PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINE.

curs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Brunswick (Mr. Turnbull) that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from further consideration of the reports of the Committee on Elective Franchise, with reference to suffrage.

Mr. R. WALTON MOORE: Mr. President, I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Brunswick to the original proposition as offered by me.

Mr. WALKER: If you discharge the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of the matters before it, it will have the effect of bringing these reports into the convention. All that we need to do is to offer this resolution in convention. I do not see how we will help the matter at all by having the reports that were before the Committee of the Whole referred to the convention.

Mr. TURNBULL: I suggest that is the proper parliamentary way to get rid of them. I want to say that it was not at all with the purpose of cutting off debate that I offered this resolution. It was simply in order not to have the matter thrashed over twice, once in Committee of the Whole and again in convention. We have already considered this matter very carefully for weeks.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Brunswick, accepted by the gentleman from Fairfax (Mr. Moore) that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the reports on suffrage.

Mr. TURNBULL: I call for the years and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and, being taken, resulted, yeas, 29, nays, 30, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. George K. Anderson, W. A. Anderson, Ayers, Thomas H. Barnes, Boaz, Braxton, Carter, Cobb, Dunaway, Eggleston, Garnett, Gilmore, Glass, R. L. Gordon, Hunton, Lindsay, Lovell, McIlwaine, Miller, R. Walton Moore, Parks, Pettit, Richmond, Stuart, Turnbull, Willis, Withers, Wysor, and the President—29.

Nays—Messrs. Manly H. Barnes, Blair, Bouldin, Bristow, Brooke, Brown, Cameron, P. W. Campbell, Daniel, Davis, Earman, B. T. Gordon, James W. Gordon, Gwyn, Hamilton, Ingram, Claggett B. Jones, Kendall, Lincoln, Marshall, Mundy, Pedigo, Phillips, Pollard, Robertson, Summers, Tarry, Thom, Waddill, and Wise—30.

Not Voting—Messrs. Allen, Barbour, Barham, Bolen, C. J. Campbell, Chapman, Crismond, Epes, Fairfax, Fletcher, Gillespie, Green, Gregory, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Hatton, Hooker, Hubard, G. W. Jones, Keezell, Lawson, Meredith, Moncure, Thomas L. Moore, O'Flaherty, Orr, Portlock, Quarles, Rives, Smith, Stebbins, Thornton, Vincent, Walker, Walter, Watson, Wescott, Woodhouse, and Yancey—41.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. GLASS: Mr. President, I now offer this article, and move that the Convention proceed to the immediate consideration thereof.

Mr. BLAIR: Mr. President, I desire to say to the Convention it seems to be apparent the gentlemen are not disposed to give us two days to consider this report. I found in my box this morning a report covering eleven pages, comprising seventeen sections. We are asked to-day, at 12 o'clock, to go into a consideration of that report, when the simplest amendments, under the rules of this Convention, are required to lay on the table for two days. I want to say, as one of the members of the minority of this body, that the member from Tazewell (Mr. Gillespie) has offered a suffrage plan himself. He proposes to lead the forces of the minority upon this floor, both in Committee of the Whole and in Convention. I am quite sure that we would like to hear the distinguished member from Campbell (Mr. Daniel) present this resolution and explain it. I therefore move that the Convention adjourn. Mr. Gillespie will arrive here to-night, and other members of the minority, who have been telegraphed for and have not yet arrived, will probably be here within a short time. It seems to me that it is no more than common courtesy that the members of the minority have an opportunity to hear Senator Daniel explain the provisions of this report.

Mr. BOAZ: I rise to a point of order. The gentleman cannot get up and make a speech and then move to adjourn. He should simply make a motion to adjourn.

Mr. R. WALTON MOORE: I call for the pending question.

Mr. THOM: I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. I understood the Chair to say a moment ago that the vote on the motion of the gentleman from Brunswick stood ayes, 29; nays, 30. Am I right?

The PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

Mr. THOM: Then, Mr. President, how is it possible to immediately move, as my friend from Lynchburg did, that we should do the very thing we had voted we would not do?

The PRESIDENT: The motion of the gentleman from Brunswick was to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on the Elective Franchise.

Mr. THOM: And they refused to so discharge them.

The PRESIDENT: Under the rules of the Convention, the Chair thinks it is competent for the gentleman from Lynchburg to offer an independent ordinance and ask for its immediate consideration. Rule 26 provides: "All resolutions, ordinances, petitions and memorials introduced, unless otherwise ordered by the Convention, shall be referred by the Secretary, under direction of the President, to the proper committee."

Mr. THOM: As I understand it, the rules of the Convention require that, whenever any resolution is introduced, it shall be at once referred to a committee.

The PRESIDENT: Yes; but the Convention may otherwise order.

Mr. THOM: But the Convention has not otherwise ordered in this instance.

The PRESIDENT: The gentleman from Lynchburg moves that the Convention do now otherwise order.

Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON: I would like to ask the gentleman from Norfolk (Mr. Thom) if he does not think the effect of the motion of the gentleman from Lynchburg (Mr. Blair) is to have the Convention immediately consider the proposed article.

Mr. GLASS: That was the motion made by me.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wythe (Mr. Blair) that the Convention do now adjourn.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDENT: The question now is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Lynchburg (Mr. Glass) to proceed at once to the consideration of the article on suffrage introduced by himself.

Mr. R. WALTON MOORE: I call for the pending question.

The pending question was ordered.

The PRESIDENT: The question now recurs on the motion made by the gentleman from Lynchburg (Mr. Glass) to proceed to the immediate consideration of the proposed article on suffrage.

Mr. JAMES W. GORDON: I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and, being taken, resulted, yeas 31, nays 29, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. George K. Anderson, W. A. Anderson, Ayers, Barbour, Thomas H. Barnes, Boaz, Braxton, Carter, Cobb, Daniel, Dunaway, Eggleston, Garnett, Gilmore, Glass, R. L. Gordon, Hunton, Lindsay, Lovell, McIlwaine, Miller, R. Walton Moore, Parks, Pettit, Richmond, Turnbull, Walker, Willis, Withers, Wysor, and the President—31.

Nays—Messrs. Blair, Bouldin, Bristow, Brooke, Brown, Cameron, P. W. Campbell, Davis, Earman, Flood, B. T. Gordon, James W. Gordon, Gwyn, Hamilton, Ingram, Kendall, Lincoln, Marshall, Mundy, Pedigo, Phillips, Pollard, Robertson, Stuart, Summers, Tarry, Thom, Waddill, and Wise—29.

Not Voting—Messrs. Allen, Barham, Manly H. Barnes, Bolen, C. J. Campbell, Chapman, Crismond, Epes, Fairfax, Fletcher, Gillespie, Green, Gregory, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Hatton, Hooker, Hubard, Claggett B. Jones, G. W. Jones, Keezell, Lawson, Meredith, Moncure, Thomas L. Moore, O'Flaherty, Orr, Portlock, Quarles, Rives, Smith, Stebbins, Thornton, Vincent, Walter, Watson, Wescott, Woodhouse, and Yancey—40.

So the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read Section 1 of the Article on Suffrage.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the following article, relating to the right of suffrage, be adopted as a part of the Constitution:

ARTICLE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, and who shall have been a resident of this State for at least two years, of the county or city in which he shall offer to vote, one year, and of the precinct in which he shall offer to vote thirty days next preceding the election at which he shall offer to vote, who shall have been registered as may be prescribed by law, and who shall have paid in person to the State at least six months prior to the election at which he shall offer to vote all poll-taxes assessed or assessable against him for the preceding three years, under the provisions of this Constitution, or laws made pursuant thereto, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, and all officers elected by the people: provided, that no person otherwise qualified to vote under the provisions of this Constitution shall lose his right to vote in the precinct from which he has removed to another precinct in the same city or county until after the expiration of thirty days from the time of such removal: and provided further, that the payment of a poll-tax, as a prequisite to voting, shall not be required at any election held prior to January 1, 1904, after which time the voter shall be required to pay, as a prequisite to the right of suffrage, the poll-tax for the next years preceding, not exceeding three, for which such tax shall have become due or payable; but the collection of said poll-tax shall not be enforced by distress or otherwise until it shall have become three years past due; provided, that no person who, during the late war between the States, served in the army or navy of the United States, or of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States, shall, at any time, be required to pay a poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting.

Mr. FLOOD: Mr. President, I move to strike out in line 21 the words "not exceeding three," and to substitute for the word "years," at the beginning of line 21, the word "year" so that it will read: "Shall not be required at any election held prior to January 1, 1904, after which time the voter shall be required to pay as a prerequisite to the right of suffrage the poll-tax for the next year preceding for which such tax shall have become due or payable."

Mr. BRAXTON: Mr. President, I move as an amendment to that amendment that the word "three" be stricken out and the word "four" be inserted in lieu thereof, so that it will require the poll-tax to be prepaid for four years instead of three.

Mr. THOM: Mr. President, I understood that it was the wish of the genetleman from Campbell (Mr. Daniel), before amendments were offered, to explain this whole scheme. If such is his wish I would suggest to the gentlemen that they withhold their amendments until he has had an opportunity to so explain this article.

Mr. FLOOD: I will withdraw my amendment at this time, Mr. President.

Mr. DANIEL: Mr. President, the resolution which I had the honor to offer a short while ago is a resolution prepared by a conference of the Democratic members of this body. It is a composite, compromise scheme of suffrage which is the result of their deliberations; and on Friday last the delegate from Lynchburg and myself were instructed by that conference to present it to the convention and ask its immediate consideration. I will state, in order that it may be a matter of record, that this conference was not a caucus. It was simply a body of consultation and no one is constrained or forced to vote for this resolution by any action of that body. It rests only upon such moral force and influence as their collective judgment may give it.

The subject which is embodied in this resolution has been discussed in this Commonwealth for nearly a year, and in this body it has been acutely discussed for five or six months. The members of this convention have become saturated with the details, and I speak modestly when I say that they are satiated with the discussion of it. I shall not, therefore, Mr. President, enter into any general discussion of the subject of suffrage; but shall feel that I best perform the task which the action of the Democratic conference devolved on me by stating, as clearly and as briefly as I may, what this scheme of suffrage is and the considerations which led the majority of that body to recommend it.

This scheme of suffrage, Mr. President, has been commonly called the Glass amendment, being the amendment, in large measure, offered by that distinguished gentleman to the minority report of the Committee on Suffrage, which was submitted to this body in September last, and it follows also in large measure, its fundamental lines. It is also true, however, that many of the features are common to the majority report, which was also submitted in September last, and that some of the provisions as to elections are also taken therefrom.

The first proposition of this scheme of suffrage is to provide for residence in the State of two years, in the county, city, or town in which he shall offer to vote for one year, and in the precinct where he shall offer to vote for thirty days next preceding the election in which he shall so offer to vote. This provision as to residence was recommended in the Constitution in order that the voter may be thoroughly identified with the community and may have common lot with the people of the State, by a fixed residence for a definite period.

It is next provided that he shall be registered as may be prescribed by law, and then that he shall have paid, six months prior to the election at which he shall offer to vote, all poll-taxes assessed or assessable against him for the preceding three years, under the provisions of this Constitution or the laws made in pursuance thereof.

I deem it proper to call attention to the fact that it does not concern nor deal with the poll-tax which is now levied upon each male citizen of 21 years of age. It has to do only with the poll-tax which is imposed by the terms of this Constitution, which will not go into effect until this Constitution is adopted.

The original minority report, as at first framed, did not accumulate the poll-tax at all. As afterwards amended, in consultation with these gentlemen who joined in the minority report, it was accumulated altogether in the hope that it might be a fair basis of compromise for the Democratic members of this committee to meet upon. There are a number of us who are opposed to the accumulation of the poll-tax; but this provision, embodied at the recommendation of the conference, struck a medium line which found the approval of its general judgment. It provides only for its accumulation for the limited time of three years.

The next provision to which I call attention is that no person otherwise qualified to vote under the provisions of this Constitution shall lose his right to vote in the precinct from which he has removed to another precinct, in the same city or county, until after the expiration of thirty days from the time of such removal; and the further provision that the payment of a poll-tax as a prerequisite to vote shall not be required at any election held prior to January 1, 1904, after which time the voter shall be required to pay as a prerequisite to the right of suffrage, the poll-tax for the years preceding, not exceeding three, for which such tax shall have become due and payable.

The next provision is that the collection of the poll-tax shall not be enforced by distress or otherwise until it shall have become three years past due. There is then an exemption of those who have served in the army and navy of the United States or of the Confederate States, or in any State of the United States from the payment of this poll-tax, as a prerequisite to voting.

The second section of this scheme of suffrage provides that "prior to the 1st day of ————, 1902, and again prior to the 1st day of ————, 1902, and again prior to the 1st day of January, 1904, there shall be a general registration of voters in every county and city of the State. The dates are left out until it may be determined what shall be done with this Constitution, and they will be filled in either by the Committee on Final Revision or by this body, before this subject is finally dealt with.

This section contains a statement of those who shall hereafter be entitled to the right of suffrage in this Commonwealth. Those who are put on the permanent roll must be registered prior to 1904. After that time a new and different basis of suffrage is adopted. This is known as a temporary scheme of suffrage. It is intended to apply to the present electors and those who may be electors prior to 1904. Those persons who are thus given the right of suffrage are:

"First. A person who, prior to the adoption of this Constitution, served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States or the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States."

This provision was originally in both the majority and minority reports. It has found no disfavor that I am aware of and I believe the convention will take pleasure in adopting it.

"Second. The son of a person who, prior to the adoption of this Constitution, served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, or of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States."

This provision was inserted in this article as a matter of compromise. There were a number of suffrage schemes, some of which seemed to be upon the eve of finding approval in the conference, which provided that soldiers and their descendants, for any generation, should be entitled to suffrage. It was strongly antagonized by many on account of the hereditary principle which it involved, and because "descendants" were considered to be too remote from the service which was thus honored. As a matter of compromise the "son" of soldiers was inserted. That compromise was deemed by those who favor it to rest on a sound basis. In no State, Mr. President, could that basis be sounder than in our own, where so many of our people were in the military service. The whole State was ravaged by the presence of two armies, by reason of its being the battle-field of the civil war to a greater extent than any other section of the country. The sons of those who are now put upon the roll were, in large measure, those who were denied the benefits of education and the advantages in life which others could obtain, because their fathers were engaged in the war, and many of them are the sons of fathers who fell in the war, and who, of necessity, became, themselves, householders or heads of families in their fathers' stead. It is not thought that this violates any principle of the Constitution of the United States. It has no color in it, and is, therefore, not amenable to any of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States. It is believed that we can fairly and justly embody it in this Constitution.

"Third. A person who shall have paid to the State, for the year preceding that in which he offers to register, taxes amounting to as much as one dollar ($1.00) on property owned by and assessed against him."

This provision was not in the original draft of the minority report. It was inserted in that report, and is inserted in this report, as a matter of compro mise. It is not a properly qualification for the right of suffrage, or rather to speak more accurately, it is not a property prerequisite to the right of suffrage. It was felt that some who could not come up to the conditions of this scheme of suffrage and were yet to such a degree identified with the permanent interests of the State as to be entitled to a vote in the administration of her affairs might be fairly and properly included in this roll. This is an enfranchising clause which may properly be termed a collateral qualification.

The fourth provision for this temporary scheme of suffrage is as follows:

Fourth. A person who is able to read any section fo this Constitution which may be submitted to him by the officers of registration and give a reasonable explanation of the same; or, being a person who cannot for himself read such secttion of the Constitution, shall be able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the officers of registration."

This clause, Mr. President, is based upon what is known as the Mississippi Constitution, although it has been amended in some respects, and is also an amendment to the recommendation of the report of the minority of the Committee on Suffrage.

It is an amendment in that it requires that a person who reads the Constitution shall also be able to give a reasonable explanation thereof; but it is like the Mississippi Constitution and like the recommendation of the report of the minority of the Committee on Suffrage in respect to the provision that, although he may not be able to read, he shall be qualified to vote if he is able to understand and give a reasonable explanation to the officers of registration of any section of the Constitution. So that any person in this Commonwealth, whether he can read or no, whether he be a property holder or no, whether he be the son of a soldier or no, whether he shall have been a soldier or no, shall be entitled to the right of suffrage if he has sufficient intelligence to understand and give a reasonable explanation to the officers of registration of any section of the Constitution of his country.

This clause in the suffrage plan, Mr. President, has led to much controversy. It was recomended and adopted by the conference out of the necessities of the case. Originally, I believe, but a single member of the Committee on Suffrage and but two members of this body were willing to recommend an understanding clause. But upon reflection, and after comparing it with other clauses they have finally, both in committee and in conference, preferred it to the others: I shall not take up your time in stating what may be the objections to this clause. Upon its face it is ideal. These things, however, may be said in its favor. First. It is an historical clause of suffrage in the basic principle which attaches to it. It is embodied in this measure for but a brief period and is applicable only to the present electorate. It is in no sense invasive of any constitutional right of the English-speaking people, and it does not trench, in any particular, upon the Constitution of the United States. This test of suffrage has, at least, publicity to recommend it. It will be tested, not in the corner, but in the full blaze of the midday sun with the whole public as witnesses. Public opinion and publicity are, after all, the greatest of all human guarantees of fairness, honesty and freedom. Whatever criticism may be pronounced upon this suffrage clause, it has, at least, these recommendations in its favor. I will state here, Mr. President, that the very gravity of the condition of affairs in our Commonwealth and the very great diversification of condition led to the adoption of the clauses.

There is probably no State of the American Union that is environed by more difficulties in this regard than is the State of Virginia.

If any one in this body had been called upon to prepare a suffrage scheme which would renovate and elevate the electorate for thre or four States, North, East, South or West—they could not have encountered greater difficulties than were presented to this body. There was the difficulty of the Constitution of the United States, which required that there should be no color in any provision to be adopted. There were the platforms of the Democratic party and the promises of those who represented it, which confined your action within certain limits. There was a greater diversity of local interest and local situations than in almost any other State. There was the general tendency to universal suffrage in the country, an atmosphere into which this object had to be admitted. The curriculum of qualifications which might be properly required for suffrage were few—property, education, the payment of a capitation tax—these and a few others, comprehended the whole list. There were many in the Convention who were opposed to a property qualification. There were many who were opposed to any hereditary principle as a qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage. The collision of those forces evolved the disposition which was made of it.

We have heard, Mr. President, very many objections to the constitutionality of this clause. So far from being unconstitutional, it is the single clause respecting the right to vote adopted by any State of the American Union which has been dissected by the Supreme Court of the United States and come from trial before that tribunal with its unanimous and unhesitating approval. I will call the attention of the Convention to the case of Williams against the State of Mississippi. It is to be found in the 117th volume of the United States reports, at page 213. I will read first from the syllabus of that report:

"The provisions in section 241 of the Constitution of Mississippi prescribing the qualifications for electors; in section 242, conferring upon the Legislature power to enact laws to carry those provisions into effect; in section 244, making ability to read any section of the Constitution or to understand it when read, a necessary qualification to a legal voter; and of section 264, making it a necessary qualification for a grand or petit juror that he shall be able to read and write; and sections 2358, 3643 and 3644 of the Mississippi code of 1892, with regard to elections do not, on their face, discriminate between the white and negro races, and do not amount to a denial of the equal protection of the law, secured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution; and it has not been shown that their actual administration was evil, but only that evil was possible under them."

There is no suffrage clause whatever invented by the wit of a man, either in ancient or modern days under which fraud is not possible. Even the old property clause, which was in fashion in this State generations ago, was often made the basis of fraudulent operations. The ballot system, which has found favor with the whole English-speaking people, and which has not been antangonized to any great degree in this body by any one, is acknowledged to have been more fruitful of fraud than the system which it displaced. If we have to contemplate the fact, which we shall not blink, that there is some possibility of fraud under this provision, I have to say as there was no other suffrage provision we could adopt which would not also have been open, in some degree, to fraud, and as those which were recomended and were possibly less open to fraud were more offensive in the principle, we felt that, notwithstanding fraud might arise under this provision, we should adopt it.

I think that the opinion of the Suprem Court of the United States as to the administration of this clause has been often extravagantly stated. While I do not wish to prolong my remarks further than may be essential to the presentation of this scheme, yet I may be pardoned, I hope, if I read briefly from some portions of this opinion.

Mr. M'ILWAINE: Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. DANIEL: Certainly, sir.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. M'ILWAINE: Mr. President, before making a motion to adjourn, I want to move that indefinite leave of obsence be granted to the gentleman from Lee (Mr. Orr) on account of sickness.

Leave was granted.

Mr WILLIAM A. ANDERSON: Mr. President, I ask two days' leave of absence, beginning to-day, for the gentleman from Norfolk city (Mr. Portlock), who has been unavoidably detained at home.

Leave was granted.

Mr. M'ILWAINE: I move that we take a recess until 4 o'clock.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. WITHERS: Mr. President, before that motion is put, I would like to rise to a question of personal privilege. At the beginning of the remarks made by me on last Saturday, on the motion to amend the rules, my remarks are credited to the President. In justice to the President I desire to have the correction made.

Mr. SUMMERS: I move that the Convention do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

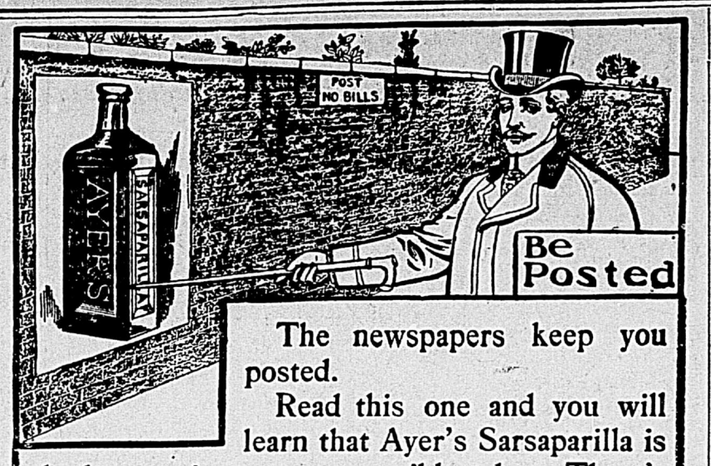
Mr. WYSOR: I call for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT: The hour of two o'clock having now arrived the Chair is vacated until four o'clock this afteruoon.

The Chair was under the impression that there was a standing order of the Convention that when the Chair was vacated at two o'clock it should be until four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Secretary informs me that I am mistaken in that respect. So that, the hour of two o'clock having arrived, the Convention will now stand adjourned until t o-morrow at ten o'clock.

The Convention thereupon (at two o'clock P. M.) adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday) April, 1, at ten o'clock A. M.



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FIRST GAME OF BALL.

PENNSY BEATS RICHMOND COLLEGE BY A SCORE OF 8 to 3.

A GAME WITHOUT FEATURE.

Five Hundred Spectators Were on Hand to Root, But Had no Good Chance—Wind and Dust Made It Disagreeable.

Before 500 spectators, who shivered in the cold northwest wind at Broad-Street Park yesterday afternoon, the Red and the Blue of old Richmond College went down before the Red and the Blue of the sturdy lads representing old Penn from the City of Brotherly Love. The score was 8 to 3. It was a game hard to play. The wind was something terrific. Frequently it blew up such clouds of dust that the players could scarcely see each other.

The game was wholly devoid of features. Indeed, there was not even one good play, and few very bad ones. It was slow, not even having enough snap and vim about it to stir the hearts of the fair "rooters," who were out in goodly numbers.

Roy White, who is one of the strongest college twirlers ever developed by a Virginia college team, was in the points for the College boys. He was wild in the first two innings, and settled down in the third, after the eighth run had been scored, but it was too late. From that time the 'Varsity failed to score and for five innings secured only a trio of singles.

HOW THE COLLEGE SCORED.

The College team failed to score until the fourth inning. It came on a decision by the umpire showing bad judgment. Staples, who played one of the best games for the home club, was at the bat. He lines out a pretty fly to left field. With a calm day it would have easily been good for the fence, probably better, but the wind caught the sphere and Swain meandered after it and scooped it off the ground after a pretty run and hard dive for the ball. Mr. Holland thought the ball struck the ground and called the runner safe. By two steals and a single by F. Kerfoot, Staples scored.

In the eighth stupid base running robbed the College of several runs. Four hits, one a double, only earned one run on account of two out by basemen. The last run was in the ninth. R. Broaddus singled over center field and scored on an error by Bennett.

'TWAS A CLEAN GAME.

The game was a clean one—one that the Richmond rooter delights in, and the 'Varsity team made friends. They got the worst of the umpiring, but took the medicine like men. Not a kick nat was made than a mild protest was registered.

The visitors clearly, as, of course, was expected, outclassed the home team, but they did not play the class of ball that was expected of them by many of the spectators. Indeed, it is doubtful if Pennsylvania will make any great showing against the other clubs of the "Big Four."

The College team showed up pretty strong on some points. They batted well, the outfield is good, but the base running is woefully weak. Even with that weakness, with Roy White to pitch them to victory, there would be no doubt of the team holding its own and going its record of 1901 a shade better.

The score:

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Staples, s. s.	4	1	2	0	4	2
Collier, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0	0
R. Broaddus, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	1
Kerfoot, c.	4	0	0	7	3	0
White, p.	4	0	0	0	5	0
Phillips, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Dunnavant, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
J. Broaddus, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
P. Kerfoot, r. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	35	3	7	23*	12	2

*Collier out, hit by batted ball.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Collier, 2b.	4	2	3	3	1	1
White, s.s.	4	2	1	2	2	1
Bennett, 1b.	4	0	0	13	2	1
Newman, c. f.	4	1	0	1	0	1
Swain, l. f.	4	1	2	0	0	1
Noble, r. f.	3	2	1	0	0	0
Brown, 3b.	4	0	1	3	3	0
Devlin, p.	2	0	1	0	2	0
Corriss, c.	4	0	0	5	2	0
Marshall, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kaufman, p.	1	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	35	8	9	27	16	6

THE SCORE BY INNINGS.

Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1—3
U. of Pa.	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	x—8

Summary: Two-base hits—Staples, Brown. Stolen bases—Staples, 2; Collier (Pa.), 3; White (Pa.), 4; Newman; Swain, 3; Noble. Base on balls—Off White, 2 (White, Bennett); off Devlin, 1 (Dunaway. Struck out—By White, White (2), Bennett, Noble, Brown, Devlin, Kaufman; by Davlin, White, Phillips, P. Kerfoot; by Marshall, Collins. Passed balls—F. Kerfoot. Wild pitch—White. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Mr. Howard Holland.

OTHER GAMES.

At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 10; Princeton, 6.

Atlanta, Ga.—Hobart College, 8; Gasch College of Technology, 4.

FREIGHT WRECK IN GEORGIA.

Twelve Linemen Injured, Two of Them Probably Fatally.

MACON, GA., March 31.—In a freight wreck on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah railroad to-day, twelve linemen were injured. Henry Causey and David Philpot (negroes), who were brought to the hospital here, are believed to be fatally hurt. A flange on the wheel of a box-car in which the men were riding broke, derailing the car, and almost the entire train.

No Appetite—
Feel Tired—
Can't Sleep—
Nervous—
In other words
Spring Fever.
Take a few doses of the Bitters. It will stir up the stomach and liver and make you feel better.

WHERE RICHMOND BALL PLAYERS WILL PLAY.

Kain, Bigbie, Hooker, Bishop, Bass and Holland Have All Secured Berths for Coming Season.

The contingent of ball players that Richmond will contribute to the minor leagues of the country were coaxed from their idleness of the winter by the balmy days of the past week and they spent several days in rounding into form. The men, most of whom were connected with the Grays last season, have all contracted for the season, excepting Barley Kain.

Kain, who connected with the stick to the turn of about .390 in South Carolina last season, has offers from three or four clubs, but has not accepted one yet.

Bigbie will play with the Concord (N. H.) team of the New England League.

Hooker will pitch for the same team.

Bishop—"John, the Beauty"—will twirl for the Wheeling (W. Va.) team of the Western Association. He will play with Soffle and Pastor, who are remembered here for their good work of last year.

Jim Bass, the lucky pitcher of Manchester, will return to the North Carolina League, where he did good work last year.

Howard Hollard will play with the New Berne (N. C.) club.

BEAUTIFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

It Was Given by the Young Ladies of St. Mary's Academy.

A very beautiful entertainment was recently given by the young ladies of St. Mary's Academy, in the hall of the Benedictine Institute, on north Fourth street, in honor of the Feast of St. Benedict, the religious of the various Benedictine orders being present as specially invited guests.

Rev. Father William, the pastor of St. Mary's church, whose musical ability is well recognized, having entered into the spirit of the occasion, sang, upon request, "The Old Sexton," which added to the already thoroughly enjoyable programme. The various selections by the young ladies were well rendered, those of the Misses Rose Bahen and Marie Stumpf being of especial merit. The following was the programme:

Chorus, "Welcome"....A. Cull
March, Military....Englemann
Misses M. Stumpf and Rose Bahen.
"The Visions"....
Miss Cecil Brown.
Gallop, "Birds of Paradise"....
Misses M. Heeke and Bertha Levy.
"Whispering Waves"....Bowman
Mandolin, Miss M. Somma.
"Evening Chimes"....
Miss Delia Tolker.
Chorus, "Violet"....
Solist, Miss Cecil Brown.
Schottische, "Alpha Delta"....A. M. S.
Recitation....
Miss Jennie Jacobs.
"Dance of the Pexies"....
Miss Josephine Holzgrefe.
Polka, "Circassian"....A. D. Albert
Miss Delia Tolker and C. Brown.
"Dos Echo von Luzern"....Cooper
Miss Estelle Hulcner.
"Gypsy Maiden"....F. Behr
Misses Inez Damon and Lizzie Heicher.
"Lautenbacherin"....Leffler
Miss Rose Bahen.
"Pretty as Pink"....Dressler
Little Misses M. Roth, M. Sodini, K. Devoto.
"Lullaby"....
The Little Tots.
Chorus, "Farewell, Good-Night."....

THE REVOLT IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Revolutionists Capture Barahona. But the Town is Retaken.

SAN DOMINGO, REPUBLIC OF SANTO DOMINGO, March 31.—The town of Barahona, on the south coast, was attacked and captured by the revolutionists, after a severe fight, in which forty were killed or wounded. Later, a government gunboat bombarded Barahona, and landed troops, who retook the town. The revolutionists retired to a stronghold in the neighborhood.

The Dominican Minister of War has proceeded to Barahona, with other troops, and will take severe measures to re-establish order. This revolutionary activity is, for the present, confined to Barahona.

The Dominican Congress has decreed that martial law be established throughout the whole republic, and that the constitutional guarantees be suspended.

Foreign Bits.

Auguste Comte, founder of the Positivist school of philosophy, now has his statue on the Place de la Sorbonne, in Paris.

King Edward VII. has bestowed the first Garter at his disposal, that held by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, upon the Duke of Bedford.

Six tons of ping-pong balls a week are turned out by one British factory. That means 4,320,000 balls. They are made of xylonite.

Berlin is getting tired of its flatness, and the Bofins of the town are thinking of building hills in suitable sites with the city's dust and ashes.

A bronze statue of Mariette Pasha, the Egyptologist, made by Denys Puech, will be placed by the Egyptian Government in front of the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities at the Kasr-en-Nil.

Savorgnan de Brazza, the African explorer, whose energy gave France a share in the Congo Basin, was just been rewarded with a pension of $2,000 a year by the French Government.

Mr. James Doll, the oldest English actor, is 98 years of age. He never appeared in London, but spent his life in Devonshire and at Exeter acted Launcelot Gobbo to Edmund Kean's Shylock.

Richmond to Dallas via Seaboard Air-Line Railway, Confederate Veteran Reunion, Dallas, Tex., April 25-26, 1902.

The Seaboard Air-Line railway will sell tickets from Richmond and other points on its line to Dallas, Texas, on account of the above occasion, at a rate of one cent per mile in each direction for the round trip, short line mileage. Tickets on sale April 18th, 19th, and 20th, with return limit May 2d, and the holders of tickets may have their tickets extended until May 15th by paying to the joint agent at Dallas, on or before April 30th, the small fee of fifty cents. Rate from Richmond to Dallas and return, $28.65.

The Seaboard offers the choice of routes, going via New Orleans, or via Atlanta, Chattanooga, Memphis.

There will be a special train out of Atlanta 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 20th, which will be run solid to Dallas, Texas. This train will consist entirely of tourist sleepers. Passengers can leave Richmond 10:37 Saturday night and reach Dallas Tuesday morning at 5:45. One change of cars only.

For further information apply to

W. J. MAY, City Ticket Agent.

Z. P. Smith, District Passenger Agent, 1006 east Main street. Phone 405.

Tickets Reading via Seaboard Air-Line Railway.

for Winter Tourist points in the South will be honored, returning direct to Richmond or via Portsmouth to destination.

No other line offers this advantage.

Very Low Rates to California via the Seaboard Air-Line Railway.

The Seaboard Air-Line railway offers special colonists' rates of $47.50 from Richmond to San Francisco, and all other California points. Tickets sold daily until April 30, 1902.

The Seaboard offers choice of routes going either via Atlanta and New Orleans, or via Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis.

For further information apply to

W. J. MAY, City Ticket Agent.

Z. P. Smith, District Passenger Agent, 1006 east Main street. Phone 405.

EDUCATIONAL-DAY AT THE

South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition—Charleston, S. C., April 1st. to 7th.

For the above occasion the Atlantic-Coast Line railroad announces the following rates: From Richmond, $9.90; from Petersburg, $9.30, for the round trip; tickets on sale March 31st, April 1st and 2d; good for return passage ten days from date of sale. For students and teachers travelling twenty-five or more one one ticket and depositing roster with agent, the following rates will apply: From Richmond, $8.25; from Petersburg, $7.70. This line is the only line having three daily trains to Charleston, and, with its superb equipment and accommodations, offers the quickest and best route to Charleston. Do not fail to take advantage of this cheap trip. For full information apply to any agent of the company, or

C. S. CAMPBELL,
Division Passenger Agent,
838 east Main street,
Richmond, Va.

Virginia Beach.

Through trains to the above popular resort may be chartered at low rates from the Norfolk and Western railway by churches and parties desiring to run excursions to the Atlantic ocean during the season now approaching. For terms, dates, etc., apply at once to John E. Wagner, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, or

C. H. BOSLEY,
District Passenger Agent.

Annual Convention Junior Order United American Mechanics, Norfolk, Va., April 15th—$3.50 Round Trip via Chesapeake and Ohio.

For the annual convention of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, at Norfolk, Va., April 15th, the Chesapeake and Ohio railway will sell tickets from Richmond to Norfolk and return April 13th, 14th, and 15th, with final limit April 19th, at rate of $3.50 round trip. Chesapeake and Ohio trains leave Richmond 9:00 A. M. daily, 2:10 P.