A Remarkable Career of Villainy. The New York World has been unearthsocial circle of the young territory. The general arrived in New York shortly after his disappearance from Grand Forks and acts upon all the "fish that come to his net" as he termed his conquests. He succeeded in worming himself into the good graces of the household of John J. Plunkett and wife, who conducted the Christian Science Monthly. After getting Mr. Plunkett thoroughly under his influence he paid particular attention to his wife and in the short time of a month she was ready to desert her husband. He went under the name of A. Bentley Worthington. Mrs. Plunkett decided that life was not worth living with any one else. The peculiar manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett declared themselves divorced, and the equality in formal way in which Worthington and Mrs. Plunkett subsequently declared themselves married, were enlarged upon at the time it When investigation revealed the true identity of the man, he disappeared, as usual, first acknowleding, as his reputed wife, Mrs. Plunkett, or ex-Mrs. Plunkett, still does, that he has been in one person, and at ex-Mrs. Plunkett, still does, that

different times Samuel Oakley Crawford,

Eugene Samuel Bouvier. Walton, Maj

Eugene Bouvier, Eugene Bonner, E. T. Bannerton, M. Bennateau, [Maj. Horace Oakley Wood, Arthur Wood, W. D. Wood,

Arlington Buckingham Wadsworth, "Gen. A. B. Ward, and lastly A. Bentley Wor

thington. Under each alias he has succeeded in acquiring a new wife in one way or another His whole history reads like a romance, and it was at first hard to believe that there could be a person in this world with so little heart. For over twenty years he has succeeded in betraying innocent women and robbing them of their money, sparing neither orphans nor widows. He skipped from Grand Forks, Dak., last January, after forging his law partner's signature, and leaving a young wife, who is now in a charitable institution in St. Paul. Minn where she is about to become a mother. He has succeeded in avoiding arrest at nearly every place where he has resided. As nearly as can be ascertained, which is not any too nearly, the fellow's real name is Samuel Oakley Crawford, and he was born in Saugerties about 1848. Crawford served a little while in the army during the war, and also studied law in Saugerties, N. Y. Afterward he was a Methodist preacher somewhere in New Jersey and an insurance agent in Pennsylvania, finally turning up in Albany, where he married a telegraph operator, who is supposed to have been his first wife. Some crookedness, the nature of which is now unknown, got him sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and after serving a part of the time he got a pardon through friends and went west. Along in 1878 he turned up in Toronto playing in the Helen crived a copy of a general order, the effect of Eugene Benneteau, but giving Eugene Baunerton as his real name. December 26th, 1878 he married there a pretty actress, who is now in New York un er the name of Hudson. It is said the young couple retired from the stage and went to live at New Lisbon, Wis., where Banner-ton practiced laws of the stage and went to have the ton practiced law and got trusted. When credit ran low he is said to have forged some checks and notes and was ar-rested but released on the bail furnished by his law partner, who trusted him implicitly. A few days later he disappeared. His wife returned to New York, and was still infatuated enough to devote her earnings for a long time to paying off the debts of her husband, which she did in

full. She afterwards procured a divorce on the ground of desertion. In 1885 the fellow had adopted his presumably real name, and as S.O. Crawford, accompanied by two women whom he represented as his sisters, he leased a fine estate near Charleston, W.V.a, and set up as a man of wealth retire I from business to recuperate his health. In 1886, having got changed somehow into Judge John D. Crawford, he met J. E. Dan , a big coal operator interested in marketing a large tract of timber land. Crawford came with his two "sisters" to New York, and wrote to Mr. Dana that he had made the sale He afteward showed what purported to be a contract for the sale, and Mr. Dana gave him money to buy off a Washington man who held an option on the tract. Crawford brought back a forged receipt for this, and at once got \$3,000 more to buy out the interest of a man in Nebraska. That was the last Mr. Dana saw of him or of the money. Crawford afterward lived at Dorchester, Mass., with the two women, who Mrs. Sargent and Louise Jenkins. He had promised to marry Mrs. Sargent as soon as he could get a divor e. She supported him for a year on the strength of the promise and a forged paper tha he told her was a divorce. He got \$1,000 from her besides the year's keeping and fied.

From West Virginia he went to Griffin, Ga., where he called himself Maj. Horace Oakley Wood, and made violent love to Miss Lizzia Hill daughter of wealths.

Miss Lizzie Hill, daughter of a wealthy citizen. He married August 31, 1886, and a large piece of real estate was the wedding present from the bride's fa her. In the spring of 1887 Wood announced that he was going to start a bank. He got \$2,000 out of a man who wanted to be casmed. \$1,000 from another man, and \$4,000 from others. Then he made his wife go to Atlanta and get some relatives to cash a check for \$5,000 to which he had forged father-in-law's indorsement. the \$15,000 he disappeared, leaving a wife infatuated enough to refuse almost to this day to believe that he was a scoundrel. In August, 1887, he popped up at Spo-kane Falls, W. T.. where as Arlington Buckingham Wadsworth he presented let-ters of introduction from some of the

best known men in the country, and claimed to be in control of vast capital. He was getting up a gigantic banking scheme for the western territories, when, in October 1997. scheme for the western territories, when, in October, 1887, his swindling propensities got him into trouble an I he fled.

He seems to have gone immediately to Providence, R. I., and as Arthur B. Ward he met Emma Perry, an accomplished young woman, daughter of well known residents of Providence, and worth \$150,000, which was short to come into \$150,000, which was about to come into he hands. In four days he won her and they were married the day she was 21 years A week later his wife's financial affairs were settled up and the couple went west, settling at Grand Forks, Dak,, where he practiced law. He soon became the hero of the town and was generally known as "General," and went deeply into politics, for which his fine oratorical powers fitted him. He borrowed money freely never repaid it, and got trusted at all the stores besides. His mother-in-law visited him, and he persuaded her that she ought to invest in a building and loan associa-tion. He had twenty shares himself, he told her. She gave him \$2,(0) and he gave her the twenty shares. He had paid in only \$6 on them. By the time he had splurged around Grand Forks a year his

could scrape together, leaving his wife absolutely destitute.

The first intimation received in New York of his true-character was in an anonymous letter sent to John J. Plunkett the day after the "defense" of M s. Plunkett and Worthington was printed. Worth-iugton attempted to bluff the matter off, and asserted that he had never been in Grand Forks in his life and had never heard of such a place before, but the evidence against him soon became unanswerable, and he und Mrs. Worthington shut the house and refused to tee reporters. Later, 'however, Mrs. soug of the Dakota press.

record caught up with him again. He skipped immedia ely with all the cash he

Worthington consented to see a reporter. She was in a singular but delightful frame of mind, as emotional and pleasing as a 19-year-old bride in spite of her gray hair. She said that is spite of the dreadful anguish she had undergone and was undergoing s. e was happier than she had been in her life before. "If those he has been in her life before. "If those he has wronged," she said, "are bound to prosecute him I shall not raise a hand to save him from punishment, and he feels as I do and will submit without a murmur. I believe, though, that I can make all he has injure I see him as I do, and that in a short time he can come bak here and go to work as usual. That is why I made him go away so I could talk with these pecple and arrange it." His latest dupe appears the completest dupe of the all.

To Redeem Arid Lands. Hon, A. W. Burtt and Maj. F. F. B. Coffin, of Huron, have gone to St. Paul to meet the committee appointed by the ing the career of Gen. A. B. Ward, late United States senate on irrigation and arid of Grand Forks, North Dakota, whose un- land, and invite them to visit Huron an : savory record in that city caused the examine the great artesian well in operagreatest sensation both in the political and social circle of the young tarritory. The terranean water supply. The people of South Dakota are becoming deeply interested in this subject and are doing everycommenced to perpetrate his dead-beating | thing possible to attract national attention to it, and if possible secure aid from the general government for the purpose of experimenting.

Peculiar Geological Formation The Sioux Falls granite formation has been quite an interesting study to those who take more than a passing interest in geology. The granite, or quartzite as geologists call this rock, has long occupied the attention of Mr. J. H. Drake, president of the Drake company, and that gent'e-man some time ago determined to bore into the rock and see what there was beneath it, or how far down it extended. At the epth of 250 feet the granite gave place to sandstone, which, with slight variation in the texture, extends for about ninety feet. At a depth of about 340 feet the drill again struck granite. Further developments will be looked for with interest.

The "Convention City." Huron is pluming itself as being "the Convention City." As it had the prohibition convention in March, the alliance convention in June, and is to have the republican state convention in August, the emocratic in September and the Dakota M. E. conference in October, there is much to justify its expectation of having the legislature in November. The force of its "easy of access" argument is supported by the facts aforementioned.

Simplifying the Notices.

Acting Commissioner Stone has directed the leaving out of final proof notices about nine lines of matter which has not only added to the expense of advertising, but also has paved the way for trouble to the settlers. It may be a little hard on the printers, but the settlers will rejoice. Double Drowning in the North,

Miss Eva Cashner, 19 years of age, and her brother Joseph, aged 9, were drowned near Falconer postoffice in McLean county. The boy was bathing in a small lake formed by recent rains, which was very deep. He commenced strangling, very deep. He commenced strangling, when his sister rushe; frantically into the water to save him, when both were drowded.

-Many unique arguments are brought up by the capital aspirants. Huron boasts of her railroad connections and says a person can go from Huron to seventyhree towns without changing cars, and to 117 by changing only once. From Pierre tweaty-eight towns can be reached without change, and eighty-eight by changing Falls twenty-five flod once. From Sioux Falls twenty-five two by changing once.

-Capt. Jeffers, at Sioux Falls, has reof which is to place the entire South Dakota militia in the second regiment. Under this arrangement company D, of Aberdeen, will become company L, and dent that the city was doomed. company E, of Yankton, will be company M. The order takes effect August 1st,

-Everywhere throughout North Dakota a great scramble is going on for hay. The dry season has made nearly a total failure of the hay crop on the prairie, and farmers having stock are rushing to the hills to secure enough to winter it. Many are going a long distance, an I hay will be hay before next spring.

-An Aberdeen man, says an exchange, has hit upon a scheme to make a stake in the capital contest. It is to go to each town which is a capital aspirant and make a bet against that town. He will only lose in one and win in all the rest, and is, of course, bound to come out ahead in the

-Ramsey county has hit upon a novel way of assisting the needy farmers, whose crops are a total failure. It is proposed to issue bonds to the extent of \$20,000 for the purpose of building county roads—work to be given to those only who are destitute and deserving.

-Dr. J. C. Evans and E. J. Chalfant, charged with performing an abortion on Lottie Williams, waived examination at Aberdeen and were bound over to the grand jury in bonds of \$5,000 each. They could not get bondsmen and returned to

-Several Wells county stock owners are driving their stock west to the coteaux forty or fifty miles, to winter on the cured hay. One stock man, in addition to pas-turage found a large coal bed at the

meeting held there last week it was voted to instruct the county board to provide for the wants of the people.

-Pre ident Guptill, of the territorial republican league, publishes a call for a delegate convention to be held in Fargo August 20th, to consider the question of organizing a state league for North Dakota.

-Commissioner Hagerty: The two Dakotas could accommodate the entire population of the United States-60,000,000 -and give them an acre and a half apiece for breathing space.

-A barn belonging to Hugh Mahon, near Grand Forks, was struck by lightning. The building took fire and was todestroyed, together with a trotting horse value : at \$600 and a lot of farm machinery.

-The contract has been let for the building of the Edmunds county court house at Ipswich. The structure will cost \$12,000 and be completed December 1st. Henry Phillips, of Huron, has the job. -The county commissioners of Rollette county have appealed to the chief executive of Dakota to have him enforce the payment of taxes by the half-breed and Indian farmers living in that section. - During the progress of a court trial at Mandan District Attorney Voss and J. E. Campbell, attorney for the defendant, had

an altercation which resulted in Campbell knocking Voss down in open court. -A man name | Elrod entered a store a Neche in broad daylight, took the contents of the till, \$7, and tried to escape. He was capture i and is now in jail. -A division of North Dakota Sons of Veterans has been organized at Grand Forks. Gen. G. B. Abbott, of Chicago,

national commander, preside !. - The present season has been unprecedented in the history of the Black Hills for the number of deaths that have occurred from lightning.

-There is no truth in the reports of crop failure and destitution in Walsh county from Park river to Acton, a distauce of forty miles. -Rev. H. M. Spencer, of Winnipeg, has ac epted the call of the Presbyterian e urch at Grand Forks, and will soon be

ocated there. -Dakota people don't seem to be bothered very much about crops these days. -"A tesian wells" is the burden of the

VIGOROUS EFFORT BEING MADE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR,

Death in the Mining Regions for Want of Food-Behring Sea Troubles-Emperor William, of Germany, Visits England-Other News.

WANTS THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Chicago Fairly in the Race for the Big Show of 1892. At a meeting of the executive committee of the World's Fair association at Chicago the other day, James W. Scott proposed that the committee organize immediately The chief officer came aboard and demand-with a capital stock sufficiently large to ed our papers. We refused to give them increased if it was found necessary. World's Exposition of 1892." After an able seaman, this motion prevailed the committee discussed the amount of capital stock. It was finally agreed that \$5,000,000 would be sufficient to begin with, and the finance ommittee was ordered to incorporate a company with such capital stock. Lyman J. Gage was elected chairman of the fi-

STARVED TO DEATH.

Children in the Streator District Actually Die of Want. At Spring Valley, Ill., in the Streator district, the twin children belonging to the wife of one of the locked-out miners died. The physicians who attended them pronounced it a clear case of starvation. The mother had but little foot in the house and was unable to provide sufficient nourishment for them.

BEHRING SEA SEIZURES. Nothing is Officially Known in England of

the Siezure of Vessels. In the English house of commons Ferguson, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, said that no authentic information has yet reached the government regarding the seizure of British vessels in the Behring sea by the United States government. He also said that no undertanding had been arrived at in regard to the jurisdiction of Behring sea

PRINCES MEET.

Germany's Emperor Pays His Respects England's Bulers. When the German imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, with the emperor on board, was sighted off Portsmouth, a few days since, the prince of Wales, on board the royal yacht Osborne, started down the haroor to meet the emperor, who was headed for England on a visit to the queen. When the Osborne came near the Hohenzollern the prince of Wales signaled hearty greeting to the emperor, who responded in a friendly way. The two yachts then passed through the lines of war vessels and proceeded to Cowes. On reaching Cowes the emperor landed at Trinity pier, where the prince of Wales, who had already landed. bade him welcome. The emperor and suite and the prince of Wales then entered carriages and accompanied by a military escort were driven to Osborne, where the emperor was received by the queen.

ANOTHER IMMENSE BLAZE.

pokane Falls, Wash , Terribly Scourged by Fire-The Loss Reaches Millions. The entire business portion of Spokane Falls, Wash., has been destroyed by fire. Twenty-five blocks were reduced to ashes. The estimated loss is \$14,000,000. The fire started at 7 o'clock p. m. in a odging house on Railroad avenue. The department was on the scene quickly, but owing to a lack of water, the fire the street to the and Pacific holel. By this time a strong wind had sprung up, and it was evispread with fearrul rapidity, and the firenen were powerless. Attempts were made to check the fire by blowing up buildings in the path, but it was useless. From the Pacific hotel the fire jumped across First street to the frame buildings in the next block, and soon it reached the heart of the city. A block of two-story brick buildings on Riverside avenue next went. From here the fire communicated to the magnificent Hyde block, a four-story building, then leaped across Howard, and in a few minutes the block between Howard and Stevens was reduced to ashes. The next to succumb was the large full block and a solid block of four-story bricks, in the postoffice, between Stevens and Washington. Here the fire burned out for a lack of material.

From the point of beginning the fire took another direction, leaping across Sprague street to the opera house block. From it the flames leaped across Riverside avenue to Brown's bank, and both sides of the avenue were in flames. The blocks be tween Post and Mill streets were quickly licked up, including the Grand hotel. From there it communicated to the ad-joining block on the right. Here was the Frankfort block, the largest building in the city, costing \$250,000. It withstood the fire some time, but finally succumbed. The Arlington hotel was the next to go. The building was enveloped in flames when a man was seen to jump second story. He arose and started down Howard street when he was overcome by assistancs and carried him to a place of safety. He was a pitiable sight, being lithis body. His name is Charles Davis, of Billings, Mont. He died about noon. The died about noon. From the Arlington the fire traveled north east as far as the latter street, where a vacant lot checked further progress in that direction

Everything in a northerly direction, including the Northern Pacific express, Union block and the Windsor hotel was soon a mass of flames. The river prevent-ed the fire from doing further damage and was the means of saving the big flouring and lumber mills.

By this time, in the short space of three hours, the fire had consumed everything in its path, reducing to ashes the entire business portion of the once Deautiful city. The only business block left stand-ing is the Crescent building which was

saved by tearing down intervening buildings.

The Northern Pacific is probably the heaviest loser, their passenger depot and magnificent new freight warehouse being lestroyed. Their loss, including freight burned, will reach about \$100,000 provisions and supp ies were burned, and there will necessarily be much suffering for several days. Appeals for aid have been sent out and Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and several neighboring small towns have already responded. This disaster is un-doubtedly twice as great as that which overtook Seattle, both on account of the great extent and more substantial nature of the buildings burned.

SULLIVAN'S TRIUNPHAL MARCH. The Slugger is Lionized on His Way South to Answer for a Crime

A Jackson, Miss., special gives an account of the trip with Sullivan. Deputy Sheriff Chi ds says: At every town and ta ion on the ine of the road north of the on on the life of the road north of the Ohio river crowds gathered and cheered loudly as the train passed, even though they could not see the redoubtable J.hn. Ladies sent bouquets of flowers to him, an the was received everywhere as a con-quering hero instead of the prisoner he was. outh of the Ohio the demonstrations were similar to those mentioned above. At Durant, Miss., Sullivan re eived an ovation, and hundreds crowded around the train and begged to shake hands with him. Several ladies entered the car and were introduced to the hero of the hour. When Jackson was reached in great crowd assembled at the depor. Sullivan was met by Bud Renaud, John Duffy, C. W. Rich, olonel Jones, S. Hamilton and several cal sports and admirers. They all man bed to the hotel, where a dinner had been pre-

CHICAGO IS AFTER IT. demonstration so angered the governor that he ordered Snilivan locked up in the city jail, saying he did not intend to allow

The Selzed Ship did not go to Sitka Under the American Order. The schooner Black Diamond has arrrived at Victoria, B. C., from Behring sea. The particulars of her seizure by the American revenue cutter are given by a member of the crew as follows:
"July 11th we got in a catch of fiftythree seals. At 4 p. m. we sighted the
revenue cutter Rush. She came up to us

and ordered us to heave to.

with a capital stock sufficiently large to ed our papers. We refused to give them meet all necessary expenses. This could to him and he then got a screw driver and screwed off the hinges on the locks in the General Manager Jeffrey, of the Illinois Central railroad, made a motion that such company be organized and its name be of salt. Then he put John Hawkins, aboard is sailing master, with instructions to us not to interfere. As soon as the Rush was lost sight of we steered right for Victoria. Hawkins from the start saw it was impossible to attempt to take charge of affairs, and consquently lay in his bunk nearly the whole time not attempting to interfere."

> When he was put aboard the Hawkins was put aboard the Black Diamond the people on the Rush did not care whether she came to Victoria or not, as stopped destroying seals. Hawkins has told everything to the American consul there, who has wired the Washington authorities about the matter.

ug the incident.

MONEY IN LARGE FIGURES.

Internal Revenue Report for the Last Fiscal Year. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason has made the following preliminary report of the operations of the interna

revenue service for the fiscal year, which ended June 30th last: The total collections for the fiscal year just ended were \$130,(95,432, an increase over 1888 of \$6,568,957; the cost of collection for the fiscal year just ended will aggregate about \$4,185,000, being a fraction less than 3.2 per cent., which is exactly the same as 1888. The total receipts from the different objects of taxation were: From spirits, \$74,313,206, an increase of \$5,007,039 over the previous fiscal year; from tobacco, \$31,866,860, an of \$1,204,429; from fermented iquors, \$23,723,835, an increase of \$399. 617; from oleomargarine, \$894,248, an increase of \$30,108; from banks and bankers, \$6,214, an in rease of \$2,011, and from \$6,214, an in rease of \$2,011, and from miscellaneous \$91,069, a decrease of \$75,248. Tax was paid on 3,844,726,650 cigars, 1,862,726,000 cigarettes and 32,667,785 pounds of elemargarine. Among the contributions by states were these: Illinois, \$31,007,419; Indiana, \$5,788,236; Iowa, \$392,576; Kentucky, \$16,910,814; Missouri, \$7,730,608; Nebraska, \$2,248,-624; Ohio, \$11,566,726; Wisconsin, \$3,-095,475. The report also contains a statement of the collection by districts, which shows the collections to be the heaviest in the districts named, as follows: fifth Illinois, \$19,322,265; first Illinois, 134,386; fifth Kentucky, \$8,866,882; first Ohio, \$8,602,251; first Missouri,

SAMOAN MATTERS.

The Germans Appear to be Making Hay for Themselves. Political affairs at Samoa remain quiet. duickly spread to the adjoining frame island to bring back the deposed king, buildings and was soon beyond control. The flames jumped across The Germans say they are bringing him across | The Germans say they are bringing him | back of their own free will and not as a result of the Berlin conference. They also say that they will do all in their powe to restore the con sted here prior to his departure, and will favor him as king and Tamasse as vice-king. The Samoans are divided in their religious belief, and it is feared the discussion tend to increase the bad feeling which already exists among the nations. Some of the high chiefs fear that religious differences may be carried into the election for king, which will be hell on Malietoa's return, and that a split may occur among the adherents of the Malietoa family. which Mataafa is a member, an i that thereby Tamasse may be elected king, in which event the Germans wou'd have as much power as they had two years ago.

AN INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.

can Revenue Cutter in Behring Sea. The steamer Dora arrived from Behring sea at San Francisco, and brings the first detailed news of the capture of the British sealer Black Diamond by the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush. July 11th the Rush overtook the Black Diamond and ordered her to heave to. The captain of the Black Diamord refused to do this. Thereupon the commander of the Rush ordered the lowering of the ports and the running out of guns, which caused the schooner to heave to. Capt. Shephard and Lieut. Tuttle boarded the English craft and asked for her papers. offered no officers of the Black Diamond armed resistance but refused to de iver the ship's papers. Capt. Shephard at once broke open the cabin and forced t e hinges of the strong box and captain's chest, had been taken in Behring sea. Shephard placed a non-commissioned officer from the Rush in charge of the and consumed the block between Howard officer from the Rush in charge of the and Main, Front and Stevens, burning Black Diamond, and ordered the vessel taken to Sitka to await further instructions. The captain of the Black Diamond made the statement that when in Victoria he had been ordered to pay no attention in case he was overtaken by the Rush as the Rush and requested to heave to. He said he would not have surrendered if the Rush had had an inferior force to that of his own. On July 13th the schooner Triumph was also boarded by Capt. Shephard, but no arrest was made, the skins on board the vessel having been captured in the Pacific and not in Behring sea.

50,000 WILL MOVE.

The North Carolina Negro Exodus to Ar. kansas Estimated at That Figure. The committee appointed by the colored migration convention which met in Raleigh last April, to go west and southwest to examine the country and learn what arrangements can be made for the movement of a large body of colored people from North Carolina, has left for the southwest. The members of the committee say that over seventy-eight thousand names of those who will move have been enrolled, d that these have agreed to be ready to start in forty-eight hours after notice has been given, provided the commission makes a favorable report. It is said by a favorable report. It is said by the committee that people in the southwestern states have held meetings, composed of farmers, business men and capitalists, who have appointed committees to meet and confe with the Carolina commissioners and to offer such inducements as will direct the tide of immigration in that direction. If the condi-tions are favorable, and the committee shall so report, it is thought by the committee that at least 50,000 will be moved next fall. Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and California seem to be making preparations to increase their colored population at the

expense of North Carolina. THE MILWAUKEE ENCAMPMENT.

Department Commanders Make the Outlook Dubious By a Late Action. Department commanders of the G. A. R. from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas and Nebraska held another long session at Chicago, de-bating the stand they should take in reference to the annual encampment. triple decision was reached: posts represented indorse and accept the manifesto issued July 2nd, in which genpaned for them. The crowd followed and shouted for Sullivan until he went into the rotunda, where he was introduced by Colonel Hamilton and shook hands with hundre s, but finally had to retire to his room and the crowd was shut-off. This

pages 219 and 220 of the journal. (3) that sometime in the future the representatives present will issue a circular that

city jail, saying he did not intend to allow a person charged with a serious crime to be holding levees and making a farce of justice.

THE BEHBING SEA INCIDENT.

The Select Ship did not yo to Sitka Indep stroys the chance of a big meeting at Milwankes. The commanders present represent the states that would have furnished the big crowd. If only the delegates go from these states it virtually kills the enencampment. - The other commander practically indorse Martin's sentiments.

> DIREFUL RESULTS FEARED. Chicago's Flood Likely to Entail Serious

Consequences. Grave fears are entertained at Chicago that the recent extensive floo! may result in sickness throughout the city. The sewerage of Chicago ordinarily flows down the Chicago river into Desplaines river and thence into the Illinois river. But so gradual is the fall of these rivers southward to the divide that the enormous rainfall Saturday night started the flow upward and into the lake. The filthy water of the Chicago river is now within a very short distance of the crib, where all Chicago's water supply is taken into the tunnel, whence it is pumped throughout the Hawkins says he was treated kindly by city. The contaminated water is still creeping toward the crib in spite steamer he said to his officers: "Instead strong northeast wind. Mayor Cregier of taking her to Sitka they may go to Victoria." They did not answer him.

Mr. Hanley, collector of customs at Victoria, said he is of the opinion that when the crib. There was still a current in the river flowing into the lake at the rate of about two miles an hour, and long as she got out of Behring sea and amount of refuse matter accompanied the river in its journey towards the source of Chicago's water supply. The bodies of several dead dogs and cats were seen floating leisurely under the Dearborn under the Dearborn Neither government is yet, however, in street bridge, and a large amount of garbage was also passing into the lake. Every paper in the city is sounding the alarm and the gravest apprehensions are

> GOING BACK TO DIXIE. Gov. Lowry, of Mississippl, Finally Cap-

tures a Slugger. John L. Sullivan was arrested in New York the other evening on a requisition from Gov. Lowry, and spent the night in cell. He took the matter very coolly, and would not talk to reporters. sult of the arrest will be watched with in

He was taken before the supreme court next morning, and said he was willing to go south, and Judge O'Brien ordered that he be turned over at once to Deputy Sheriff Childs, of Jackson, Miss. Counsel O'Neill informed the ajudge tht before the arrest was made Sullivan had made up his mind to go back voluntarily and surren c himself to the authorities of Mississippi, feeling confident that he would be justly and fairly dealt with. He further said that when Sullivan entered into the compact of fighting Jake Kilrain he tood the battleground would be in Louisiana, and it was not until the night before the fight that the place was changed to Mississippi, and Sullivan did not know until the ring was reached that he was in Mississippi. He did not change the ground and he had no intention of breaking the law, but he had no alternative but o fight or become a poltroon

PENNSYLVANIA COAL MEN. A Gigantic Strike Inaugurated that Affects

Nearly 20,000 Men. The last day's work for the miners and cokers has been done in the Connellsville, Penn., region for some time to come. Between 12,000 and 13,000 men have laid down their tools and united in a demand for better wages. The reports received at A German gunboat has gone to Marshall Pittsburg from an over the region indicate this to be the most general strike that has ever occurred there

cided to strike against the reduction in the rate of mining in the first three pools from cents to 21 cents per bushel. tion was taken to equalize the rate in the fourth pool. The men employed by Walton & Co. have struck, and a general suspension of work in the river mines is ani ipated. The strike will affect 5,000

Later advices say that the coke strikers are weakening and the strike promises to be a failure. The men at the Youngstown, Moorehead, and Standard works. pering about 1,000, have returned to work. The operators say that before the middle of the week the works will all be in operaion ag in. The break has discouraged the strikers somewhat, but they still claim they will make the strike a success and have all the men out in a few days.

OVER TWO MILLIONS. Detailed Statement of the Johnstown Relief Fund. At a meeting of the Johnstown relief commission a statement of moneys in the hands of Governor Beaver was rendered, showing he had received a total of \$2,-94,414.46, and that of this \$840,396,60 had been paid out, leaving in his hands \$1,554,017.86. Of this \$211,216.04 has been appropriated or would be used in paying off contracts or bills already in-curred, leaving a net balance in the Lands of the governor in cash of \$1,342,801. this fund there will be added the funds now in the hands of the Pittsburg committees, making \$1,602,801.82 available now. There is also said to be \$150,000 in he hands of the Boston committee, as Governor Beaver said he ha! never re

SMALLER EVENTS Various Happenings Told in Brief Paragraphs.

The steamer Thetis, which left the Philppine islands last April, with \$350,000 orth of sugar aboard, and which had been given up as lost, has arrived in New York. She was delayed by an accident to her machinery. A fight took place at Puerto Del Agua Mex., be ween thirty smugglers and a force of custom house guards, in which

two guards and three smugglers were It is probable that the American Contracting and Dredging company will take the contract to finish the Panama canal within four years.

The construction bureau of the navy department has completed the detailed drawing for the new 2,000-ton cruisers 9. 10 and 11. The Swiss bundesreth has postno

time for holding the international labor congress at Berne until next spring. The Rhode Island legislature is special session to enact a license law.

Current Prices for Staple Products.

Cattle—The market presents but few minor thanges. Quotations: Canners, 75c 481.25; cows, 81.75@2.15; stockers, 82.00 42.55; feeders, 82.15@2.85; fat steers, \$3.00@3.50; veal calves, Hogs-Market a little lower Hogs—Market a little lower. Quotations: Light and mixed, \$4.00@4.07½; heavy, \$4.02½; 4.10.

Butter — Prices as before quoted. Creamery, 13@14c; dairy, 10@12c; fresh roll, 60%c. Eggs—Fresh, candled, 11@12c.
Ponitry—Spring chickens, live, \$2.50@3.00 per doz.; live per pound, 5c.

Hides—Green, 4c; cured, 4½@43½c; flint, 7c, dry salted, 4@2c; green pelts, shearling, each; 15@20c; dry pelts, per lb., 10@14c.

CHICAGO Cattle-The quotations vary but little from Cattle—The quotations vary but little from former reports. Cows and bulis, \$1,75-23-30; stockers and feeders, \$1,00@3.00; beeves and steers, \$3,00@4.40.

Hogs—Prices are trifle better. Quotations: Light, \$1,1344.75; heavy, \$4,15@4.35.

Sheep—Westerns, \$3,00.4.40.

Produce—Wheat, cash, 70-2c; September, 77%c. Corn, cash, 35.7-16c; September, 35,1-16c, Cats, cash, 22%c; September, 21%c. Rive, cash, 42c. Barley, No. 2, Keptember, 63-2c. Flax seed, \$1.33. Prime timothy, \$1.45.

Provisions—Pork, cash, \$10.02 : S ptember, \$10.70. Lard, cash, \$6.074; September, \$6.175.

Butter—Creamery, 10g15c; dairy, \$g13c.

Eggs, fresh, 10@11c; dairy, NEW YORK Produce—Wheat, No. 2, red, 89@83\\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, No. 2, red, 79\\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, Corn, No. 2, 44c; Oats, mixed western, 26\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, western, 26\(\frac{1}{2}\)c, western, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 26. Butter, western dairy, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d; western creamery, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)d, 17c.

MINNEAPOLIS Produce - Wheat, No. 1, hard, \$1.01; No. corthern, 96c; No. 2, northern, 94c.

OMAHA Stock-Hogs, \$3.50 es 4.10; cattle, 31.50, 3.80 

OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Nicaragua Getting Ready for a Possible Conflict-The Fort at San Carlos Heavily Armed-Conference Regarding the Nicaragua Canal-Yellow Fever in Vene-NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Central and South

American mail advices up to July 18 are received as follows: Warlike preparations continue in Nicaragua. Three hundred men have been sent to Fort Castillo to increase the force at that important point on the Costa Rican frontier. The fort at San Carlos has also been heavily garrisoned. Nicaragua has already between 3,000 and 5,000 men massed at the different strategic points on the Costa Rica Hope is openly expressed that prompt intervention by the United States may avertan actual collision and secure a peaccable settlement of the questions at

A conference was recently held between Henry Hall, representing the Nicaragua Coal company, and the national authorities, but they came to no satisfactory conclusion. The government, however, more than ever determined, as long as the Menocal Zeledon or Costa Rica contract, which is so obnoxious to the Nicaraguan interests, stares them in the face. work on the canal will not be allowed to proceed. All attempts to induce the Costa Rica government to accept the modifica-tion of the Menocal Zeledon contract, so that work may go on under amalgamation with the Menocal Cardenas or Nicaragua contract, have thus far proved fruit ess. Serious trouble is looked for.

More than half the population of Belijoke. Venezuela, has been swept away by vellow fever. The survivors, who are cut off from outside communication, are reported to be in a starving condition The Chili government has made appropriations for the purchase of suitable residences for the Chilian government's legation in Washington and other cities.

The Frence Pacific Navigation company has contracted with a Clyde firm for ten new steamers for the Havre and Valparaiso The recent closing of the Trans-Cordillera

railway by snow has caused much loss

THE RAILWAY TROUBLES. The Rock Island's Position, as Defined by

General Manager St. John. [Chicago special.] General Manager St. John of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Road authorizes the following statement in reply to assertions recently made by Vice President J. C. McMullin of the Chicago and Alton in a published interview: Mr. McMullin, in a recently published inter riew, has clearly defined the present position and policy of the Alton Road. It is to "insist or hrough rates being made . I a basis that wil ive to it a fair share of the traffic which goes to give to it a fair share of the traffic which goes to and comes from points west of Kansas City." He illustrates his meaning by citing a shipment of live stock from Topeka on the Rock Island Road through Kansas City to Chicago. Upon such a shipment the tariffs of all the lines as heretofore adjusted provided for a through rate somewhat less than the sum of the two locals. This practice was in accordance with well-recognized principles of rate-making as universally practiced by carriers, and has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, in a recent case, used the following language: "As through rates were made by the American system of roads, agreed percentages of the total through rates were made by the American system of roads, agreed percentages of the total rate, considerably less in amount than the local rates of roads receiving such percentages, are tisually a leading feature, and it is ominently proper as a general rule that this should he so, \* \* Commerce and trade require it and competition compels it. Such rates, when reasonably and fairly adjusted to local business, are greatly favored in the law, because they furnish cheapened rates and greater facilities to the public, while at the same time they give increased employment and carnings to a larger number of carriers.

In the rates as adjusted heretofore upon livestock traffic from points in Kansas, Indian Ter-

tock traffic from points in Kansas, Indian Ter-itory, Texas, etc., through Kansas City to chicago, the difference between the sums of the ceals and the through rates was an entirely easenable difference, and the tariffs in ques-ion were precisely upon the line of the resolu-tion which Mr. McMullin quotes approvingly

tion which Mr. McMullin quotes approvingly. Notwithstanding this, he says that he proposes to get what he calls a "fair share of the tradic" by reducing the local rate from Kansas City to Chicago to the amount of the propertionate rate between these points charged by the Rock Island on the through shipment.

This statement is certainly candid. His line has no extension west of Kansas City. The Rock Island has. He proposes to make the latter divide with him traffic which originates upon the extension that it has furnished means to construct; and this he will do by reducing the established rate from Kansas City to Chicago. This declaration follows his aunouncement at the commencement of the same interview that "the Alton does not cut any rates; it only reduces when necessary to meet cut rates of other roads." Yet the Alton has just forced a large reduction in all rates on live stock and products from Kansas City to Chicago in accordance with

edition in all rates on five stock that provide with the policy above stated.

Naturally and inevitably when the Alton re duces its rate from Kansas City to the division of the through rate charged upon the lines where the live stock—shipments originate those lines must meet the reduction in the local and at the same time reduce their through rate correspondingly. This is necessary for their preservation, they will not think that they can reasonably be asked to "cut their lines in two" for the benefit of the Alton, nor can the latter justly expect them to surrender traffic which they have constructed long lines of road to secure. This step will apparently involve a new reduction by step will apparently involve a new reduction by the Alton to the level of the new "proportionate rates;" and the process will be repeated until all the lines are doing business at a loss and somebody surrenders.

The association has no desire to punish the Alton for its withdrawal nor for anything else. Action processing for the profession, it is lines.

Alton for its withdrawal nor for anyth Action necessary for the protection of against the Alton's raid will probably to

TO POPULATE ALASKA.

Yukon River. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-Among persons of a scientific turn of mind a certain project of international importance has been ject of international importance has been quietly discussed. It is nothing more nor less than the transplanting of the entire population of Iceland, 75,000 souls, to the most habitable part of Alaska. Many of them, it is said, are willing to move away to a more genial climate or at least to a more fruitful territory. Their idea is not to go to a region wholly different, where all the conditions of life will be reversed, but to a land nearly in the latitude of Ice land. The proposition is one of vast importance, as it involves the removal of an entire people, and that an old, renowned, and cultivated people. It has behind it strong influence in high quarters. Senator Platt of Connecticut, it is said, has agreed to defray the expenses of an Icelandic minister in making the arrangements.

The valuable wooded and fertile region on the great Yukon river is suggested as the new habitat of the Icelanders if the consent of the Parliament of Iceland and of the Danish government can be obtained.

A Trust in Patent Leather New York, Aug. 2. - The latest developnent in trusts is the English syndicate that is trying to corner the enameled patent leather trade of America. There are at least three aggregations of English capital trying to capture this lucrative industry. Thus far none have succeeded to any notable extent, but the schemes have been progress only a short time. For the last three years there has been a ruinous competition in the patent leather trade and profits have been small. Before that time the makers had a cast iron combination and kept up prices. The Englishmen who are trying to by out the factories do not regard the cost and actual present o much as the profits of the last three years. There are in the United States wenty-six factories of the kind. Twentythree of these are in Newark. Their total capital is about \$5,000,000, and they employ about 4,000 men.

SALT MEN WANTED CASH.

Why the Association Failed-Negotiations for a Revival of the Trust. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—It turns out that the failure of the salt trust was due to the avarice of the owners of salt mines in the United States, who insisted upon receiving pay for their properties in cash instead of in stock. It was the understanding among the outside promoters of the trust that the properties were to be paid for in stock, and for that reason no question was raised as to the price asked, but when it became known that cash was expected and that the owners proposed to continue in con-trol of the property both the British and American promoters declined to carry out the bargain. It is understood that the scheme will be revived very shortly, and negotiations to that effect are now going

In experiments continued for four years, M. F. Larroque has found that, after eight or nine months, copper wires under the action of electric currauts show signs of deterioration.

DAKOTA CONSTITUTION MAKING.

At Sloux Falls.

There has been all along a good deal of anxiety among county officers as to whether they will be officers as to whether they will be allowed to finish the terms for which they we e elected or whether they will be super seded by admission. The convention sor time ago practically decided tha county officers would finish their terms and that elections for successors would come on even years. It was also thought that state officers and members of the legislature would be elected during the odd year. This, of course, would make an important election every year. This is undesirable, and some escape has been looked for so as to bring all the elections the same year. An amendment to the schedule was argued on August 2nd for three hours to have the first term of state offices and the legislature expire January 1, 1891, and was lost by a tie vote, but reconsidered later. At the evening session the argument was again resumed. It was shown that under the omnibus bill the convention had power to limit the terms of officers, as the constitution would not be in force until after this election, and finally the amendment car-ried by a vote of 40 to 33. This means that next year new state officers and legislators will be elected and subsequently the

elections will be biennial. The work of the joint commission was accepted without debate or dissent by the convention on the 3d. The last matter to occupy the attention of the convention to any extent was the matter of indebtedness To what extent does the limitation of \$500,000 bind?" has been a debatable question. "How can the constitution name this as a limit when already the deb inherited exceeds \$700,000?" The comon indebtedness recommended Judge Corson's suggestion that a clause be added to the effect that the article be construed to mean that the state above the debt inherited from Dakota territory. Much discussion followed. At last Judge Edgerton, calling Mr. Williams o the chair, took the floor and offered an amendment that the total state debt be limited to \$100,000 over and above th debt inherited from the territory. This notion prevailed. It is not clear his inherited debt means the \$710,000 of bonds issued for various public buildings or whether it also will include the \$46,000 which is to be paid to North Dakota. At the evening's session it was decided that the salary of members of the legislature be \$5 per day and the length of the session sixty days, except the first session, which should be 120 days.

The report of the committee on elective franchise was considered again on the 31st, and the woman's suffrage question came up. The advocates thereof have asked that the legislature be given the power to extend the suffrage to women, which was agree! to. The motion to amend the report of the judiciary committee so that men be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court after living in the state three years instead of five

carried.

At the session on the 3d the preamble nd bill of rights was discussed at length. Bartlett wanted to strike out that part of he preamble referring to God, claiming it wholly unnecessary, and, when considred in connection with the conduct of scheming conventions and legislatures, a inconsistency. His amendment, however, was rejected, and the preamble of the Willams constitution submitted as follows: 'We, the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for religious and civil liberty, do establish and ordain this con-

stitution The article prohibiting railway companies or other corporations from keeping black-lists on employes for the purpose of proven ing them from securing work at other

places was approved. The Division of Debt. The main points in the joint committee's rt to the South Dakota convention have already been given. The amount of bonded indebtedness that each state assumes, is fully set forth in the agreement

and the figures are given herewith. Articles 4 and 5 read as fellows: 1. Upon the taking effect of this agree-nent, all right, title, claim and interest of he territory of Dakota in and to an ublic institutions, grounds situate 1 within the limits of the propose state of South Dakota, as Redned act of congress, shall vest in said state of South Dakota. And said state of South Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds ssued by the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public in titutions, grounds or buildings. 5. That is to say: The state of North Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospital for insane at Jamestown, N. D., the face aggregate of which is \$205,000.00

Bonds issued on account of the
North Dakota university at Grand
Forks, N. D., the face aggregate of 

itentiary at Bismarck, aggregate of which is... Rufunding capital warrants dated April 1st, 1889..... And the state of South Dakota shall as

sume and pay the following bonds and in-debtedness, to-wit: Bonds issued on account of the hos-pital for the jusane at Yankton, S. D., the face aggregate of which in Bonds issued on account of the school for doaf mutes at Sioux Falls, S. D., the face aggregate of Bonds issued on account of the versity of Vermillion, S. D., the aggregate of which is. Bouds issued on account of the penitentiary at Sloux Fails, S. D., the aggregate of which is.

Bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Sloux Fails, S. D., the aggregate of which is. Bonds issued on account of the agricultural college at Brookings, S. D., the face exgregate of which is. Bonds issued on account of the normal school at Madison, S. D., the face aggregate of which is.... Bonds issued on account of the school of thines at Rapid City, S. D., the face aggregate of which is. Bonds issued on account of the re-to-m school at Plankinton, S. D., the face aggregate of which is... Bonds issued on account of the normal school at Spearfish, B. D., the face aggregate of which is... Bonds issued on account of the soldlers' home at Hot Springs, S. D., the face aggregate of which is...

Total ..... A Dakota Wheat Field. Hamlin Garland contributed this pretty poem to the Youth's Companion:

Like liquid gold the wheat-field lies, A marvel of yellow and russet and gree That ripples and runs, and floats and flie With the subtile shadows, the change, with the subtile shadows, the change, the sheen.

That plays in the golden hair of a girl—
A ripple of smber—n flare
Of light sweeping after—a ourl
In the hollows like swirling feet
Of fairy waltzers, the colors run
To the western sun
Through the deeps of the ripening wheat

Broad as the fleckless soaring sky, Broad as the necktess southing say, Mysterious, fair as the moon-led sea, The vast plain flames on the dazzled eye Under the floree sun's alchemy.

Under the florce sun's alchemy.

The slow hawk stoops
To his proy in the deeps;
The sunflower droops
To the lizy wave; the wind sleeps.
Then all in dairling links and loops,
A riot of shadow and shine,
A glory of olive and amber and wine,
To the westering sun the colors run
Through the deeps of the ripening wheat

O glory land! My western land,
Out-spread beneath the setting sun!
Once more amid your swells I stand,
And cross your sod-lands dry and dun.
I hear the jocund calls of men
Who sweep amid the ripened grain
With swift, stern reapers, onc. again. The evening splender floods the plain

The crickets' chime Makes pauseless rhyme, And splendid colors ramp and run Before the wind's feet In the wheat. A Pressing Need,

Wickwire-I wish to goodness some oody would invent a way to distinguish between a typewriting machine and the girl who runs it.

Yaksley—I should think a man of

ordinary sense would have no trouble n doing so. Wickwire-Oh, you idiot, I mean in writing. I received a bill stating that was indebted to Blank & Co. for ribbon for typewriter, and my wife got hold of it and raised a dickens of a row for about an hour before she'd let me explaint Terre Haute Express

THE AMERICAN GAME

WHAT THE LAST WEEK HAS DEVEL-OPED ON THE DIAMOND.

Omaha, Boston and St. Louis Still Leading the Leagues—Ver; Few Changes Effected by Last Week's Play-Position of the Clubs-Other Base Ball Paragraphs.

At the close of last week's ball play the net results in the variors associations for the series was to change the positions of but three clubs. In the Western association Sioux City managed, by losing three straight to St. Paul, one of neapolis, and three straight to the tailenders at Milwaukee, to drop into fifth place, while St. Joe made place for itself overthe Indians and the Denvers as well. Sioux City has been playing in specially hard luck of late, and having had a close call for absolute dissolution, barely manages to vercome that danger in time to drop from third to fifth place by a series of reverses. nless the club is soon strengthened in the more important positions, notably the the box and at short, it will soon begin to crowd Milwaukee for the end of the procession. Meantime the race between Omaha and St. Paul grows in interest, the week closing the Apostles only 29 points behind the Nebraska men. By its winnings from the leaders on the home grounds during the week St. Paul very materially lessened the distance between itself and the head end. Minneapolis is at present playing good ball and maintaining a fine third in posi-tion. The Western's clubs are not bunched for position as evenly as in either of the other associations, since but the three leaders are above 500 in percentage. The week's play left the clubs in the following order: Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, Denver, Des Moines. Milwaukee. The leading percentage was 693 and the lowest 378. In the League Philadelphia made the week memorable by taking the place of

Cleveland in third place. Boston and New York continued their pretty struggle for first honors, the Beancaters in keeping a pretty good stretch of points As usually occurs about this season of the year, Chicago put on her playing clothes and began to climb up the ladder of per cents. The close of the week found the lake boys a very fair fifth to Cleveland's fourth, with a percent. lifte | above the half way, 500 point. Cleveland and Chicago played some pretty games in the series, the inest being a 16-innings game on Friday, won by Chicago on a score of 8 to 7, fol-lowed next day by a game at 2 to 1 in favor of the Ohioans. The clubs closed the week in the following order: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Washington. Boston had a percentage of 649, while the senators polled but 342.

 The five fronts in the American association are prettily bunched between per cents ranging from 659 to 535, which indicates how closely honors are being con tested. . St. Louis maintains a slight lead. but it contrasts sharply with her usua position at this stage of the season's play, since Brooklyn is close on her heels, with but eight points between them. The three following clubs are also in a bunch, and a very few games might easily disarrange the entire standing in the association. Kansas City is not holding up the southwest very proudly, and yet the club is creditable to the city in comparison with the Blue grass boys, who have only managed to win 19 of the 86 games played. The week closed with the clubs in the following order: St. Louis, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Athletics, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Columbus, and

Louisville with a percentage of 220. Foul Tips. Milwaukee has yet to win its first game from Omaha.

Keefe leads the League pitchers still on New York is said to have paid \$1,000 for the release of ex-Senator O'Day. Darby O'Brien makes more wild pitches han any other pitcher of the first class.

he greatest sprinter in the Western asso-Catcher Earle is said to be one of the most economical young players in the pro-

Elmer Foster, of A inneapolis, is acounted

The base ball pitcher is sometimes broken because he does not go often enough to Omaha leads the Western association in batting, base running and fielding, and in

the race for the flag to boot. Usher (in Hades announcing)-An association umpire. His Satanic well, let him go; he got his on earth. Joe Crotty, of Sioux City, is as good a catcher as there is in the association. He is also quite a hitter, and a very promising

general player. Baseball enthusiast- What's the score to-day? Plain citizen—Twenty, I sup-pose, just as it has always been. I haven't heard of any change. Command of the ball is the one essen-

tial feature ne essary above all others to a successful pitcher this season. A pitcher who "can put 'em over" is a winner nine out of ten times. President Hewitt, of the Washington club, says there are five members of the League who favor an equal division of the gate receipts, and only one vote is needed to carry the point.

Manager Jack Chapman goes back to his first love, the Louisville club. Chapman managed the "Colonels" when they were in the League, and when Devlin, Hall, et. al. were tripped up in crookedness. So far it is estimated that Cleveland is about \$7,500 ahead of the season's expenses, and if the season's business con tinues as it is the \$36,000 lost in two American Association campaigus will be

more than made up. The St. Paul team will play the Omahas at Omaha on August 15th, at Mansger Selee's benefit. Carroll, Hawes and Murphy will compete for the base running prizes and Werrick, Reilly and Broughton in the long distance throwing. Hanrahan and Foster, of the Minneapolis team, will also be on hand and take part in the races. Duke, Minneapolis' crack pitcher, had a tough experience up in St. day. It was in the first inning, when eighteen men went to bat, four were hit by the ball, one got his base on balls, and the rest hit for a total of thirteen bases,

piling up fourteen runs. This was enough even for the Duke of Minnesota, and Manager Morton allowed him to go and lay down. Tim Hurst was the finest umpire in the Southern league and his success was due to his pugilistic abilities. When a player kicked Hurst would say: "Now you won't get over \$100 a month. I won't take your get over \$100 a month. I won't take your money, but i'll kick the face off you if you don't shut up." pires scores of games without a kick. One night he umpired a prize fight in New Orleans, and the mill ended in a row.

Hurst was badly used up, but he was at work the next day, nevertheless. The Washington club seems to have found its mascot. A late paragraph says: One of the most interested spectators during the sojourn of the Senators at Capital Park, Washington, last week, was Secretary Rusk, of the agricultural department, whose long white beard seemed to be a talisman for the local team. He was termed the mascot, because he has thus far failed to see them beaten, and since their return from the west the secretary, by a singular coincidence, missed every defeat by being detained at his office until after the game. Another thing has been noticed in connection with the secretary's visits, and Cat is the ball is always kept away from his seat, which is in the first tier at the right of the steps leading into the grand stand. A chair has been set aport for his use, and no one is allowed to take possession of it, no matter how great

the demand may be for seats. BOTH SIDES REPRESENTED.

He killed the noble Mudickivis. With the skin he made him mittens, Made them with the fur side inside; He, to get the warm side inside. Put the inside skin side outside; He, to get the cold side outside. Put the warm side fur side inside That's why he put the fir side inside, Why he put the skin side outside. Why he turned them inside outside. Her Longfellow.

EMMA ABBOTT is said to have ac quired a new dress that cost \$4,000.