THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER, 12,869. RICHMOND VA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

TAMMANY RATIFIES.

Senator Hill the Chief Speaker of the Evening.

PROTECTION ARGUMENTS REFUTED.

Tariff Revision Does Not Mean Tariff Destruction.

THE FORCE-BILL ISSUE.

Most Important of All the Pending Questions—Solidity of the South—Proper Party Policy.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 25.—Tammany has ratified [illegible] and flash of fire in the transparency [illegible] roar and shock of rising cheers, [illegible] tumultuous acclaim of almost countless loyal voices, the great Democratic [illegible] known to-night that it was [illegible] the cheers still dying away in the air, and with the red lights [illegible] midnight sky, the emissaries of the great Tiger shouted [illegible] assurance that they were [illegible]. While yet the walls of big [illegible] shook and rocked and swayed to Senator Hill, and while yet the [illegible] open-air overflow stands [illegible] and paralyzed traffic for [illegible] the leaders of the great [illegible] that it was the most [illegible] and most overwhelming [illegible] that the metropolis [illegible] seen. The embarrassed [illegible] had to go blocks out of his way [illegible] fourteenth street was willing [illegible] right, and that the [illegible] of more than 100,000 [illegible] without foundation.

[illegible] THE MAN.

[illegible] the great man of this great [illegible] first time that he had ever [illegible] Hall, and the leaders of the [illegible] to allow him a welcoming [illegible] reminiscently convincing and [illegible] when the doors were thrown open [illegible] that had stood clamoring [illegible] the entrance rushed into the [illegible] enthusiasm. In a few minutes [illegible] Hill was shouted [illegible] to the street and was [illegible] and only died away [illegible] exhausted. The Senate [illegible] the restoration of order.

[illegible] REMARKS.

[illegible] extracts from Senator Hill's [illegible]

"I am among friends to-[illegible] of them, personal as well [illegible] of good government, the [illegible], the friends of equal [illegible] of liberal laws—in a [illegible] and liberalized, and [illegible] are like the battles of [illegible] fought with organized [illegible] recognized leaders; there [illegible] must be a "rank [illegible] and execute orders. [illegible] reserve in and [illegible] plan of campaign [illegible] upon. * * *

[illegible] FRANKNESS.

[illegible] strong, and vigorous [illegible] mean the manliest [illegible] and, or selfish spirit. [illegible] who honestly [illegible] public questions of the [illegible] already too pro[illegible] of personal [illegible] representation [illegible] in a coun[illegible] always be two [illegible] should be [illegible] respectful consideration [illegible] and comfort for [illegible] new convert, who, [illegible] the honors and [illegible] upon him by [illegible] to see a new light, [illegible] was his former [illegible] vituperation. [illegible] party efforts [illegible] stated."

[illegible] POLICY.

[illegible] every honorable means [illegible] party and make it [illegible] state, and nation. Sin[illegible] principles are the best [illegible] highest and truest [illegible] should seek to extend [illegible] its membership, and [illegible] usefulness. I would [illegible] strongly, not by catering [illegible] to temporarily ally [illegible] occasions, but [illegible] masses who take [illegible] to stand by their [illegible] of season, in adversity [illegible] shadow as well as in [illegible] and in victory.

[illegible] CALLED.

[illegible] method or means by [illegible] taxation for private [illegible] protection. We meet [illegible] the discussion of this [illegible] that system of pro[illegible] not the letter, of [illegible]

[illegible] taken by the Re[illegible] of protection was [illegible] legislation by Con[illegible] to these early [illegible] our position, is [illegible]. The government [illegible] lavishly in debt, or [illegible]. There were [illegible] The country [illegible] manufactures, [illegible] unquestionably [illegible] as stated in their [illegible] as now, selfish, [illegible] interests, made [illegible] preambles, and [illegible] path. The Constitution [illegible] purposes were [illegible]. There was a [illegible] question any measure [illegible] relief and avoided [illegible]

[illegible] CONSTITUTIONAL.

[illegible] which then existed [illegible] measures in question [illegible] not upon the constitution [illegible] at the same [illegible] an amendment to [illegible] declared that "the powers [illegible] United States by the [illegible] by it to the States, [illegible] respectively or to the [illegible]

[illegible] subsequently ratified [illegible] of States and became [illegible] in 1791. Whatever [illegible] previously existed as to the [illegible] protective tariff per se [illegible] after its adoption. No [illegible] similar preamble to that [illegible] was passed by the First [illegible] enacted from that date [illegible]

[illegible] "PROTECTION" PREAMBLES.

[illegible] bills called and designed [illegible] have since been passed [illegible] history, but in none of [illegible] dared to insert any preamble [illegible] statement from which it [illegible] protection was the sole [illegible] purpose of them. There [illegible] that a protection [illegible] could not stand the [illegible] even with the Supreme [illegible] as at present constituted [illegible] doubt it, let them to [illegible] the people and frame a suitable [illegible] to present the question, and [illegible] true purpose behind a measure [illegible] merely to raise the necessary [illegible] for the support of the government [illegible]

[illegible] NOT TARIFF DESTRUCTION.

[illegible] party proposes a revision of [illegible] it does not propose the destruction [illegible] tariff, but it proposes simply a modification [illegible] tariff revision is not tariff destruction. We stand where we have ever stood, upon the doctrine laid down by Jefferson, who said in his first annual message to Congress that 'agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise.' We have not advocated and do not advocate free trade, because the government needs revenues for its support, and rather than resort to direct taxation to secure them, we favor duties upon imports as the best and easiest method of obtaining those revenues. This has been the custom of the government from its foundation, and so it will ever continue. As I said in 1888, so I repeat now we do not advocate free trade but freer or fairer trade.

"We demand the reduction or abolition of duties upon the necessaries of life; we favor free raw materials used in manufacture, wider markets for our productions, and the imposition of the lowest taxes consistent with the needs of government. * * *

"If the Republicans shall be successful in this election they will demand a new tariff bill, with larger duties than are exacted under the McKinley bill.

"INFANCY" OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

"The present Republican theory seems to be that American industries will never be able to walk alone, but they will always require governmental stimulants to enable them to withstand foreign competition, although, in truth and in fact, we are underselling innumerable foreign manufacturers in most of the markets of the world. Extreme high tariffs are now demanded, not simply to equalize the difference in wages between this and other countries, but to substantially prohibit importations and prevent all competition whatever; to build up monopolies, to increase profits, and to aid the private business of comparatively a favored few in the community at the expense of the great body of consumers.

"It is not right that the functions of government should be used for such purposes. In the pertinent language of our candidate for the presidency, 'a question of morals as well as of markets is involved.' * * *

"The question which I present and which the people desire to have solved is, What is the extent and measure of the protection to which the Republican party stands pledged under its platform of 1892? When that question is satisfactorily answered considerable light will be thrown upon the issues really involved in this campaign. * * *

CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON.

"What shall I say of the Democratic candidates—Cleveland and Stevenson?

"They both answer the Jeffersonian standard of fitness; both have been satisfactorily tested in the public service, and both represent the cherished principles of our party in this campaign and are entitled to our suffrages. Ex-President Cleveland needs no eulogy at my hands. His life and public services are familiar to the people. His administration—dignified, honest, and able—has safely withstood popular criticism and popular clamor, and reflects credit upon the country. His re-election will not only be a personal triumph, but it will be also the vindication of our principles and the triumph of the Democratic party.

THE FORCE BILL.

"The most important issue involved in this election is that presented by the proposed Republican Federal election bill, otherwise known as the 'Davenport force bill.' If Republican success ensues as the result of the pending election, that measure will become a reality, with all its dread and unfortunate consequences. Financial, industrial, or tariff legislation can easily be repealed if it proves unsatisfactory, but political legislation fastened upon the country to secure an undisguised partisan advantage, will not be readily surrendered, although its injustice may be fully demonstrated. The safest course is by every means in our power to prevent the original enactment rather than trust to the generosity of our opponents after it shall once have been fastened upon the country. The pretence that Federal interference may be exercised with propriety when President and members of Congress are chosen, because they are Federal officials, may, if tolerated, soon be attempted to be extended to the election of members of State legislatures, upon the plausible ground that they elect United States senators and the Federal Government should in that manner have some supervision over their election, or over the methods which pertain to their choice. No pretext can safely be made as to the extent which Federal supervision over our State elections may be invoked if any extension shall now be permitted.

REPUBLICAN EVASION.

"Our opponents do not very much discuss this issue, but seek to evade and ignore it. President Harrison, in his letter of acceptance, takes a more conservative view than had been expected, and earnestly urges the people to turn away from its consideration by the mild suggestion of a non-partisan commission to revise our Federal election laws. But the vice-presidential candidate, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, impetuously rushes in where cautious men had feared to tread, and vigorously defends in effect the substance, spirit, and purpose of the obnoxious bill. This course does credit to his consistency, although it may be a reflection upon his good judgment. His paper has been the persistent advocate of the measure, justifying all its iniquitous provisions, even those which the good sense of the Republican Senate felt compelled to reject, and denouncing every conservative Republican who doubted the propriety or wisdom of the bill as recreant to his party. He could not be expected, as an honorable man, to take any other position at this time.

THE RESPONSIBILITY NOT TO BE AVOIDED.

"He is an active and ardent Republican, not over-conscientious, and seems to regard it as his duty to endorse every Republican measure which his party wisely or foolishly sees fit to propose, whether it is right or wrong—good, bad, or indifferent. So that, notwithstanding the suggestions of Mr. Reid and the cautious utterances of Mr. Harrison, and the reticence of the generality of Republican orators, the Republican party cannot escape in this campaign the responsibility of this measure and the consequences which its advocacy necessarily entails.

THE SOUTH'S SOLIDITY.

"This issue alone necessarily makes the South solid for the Democratic party. They are naturally opposed to such a law. Its enactment would be a blow aimed directly at them, at their homes, at their dearest rights, at their cherished principles, at their peace and security. The South will not only be solid against the force bill; it will be solid against unreasonable tariff burdens, against Federal encroachments of every character, against an unnecessarily restricted currency for the benefit of the rich; solid against monopoly, plutocracy, and Republicanism. It will be solid in favor of good government, free and honest elections, home rule, tariff reform, honest money, wider markets, freer commerce, personal liberty, and Democratic government.

TAMMANY HALL'S POSITION.

"Tammany Hall will but echo the best sentiment of the country when it appeals to the patriotic instincts of men of all parties to oppose the Republican tendencies toward centralization and governmental favoritism.

"The danger of a force bill has not yet passed away, and we should not be lulled into security by the silence or apparent apathy of its former advocates. A Democratic President and a Democratic Congress are needed to effectually give it the sleep that knows no waking."

EXHORTATION AND WARNING.

Senator Hill closed with an exhortation to the Democracy to guard against over-confidence and a warning against the reserve strength which the Republican party develops in New York State in presidential years.

APPLAUDED THROUGHOUT.

Senator Hill was applauded throughout. When he mentioned the names of Cleveland and Stevenson the cheering was deafening.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SHEEHAN.

At the conclusion of his address Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan was introduced.

"As a Democrat," he said, "I am glad to stand upon a Tammany platform and look upon a Tammany audience. You have enjoyed to-night the rarest treat that any audience in this great broad land has enjoyed during this campaign."

Mr. Sheehan urged upon all who had not registered to do so Friday and Saturday.

General E. A. Tallaferro, of Alabama, was the next speaker. He devoted his remarks to the force bill.

SICKLES AND CUMMINGS.

General Daniel E. Sickles called upon the veterans to read Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance and to fix their eyes upon that paragraph which relates to them, to their interests, and to their pensions.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings spoke of the hopes of the Democracy, and said that he could see in the prospect only brightness and assured success.

RIGHT MEETINGS OUT OF DOORS.

While the great indoor meeting was in progress, speeches were being made from eight stands, which had been erected along Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets from Broadway to Third avenue. One hundred and twenty speakers had been divided among these different stands. They included all the New York Democratic congressmen and prominent Democrats from other States and local orators.

SPEECHES FOR EVERYBODY.

Speeches were made in French, German, and Italian.

State-Senator Roesch presided over a German meeting in the lower hall of the Wigwam. The immense crowd preserved the best of order throughout. The meetings were over at 12 o'clock.

The braves, loyal to the last to the Democracy, left for their homes still cheering for Cleveland and Stevenson.

Hill in Virginia.

NEW YORK, October 25.—After speaking at Tammany Hall to-night Senator Hill took the 12 o'clock train for Virginia. He will make three speeches in that State, probably at Charlottesville, Staunton, and Richmond, and return to New York Saturday.

Four Made Two.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, October 25.—Miss Lilly W. Deahl, daughter of Mr. A. W. Deahl, and Mr. Philip Peyton, assistant master of transportation on the Virginia Midland railroad, were married to-night in Grace church by the Rev. Dr. Sharp, the rector. After the wedding reception Mr. and Mrs. Peyton took the train for a wedding trip through the West.

This morning Miss Martha B. Watkins, daughter of Mr. John H. Watkins, and Mr. John H. Raines, of Danville, were united in marriage by the Rev. Mr. Carson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. and Mrs. Raines will make their home in Danville.

The State Department at Washington is in receipt of a cablegram from Minister Scruggs reporting that arrangements for the recognition of the new government of Venezuela under General Crespo by the United States were concluded on the 18th of this month, and that the formal ceremonies of recognition took place on Sunday the 23d instant. Recognition by other foreign powers will follow.

Josiah Grimes, who wants to own the cellar door, is a strong character in Mackie's "Grimes's Cellar Door," and is admirably played by Harry Wright, a comedian of much ability.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Harrison's Funeral to Be as Private as Possible.

INTERMENT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Church Services There Friday Morning—The Minor Arrangements—Telegrams of Condolence from All Quarters.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.—The guard of special officers detailed immediately on the death of Mrs. Harrison to prevent the entrance of intruders into the White House or its grounds was maintained this morning, and no one was admitted without some special reason.

The funeral services in Washington will not be held early Wednesday morning, as intended last night, but will take place Thursday morning.

PRIVATE AS POSSIBLE.

It is the especial wish of the family that the services shall be as private as possible. The funeral will be a personal and not a public one. As far as the official position of the President will possibly permit, the service will be the same as that customary in the case of a member of a private family. Invitations strictly limited in number will be sent out, and no person will be allowed to be present without one of them.

IN THE EAST ROOM.

The funeral services will undoubtedly be held in the East Room. This is the largest room in the building, and in fact the only one at all adapted to the holding of services even as private as those the family desire. They will be conducted according to the Presbyterian form by Rev. Dr. Tunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, on Connecticut avenue, of which the President and Mrs. Harrison have been regular attendants. The body will not lie in state.

TO INDIANAPOLIS.

After the services here the funeral party will leave Washington Thursday at noon, or soon thereafter, for Indianapolis, where services of a more public character will take place.

It is probable that the funeral train will reach Indianapolis early Friday morning, and at about 10 o'clock the church services will begin. They will take place in the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, on the corner of New York and Pennsylvania streets, and the Rev. Dr. M. L. Haines, pastor of the church, will officiate.

THE INTERMENT.

The body will then be taken to Crown Hill cemetery and interred, after which the President will return to Washington.

Mrs. Harrison's remains have been embalmed. They will probably lie in the room in which she died until the services are held Thursday.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

All night long telegrams of condolence with the President and his family in their affliction arrived, and in the early hours after dawn messengers-boy came after the other passed through the gates bearing telegrams of this nature. Many of those which came last night were predicated on a premature report that death had taken place at 6 o'clock in the evening. The messages of condolence will not be given to the public for the present. The President had not up to 11 o'clock had an opportunity to examine them, and until he does it is certain that they will not be given to the public, and they may not be given out even then.

It is contrary to his nature to a parade of these messages before the public, and if they are furnished to the press at all it will be with great reluctance on his part.

QUEEN AND POPE.

He has so far permitted only these two to be published:

BALMORAL, October 25, 1892.

To General Harrison, President of the United States, Washington:

I have heard with the deepest regret of your sad loss, and sincerely sympathize with you in your grief.

VICTORIA, R. I.

[Signed]

The Pope, through Cardinals Gibbons and Rampolla, sends his heartiest condolence.

The President has, however, consented that a statement should be given naming some of the more prominent persons who have sent condolences, but was unwilling that the text of their messages should be made public.

MR. BLAINE, MR. CLEVELAND, AND OTHERS.

Ex-Secretary Blaine sent over a message to the President during the morning. It was contained in an envelope directed in Mr. Blaine's own handwriting and was sent up-stairs to the President.

Among the many telegrams of condolence which have been received are those from ex-President Grover Cleveland, Vice-President Morton, Whitelaw Reid, Governor Chase, of Indiana, and the Indiana State officers, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, Senator Allison, Governors Peck of Wisconsin, Rollins of New Hampshire, Brown of Rhode Island, McKinley of Ohio, Flower of New York, Eagle of Arkansas, and Merriam of Minnesota, Archbishop Ireland, General Schofield, General Alger, Anthony Drexel, and a great many other prominent persons.

Mr. Blaine's letter was an autograph one. It was short and tendered to the President the sympathy of himself and Mrs. Blaine.

Though no selection of body-bearers has yet been made, it is probable that the corpse will be borne by White-House employees.

CABINET OFFICERS PALL-BEARERS.

All the members of the Cabinet will be in the city for the funeral and will act as honorary pall-bearers.

All the members of the President's family with the exception of his three grandchildren will accompany the remains of Mrs. Harrison to Indianapolis. This, of course, includes Dr. Scott, the venerable father of the deceased. It was at first felt that his advanced age would prevent his making the trip, but it was learned that he was broached to him he announced emphatically that he proposed to go and would not listen to any proposition to the contrary.

The President is bearing up remarkably well in his deep affliction. The traces of his great sorrow are plain and unmistakable, but apparently he has nerved himself to face his affliction with fortitude.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS UNINTERRUPTED.

It was the expressed wish of the President to the members of the Cabinet who called that the affairs of the government should be proceeded with as usual, and in deference to this request the heads of the several executive departments were at their desks during the greater part of the day and the departments remained open as usual. It is expected that as many of the Cabinet officers as can leave their official duties will accompany the funeral party to Indianapolis in the capacity of honorary pall-bearers.

THE FLAG FURLED.

The flag-staff on the building was bare this morning. The familiar Stars and Stripes which waved over the President's house yesterday had been lowered at sunset, furled, and placed aside.

This morning the absence of the flag was noticed. Secretary Halford explained that the President was averse to having it placed at half-mast, but if it was determined, rather than have it flying as usual, to refrain from displaying it at all until after the body shall have been taken away from Washington, when it will again be raised.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Harrison was president of the National Society of Daughters of the Revolution from its organization, and much of its success and rapid development is attributed to her zeal in its behalf. Mrs. Harrison attended the meeting which resulted in the organization of the society. At that meeting she was elected to preside. She was very active in the society from the start, attending most of the meetings of the local society, all of the general receptions, and all of the annual meetings. At the first congress of chapters from the different states, held in this city last February, in the Universalist church, Mrs. Harrison presided. She made a very dignified and skillful chairman.

The National Board of the Society met this afternoon for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the board on the death of Mrs. Harrison. The following members were present: Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Justice Field, Mrs. Marshall Macdonald, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Boyntoi, Mrs. Keim, Miss Desha, Mrs. Lieutenant Clair, Mrs. Tittman, Mrs. Rose Wright Smith, Mrs. Senator Cockrell, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Greely, and Mrs. Devereux. Mrs. Cockrell presided. Resolutions were adopted expressing a sense of the loss sustained by the society and extending to the husband and family deep personal sympathy.

Mr. Cleveland's Sympathy.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Mr. Cleveland sent the following dispatch to President Harrison this morning:

"WASHINGTON, D. C.

"*To Benjamin Harrison, Executive Mansion:*

"I hasten to assure you of my sincere sympathy in the hour of your terrible bereavement.

[Signed] "GROVER CLEVELAND."

Regret in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 25.—The news of Mrs. Harrison's death was received here with general regret. The *News and Courier* says this morning: "In the presence of this sad event the noise of party strife will cease for a time, and the American people, without regard to color or condition, will join in prayer that the richest benediction of Heaven may rest upon the disconsolate and give them peace." In respect to the memory of Mrs. Harrison the flags at the post-office, Chamber of Commerce, *News and Courier*, and other buildings are displayed at half-mast.

The Davenport Investigation.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, October 25.—John I. Davenport, chief supervisor of elections, was absent again from to-day's meeting of the special congressional committee appointed to investigate him and his methods. The examinations proceeded without him. A batch of Davenport's accounts were laid before the committee by a clerk delegated from the Treasury Department, and formed the basis for the examination of ex-District-Attorney Walker and two assistants, Messrs. Rose and Evarts. Mr. Walker testified that during his term of office as United States District Attorney Mr. Davenport had presented some accounts to him. He looked over the accounts enough to see that there was something he wished to ask about, and so told Mr. Davenport. The latter urged that he act on the accounts. He told Mr. Davenport that if he would fix a day in which the accounts could be submitted to Judge Brown he would be present and make his inquiries into the accounts in open court. Mr. Davenport, said the witness, withdrew the accounts from his office and he did not hear of them again. Assistant-Attorney Rose, who served under Walker and subsequently under Mitchell, testified that the Davenport accounts referred to by Walker had subsequently been approved by Judge Brown upon Davenport's oath to their correctness.

BLAINE IN WASHINGTON.

"With the Old Shine in His Eye," Says Wanamaker.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker spent an hour with ex-Secretary Blaine at his house this afternoon, and when interviewed in regard to it said that the purpose of his visit was purely personal, to express his gratification at Mr. Blaine's return.

He said he found Mr. Blaine very well, "with the old shine in his eye and the well-known ring in his voice."

"Both he and Mrs. Blaine," added Mr. Wanamaker, "suffering from their own recent bereavements, keenly feel and plainly manifest their sympathy with the President and his family. Their tender and tearful inquiries showed a depth of feeling that none could mistake."

"A part of the interview," Mr. Wanamaker continued, "related to politics, and Mr. Blaine will make up by his pen what he cannot do by speech while he nurses a temporary affection of his throat. He is evidently greatly interested in the election of Mr. Harrison and anxious that all his friends should know it, and he freely expressed his belief that Mr. Harrison would be elected."

Telegraphic Brevities.

Twenty-five new cases of cholera were officially reported in Hamburg Monday. No deaths from the disease occurred.

The details relative to the German army bill were published Saturday by the Cologne *Gazette*. The Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* declares that the Cologne *Gazette* obtained its information by unlawful means. The capital expenditure under the bill will be 66,800,000 marks and the annual expenditure 64,000,000 marks. The bill provides for an increase of 2,128 commissioned officers, 11,857 non-commissioned officers, and 72,073 privates, and 6,130 horses.

For some time the leading Democrats of Nebraska have been discussing the advisability of withdrawing their entire State and electoral ticket and combining with the Alliance, thus throwing the presidential votes of the State to Weaver. A meeting to learn the feeling on the subject was held in Omaha Monday. It was decided, after a stormy discussion, to postpone the matter until a few days before the election. It is stated that the whole ticket will be withdrawn.

The feature at the Dallas (Tex.) fair Monday was a reunion of the Confederates of the Department of the Transmississippi, which was attended by several thousand old soldiers. On the stage were Mrs. Margaret Davis, a daughter of Jefferson Davis, and her little son Jefferson Davis. Ex-Governor Ross and General Harrell delivered addresses eulogizing the bravery of both sides in the late war. Mrs. Hayes gave a reception in the evening and the ball which followed far and near attended. The old Confederates in the evening had a camp-fire.

Fusion between the Democrats and the People's party in Oregon was completed yesterday. Colonel R. A. Miller was taken from the Democratic electoral ticket, and I. N. Pierce, one of the People's party electors, substituted. This was followed by the withdrawal of another Democratic elector. The members of the two parties will give their votes to the two Democratic and the two People's-party candidates. The leaders of both parties are confident. They are already figuring on 10,000 majority. This is based upon the votes of the two parties cast at the State election in June.

The police commissioners of New York city yesterday decided to print official ballots for the candidates nominated by fourteen independent organizations, with one exception. The exception was the case of James D. Farrell, who was nominated for alderman by the independent citizens of the Fifteenth Assembly District. The certificate of nomination was in regular form. In the other cases the board declined to print the official ballots because the certificates of nomination were defective and not in accordance with law. Among the organizations affected is the County Democracy.

A special from Spokane, Wash., says: An appalling accident occurred on the construction line of the Great Northern road yesterday, resulting in the death of seven men, the fatal injury of five more, and the serious injury of six others. The track-laying crew had finished work up to the Winachee river, and yesterday morning started to lay rails across that stream. The east approach and first span were crossed safely, but when the men were in the middle of the bridge at the second span the false work under the bridge collapsed, and the track-machine, together with two car-loads of ties and three cars loaded with rails, went into the river, sixty feet below. The men were thrown in every direction and some were killed by falling on the cars and rails, with the above results. Many of the injured cannot live.

A general strike of the warehouse-packers and drivers in New Orleans was inaugurated Monday and all the wholesale houses there are affected. The strike is due to a refusal of the merchants to sign a tariff presented by unions acting under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. The chief difference is a contention on the part of the unions that only union members shall be employed. The merchants hold that they have the right to employ whomsoever they please and want competent and reliable men, irrespective of their membership in a union. The merchants have issued an invitation to the strikers as individuals to appear at a meeting to state their grievances. The longshoremen, screwmen, and freight-handlers of the Labor Federation are expected to join in the strike, and the result may be a prolonged tie-up of all the business of New Orleans.

Yesterday six citizens of Henry county, Ala., were taken to Montgomery by United States marshals on a charge of violating section 5520 of the Revised statutes of the United states. The affidavit was made by R. F. Kolb, at whom spoiled eggs were thrown last Saturday while he was attempting to make a speech in Gordon. He was accompanied by S. S. Booth, an elector on the Fusion ticket. The effort is to prove that there was a conspiracy to prevent the advocacy of a candidate in whose interest Kolb was speaking. A number of witnesses were examined, and not one swore that he at any time on the day in question saw the parties arrested together, either before or after the speaking. The commissioner bound them over to appear next Monday, because of the absence of Kolb and Kolb, and required bonds $1,000 each, which were promptly given. Last night United States marshals rescued Montgomery with the probate judge, sheriff, and clerk of Macon county. They are charged with attempting to influence the election by the appointment of incompetent incorrect as managers of election. The law of the State says there shall be three inspectors for each precinct two of whom shall be of opposing political parties. The officers in Macon county appointed two Democrats and one Republican, but the Bushmits ignore the Republican and seek to force the Democrats off through the United States courts.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company will resume its steerage traffic to the United States November 8th. Its steamer Gotha will convey from Stettin a full complement of steerage passengers. Russians, Poles, and Bohemians, however, will not be taken.

A new long-distance ride is being discussed for officers of the Austrian and Prussian reserves. It is proposed for the Germans to start from Vienna and the Austrians from Berlin. The race is not to be given to the swiftest rider, but to the first officer who arrives with his horse in perfect condition.

The Fenians, Muellin and Dowling, who are serving sentences in the Marlborough jail, England, are about to be released. Muellin was convicted of complicity in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Burke, Under Secretary, in Phœnix Park, Dublin, May 6, 1882. Dowling was convicted of the killing of a policeman named Cox.

M. L. and A. H. Moses, members of the late firm of Moses Brothers, Montgomery, Ala., which suspended last year, returned to Montgomery from St. Louis as soon as they learned of the indictment against them. Reaching Montgomery Monday morning they promptly gave bond. H. C. Moses, the other member of the firm, who lives in Montgomery, gave bond at once some days ago on notification. Judah A. Moses is not a member of the firm, and the special telegram that he had been indicted was a mistake.

The official details of Germany's new army bill were published Monday. The peace effective from October 1, 1893, to March 31, 1899, is fixed at 492,068. The service of the infantry is generally reduced to two years. The adoption of this measure is necessary because the former military preponderance of Germany has gone. The war strength of France is placed at 4,033,000, and that of Russia at 4,556,000. When the reorganization under the bill is completed the German army will have attained a strength of 4,800,000, whereas France will not be able to exceed her present strength. The bill retains the power of the military authorities to keep men in the ranks until they have completed their third year of service. This will be done as a punishment for offences under the military code.

The opposition in Germany to the proposed taxes there to offset the increased expenditures that will be incurred through the government's military bill is gaining in strength. This opposition is especially directed against the proposed duty on tobacco. A mass-meeting has been called to meet at Erstein next week to consider the subject. It will be attended by tobacco-planters from Alsace, Baden, and the Palatinate. Preparations for a similar meeting are being made at Appeln, where a new burden in the shape of taxes placed on tobacco will render idle thousands of workmen. The *Munchener Nachrichten* asserts that 14,000 men will be thrown out of work in Bavaria alone, while the poorer classes throughout the country will suffer, as a cheap foreign cigar will be an impossibility, and the price of the cigars made of home-grown tobacco is certain to be raised above that which the poor will be able to pay.

The clever comedian James B. Mackie has rather an odd title for a topical song which he introduces in the great laughing burlesque "Grimes's Cellar Door." It is called "The Keeley Gold Cure," and consists of ten verses, each one being brighter and funnier than the one preceding it.

THIS THE LAST DAY.

THE DOORS OF VIRGINIA'S SECOND EXPOSITION TO CLOSE TO-NIGHT.

The Management Decline to Talk, But It Is Believed That Expenses Have Been Made—The Beer Premium.

The cold snap which threatened to bite the tips of people's noses yesterday, had a discouraging effect upon the Exposition-goers, and rather a small crowd was in attendance.

The languid swagger, however, which hitherto characterized the movements of the people was changed into a brisk, bustling activity which enlivened things considerably. Country people composed the greater part of the visitors, and the various specialities did a thriving business.

Pain's "Paris" was presented at night for the last time to a moderate-sized audience, and to-night, at half past 10, the band will play "Home, Sweet Home," and the doors of the big building will swing together as an announcement that the second grand Exposition of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Society is over.

WILL COME OUT ALL RIGHT.

The members of the Executive Committee were very busy yesterday bustling around to complete their final duties, and it was hard to ascertain exactly how the society stood as to matters of finance. The officials, too, were averse to discussing the matter, but a DISPATCH reporter finally learned that the society would probably come out about even or perhaps a thousand or so dollars ahead. Treasurer Lewis D. Crenshaw figured out the situation lately, and he estimated the profits as small, if any at all. He is said to have stated, however, that he felt confident that there would be no loss, and it is almost certain that the $10,000 guarantee will not have to be called for in order to make expenses. If the attendance to-day is large the financial outlook will be still more favorable, and the loss sustained by the last two performances of Pain's "Paris" will be somewhat recovered.

WRANGLE ABOUT A PREMIUM.

Mr. W. C. Jackson, superintendent of county exhibits, certainly deserves a great deal of credit for his untiring energies in getting the different judges to work. This was an additional burden on the superintendent and one that was difficult to perform, as proved by the wrangle in the cases of the brewing companies. The first premium was originally awarded to the Richmond Brewery. Protest against this decision was made by the Peter Stumpf Brewing Company, and a new committee of five was appointed to "sit on" the question. The samples from the two breweries were served so that the judges could not tell which was which. The result was "large schooners" of the foaming beverage were duly disposed of, and the beer was all so good that the judges could not for the life of them decide which was the better. Two favored the Richmond Brewery and two Peter Stumpf. The odd man was chosen to be referee, and finally it was deemed best to draw straws—not the straws through which they sucked the lager—and Peter Stumpf was an easy winner. The premium was accordingly demanded from the Richmond Brewery, and Mr. Rosenegk declared that nothing less than two barrels would take away the pretty blue ribbon; and so Mr. Jackson reported the situation to headquarters.

The coveted premium was finally obtained from Mr. Rosenegk, and was soon gracing the stand of Peter Stumpf, where lager flowed freely for some hours in honor of the event. But the grand beer festival was as brief as it was sparkling. Mr. Rosenegk at once sued out an injunction against the society, and the Chancery Court took possession of the beautiful ribbon, which at present adorns the wall of the secretary's office.

THE CHIEF MARSHAL RETURNS THANKS.

The following letter received by the DISPATCH yesterday fully explains itself:

FARMVILLE, VA., October 24, 1892.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

If allowed I would be glad to have the privilege of a few lines in your valued paper in reference to the tournament held in Richmond on the 18th. I intended this notice should come in earlier, but absence from home and press of business since my return have prevented. I wish to thank the officers of the Exposition and the citizens of Richmond for the kind and courteous manner in which they treated myself and aids during our visit to your city, and especially on the 18th instant. I also wish to express my sincere thanks to the judges, marshals, and knights for the respect shown me and the manly manner in which they conducted themselves and the duties assigned them. It was indeed a pleasure to be associated with such business-like and fair-minded judges and to command such a lot of gentlemanly marshals and knights. In fact, every one connected with the affair seemed to try to see how well he could acquit himself. My thanks are also due to the Exposition marshals, who rendered me valuable assistance in many ways.

If I can ever again be of any assistance to the citizens of Richmond, I am their to command,

JOHN B. MARTIN,

Chief Marshal Exposition Tournament, October 18, 1892.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Their First State Convention to Assemble Here To-Morrow.

The first convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held in this city, commencing to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. Holy communion will be celebrated at St. Paul's church by Bishop H. M. Jackson, of Alabama, assisted by Rev. Hartley Carmichael, and will be participated in by the delegates. At 10 o'clock divine service will be held in the church, when Bishop Jackson will deliver the charge to the brotherhood.

The convention will meet in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association at 11:30 o'clock for temporary organization, and will hold sessions at 1 P. M., 3:30, and 8:15 P. M. of that day. It is expected that 175 delegates and officers from all portions of the State will attend the meetings of the body. Upon their arrival they will be met at the various trains or report to the Hospitality Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

BUT NINE YEARS OLD.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew was started in 1883 in St. James Episcopal church, Chicago, by twelve earnest young men. To-day the organization numbers over 10,000 members. It now exists in almost every State and Territory, and has spread to Canada and Scotland. It is confined to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and its object is to spread the kingdom of Christ among young men. It has two rules which all the members on joining promise to fulfil—the rule of prayer and the rule of service. The rule of prayer provides that each member should "pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men, and for His blessing on the brotherhood." The rule of service is to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man within hearing of the Gospel of our Saviour as set forth in the service of the Church and in young men's Bible classes.

PROMINENT CHURCHMEN TO BE HERE.

Among those who will take part in the convention are Bishop A. M. Randolph, Bishop Jackson, Mr. John W. Wood (general secretary of the brotherhood in the United States), Rev. R. J. McBride, D. D., of Lexington; Mr. S. S. Nash, of Tarboro', N. C., who has been very successful in the work of the organization, and other prominent members of the general council.

The visitors will arrive this evening. Members of the brotherhood are designated by a red cross on a button worn on the lapel of their coats. A lunch will be provided for the delegates by the ladies of the various Episcopal churches in the city.

The sessions, both at the Association and at St. Paul's, will be open to the public.

Personals and Briefs.

Senator W. J. Jordan, of Halifax, is in the city.

Mrs. George F. Goodwin left yesterday for Atlanta, Ga.

Judge William B. Tallaferro, of Gloucester, is in the city.

Miss Mary Cook Branch has returned from New York.

Senator James N. Stubbs, of Gloucester, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Rosa Stanard, of Goshen, is visiting her aunts, at 402 west Grace street.

General Jubal A. Early is in the city and stopping at the Exchange Hotel.

Mrs. C. M. Carson, of Charlotte, N. C., is stopping at 315 east Franklin street.

Mr. J. A. Scott and Miss Susie Scott, of Farmville, are guests of Mrs. McKinney.

Major A. R. Courtney has been quite sick for several days. He is confined to his bed.

Mrs. Bolling, of Richmond, was registered at the New York *Herald* office in Paris on Saturday.

Colonel Richard Maury and family have returned home after spending the summer in Europe.

Mrs. Warner Moore has returned home, bringing as her guest Mrs. Theodore Carson, of Lynchburg.

The Order of the Temple was conferred at the meeting last night of Richmond Commandery, No. 2.

Mr. James Kane, of east Main street, has left the city for New York, Jersey City, and Philadelphia.

Mr. Thomas R. Belch, of Henderson, N. C., is visiting the family of Mrs. Wade, 210 Washington street.

Colonel A. G. Dickenson and family will be at their home, on south Third street, the first of November.

An iron railing is to supersede the wooden fence that has long enclosed Laurel-Street Methodist church.

Misses Annie and Ella Downes and Maggie Goldsmith are visiting relatives at 1018 west Grace street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Miner have returned to the city, and will be at home to their