lodging-House.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—A man and a woman, registered as F. St. Cloud and wife, were found dead this afternoon in their lodging-house. At 1 o'clock this afternoon a bell-boy was sent to the room with Mr. St. Cloud's bill, amounting to a little over $60. About 4 o'clock, the bill not having been paid, Ed. Kelley, the acting manager, visited the room. He knocked, but received no response. He tried the door, but found it locked. He then called the bell-boy, who entered the room by climbing over the transom. He found St. Cloud lying on the bed dead. The woman lay on the floor with her feet toward the bed also dead. Neither had more than a single garment on. The room was in great disorder. The trunks were open and their contents were scattered about the floor. Quantities of "Rough on Rats," laudanum, and morphia were found in the room, and it is presumed that it was by such means that the couple committed suicide.

Coroner Alexander Hill was summoned and examined the bodies, but declined to hold an inquest. He decided that the woman had been dead about three hours. She must have killed herself immediately after the presentation of the bill. An examination of the man's body showed that he had been dead only a short time.

The man and woman came to the hotel June 21st and registered from New York. Little was known of them about the hotel. They seem simply average people. Among the effects were papers showing St. Cloud to have been discharged from the Grenadier Guards of England, June 25, 1890. He was about twenty-four years old, five feet eleven inches tall, and of light complexion. The teeth on the left side of the upper jaw were filled with gold. His linen all bore the name of F. F. Blondy. On the woman's hand were two rings, one of which was inscribed "From Mama to Irene." On the fly-leaf of a book found in the room was written "Irene M. Story, January 22, 1891. Locust Point." Some handkerchiefs were also found marked "Mrs. S. W. Coates." The room, besides being littered with cigarette-ends, contained several ale bottles and glasses, in which cold drinks had been served. The bodies, horribly contorted, were taken to the morgue.

BANKRUPT AT LAST.

The National World's-Fair Commission Without a Cent.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Bankruptcy has at last reached the World's Columbian Commission. Every cent of the appropriation has been exhausted, and Secretary Dickinson has not enough money left to buy a postage-stamp unless he draws on his own resources. Director-General Davis has not drawn his salary for several months, and Colonel Dickinson has gone without pay for the same period in order that the clerks in his office might draw their salaries in full. But few members of the National Board who attended the April session have received the money that they advanced for railroad fare and hotel expenses. Last night the last postage-stamp in Secretary Dickinson's office was put on a letter to Secretary Foster, informing him of the condition of the National Commission's finances.

The Virginians.

John W. Daniel proved at Chicago—as his whole previous life had proved—that he has "the courage of his convictions." He didn't get rich, he didn't asked to be excused, but marched right up to the front and made his speech for Hill. He did not falter because he found himself on the losing side. Nor did his comrades who were