

THE WEATHER

To-day is likely to be showery.

ROOF NEWS ... Appears in this space every day. It will pay you to watch it.

Roanoke Roofing and Metal Cornice Co., OFFICE—207 South Jefferson St. J. R. COLLINGWOOD, Manager.

Three Striking Things, And Not a Clock in the Lot.

CHAIN BRACELETS. A beautiful line at little price.

LORGNETTE AROUND THE NECK CHAINS. An exceedingly interesting variety of this increasing popular style.

TROLLIES For your sailor hats All the rage

EDWARD S. GREEN, Manufacturing Jeweler and Graduate Optician, No. 6 Salem Avenue.

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Johnson & Johnson, Pharmacists, Cor. Jefferson St. and First Ave.

DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC. PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

SUMMER BARGAINS. For \$1 We will sell you a dozen Fine Decorated China Ice Cream Saucers, worth \$2; and

For 35 Cents A beautiful Japanese Teapot, worth \$1.

We also have a large Stock of Japanese and Bamboo Novelties, in Tables, Chairs, Screens, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

The E. H. Stewart Furniture Co.

TO BE BURIED THIS AFTERNOON.

Funeral Services of John Dolan Will be Held at St. Andrew's Church.

The funeral of John Dolan, who died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning from a paralytic stroke, will be conducted this afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. Andrew's Catholic Church by Rev. Father J. W. Lynch, and the remains will be interred in the Catholic Cemetery. The deceased's friends are invited to attend the services. The pall-bearers will be: C. H. Wainwright, Charles Perkins, Joseph Neary, James Ashby, E. W. Staples and Frank Dulaney.

No answer was received from the brother-in-law of the deceased, J. C. Shadboldt, of Norfolk, but a dispatch from a gentleman at Norfolk stated that Mr. Dolan's sister, Mrs. Shadboldt, was to call to come to Roanoke. The deceased has always been liberal with his means and died without effect, but the expenses of the funeral are generously being met by his employer, Owen Duggan.

Mr. Dolan was born in Petersburg and has been a resident of Roanoke ever since its inception and during that time had won by his kindness and generosity many friends who deeply regret his untimely death.

ROANOKE LOSES THE SECOND.

An Exciting Game, in which Petersburg Came Out Ahead.

Both Teams Did Good Work, But Luck Was With the Visitors—The Roanoke Team Started Out Like Winners, But Couldn't Keep It Up—O'Hagan's Great Batting.

Baseball is an uncertain game and this fact was never better demonstrated than in yesterday's contest between Roanoke and Petersburg. The home team started out in the first inning as though they intended to put Mr. Smith out of the business and administer another defeat to the leaders. But they didn't do it. When the game ended Mr. Smith was still very much in the business and Petersburg had secured another scalp.

It was a great game, nevertheless, and both teams played championship ball. The visitors were fortunate in bunching their hits, and, therefore, they won. If Roanoke had had a little of their luck the result might have been different.

The home team made more hits than their opponents, but, outside of the first inning, they could not bunch them. The feature of the game was O'Hagan's batting. He was at the bat five times, and made five clean hits, two of them being three-baggers.

Crockett was sick yesterday and O'Hagan covered first. Daniel went behind the bat and caught a strictly first class game.

Roanoke went to the bat first, as usual, and made four runs before a man was put out. O'Hagan opened the ball with a single. McCoy and Ellis bunted safely and McHoover drove a single down the first base line. Violet also got in a double, but was unable to score.

After this Smith settled down and kept the hits well scattered. After one was out in the second O'Hagan made a three bagger, but the necessary hit was not forthcoming to bring him home. Again in the fourth, with two out, he hit for three bases, but McCoy, the next batter, ended the inning by striking out.

Roanoke's only other run was made in the sixth. Frech, Maginnis and O'Hagan hit safely and the bases were filled with no one out. McCoy struck out for the third time during the game. Ellis knocked a fly to Kelly and Frech beat the throw home. Maginnis started for third as soon as the ball was caught and had reached the bag before Keifer got the ball there, but Clark called him out, thus retiring the side.

Petersburg also commenced their run getting in the first. After Sanford had gone out to O'Hagan, Brodie was given his base on balls. He went to third on a wild pitch and scored on Kelly's single. Stafford, the next batter, drove one over the deep left field fence, sending Kelly in ahead of him.

In the fourth, after two men were out, Farrell sent the ball over the left field fence for a home run.

The visitors made no more runs until the eighth, when they pounded out four and won the game. Brodie's long fly to center was muffed by Maginnis after a long run and the batter reached second. He went to third on Kelly's single. The latter stole second and both scored on Stafford's hit. Honeycutt sent a long fly to left, which bounded over the fence.

O'Hagan opened up the ninth with a single, but was forced out at second on McCoy's easy grounder to Brodie. Ellis flew out to Farrell and Daniel's grounder to Farrell forced McCoy at second. Following is the score:

Score by Innings table showing runs, hits, and errors for both teams across nine innings.

Score by Innings. Roanoke 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5. Petersburg 3 0 1 0 0 4 1 3 8.

Summary. Earned runs—Roanoke 3; Petersburg 6. Two base hits—Violet, Smith. Three base hits—O'Hagan. 2 Home runs—Stafford, Farrell, Honeycutt. Stolen bases—Frech, Kelly. Base on balls—McCoy, 1; off Smith, 2. Struck out—By McCoy, 1; by Smith, 4. Double plays—Daniel and O'Hagan; Smith and Honeycutt. Passed balls—Keifer. Wild pitch—McCoy. Umpire—Clark. Time of game—One hour, 35 minutes.

Staunton Shut Out. NORFOLK, Va., July 20.—Staunton failed to get a man as far as third base, and were not in it at any stage of today's game. They suffered the worst defeat met by any club in the State league this season. The features of the game were Thornton's home run hit with the bases full and Kissinger's great pitching. He struck out twelve men and did not give a base on balls. Score:

Score by Innings table for Staunton vs Norfolk.

Batteries—Kissinger and Hodge; Severs and Wilson.

Lynchburg Kicked Out the Umpire. RICHMOND, Va., July 20.—It required ten minutes for the Richmond Crows to defeat the Lynchburg Hill Climbers this evening. Both pitchers were batted freely and the game was exciting throughout. Black's umpiring was very unsatisfactory and the boisterous kicking of the visitors came near causing trouble twice. Foster, of the Richmond, and Boucher and Wynne, of Lynchburg, made home runs. Score:

Score by Innings table for Richmond vs Lynchburg.

Batteries—Keenan and Foster; Cleve and Webster.

Notes. Truby arrived yesterday and will take part in to-day's game. He will cover short and Frech will go to center field. If Novins' arm is in condition he will

pitch to-day. If not, Fitzmorris will go in the box.

Standing of the Clubs.

Table showing standing of clubs with columns for Won, Lost, Per Ct, and Games Played.

Yesterday's National League Games. At Boston—New York, 1 run, 7 hits, 3 errors. Boston, 12 runs, 14 hits, 0 errors. Batteries: Rusie and Farrell; Silvestri and Ryan.

At Cincinnati—Pittsburg, 6 runs, 8 hits, 3 errors. Cincinnati, 7 runs, 11 hits, 3 errors. Batteries: Ehret and Mack; Chamberlain and Murphy.

At Brooklyn—Philadelphia, 2 runs, 7 hits, 3 errors. Brooklyn, 8 runs, 10 hits, 0 errors. Batteries: Taylor and Buckley; Kennedy and Earle.

At Louisville—Cleveland, 4 runs, 9 hits, 3 errors. Louisville, 7 runs, 7 hits, 0 errors. Batteries: Mullane and O'Connor; Menefee and Weaver.

At Washington—Baltimore, 12 runs, 16 hits, 0 errors. Washington, 8 runs, 10 hits, 3 errors. Batteries: Brown and Robinson; Petty and McGuire.

THE STENCH FROM THE SEWERS.

A Delay in the Receipt of Plumbing Material Caused the Continuation of the Nuisance.

A prominent citizen of Roanoke hands THE TIMES the following item for publication: "Residents on Franklin road s. w., are complaining of the offensive odors arising from the sewers in that vicinity. The remedies said to have been recently applied to this grievance in the same locality seem to have accomplished nothing. Either the sewers are improperly constructed or some one is neglecting his official duty. The matter deserves the attention of the board of health."

Subsequent to the receipt of this complaint, which is not the first to be heard, a TIMES reporter sought to again investigate the matter. The foul orders it was ascertained are caused chiefly for the reason that the sewers have not been flushed. Flush tanks have been placed in as was ordered by Council, but they were not connected with the water mains.

The engineer's department was informed by the Roanoke Gas and Water Company the work that was delayed six weeks owing to the inability of the company to procure the necessary connections. The materials had been ordered at once, but did not reach Roanoke until very recently. This delay it is said was caused by the obstruction to railroad traffic brought on by the strike.

The materials for making the connections are now in the city. Two or three of the flush tanks are in operation and plumbers are actually at work now connecting others with the water mains.

It is the opinion of City Engineer Dunlap that when the flush tanks are connected and in operation the sewers will be kept comparatively clean and there will be little cause for complaint on the escape of foul gases.

Mr. Dunlap also believes that the unusually dry spring and summer has been a very strong factor in keeping the sewers in bad condition, as the water from continued rains are more efficient in sewer cleaning than even flush tanks.

HUT LITTLE PROGRESS BEING MADE

The Contested Election Cases Will Probably Last Ten Days Yet.

The trial of the contested election cases is progressing very slowly in the Hastings Court before Judge Horsley, and the interest of the public is growing less as the examination of witnesses becomes monotonous.

A. S. Asberry was examined yesterday morning as to the legality of Ferdinand Rorer's vote. S. B. Wrightman and W. H. Millner, whose votes were contested, testified that they were legal voters. Alfred Jones, colored, Robert McFarland, and E. R. Foster deposed in the same manner. Judge Samuel G. Williams was recalled and examined as to the residence of Capt. W. H. Frye, whose vote was contested. He was followed by E. D. Brodie who stated he was a legal voter. John Smith, M. N. Schiller, J. J. O'Brien and J. W. Mills testified as to the residence of contested voters previously mentioned.

The votes of J. M. Derringer, Durling and J. G. Dent were contested. E. A. Burch, a contested voter, swore he was a resident of the city, and had been for six years.

During the afternoon session only two witnesses were examined, Col. J. W. Hartwell and Edward Lyle, and their testimony was unimportant. Counsel for the Republicans announced that they had abandoned the contest on the votes of W. H. Millner, S. A. Boltrott and J. W. Trout.

Judge Horsley ordered rules issued against several witnesses who had been summoned and who did not appear. The contestants having no other witnesses present it was decided to adjourn until 10 o'clock Monday morning. Counsel for the Republicans believe they will conclude the testimony for the contestants Monday, and the Democrats hope to get through with their witnesses next week. The rebuttal testimony and the arguments of counsel will probably consume two days, and it may be regarded as certain that the case will be on trial at least ten days yet.

German At Blue Ridge Last Night.

About twenty couples from this city went to Blue Ridge Springs last night on a special train and participated in an enjoyable German at Phil. Brown's hospitable hotel. The party returned to Roanoke about 2 o'clock this morning.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia: Thunderstorms; cooler in the interior; west winds.

INDIGNATION IN THE SENATE.

Smith and Vest Defend Their Position on the Tariff Bill.

Hill Finds Cleveland's Letter His Plea. Vest Severely Arraigns the President, and Says the Party is Above the Man. He Says It Will be the Senate's Bill or the McKinley Measure Will Stand—The Senate Adjourns Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In anticipation of the debate on the conference report on the tariff bill spectators began to flow into the Senate galleries as early as 10 o'clock this morning. Senators were in attendance in much larger numbers than at any time since the passage of the bill. General Sikes and a dozen members of the House occupied seats in the chamber.

In the absence of the Vice-President the chair was occupied by Harris, president pro tem. of the Senate. At 12:20 the message from the House, asking a further conference of the tariff bill was laid before the Senate on motion of Mr. Voorhees, who contented himself with these few words: "Mr. President, the conferees on the part of the Senate now await further action on this bill."

After saying these words he took his seat and had no further part in the day's proceedings, except in a slight controversy with Hill.

Then Smith (Dem., N. J.) made a speech of nearly an hour's duration, favoring further conference and admitting that the country was confronted by the danger of no tariff legislation at this session. He favored saying to the conferees of the House: "Such is the bill. You are at liberty to take it or leave it."

Smith's Concluding Remarks. Mr. Smith, in his speech, said in conclusion: "So far as I am concerned, and I think I speak also for several of my colleagues, there has not been, and will not be, the slightest change in my position. I accepted the income tax in its modified form from a sense of duty to my party, but I do so with the greatest reluctance and with the distinct declaration, regarding other portions of the measure, that I would not vote for any bill or any amendment that would make it impossible for a single industry to continue or resume operations. I believe, sir, that the committee on finance will bear me out in the assertion that I have done everything in my power to aid them in their work."

"It is true, that I have urged the necessity of care and moderation in revising the schedules which directly concern the industries of my State, but I believe they will concede a disposition on my part to be fair and reasonable and I know that I have demanded far greater concessions from my constituents which I have sought from the finance committee."

"Mr. President, it has been charged that we are not sincere in our advocacy of the Senate bill; that we have made it for trading purposes and that those of us who oppose the Wilson bill would rush into line at the first crack of the whip. I did not suppose, sir, that any person familiar with the character of this body would be misled by a notion so perfidious. But it is evident from the attitude of our colleagues in the House that either they do not believe we mean what we said or they are willing to invite defeat of tariff legislation."

He was followed by Hill, who prefaced a long speech with a motion that the Senate recede from its amendments placing coal and iron ore on the dutiable list. He gave a partial approval to the President's letter, and declared that Democratic Senators would have to rally around the President or else they would go to the wall and the President would come to the front, and he added that this was the time to yield, without further humiliation, further embarrassment and further discord.

Hill's Sarcastic Remarks.

Hill's opening sentence was: "A theory as well as a condition now confronts us." He paused and a laugh ran around the galleries; when it had been stilled by the gavel Hill proceeded: "The theory of the Democratic party is that in the enactment of tariff legislation free raw materials should always be an essential and conspicuous element. It is to our credit these things on which the industrial prosperity and progress of our country so much depends, the materials which enter into our manufactures, should be freed from the burden of tariff taxation."

"The best interest of the manufacturers as well as the consumers of the land demand the recognition of this wise discrimination. We are committed to this side of the question and we cannot retreat. We are honorably bound to redeem our professions and our promises. Justice and good faith and a decent regard for public sentiment all require this course."

"No president," he continued further along, "can be above his party; no president can dictate to his party; no president can change his party's platform. No matter what idea is claimed to be conveyed in his letter of acceptance in modification of the platform, there can be no doubt as to the President's position at this time upon this essential principle of free raw materials. Let me read from that remarkable letter of the President's, which was yesterday submitted to the House of Representatives. It expresses better than I can hope to do the true, sound and logical position of the Democratic party upon this question."

Hill here quoted from the President's letter that part which concludes with the sentence, "It is quite apparent that this question of free raw materials does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground."

Mr. Hill then proceeded. "Mr. President, I approve what I have here quoted. It is an honest and manly statement of the true attitude which the party should assume in this crisis."

"I am not required to defend the propriety or wisdom of the promulgation of this letter at this peculiar time. It may be a firebrand to spread the flames of discord already kindled among party friends, honestly differing, as I am disposed to conclude, upon questions of public and party policy. It may widen the breach already existing in this Senate, and in that view it may be regarded as unfortunate and ill advised. It was a time for diplomacy, statesmanship and conciliation, rather than recrimination, denunciation and arraignment."

Having disposed of the theory, Hill proceeded to discuss the condition which now confronts the party, which he characterized as one of great embarrassment. He held that the President's letter very clearly foreshadowed a veto of the Senate bill, and he added: "The President is right. There is no middle ground."

"There was great excitement during the delivery of Hill's speech, but there was further when Vest, with a sudden burst of oratory, defended the action of the Democratic Senators against the intimidation of the President's letter."

Party Greater Than Cleveland.

In the course of his remarks Vest said: "The time has come for plain speaking in relation to this matter. I have been a constant friend of the present occupant of the executive chair. I defended him in this Senate when his friends could be counted on the fingers of one hand and I shall still continue to support him as long as I believe that his ends and objects are in consonance with the success of the Democratic party, which is, I believe necessary to the glory and honor of this country."

"But the Democratic party is greater than any man. I survived Jefferson. I survived Madison. I survived Jackson, and it will outlive Grover Cleveland. He does not embrace all the Democracy and all the tariff reform of this country. He had no right to disregard the spirit of the constitution. He had no right to trample on the sensibilities of other members of his party for any purpose whatsoever."

"What a mockery it is to talk of a full and free conference when one conferee has in his pocket at the time he goes into the conference the laws, if not the instructions, of the President of the United States as to what should be done."

"I was a tariff reformer before the President commenced his phenomenal career, and to be now told that we are false to the great principles of the party is beyond the limit of human endurance. Until I can get a better bill, I shall take such a measure as can be enacted by the Congress of the United States; and I shall not receive my instructions from any other source in regard to my duties as a conferee than from this Senate."

"No President, no administration, has the right to dictate to me in the performance of what I consider my duty to the people of Missouri and of the United States. This bill as it passed the Senate will become a law, or the McKinley act will remain on the statute book. I wish it were otherwise."

A motion was made by Vilas, Democrat, of Wisconsin, to recede from the differential duty of one eighth of a cent on sugar, and this motion provoked a long discussion participated in by Senators Vilas, Sherman and Palmer in support of the motion and by the Louisiana Senators, Caffery and Blanchard, against it. No vote was taken on any of the propositions.

At 5:20 Mr. Cockrell moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be till Monday noon. "Is there any special reason?" Mr. Hill asked. "There is," Mr. Cockrell replied, and he would probably have stated the reason had not Mr. Harris interposed with the objection that the motion was not debatable. Mr. Hill demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was taken and the motion was agreed to. Yeas, 30; nays, 23. The Senate then, at 5:30, after a short executive session adjourned till Monday.

STRIKERS STILL TROUBLESOME.

Troops Called Into Action in Alabama and Indiana.

At Birmingham a Sentry Is Attacked By a Mob and Gets Badly Used Up—Soldiers Fire Into a Crowd at Hammond, Ind., and a Number of People Are Killed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 20.—Private Stahler, of the Conway Guards, while on duty at 1 a. m. as a sentinel, was attacked by eight men who stoned him, dislocating one finger and almost breaking his right shoulder. He fired twice at them and the entire camp turned out. One man was captured and held after a court of inquiry by Major General Whiting.

One man is known to have been shot, but succeeded in getting away. Active search is being made for this man. The camp is within two blocks of the Union depot, almost in the heart of the city.

At the mines near Pratt City, where the Second regiment is on duty, shots were fired at sentinels all during the night. Three men were captured. With these exceptions everything is quiet, though it is generally conceded that should the troops be removed, hostilities would again resume, and with, perhaps, more disastrous results.

Troops Fire Into Rioters.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 20.—A serious riot took place near here this morning, culminating in a conflict between a mob and the militia.

Early this morning a freight train on the Lake Shore railroad was held up at Whiting by about 500 men. They cut the hose and set fire to several cars. At the request of the railroad officials two companies of militia were sent from here. The mob was in an ugly mood and refused to disperse when ordered to do so.

The soldiers were in no disposition to compromise matters and two volleys had to be fired into the crowd before they would disperse. It is not known how many were injured. All the trains are now moving under a strong guard.

NO ARBITRATION FOR THEM.

Norfolk and Western and Pocahontas Coal Company Want No More Delay.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—A dispute between the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company and the bituminous coal operators of the Pocahontas region, which began several months ago and to settle which a board of arbitration had been appointed, was made public Wednesday for the first time, when it was announced that the company had withdrawn from the arbitration.

The Norfolk and Western Company made a contract with the operators in 1886, in which it was provided that the railroad should pay the operators 85 cents a ton for coal at the tipple. This agreement was subsequently modified so as to permit the railroad company to buy coal for use in its locomotives at 75 cents a gross ton. In April last the Norfolk and Western officials through the Pocahontas Coal Company, asked for a reduction in the contract price to 70 cents a ton, because of the low market price of soft coal and the general reduction in wages.

It was further requested by the railroad that if the operators should reduce the price to 60 cents, that the price be reduced to 50 cents. The operators declined to accept the 70 cents proposition and declared that they would not reduce wages. President Kimball, of the Norfolk and Western, then wrote to the operators, in which he said:

"My judgment as to the fairest settlement for coal is 70 cents per ton; but I am willing to yield a point and adopt 75 cents per gross ton, pending prompt arbitration."

The operators agreed to arbitrate the matter, and Francis I. Gowen was chosen as arbitrator for the company and Erskine Miller was selected for the operators. These two selected Congressman S. P. Wolverton, of Pennsylvania, as a third member of the board. It was the contention of the railroad officials that the arbitration should be prompt, as the Pocahontas Coal Company represented the Norfolk and Western was unwilling to continue receiving coal if the operators claimed that they were entitled to be paid eighty-five cents per ton.

The arbitrators have had the matter under consideration, but Monday Samuel Dickson, counsel for the Norfolk and Western, informed them that John G. Johnson, attorney for the operators, would to-morrow sail for Europe, and as this would result in a protracted delay and defeat the chief end of the company, the securing of prompt arbitration, the company would withdraw from the proceedings.

Two Firemen Killed in a Collision.

MACON, Ga., July 20.—A head end collision between a north bound passenger train and a south bound freight train occurred here this evening between 4 and 5 o'clock at Dames Ferry, eleven miles above Macon, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, in which Fireman Pat Rogers, of the freight train, was instantly killed, and Fireman Doyle Thorne, of the passenger, so badly injured that he died at 1:30 in Macon, where he was brought for medical attention. No one else was injured and only slight damage to the cars.

C. R. Breckinridge Confirmed as Minister to Russia.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

A Powder Magazine Explodes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 20.—Sergeant Chinn, of the 24th Infantry, was fatally injured this morning by the explosion of 400 pounds of powder.

Annual Meeting of the Franklin and Pittsylvania Branch of the R. & D.

ROCKY MOUNT, July 20.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Franklin and Pittsylvania branch of the Richmond and Danville railroad was held here yesterday. Capt. George W. Helms was elected president of the road and James J. Casper, secretary and treasurer.

The following were elected directors: James C. Greer, N. C. Carper, J. H. Dudley, W. D. Sanders and G. H. T. Greer.

Election Judges Sentenced.

RICHMOND, Va., July 20.—To-day in the Smithers precinct election cases in Henrico county court, each of the Democratic judges were fined \$10 and given one day in jail. It was a compromised verdict. The alleged frauds were committed during the last gubernatorial election.

Virginia Brain Products.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following is a list of patents recently issued to Virginia inventors as reported from the office of Patrick O'Farrell, solicitor of patents, Washington, D. C.: Andrew L. Johnson, Richmond, bonding-draw for electric railways.