THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,376. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1894. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

STARS AND STRIPES.

Anniversary of Their Adoption as the National Ensign.

WASHINGTON AND ROCHAMBEAU.

Monument to the Planning of Their Final Campaign.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON.

His Speech on the Occasion of the Corner-Stone Laying at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The national, State, and municipal flags were displayed on the City Hall to-day in commemoration of the 117th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the national ensign. The Mayor ordered the flags hoisted at the request of the Society of Sons of the Revolution. Flags were also displayed on many other buildings throughout the city and points elsewhere in the State.

AT THE FERRY.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., June 14.—On the spot where Washington and Count de Rochambeau planned the final campaign which brought independence to the republic the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution gathered to-day, and with ceremonies that stirred the patriotism in the hearts of dwellers by the historic Hudson, laid the foundation-stone of a monument in memory of the heroes of the past. Flag-Day, the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, was fittingly chosen for the event, and perfect weather added to the enjoyment of the affair. The speakers, distinguished guests, and members of the patriotic organizations which took part in the day's pageantry left New York city on the steamer Howard Carroll. On the boat Vice-President Stevenson held an informal reception. Among those present were General Horace Porter, Admiral Gherardi, Archbishop Corrigan, General Stewart L. Woodford, General Horatio C. King, Archdeacon Charles C. Tiffany (representing Bishop Potter), Colonel John C. Calhoun, and William C. McDowell. The marine band from the Brooklyn navy-yard played inspiring airs on the trip up the Hudson, while the many historians on board pointed out scenes of revolutionary operations as they were passed.

Arriving at Dobbs Ferry, about 2,000 persons stood around, while Chauncey Depew laid the foundation for the corner-stone. After a salute from a man-of-war had echoed over the water, the company moved to the porch of the mansion, and the literary exercises took place. There were an invocation by Archdeacon Tiffany, an address of welcome by Hon. L. O. Bradley, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, which was responded to by Colonel John C. Calhoun; a speech presenting the plot of ground by Dr. Hasbrouck, and its acceptance by Mr. Depew.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Then Vice-President Stevenson spoke as follows:

"I can hope to add but little to the interest of this great occasion by any words I may utter. This day and this hour belong to history. We stand, indeed, upon historic ground. Here on the banks of the majestic Hudson we lay the corner-stone of a monument which will commemorate the spot where the respective commanders of the British and American armies arranged amicable terms at the close of the great struggle, for the withdrawal of all hostile troops from our borders. At that self-same hour upon the opposite bank of the Hudson a British ship-of-war fired seventeen guns in honor of the great American chieftain. More than that, it was the first official recognition by military salute on the part of one of the greatest nations of the latest-born sovereign nation.

"The monument whose corner-stone we lay at this hour will mark the spot where occurred one of the greatest events in our Colonial struggle. Washington, abandoning all hope of a successful attack upon the city of New York, upon the identical spot where we have now assembled, on the 14th day of August, 1781, planned the southern campaign, whose objective point was the Peninsula of Virginia, the fruits of which were the surrender of Cornwallis to the American and French armies at Yorktown, the establishment of Colonial independence, and the introduction of the Government of the United States into the family of nations. What wonderful results have followed the conference at this spot between Washington and the French admiral 113 years ago.

THE DAY THEY CELEBRATED.

"This is, indeed, Mr. President, a fitting day for the observance of the interesting ceremonies you have inaugurated. The 14th of June, the anniversary of the adoption by the Colonial Congress of the Stars and Stripes as our national symbol, is the appropriate day for the laying of the corner-stone of a monument which is to commemorate events which are so closely linked with our struggle for independence, and which make up so important a part of the warp and woof of our revolutionary history.

"It is well that to the descendants of the heroes of our Colonial struggle has been committed the patriotic task of erecting this monument. The important service of this hour is not the least of the patriotic services which have brought lustre to the honored 'Sons of the American Revolution.' The members of this society, whose blood is that of Revolutionary heroes, are charged with the grateful task of garnering up for history the glorious deeds of illustrious sires. It is theirs to keep brightly burning the fires upon our patriotic altars; to inculcate the sacred love of country; to teach our American youth that upon this world's theatre have never appeared grander or nobler men than Washington and his compeers, and that the highest title they can wear is that of American citizen."

General Stewart L. Woodford delivered the oration of the day. General Horace Porter spoke briefly, and Archbishop Corrigan delivered the benediction. Luncheon was served in Cushings Military Academy, and the return trip was made to New York late in the afternoon.

DOWN THE CHESAPEAKE.

President Cleveland Seeks the Capes for Recuperation—Possibly Gray Gables.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President has gone to the Capes of the Chesapeake to try the efficiency of salt air as a recuperative argument. He intends to cruise for several days on the lighthouse tender Maple, in company with Dr. O. M. O'Reilly, his regular physician, and Captain Kidder D. Evans, naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and if his health is benefited as much as is expected he may return to the White House next Monday or Tuesday. He drove to the boat this evening at 7:30 o'clock, and a little later started down the river.

The Maple, on which the President is cruising, is a new vessel, delivered to the government only a year ago. She is a staunch craft, 134 feet long and of 30 feet beam, and twin screws drive her at a rapid rate of speed. She also has a full schooner rig and is capable of making an ocean voyage. If the conditions are favorable there is nothing to prevent her from going to Buzzard's Bay, although the President on leaving Washington expressed no intention of going further than the entrance to the Chesapeake.

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

General Gordon Denies the Authenticity of a Report Touching Same.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—When Senator Gordon's attention was drawn to an article in the New York Sun this morning from Augusta stating that he had been warned by Hon. W. Y. Atkinson to keep out of the gubernatorial campaign in Georgia, Mr. Gordon sent the following telegram to the Sun:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14th.

"I have just been shown a telegram from Augusta, published in your issue of this date, that Hon. W. Y. Atkinson has sent me a telegram protesting against my giving aid to General Evans in the gubernatorial campaign in Georgia. Please say for me that there is no truth whatever in this statement from Augusta, and that it is equally unjust to Mr. Atkinson and to myself.

(Signed) "J. B. GORDON."

The article to which General Gordon objected was as follows:

AUGUSTA, GA., June 13.—There is much indignation among the ex-Confederate veterans in this State over the manner in which Senator John B. Gordon has abandoned the canvass of General Clement A. Evans, who is running for the Governorship. It was the veterans who forced the election of Gordon as Senator. He now leaves his old comrade in the lurch.

The evening's Herald professes to have found the "inside history" of General Gordon's declination to make a series of speeches through the State in behalf of Evans. It says that General Gordon had determined to make these speeches, and had gone on to Washington, expecting to return in a few days and make the first at Macon. But, the Herald declares, he found on his arrival at the national capital a telegram, of which this is a copy:

I see it stated that you are to take the stump for my opponent, General Evans. When you were being fought by Pat Calhoun for the United States Senate I worked for you night and day, and I did more than any other man to elect you. If you are ungrateful enough now to try to beat me I put you on notice that you shall hear from me. If you keep your engagement at Macon, I shall be there to meet you from the stage if you will; from the audience if I must. Dubignon will be there to meet you at Savannah. Friends of mine will also meet you at Griffin, and wherever else you speak. W. Y. ATKINSON.

"After General Gordon read this telegram," says the Herald, "he came to the conclusion that the situation in Georgia was not such as to warrant his interference, and he cancelled his engagements. There would certainly have been a lively tilt had Mr. Atkinson challenged General Gordon to joint debate."

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Light-House Service Out of Politics—Corean Rebellion Suppressed—Etc.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—This significant order was issued by Secretary Carlisle to-day:

"The authority to nominate persons for appointment as keepers and assistant keepers of lights in the lighthouse service was taken from collectors of customs June 8, 1894, by order of the Secretary and transferred to the inspectors of the several lighthouse districts.

"J. G. CARLISLE."

"This action," said Captain Evans, naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, "absolutely takes the lighthouse service out of politics. All lighthouse inspectors are naval officers, and they will recommend fit and proper persons for keepers and assistant keepers, regardless of political pressure. New appointees will naturally be taken from the dominant party, but fitness, not the political activity of the appointees will govern in making selections. In doing this Secretary Carlisle has given practical effect to his avowed purpose of making the lighthouse service non-partisan."

The Corean legation received a cablegram this morning from the royal palace at Seoul, dated to-day, announcing the complete suppression of the rebellion, and showing the falsity of the reports from China yesterday that the King had fled to Japan, and that the rebels had occupied Seoul. The cablegram, rendered into English, is as follows: "Rebels suppressed soon after the arrival of Admiral Skerrett and his United States steamship, who protected both sides. All the people in my country are now peaceful and happy. Thank all United States people."

The stated Treasury balance to-day declined to $115,386,590, of which $68,275,000 is in gold. Of the $1,000,000 engaged in New York for shipment to Europe yesterday only $500,000 was shipped, the remainder being returned to the New York sub-Treasury to-day. Treasury officials construe this to mean that exchange is so "sagged" that gold exports at a profit can no longer be calculated for in advance, and that the end of such exports is near at hand.

IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION.

A Reversal of the Policy of the Harrison Administration.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Assistant-Secretary Reynolds, of the Interior Department, to-day rendered a decision which is far-reaching in its effect, and will involve the immediate cancellation of thousands of pension certificates issued under a ruling of the last administration. He holds that where a claimant for a pension has deserted from his first service and enlisted in another and a different organization, and the War Department refuses to remove the charge of desertion or recognize the legality of the second service, but holds him to be in a continuous state of desertion, that department has exclusive jurisdiction, the correction of its own records, and the legality of the soldier's services, and until the charge of desertion is removed by the War Department, the claimant has no pensionable status.

This ruling is a return to the old and well-settled practice of the department in the adjudication of pension claims, and is a reversal of the decision of the late Assistant Secretary, in which it was held that a formal discharge from the second service terminates the status of desertion, and places the soldier, regardless of the record made, in the list of eligible claimants, independently of the act of March 2, 1889, which provides for the removal of the charge of desertion in cases where the claimants show themselves entitled to relief under its terms.

While the money paid those persons on certificates issued under the ruling of the last administration cannot be recovered, the action of Judge Reynolds to-day will have the effect of dropping the names of those whom he holds have illegally been granted pensions.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Bill Providing for Government Aid to Be Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—It is understood that the bill appropriating $200,000 for a government exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition will be favorably reported to-morrow by the Senate Committee on Education, and that they will make a favorable recommendation at that time that the appropriation be provided for in the sundry civil bill, which will be the first of the appropriation bills to be considered in the Senate after the tariff bill shall have been disposed of.

INVITATIONS FOR COXEY.

The Relations Between His Followers and the Galvinites Strained.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Coxey has been invited to Minneapolis, Minn., Dover, N. J., and Yorkville to lecture, in addition to the numerous calls of that kind heretofore published.

The feeling between the Galvinites and the followers of Coxey and Browne is not overcordial. General Frye has been repudiated by the Galvin men. He is acting alone at this time. Browne has put out agents to organize reserve communes of negroes in the city.

A RESIGNATION DESIRED.

Mississippians Ask a New Chief of the Coast Survey.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, headed a delegation that waited on Secretary Carlisle this morning and asked him to call for the resignation of Professor T. C. Mendenhall, Chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The delegation favors the appointment of F. M. Batch, of Philadelphia, Pa.

SENSATION IN MEXICO.

Charges Against Fifty Prominent Government Officials.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEX., June 14.—A profound sensation has been caused in the government and social circles of this city by the Secretary of the Treasury's preferring charges against fifty of the prominent officials of his department. It is alleged that they destroyed certain documents belonging to the department to conceal a serious offence, the nature of which has not been made public. Many of those accused have been employed by the government for several years, and were never before suspected of wrongdoing.

THOSE INDIAN BONDS

Congressman Swanson Has a Proposition to Make.

FEDERAL-VIRGINIA COMMISSION.

This Body to Determine All Questions of Right Involved—Washington City Notes of Interest.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—(Special.)—Representative Swanson prepared to-day an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, relating to the clause therein affecting the Virginia bonds, in which Indian funds were invested by the United States Government. This has been explained already in the Dispatch correspondence. The amendment provides that a commission shall be appointed to adjust the whole thing, and recites that although Virginia owes the money represented by the bonds, yet the General Government is largely indebted to the State, including money advanced to carry on the war of 1812, and funds advanced to erect public buildings at Washington.

Mr. Swanson now proposes that Congress, instead of passing a law to compel the sale of the bonds, shall authorize the appointment of a commission to look into the claims between Virginia and the United States, and that the commission be composed of the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Interior. They are to act with a committee to be appointed by the State, and it is also stipulated that a complete adjustment of the accounts be made. When that is done a report is to be made to Congress, with recommendations covering the case.

Mr. Swanson watched closely through the whole day the progress of the bill, and was waiting his opportunity to get in his amendment and to speak on the same.

CHARLOTTESVILLIANS.

A number of visitors from Charlottesville were at the Capitol to-day. Among the visitors was Mr. Cox, who has a slate-pencil business. He called on Congressman Turner to see if something could not be done toward increasing the tariff duty on his line of goods.

Representative Meredith introduced a bill in the House to-day giving the Washington and Falls Church Railway Company the right to cross the Potomac, and get into the District of Columbia at Georgetown, where it is proposed to establish a union station for a number of the city and suburban railways.

The President is very slow in taking up the case of the supervising inspectorship of steam vessels for the Third District. It has been generally believed that Captain Murdaugh, of Portsmouth, is slated for the position. He was recommended two weeks ago by Secretary Carlisle and Mr. Tyler has been led to believe that his candidate was in every way acceptable.

There has been a report that the matter is being held up until Senator Gorman's return to the city. While it cannot be learned positively that he is pressing Mr. Cooper, of Baltimore, for the place, there is an idea he is interested in the matter. Senator Gorman is expected here to-morrow. It is said that he has greatly improved in health.

A post-office, to be known as Boxwood, has been established in Henry county, Va., with Daniel F. Dunlop as postmaster.

POSTSCRIPT.

Representative Swanson did not have a chance to offer his amendment in the House this afternoon to the Indian bill. The discussion was kept up so long by the Republicans that it looks as if the rules committee will have to bring in an order limiting the debate. It is understood that action will probably be taken to-morrow.

Virginia arrivals: H. J. Smoot, Luray; W. Van Devauter and daughter, Chase City; Irvin O. Curtin and W. W. Glass, Jr., Winchester; J. O. Pugh, Charlottesville; Thompson Lennig, Harrisonburg; B. Chrisman, Rockingham county.

Colonel J. M. Neal, postmaster of Danville, is here.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

More or Less Belligerency in Both Houses. Free Wool.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—SENATE.—In the morning half hour the Senate bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish five silk experiment stations, one each in different sections of the country, with the view of developing silk culture throughout the United States. Such silk-culture stations shall be a part of the several experiment stations in the States in which they may be located. The work at each station shall be conducted under the supervision of the director of such station, who is to carry on such work under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill appropriates $5,000 annually to each of the stations for silk culture which shall be established under the provisions of this act.

The tariff bill was taken up at 10:30 A. M., the first paragraph in the wool schedule being the one under consideration.

Mr. Lodge (Republican), of Massachusetts, made an argument against placing wool on the free list. He welcomed the appearance of the cotton textile schedule as the forerunner in legislation of that which would overspread the whole South, and he believed that ten years hence there would be no more chance of getting a free-trade vote in Georgia than in Pennsylvania or Massachusetts.

Mr. Teller also opposed the placing of wool on the free list.

Mr. Hoar described the offer of free wool to the woollen manufacturers of New England as the apple of Sodom held to their lips, but which they resented and scorned.

Mr. Power (Republican), of Montana, argued against putting wool on the free list, and suggested that there should be a division of the duties between the manufacturer and the wool-grower. On being requested by Mr. Vest to particularize, and to suggest what the division ought to be, Mr. Power said that 20 per cent. protection might be taken off woollen manufacturers and put on raw wool.

"I want to know," Mr. Vest remarked, "what the proposition was."

"I would be willing," Mr. Power said, "to take 5 cents a pound on wool, or I would be willing to take 40 per cent. ad valorem."

Mr. Frye (to Mr. Power): Taking it off woollen manufactures?

Mr. Power: I want justice done to the farmer, but I do not want to take a dollar from the manufacturer. I would rather vote to increase his duties. But I do want justice done to the farmer.

Mr. Frye: If the Senator should succeed in killing the woollen manufacturers of the country he would have a very small market for his wool.

Mr. Power: I understand the two industries to be identical. I want fair play.

Mr. Platt made another argument against free wool, and closed his remarks by characterizing the tariff bill as the most indefensible, the most inexcusable, and the most vicious legislation to the country and to all the people of the country. "I despise it in my heart," he exclaimed, "and I denounce it with all the energy I am capable of."

HIGGINS ROUSES HARRIS.

Mr. Higgins, of Delaware, took the floor to oppose free wool. He had been speaking for over two hours, and had entirely lost sight of the tariff bill and free wool, but had discoursed upon the Canadian question, the Hawaiian question, the steamship line between Vancouver and China, the smuggling of Chinamen over the Canadian border into the United States, and various other matters, when he incidentally referred to the United States civil war. Just then Mr. Harris, who had evidently been an unwilling listener, broke out with this question: "And what answer did the Senator from Delaware give when that issue was presented a good many years ago?"

"I gave the same answer that I give now," was the answer.

Mr. Hoar, who had not been listening, broke in with the inquiry as to what the question was.

"The Senator from Delaware," Mr. Harris said, "was suggesting that this bill was an issue of the war. He has departed from the tariff, and was discussing the issues of 1861, and I was a little curious to know what he did then."

"I did not go to Mexico," Mr. Higgins interjected.

"A great many northern men at that time," Mr. Harris went on, ignoring the remark, "shouldered their muskets and went into the army. What did the Senator do?"

"I shouldered my musket for a little time," said Mr. Higgins.

"I suppose it was for a very little time," Mr. Harris remarked in a bitter tone, "and I hope that he will shoulder it for a still shorter time in the Senate hereafter in reference to this tariff question."

"That answer," Mr. Higgins retorted, "may be or may not be worthy of the Senator from Tennessee. I was presenting a serious argument on a serious question, absolutely germane to the bill. I was showing that the ultimate issue and outcome of this conflict was (as in 1861) whether we should have two flags and two countries; and I say now that we should not adopt a policy that would create in the North the same conflict that we had then in the South."

Mr. Higgins then went on with his speech, and finished it.

He was followed by Mr. Chandler in a speech on the question of duties on woollen- and cotton-manufactured goods. He regarded the schedule fixing duties on manufactures of cotton as judiciously made in form, although he feared that those duties would not be found sufficiently protective on the higher grades of cotton goods made at the North. They were high enough, however, on the lower grades of cotton made at the South. As to the wool question, he declared that the manufacturers of woollen goods were not only willing, but anxious to have sufficient duties on wool to protect the flocks of sheep in the United States. They believed in protection to the farmer as well as to the manufacturer, and were disposed to resist any attempt to induce them to lend a hand in tearing down the whole system of protection.

Mr. Dolph declared that with wool on the free list the sheep industry of Oregon would be doomed.

At 6 o'clock the question of adjournment came up again. Mr. Dolph was unable to say how much longer he expected to continue his speech, and, Mr. Harris yielding, as he said, to the inevitable, moved an adjournment, giving notice at the time that if better progress upon the bill was not made to-morrow he would ask the senators to remain in session indefinitely.

The Senate then (at 6:30) adjourned.

House of Representatives.

No opportunity was given to-day for the consideration of private business, Mr. Lynch demanding the regular order immediately after the reading of the journal. The House at once went into further consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, sitting in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment offered by Mr. Cannon (Republican), of Illinois, was agreed to prohibiting the employment of any man as farmer or stockman who has not for five years next preceding his appointment been actively engaged in that business.

Mr. Wilson (Republican), of Washington, offered an amendment to make the home-rule principle apply to the appointments of these farmers and stockmen, which was ruled out on a point of order made by Mr. Maddox (Democrat), of Georgia. Mr. Wilson endeavored to discuss the amendment, but was held to be out of order. He said that the gentleman from Georgia would make nothing by his haste, and declared that the bill should not be passed until the Committee on Rules had brought in an order to that effect.

Mr. Johnson (Republican), of Indiana, moved to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Schools from $2,500 to $3,000. This proposed amendment started a row. Several members had spoken upon it, when Mr. Cox (Democrat) offered an amendment abolishing the office of Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, moved to amend Mr. Cox's amendment by including the office of Indian Commissioner in the work of abolishment. He said that if the gentlemen from Indiana and Tennessee believed that the office of Superintendent of Indian Schools should be abolished, "he wanted to see them and go them one better," by abolishing the office of Indian Commissioner, and let Secretary Smith, who, his friends say, is the best worker in America, take charge of the bureau. Having expressed himself, Mr. Cannon withdrew the amendment. On the John[illegible] amendment the vote was 61 to 61. Mr. Coombs (Democrat), of New York, made the point of no quorum, and a vote by tellers resulted—yeas, 80; nays, 76.

Mr. Holman said that he would ask for a vote on the amendment in the House, but Mr. Maddox insisted upon the point of no quorum, and the call of the roll was begun.

Mr. Johnson gave notice to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Maddox) that inasmuch as a vote by yeas and nays could be had on this amendment in the House, he (Johnson) would require the presence of a quorum to act upon any proposition before the committee if Mr. Maddox insisted on the point at this time. This irritated Mr. Maddox, and he shouted something back to Mr. Johnson in response which could not be heard above the din of the chairman's gavel and the stentorian tones of the Clerk calling the roll. Mr. Johnson was standing in the aisle in front of the Clerk's desk, and in a moment Mr. Maddox walked down the aisle toward him, shouting that the "Gentleman cannot bulldoze me." Two deputy sergeants-at-arms were at the men's elbows, and no collision occurred, although the situation appeared threatening for a moment.

Mr. Dockery, in the chair, was working the gavel and his voice to the utmost limit in the effort to restore order, and the two officials started to accompany the two men to their seats. Progress was not rapid enough to suit the chairman, however, and with a particularly emphatic bang of the gavel, he said: "The gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from Indiana will be in order," to which Mr. Johnson responded: "Why, Mr. Chairman, I've been trying for five minutes to get the gentleman from Georgia in good order." This pleasantry did not strike the Chairman favorably, for he stated severely: "The gentleman from Indiana will take his seat and observe the rules of the House," which he did, and the calling of the roll was continued.

ORDER RESTORED.

One hundred and eighty-six members answered, the names of the absentees were placed on the Journal, and proceedings in Committee of the Whole were resumed. The Johnson amendment was defeated—ayes, 86; noes, 94.

Mr. Cox's amendment to abolish the office of Superintendent of Indian Schools and to eliminate the appropriation for the salary thereof from the bill was defeated—8 to 107.

Mr. Gear (Republican), of Iowa, offered an amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any money appropriated in the bill on a sectarian school, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the purpose of the bill by the necessary rules and regulations.

Mr. Tracey (Democrat), of New York, made the point of order that the amendment was new legislation and did not reduce expenditures, and was therefore obnoxious to the rules. The chairman sustained the point of order, and Mr. Gear appealed from the decision of the Chair, stating that if overruled now, at the proper time he would move to recommit the bill, with instructions to incorporate the substance of his amendment.

In the course of the consideration of the appeal there was another outbreak of fighting between members, not so violent as the former one, however. Mr. Gear had a petition in support of his position, which he desired to have read and printed in the Record. This led to a controversy between Messrs. Gear, Bynum, and Sommers. Misunderstanding the attitude of the latter two, Mr. Gear was insisting upon reading the petition, whereupon he was called to order by Mr. Outhwaite. Learning that he could have the document printed in the Record Mr. Gear was satisfied and the incident closed.

The judgment of the Chair as to the amendment was sustained—134 to 109.

Mr. Bowers (Republican), of California, offered an amendment providing that after July 1, 1896, no money shall be appropriated for the transportation of any Indian pupils to or from any school located elsewhere than on or near and convenient to the reservation on which they live, and that such schools shall be under government control or a part of the public system of the State. This was directed against the Indian schools of the East, but it was defeated—2 to 96.

The committee then rose, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package.

A DEAD EASY MARK.

This Is What Tim West's Pets Were For the Bumgardners.

SNYDER AND JOBE KNOCKED OUT.

Richmond's Fielding on the Mongolian Order—Jobe, McGann, and Scherer Do Good Work—Other Games.

STAUNTON, VA., June 14.—(Special.)—Manager Tim West and his gory-garbed ball-players were "a dead easy mark for the mountain mascots to-day, the locals winning in a walk by 25 to 13. Snyder, who started in to pitch for the Legislators, was freely hit, and was driven from the box in the sixth inning by a fusilade of singles and doubles. Jobe, who finished out the game, had the patience knocked out of him to the tune of eight hits in three innings.

The fielding of the Bloody-Shirts was rather on the Mongolian order, Foster's play being the redeeming feature. Severs, who pitched for the Mountain Lads, pitched a fine game with the exception of the last three innings, and was brilliantly supported, several plays being phenomenal.

Among the features of the game was the home-run hitting of Jobe and McGann, four scoring by the latter's drive in the second inning. Scherer, in centre, made a sensational running catch, robbing Jobe of a double. The detailed score tells the tale:

STAUNTON.

Players:	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fultz, l. f.	6	4	2	5	1	0
Ransom, 2b.	5	4	3	5	2	0
Little, 1b.	5	3	3	6	1	1
Zeigler, 3b.	7	0	2	2	2	1
Sullivan, r. f.	6	4	5	0	1	0
Arthur, c.	5	2	0	5	0	0
Scherer, c. f.	6	3	3	1	0	0
Clark, ss.	4	4	3	3	2	0
Severs, p.	6	1	3	0	1	0
Totals	50	25	24	27	10	2

RICHMOND.

Players:	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
McGann, s. s.	5	3	3	2	4	3
Foster, c. f.	4	1	1	6	0	0
Tate, 1 b.	5	0	0	9	0	0
Morgan, l. f.	5	1	2	5	0	2
West, 2 b.	5	2	2	1	2	0
Jobe, r. f., p.	4	2	3	0	0	2
Napier, 3 b.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Grim, c.	3	1	0	4	1	4
Snyder, p.	2	1	2	0	0	0
Plummer, r. f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	29	13	15	27	9	11

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—Total.
Staunton	3 0 2 1 3 8 6 1 1— 25
Richmond	0 6 0 0 0 0 3 2 2— 13

Summary: Earned runs—Staunton, 10; Richmond, 10. Two-base hits—Sullivan (3), Zeigler (2), Severs and Little, Morgan and Jobe (3). Base hits—Ransom and Scherer. Home runs—Fultz, Jobe (2), and McGann (2). Bases stolen—Fultz (2), Ransom, Little (2), Clarke and Arthur, West and Jobe. Double plays—Clark, Ransom, and Little. Bases on balls—Fultz (2), Little (2), Arthur (2), Clark, Grim (2), Jobe, and Napier (2). Bases on hit by pitched balls—Ransom, Sullivan, Clark, and Foster. Struck out—By Severs, 5; by Snyder, 2; by Jobe, 1. Passed balls—Grim, 3. Wild pitches—Severs, 1; Jobe, 1. Left on bases—Sullivan (2), Ransom, Little (2), Severs (2), Zeigler (2), Arthur, Scherer, Clark, Fultz, West, Jobe (2), Morgan, and Napier. Umpires—Betts, Severs, and B. F. Horne. Time of game—2 hours.

THE LYNCH-HILLERS LAMMED.

Oystermen Walk Over Them in Fine Style by the Big Score of 19 to 2.

NORFOLK, VA., June 14.—(Special.)—About 400 people attended the contest at League Park this afternoon between the Norfolks and Lynchburgs. The home team was in good trim and walked over the Hill City lads in fine style, making the exceptional score of 19 to 2. Norfolk made six runs in the first inning, Lynchburg having occasionally got in some pretty work. The following was the score:

NORFOLK.

Players.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hodge, c., c. f., and 3b.	4	2	4	0	0
Corcoran, l. f.	3	1	3	4	0
Lanier, r. f.	4	3	1	0	0
Hauptman, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Hager, c. f. and c.	3	1	4	0	0
Elsey, 1b.	3	2	11	0	0
Johnson, 3b and c.	1	2	3	1	1
McCreery, 2b.	0	3	0	5	0
Kissenger, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	19	17	27	10	1

LYNCHBURG.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Cleve, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, r. f.	1	0	2	0	0
Boucher, ss.	0	2	1	3	1
Hofford, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0
Switzer, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Webster, 3b., c.	0	2	1	4	2
Ellis, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0
Martin, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0
Lipp, p.	0	0	1	0	2
Hacker, c.	0	1	5	3	2
Totals	2	10	26	14	7

Summary: Earned runs—Norfolk, 5. Two-base hits—Hodge, Hager Elsey, Cleve, Boucher, Ellis, Martin. Stolen bases—Hodge, Corcoran, Ellis (2). Bases on balls—Off Kissinger, 2; off Lipp, 7. Struck out—By Kissinger, 8; by Lipp, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Hodge, Hager (2), Johnson. Passed balls—Hager, 2; Hacker, 1.

GOOD FIELDING IN ROANOKE.

Kelly, of the Petersburgs, Went Down Like a Beef, But They Won the Game.

ROANOKE, VA., June 14.—(Special.)—The Petersburgs and Roanokes each played a good fielding game to-day. In the seventh inning, when the score stood 4 to 3, in favor of the Roanoke team, and victory seemed assured, Kelly, of the visitors, was struck back of the ear by a ball pitched by Nevins, and went down like a beef. Physicians and friends were fifteen minutes restoring him to consciousness. This rattled Nevins, and the visitors batted him easily afterward. Kelly is resting easily to-night, but is badly hurt. Score:

ROANOKE.

	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Hagan, c.	3	3	6	2	1
Daniel, r. f.	0	1	0	0	1
McHooverter, l, f.	1	2	4	0	0
Crockett, 1b.	1	3	4	0	2
Demoss, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0
Cavanaugh, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1
Nevins, p.	0	2	0	1	0
Frech, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
McGinnis, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Totals	5	13	*23	9	5

PETERSBURG.

	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sanford, c. f.	2	4	2	0	0
Brodie, ss.	1	1	2	4	0
Kelly, l. f.	1	1	2	0	0
Foreman, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Stafford, r. f.	1	0	0	0	1
Farrell, 2b.	1	2	8	6	1
Myers, 3b.	2	3	0	3	3
Honeycutt, 1b.	1	2	11	1	1
Smith, p.	1	2	0	0	0
Keefer, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	10	15	27	14	6

Stafford out, hit by batted ball.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Roanoke	1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1— 5
Petersburg	0 1 2 0 0 0 7 0 x—10

Summary: Earned runs—Roanoke, 3; Petersburg, 4. Two-base hits—O'Hagan (2), Myers, Brodie. Home runs—Farrell. Stolen bases—O'Hagan, Cavanaugh. Double plays—Honeycutt, Farrell; Honeycutt, Farrell; Honeycutt, Farrell, Brodie. Bases on called balls—Off Nevins, 2; off Smith, 2. Bases on being hit by pitched ball—Kelly. Struck out—By Nevins, 5; Smith, 1. Passed balls—Keefer. Wild pitches—Smith. Time of game, 2 hours. Umpire, Mace.

SUFFOLK'S BENEFIT GAME.

Its Business-Men Beat the Professionals Men by a Score of 33 to 30.

SUFFOLK, VA., June 14.—(Special.)—The largest crowd of the season was at the West-End Park this afternoon to witness a game of ball between teams composed of the professional and business-men of Suffolk, who played for the benefit of the King's Daughters. The following is a list of the participants: Professional men—S. P. Vanderslice, E. E. Holland, H. B. Urquehart, H. W. Campbell, Lee Britt, W. G. Elam, J. N. McCormick, C. H. Causey, and J. B. Pinner. Business-men—J. B. Norfleet, C. E. Holland, C. A. Shoop, Henry Eley, George L. Barton, R. J. Norfleet, Sydney Britt, W. B. Ferguson, and Arthur Woolford. After an amusing and exciting contest the laurels were won by the Business-men, the score being 33 to 30.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.Ct.
Petersburg	40	31	9	.775
Richmond	39	24	15	.615
Norfolk	39	21	18	.538
Staunton	42	20	22	.476
Roanoke	41	14	27	.341
Lynchburg	41	11	30	.268

National League Games.

At Brooklyn:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0—4	7	4	
Cleveland	2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—5	6	5	

Batteries: Kennedy and Kinslow; Young and Zimmer.

At Boston:

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 2 0 4 1 0 2 0 x—9	14	1	
Louisville	2 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0—6	12	3	

Batteries: Staley and Connaughton; Knell and Grim.

At New York:

		R.	H.	E.
New York	0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—4	9	7	
Pittsburg	0 4 0 1 1 0 3 1 0—10	13	1	

Batteries