

A DENTIST does not always have fair sailing. Sometimes he runs against a snag.

Berry, England's latest hangman, declares himself to be satisfied that hanging does not deter crime. He thinks that penal servitude would be much more efficacious.

Among others who have tried corn bread and kindred products may be cited that distinguished compeer, Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who says that it suited his taste perfectly, and that he would be happy to see the British people taking more of American maize than they had been doing in the past.

House purchasers will be pained to learn, thinks the New York Sun, that the diminishing supply of white oak is leading to the substitution of the cheaper red oak. Car builders report that it bends well, and is valuable for door-stiles, rails and some other parts of the interiors of cars. The beauty of white oak and its adaptability to furniture manufacture have gradually increased the demand for it to such an extent that has enhanced its cost.

A late Blue Book reveals the fact that out of the 230,000 people, more or less, in Washington, about 27,000 are Government employes. This means, explains the Boston Transcript, that there are 27,000 people who get living salaries that are paid to them twice a month just as regularly as the day comes round. That means a vast sum of ready money disbursed every month, and indicates the highest ratio of general prosperity in any capital under the sun.

The Engineering News finds projected railroad construction in the United States to be forty per cent. less than last year. But the number of miles constructed last year was only about 4,900; so the prospective construction for 1892 should be only 2,460 miles. For 1890 the new construction was about 5,700 miles; for 1889 much the same, and for 1888, 7,000 miles. In 1837, the maximum year, the total was about 13,000 miles. A drop from this figure to less than one-fifth of its amount is a fact of the first class.

For some time a Mr. Murphy, a special agent of the United States Treasury Department, has been engaged in trying to introduce cornbread into Germany. It is reported that at last the effort is measurably successful, the demand for the new and cheap bread is rapidly growing, and it has been officially dubbed "Murphy bread." This title, avers the New Orleans Picayune, is a poetic justice to the man who has devoted years to the long and apparently hopeless effort of opening a new and extensive market to one of the staple products of our country.

The new countries are not only the ones in which towns expand as with a mushroom growth. Thus Crewe in England, which in 1831 had a population of fifty-one only, and ten years later could only boast of 203 inhabitants, all told, now numbers 33,000, who are most all railway employes. In May, 1876, the completion of the 2000th engine was signaled by public rejoicing. On July 4, 1887, the 3000th engine was completed. Crewe possesses a mechanics' institute, and its students have won more Whitworth scholarships than any other place in the country.

It is said by an informant of the New York Tribune, that people in the West are so accustomed to adulterated maple sugar that they will reject the genuine article with disdain if they happen to come across it. A Western firm that manufactures an imitation article endeavors to give it something of the genuine flavor by boiling a piece of maple wood in it. Some scientists, however, say that the peculiar flavor of maple sugar is due to the presence of impurities in the sap, and that if these impurities could be eliminated the sugar would taste exactly like pure loaf sugar. Thus gradually is science taking all the old time flavor out of life. Pretty soon it will be giving us an improved buckwheat flour, with no more taste than a piece of chalk.

A romantic, yet possibly true, tale is printed by the Kansas City (Mo.) Times about General Sheridan and his boyhood friend, George Binkley. The latter, it is alleged, having been appointed a West Point cadet, declined in order to let his playmate go to the Military Academy instead, the young Philip being eager to secure the prize, and Binkley, later known as "Old Bink," professing to be averse to a military career. Years after the war, this story goes "Old Bink" was to be seen in Colorado mining camps, leading the life of a frontiersman. One of the "tenderfeet" to whom he confided this bit of history afterward saw "Old Bink" in Denver during a parade in honor of General Sheridan, and describes as affecting meeting between the two at that time. "Old Bink" is now dead.

It is estimated that about 30,000 horses were ousted from street-car service last year by electricity.

Michael Davitt, the Irish Home Rule agitator, urges the Imperial Government to loan, at low interest, \$50,000,000 to the Canadian Dominion for the advancement of immigration in the Northwest.

In New York State during 1891 the deaths by consumption were 13,445, as compared with 13,831 in 1890. This is equivalent to 109 deaths in 1000 deaths from all causes, a ratio decidedly lower than was observed during the last quinquennium. The ratio has been known (in 1886) to arise to 137 in a thousand deaths.

A bureau of press clippings in London has received the royal "command" to furnish twenty distinct sets of newspaper cuttings from every periodical in the world, so far as obtainable, referring to the death of Prince Albert Victor. The sets are to be pasted each in a separate album. The section devoted to American clippings should make a very edifying collection, in the opinion of the Chicago Herald, if the bureau is faithful in obeying the command.

Professor McCook, of Hartford, Conn., finds in his investigation of the tramp nuisance that of 1295 cases coming under his notice, fifty-six per cent. were American born, while but about ten per cent. were unable to read or write. Of 1314 tramps, 459, says the professor, claimed to be strictly temperate in their use of alcoholic drinks, while thirty of them boldly declared themselves as total abstainers. It is more likely that the only really temperate ones of the 1300 and odd were the thirty who never touched a drop.

Says the Baltimore Sun: The great increase of insanity in the United States, an increase far in excess of the increase of population, is justly attracting attention. An illustration of this increase is given in the statistical tables of the New York Board of Charities, which has just been reported to the State Legislature. The figures show that the number of insane patients in New York asylums has increased from 9537, in 1880, to 16,617, in 1891. It is further estimated that counting the insane not in the asylums the total number in the State will reach 20,000.

Some of the revelations of the census will startle a good many people, remarks the Boston Transcript. For instance, there are now more than half a million almond trees actually bearing in the United States; there are hundreds of thousands of bearing coconut trees; there are more than a quarter of a million olive trees, producing fruit equal to the best Mediterranean varieties. There are more than half a million bearing banana plants, 200,000 bearing lemon trees, 4,000,000 orange trees and 21,000,000 pineapples. And the value of tropical and semi-tropical fruits grown under the American flag is nearly \$23,000,000.

"Walnut lumber as a commercial quantity in the lumber trade is almost a thing of the past," said a prominent local dealer to the Man About Town of the St. Louis Republic the other day. "It is not because there is any real scarcity in the supply of timber from which walnut lumber may be made, but from the fact that the craze for walnut furniture has died out entirely or nearly so. Oak, ash and maple have taken its place, principally oak. The craze for all sorts of furniture in the latter timber is causing a wholesale onslaught on the best timbers in the country, and has run the prices of first and second grades way up. A few years more of the craze for oak will exhaust the supply of best grades and then some other wood will become the fashion."

Says the New York Sun: The magnetic needle has been acting in a very erratic manner recently in some parts of France and Scotland, where its declination now is twenty to twenty-five minutes greater than it was a few months ago, though no change has occurred in the adjacent regions. Scientific men do not know how to account for this magnetic anomaly, unless it indicates that metal-bearing rocks in the depths of the earth have been displaced by some profound geological disturbance, which is made apparent at the surface by these unusual vagaries of the needle. The theory was long ago advanced that terrestrial magnetism, if we could read it aright, would explain what is going on in the bowels of the earth; and in the connection that the geologists are disposed to trace between this recent magnetic disturbance and subterranean geology we have another illustration of the sciences, a great truth to which Wallace called attention so vividly when he based conclusions relating to prehistoric geological changes upon the present distribution of fauna in the Malayan archipelago.

## EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

### The Severest Shock Since the Lively One of 1868.

### Several Towns Badly Damaged and Many Persons Injured.

The earthquake which shook up northern and central California a few mornings since, was the heaviest and longest known there since the great earthquake of 1868, while the damage caused was far greater. Many persons were bruised, and there was large loss of property in Dixon, Winters, and Vacaville, three towns of the Sacramento Valley, as fires followed the overturning of stoves and lamps. The shock occurred at twelve minutes before three in the morning, and lasted forty-five seconds.

It was especially disastrous in the three towns named, because of the insecure foundation in that part of the valley. The soil is rich alluvial bottom, deposited by the Sacramento River, and underlying it there is an unstable foundation is proved by the fact that heavy railroad trains sometimes depress the track and cause fissures in the moist land on each side. This instability of the land is the only explanation for the heavy damage in these towns. Places not twenty miles away escaped almost unharmed.

Vacaville was the centre of the shock, Main street presenting next morning a picture that suggested a description. It was backed with brick, lumber and tangled wires. There is not a brick building on the south side of the street which was not more or less wrecked, and some of them are a total loss. The vibrations were at first from south-west to northeast, and then changed suddenly to north and south. Fronts of buildings tumbled into the streets, chimneys were twisted and torn as if struck by a Kansas tornado, and the entire population ran into the streets, crying there were no fatalities is little short of marvellous, though there were a number of narrow escapes. The fronts are out of Odd Fellows' Hall, Masonic Hall, Chittenden's grocery store, Baker's hardware store, Galt's shoe store, Ames & Thomas' grocery store, and Joe Donovan's barber shop. Davis' butcher shop was a total loss. Will Patterson and Tom Rogers were sleeping in a rear room and were buried beneath brick and mortar, but escaped with an almost unbroken skull. Ray Bennett's saloon is also a total wreck. It was a two-story brick, and three young men were sleeping in the upper story. The front and sides of the structure fell outward, leaving the beds standing on the verge. J. M. Miller's drug store, Hewitt's jewelry establishment, and Blum Brothers' grocery were greatly damaged. The Platt block, the finest in town, was almost totally destroyed. In this block were the Wells-Fargo office, Crystal Brothers' dry goods, C. R. Madd's grocery, the Enterprise office and McCabe's tin shop. The Brunswick House, a large two-story structure, J. W. Kennedy proprietor, suffered severely, almost every inch of plastering being dislodged in the walls of the lower story. The total loss in town is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

In Pleasant Valley, the shock was terrific, and not a chimney is standing in the entire valley. The residence of General Galt, about three miles from Vacaville, was totally demolished. The new Presbyterian church in Vacaville was damaged to the extent of \$500, and chimneys were toppled from the Christian Church, an adjoining building. A. A. Malone's frame building on Main street was turned and thrown three feet toward the north by the violence of the shock. His daughter had her arms badly injured. Business in Vacaville was almost suspended, men being engaged in clearing away the wreck. A temporary postoffice was improvised. Estimates from San Francisco are that the total loss will be \$1,400,000.

In San Francisco the shock was severe, and the streets in the big hotels were badly frightened, but no damage occurred. In the eight-story Chronicle building the last form had just been locked up when the shock came. The building swayed like a pendulum, and the frightened printers expected to see the ceiling drop, but nothing else even cracked.

A severe shock of earthquake was also felt at Stockton, Cal., at 2:50 in the morning. For a time people were almost panic-stricken, but no damage is reported. At Nevada, Nicolaus, Auburn, Chico, and other places the shock was severe.

The indicator at Chabot Observatory, Oakland, Cal., shows that the earthquake lasted fifty-eight seconds; vibration east to west.

The earthquake shock visited Winters at 2:45 o'clock in the morning, causing general destruction to property. A large brick hotel, bank buildings, Bartholomew's two-story building, and in fact every building in town was damaged. The loss will reach at least \$50,000. No one was hurt. The contents of stores and dwellings were all piled on the floors in heaps.

## A REMARKABLE BILL.

It Provides for the Establishment of a "Composite Dollar."

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, by request, has introduced the most remarkable financial bill of the session. It provides for the establishment of a "composite dollar." The chief clause of the bill says that the composite dollar shall be established in the following manner: "Designate so much of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, beans, potatoes, cotton, wool, butter, eggs, flour, sugar, pork, beef, tobacco, salt, leather, hemp, cement, cotton-seed, brick, lead, pig iron, coal and copper as shall be conveniently near to one dollar's worth of each in the New York market, so arranging quantities that the sum total of the value of thirty articles shall be thirty dollars, and that one-thirtieth of the sum total of the articles designated shall be termed the composite dollar of the United States." Other clauses of the bill provide that an accurate monthly average record shall be kept of the daily price of these articles, and that it shall be lawful for any person or corporation to engage, receive or deliver composite dollars based on this security.

## AN AWFUL CRIME.

J. H. Cockerham, White Drunk, Kills His Wife, Her Helper and Himself.

James H. Cockerham went to the home of his divorced wife, Nancy, near Des Moines, Iowa, fired through the window, and instantly killed William T. Davis, her hired hand. He then pursued Mrs. Cockerham to the road and shot her dead, and loaded his gun and blew his own head off. Mrs. Cockerham secured a divorce from her husband last year on a showing of ten years of terrible cruelty, culminating in a desperate assault upon her in April, 1891, when he told her he was going to kill her and her daughter, Lora, and commit suicide. He was drunk, and the daughter, she said, the mother-in-law, by seizing his two revolvers and throwing them away. The couple had trouble all last summer about the seven-acre place Mrs. Cockerham owned, and Cockerham had recently threatened to kill her and his daughter and also her lawyer, James H. Jones. Cockerham was drunk when he committed the awful crime.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

An explosion took place in the fireworks factory of Jacob J. Detwiler, on the New York Bay shore, and killed two boys, fatally burned another, and injured four more persons. The factory consisted of about twenty small buildings separated by yards.

The Prohibitionists of New Jersey met in State Convention at Trenton and elected delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The 117th anniversary of the battle of Concord and Lexington was appropriately observed in those Massachusetts towns. Business was suspended and buildings decorated. There was a constant ringing of bells and firing of salutes. The Daughters of the Revolution celebrated the anniversary by a meeting in the Governor's room at the City Hall, New York City.

Otto Schneider, a Custom House broker and his clerk, were arrested in New York City, charged with bribing a Government weigher to make a false return.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania assembled in State Convention at Harrisburg and sent an unqualified delegation to the National Convention at Minneapolis.

The Massachusetts Republicans met in State Convention, at Boston, to elect delegates to the National Convention. The delegates were elected, and are said to favor the renomination of Harrison. The platform adopted opposes the free coinage of silver and favors protection and commercial treaties, civil service reform and a National bankruptcy law.

The drought in the neighborhood of Concord, N. H. is unparalleled in the history of that section. No rain has fallen there for a month and for the past three months the fall has been only 91-100 of an inch.

James A. Palmer, a New York City chandelier manufacturer, was arrested for stealing more than \$50,000 from Tiffany & Co., jewellers, by means of bogus bills, which were paid without question because of his father's former confidential relations with the firm.

The recent New York State enumeration makes the total population 6,510,161.

The New York Legislature adjourns sine die. A message from the Governor, calling an extra session for the following Monday, was received and read in both branches shortly before the hour of final adjournment.

Typhoid fever has closed the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Penn.

The First National Bank of Grafton, Mass., has suspended.

James Conroy, twelve years old, of Sandisfield, Mass., committed suicide because his father would not allow him to guide the plow. He went direct from the field to the barn and hanged himself.

Thomas O'Brien, the well-known bunco steerer, who fleeced an Albany man named Peck out of \$10,000, and who was thereafter extradited from England and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Dannemora prison for robbery in the third degree, escaped from his guard at Utica, N. Y.

It was developed that the escape at Utica, N. Y., of Thomas O'Brien, the bunco man, was the result of a criminal conspiracy.

Arbor Day exercises were held all over New Jersey, the general form of celebration being readings, recitations and singing in the parks and wooded areas. The exercises were assisted in the planting of trees.

### South and West.

A fire broke out in the Northwestern Mattress factory, at Kenosha, Wis., and before it was stopped three blocks of buildings and lumber piles were destroyed. The loss reached \$500,000.

Four colored men have been lynched at Iverness, Fla., for the murder of Stevenson and Payne. About midnight a strong body of armed men surrounded the residence, fell and took out three prisoners and hung them to trees nearby. These three made confessions and implicated a fourth. Then this one was secured and hanged about 3 o'clock that same morning.

Larkin Lancaster, colored, was hanged at Tallahassee, for the murder of Alonzo Dickson, a boy seventeen years old.

A desperate fight between United States authorities and a band of moonshiners took place near Big Bay, Ark., in which T. C. Bryan, one of the moonshiners, was killed. The Marshal's posse captured several stills and a quantity of whiskey.

The election in Louisiana and New Orleans passed off without a serious disturbance anywhere. On the morning after the polling, there was no doubt of the election of Foster, anti-lottery Democrat, over Leonard and Broussard, Republicans, and McEnery, Democrat. The famous lottery amendment to the State Constitution, which has been fought over for two years, and which was the cause of the division in both Democratic and Republican ranks, was defeated unanimously, not receiving a vote in the State.

Seven attempts were made in one night to burn Louisville, Ky. In five hours fifteen buildings were destroyed, and a loss of \$15,000,000. Four native borns have stopped payment, with liabilities of \$1,500,000.

Wayne County, Mississippi, is the greatest sheep-raising county in the South. There are many flocks of 5000 head each. A new disease has appeared among the sheep, and is doing a fearful work. The loss has already reached \$100,000.

A terrific wind storm, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, passed over Kansas.

California was again slightly shaken by an earthquake.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention met at Portland and elected delegates who are known to be Cleveland men, but refused to instruct them. A resolution to instruct was defeated, as was one recommending Governor Pennington's name for a place on the National ticket.

The Democratic State Convention of Kansas convened at Salina and elected delegates to Chicago who are instructed to vote for Cleveland as a unit as long as his name is before the convention. The platform declared for a tariff for revenue only, and that all raw materials shall be admitted free.

The South Carolina Republican State Convention met at Columbia and Harrison delegates were elected to the Minneapolis Convention. The platform lauds the administration of Harrison, and commends the last Congress for its tariff and pension legislation.

Coleman Blackburn was hanged at Fayette, Miss., for the murder of his wife.

There was a third recurrence of the earthquake wave in the central portion of California. Much of the damage was done to buildings injured by previous shocks. Cracks were made in the ceiling of the Capitol at Sacramento.

Mrs. Harvella, of Kentucky, opposite Bristol, Tenn., saturated with kerosene the bed on which she and her husband and young child were sleeping, and then set it on fire. While she and a friend were escaping they were caught by a mad bull and both were gored to death.

Philip Baker was hanged in the jail yard at New Orleans, La., for murdering Mrs. Nell Nelson.

### Washington.

By direction of the President, Captain James E. Pettit, First Infantry, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., to take charge on August 1st, 1892, as relief for First Lieutenant Charles A. L. Totten, Fourth Artillery, who will join his battery.

The cattlemen's trouble in Wyoming was discussed at a Cabinet meeting at the White House.

The Treasury Department has decided to discontinue the quarterly conference of local appraisers after the close of the present fiscal year.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Colonel Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, to be Brigadier-General. Colonel Wheaton succeeds Brigadier-General Kautz. He is from Rhode Island. His nomination ends a long contest.

The Treasury Department has decided not to admit to the United States as citizens of Great Britain Chinese who go to Canada to take out naturalization papers.

The United States War Department is informed of a slight revival of the Garza in surrectionary movement in Texas, and that troops have gone to the scene of the latest outbreak.

President Harrison has issued an invitation to foreign nations to participate in an international conference on the subject of the larger use of silver as money.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Nathan O. Murphy, of Arizona, to be Governor of Arizona, vice John N. Irwin, resigned.

General L. L. Lomax, of Virginia, has been appointed to the vacancy in the War Records Office, caused by the death of General Field. General Lomax is a graduate of the Confederate army.

The President issued an executive order prohibiting the new modus vivendi between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of seals in Bering Sea.

The President made the following nominations: Consul—Dwight Moore (now Vice-Consul), at Aden, Arabia; George T. Lincoln, of Connecticut, at Antwerp; Joseph A. Jones, of Massachusetts, now Consul at Aden, Arabia; Zenas Leonard, of New York, at Zanzibar.

In the House of Representatives a vote was taken on the Rockwell-Noyes contested election case from the Elmira (N. Y.) District. Mr. Rockwell's title to his seat was confirmed by a vote of 128 to 106.

### Foreign.

A plot of Spanish Anarchists to kill the boy King of Spain was disclosed by one of the conspirators.

Baron Schaeffer, once Austrian Minister at Washington, is dead at Vienna. He was recalled from Washington on account of a dispute between Austria and the United States, and at once retired to private life.

The formation of a new Italian Cabinet has been completed. Its programme includes retrenchment in the army budget.

Mr. Mercier, ex-Premier of the Province of Quebec, Canada, who is ill in bed, has been placed under arrest to answer to a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Province of the sum of \$60,000 in conjunction with a contract with one Langlais to supply the Government offices with stationery.

Three murderers were executed at Santa Clara, Cuba, a few days ago.

Explosions, due to Anarchists, occurred in three Spanish towns.

Great damage was done to property and several lives were lost by a storm in the Swiss Tyrol. Six persons were killed by flying fragments.

French vineyards have suffered immense damage from icy storms. The crop has been destroyed in many parts of Burgundy. It is expected that seventy-five per cent. of the grapes will be lost in the Touraine district.

The Venezuelan revolutionists captured the towns of Aragua and Acarigua, and took five hundred prisoners. They also routed the Government troops near Polito. Valencia and Puerto Cabello are in a state of terror. In the former the police force is doubled, and mounted guards patrol the streets. In the latter all able bodied men have been conscripted, and commerce is paralyzed.

The fort at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, fired fourteen shots at the French transatlantic steamer Canada, believing Revolutionists to be aboard. The French Consul protested and received an apology.

The Commodore of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Steamship Co. in China, has absconded. The loss is \$97,000. Four native borns have stopped payment, with liabilities of \$1,500,000.

All the members of the last Italian Cabinet, except the Minister of Finance, have withdrawn their resignations.

The French Cabinet has decided upon extensive military operations in Dahomey, Africa.

Generalmarschall raised an Anarchist prisoner in Paris, France, and took forty-five prisoners.

## SANG ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Charles Miller, the Boy Murderer, Executed in Cheyenne.

Charles E. Miller, the boy murderer, has been hanged at Cheyenne, Wyoming. He showed no anxiety about his future, and died like a dime novel hero. He sang a song on the scaffold which he himself had composed.

Miller was the seventeen-year-old murderer of Ross Fishbaugh and Waldo Emerson in a box car of an incoming freight train in September, 1890. The three were tramping Westward. Miller was a confirmed vagabond. The others were members of respectable families at St. Joseph, Mo., making a cheap trip to Denver, where they hoped to get good positions. These two were killed for their money—\$65. Each received a bullet in the head.

Miller went to Kansas, confessed to his brother and was delivered to the authorities. After conviction two efforts were made to have the Governor commute the sentence. His final decision was made two hours before the execution.

Miller was born in New York on December 27, 1874. His parents died when he was five years old, his father committing suicide by taking Paris green and his mother worrying herself to death.

## FAMINE IN TEXAS.

Great Suffering Caused by Drouth in Six Counties.

In Starr, Hidalgo, Fort Hancock, Zapata, Mexico and Duval Counties, Texas, the season for planting has passed, and early crops have been killed by frost. There is no hope for relief unless summer rains should secure a light fall crop.

There is smallpox from Ignacio to Rio Grande City. Some of the people are using for food the fish of cattle which have died from disease or starvation. The loss of cattle is estimated at eighty per cent. and in Nueces County alone 65,000 head have died. The famine-stricken contains a population estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 people, and a fourth of this number require assistance.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

Salvini, the actor, is a baseball crank.

Clear scores in the error column are frequent.

The Pittsburgs have seven left-handed batters.

Young, Cleveland's winning pitcher, is a wonder.

Browning has been unconditionally released by Louisville.

Hallman is playing a phenomenal second for the Philadelphia.

Louisville was the only home club that won the opening game.

The arm of Pitcher Clarkson, of Boston, shows no signs of weakness.

Harvard has shut out four teams without a run and two without a hit.

Captain Anson, of Chicago, a few days ago celebrated his fortieth birthday.

Gleason, of St. Louis, was the first pitcher to be knocked out of the box.

The bitter rivalry between the Cincinnati and Pittsburg clubs is something awful.

Baltimore's most promising pitcher is a youngster—Cobb, from the Pacific slope.

In Louisville they think Meekin and Grim will be one of the star batteries of the League.

Judging from the game Keefe, of Philadelphia, pitched against Boston, he is all right again.

Hanlon, of Pittsburg, has an old-time "charley horse," and will be unable to play for some time.

John F. Morrill, the old Boston player, has been secured as coach for the Harvard College baseball team.

Good judges say that Meekin, of the Louisville, is one of the hardest pitchers in the league to hit safely.

Latham, of Cincinnati, never played better ball than he is putting up this season. His batting is especially fine.

Four players were seriously injured in the opening championship game—Bassett, DeLahanty, Hanlon and Gumbert.

Glascock has been removed from the captaincy of the St. Louis Browns. Striker is now in charge of the team.

The reports that Anson, of Chicago, has a "class" arm are false, he is lining the ball from first to third in great shape.

In consideration of the exchange of Pfeiffer for Canavan the Louisville Club is to pay \$1000 to Chicago in three instalments.

With Daly, Daily and Kinslow the Brooklyn are as strong behind the bat, if not stronger, than any team in the country.

It will be a great race between Hamilton, of the Philadelphia, and Brown, of Louisville, for the base stealing record this season.

Ball players are astonished at the good work of Pitcher Galvin, of the Pittsburgs. He is apparently as effective as the best of the youngsters.

It is quite probable that Boyle will do the bulk of the catching for New York. Manager Powers counts on him for over 100 games, his accident.

McMeer, of Cincinnati, ex-king of second basemen, is playing his old time game again. In a recent contest he took part in five rapidly-executed double plays.

The silk banner won by the Cleveland at Hot Springs, Ark., for defeating the Chicago in a series of games will be floated from the Court House tower in Cleveland.

Canavan, Chicago's new man, is twenty-six years old. Last year he played in 155 games, made 103 runs, took bases on balls forty-five times, stole thirty-six bases, made thirty-six sacrifice hits and had a batting average of .349.

William Edward Durbell recently died at Rome, Italy, of congestion of the brain. He had been for five years the greatest Princeton College baseball player, and for three summers past the star of the Caps May (N. J.) Club.

## THE RECORD.

Club.	W.	L.	Per Cent.	Club.	W.	L.	Per Cent.
Louisville.	5	1	.833	Wendell.	2	3	.400
Boston.	1	1	.500	Philadelphia	2	4	.333
New York.	3	1	.750	Washington	1	2	.333
Brooklyn.	4	2	.667	Chicago.	2	5	.286
Pittsburgh	4	2	.667	St. Louis.	1	4	.200
Cincinnati.	5	4	.556	Baltimore.	1	5	.167

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Enterprize Wilhelms has a mania for being photographed.

The estate left by the late Walt Whitman is stated to have been about \$350.

Dr. Froese succeeds the late Dr. Freeman as professor of history at Oxford (England) University.

Baron von Felder, of Vienna, Austria, has sold his famous collection of butterflies to Lord Rothschild, of London, for \$25,000.