

# A BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK AWFUL NAVAL DISASTER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Flagship Victoria Collides With the Camperdown and Goes to the Bottom in Fifteen Minutes—Over 400 Officers and Men Thought to be Lost—Gladstone's Action.

The British battleship Victoria, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, has been sunk and over 400 lives have been lost. The Victoria, which flew the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., was run into off Tripoli by the British battleship Camperdown, and under the command of Captain Charles Johnston. The Victoria had an enormous hole made in her side, through which the water poured in torrents. She began to settle, and before those on board of her could cast loose their small boats the ship went to the bottom, carrying down with her 463 men. Some of the officers managed to get out of the suction caused by the sinking vessel and were rescued. Among those lost is Vice-Admiral Tryon.

As soon as the officers of the Victoria saw that there was danger of the ship foundering orders were given to close the collision bulkheads. The sailors tried to obey the order, but the ship was making water too fast to allow of closing the bulkheads, and while the men were still trying to shut them the vessel, with her immense guns and heavy top hamper, turned over and carried them down. The first reports of the disaster stated that about 200 men had been drowned, but later despatches showed that the loss of life was far greater, not less than 343 of the officers and crew of the Victoria having gone down with their ship.

The Victoria was a twin-screw battleship of 10,470 tons and 14,000 horse power. She mounted fifteen guns.

The Camperdown is also a first-class twin-screw battleship. She is 10,600 tons and 11,500 horse power and carries ten guns.

Admiral Sir George Tryon was commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station. He was made a Vice-Admiral on August 20, 1891.

Rear-Admiral Albert H. Markham, of the Trafalgar, the flagship of the Rear-Admiral in the Mediterranean, telegraphed to the Admiralty from Tripoli, Syria, as follows:

"I regret to report that while manœuvring off Tripoli the Victoria and Camperdown collided. The Victoria sank in fifteen minutes in eighteen fathoms of water. She lies bottom up. The Camperdown's ram struck the Victoria forward of the turret on the starboard side. Twenty-one officers were drowned. Two hundred and fifty-five men were saved."

The complement of officers and crew on the Victoria comprised 611 men and 107 marines. The list of officers drowned includes, besides Vice-Admiral Tryon, Captain Morris, Lieutenant Munro, Fleet Paymaster Riebeck, Fleet Engineer Foreman, Engineer Harding, Assistant Engineer Deadman, Hatherly and Seaton, Gunner Howell, Boat-swing Barnard, Carpenter Beall, Midshipmen Inglis, Grievie, Fawkes, Lanyon, Henley, Gambia and Scarlett, Cadet Stocks and Clerk Allen and Seaman.

The first despatches concerning the accident led to the belief that the disaster had occurred off the coast of Tripoli, in Northern Africa. Later advices showed that the scene of the calamity was near Tripoli, a seaport town on the eastern Mediterranean, fifty miles northeast of Beyroot, Syria, and comparatively short distance from the Island of Cyprus.

Prime Minister Gladstone was greatly shocked when he was informed of the sinking of the Victoria, the greatest loss of life that had attended the foundering of a vessel. He informed the House of Commons of the accident, and paid a most glowing tribute to the worth of Vice-Admiral Tryon, who, he said, was one of the ablest and most esteemed officers in the service of Her Majesty. Mr. Gladstone said that there were 611 officers, seamen and boys, and 107 marines on board the ship. It was then feared that of this total of 718 souls only 255 had been saved.

The Victoria was a single turret ship, carrying two 110-ton guns, mounted in a turret coated with eighteen inches of compound armor, one ten-inch twenty-nine-ton gun firing aft, and a broadside auxiliary armament of twelve six-inch five-ton guns. Of artillery of a smaller nature she carried twenty-one quick-firing and eight machine guns. Her maximum speed was 16.75 knots. She could stow 1200 tons of coal in her bunkers, and her radius of action at ten knots speed, with her full complement of coal, was estimated at 7500 knots.

Her armored belt and bulkheads consisted of compound armor from sixteen to eighteen inches in thickness. She was built at Elswick.

## AN INCREASED WORK.

What the Young Men's Christian Associations Have Accomplished.

The Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America for 1893 has just been issued.

The number of American Young Men's Christian Associations is now 1439, with an aggregate membership of 245,309. These associations own buildings valued at \$12,591,000. Their total net property is valued at \$14,208,943—more than \$1,500,000 more than the year before.

The average daily attendance at the rooms of the associations last year was 65,533 persons, an increase of more than 20 per cent. over the average daily attendance the previous year. In their educational classes, 236 associations have 30,526 students. One thousand one hundred and eighty-five General Secretaries and other paid officers are employed in the various organizations, and 175 Physical Directors.

In the number of associations and branches in the different States New York leads all others, with a record of 118. Pennsylvania is second upon the list with 71 associations and branches, and Massachusetts third with 65.

The contributions received by the International Committee during 1892 for work in America were: from individuals, \$51,914.09; from associations, \$576,861; from extension funds, \$1502.18; from collections, \$6640.81. For the work abroad, the committee received from individuals, \$6969.97; from associations, \$2840.37; and from extension funds, \$2705.54. Individuals in New York City give the largest amount, \$13,710, and Brooklyn citizens the second largest amount, \$3981.

In the College Department the report shows that 423 college associations are in existence. They are distributed in thirty-eight States and six Canadian Provinces. Three hundred and sixty-six of these associations have a total membership of 25,397, of which 18,548 are active members. Thirty of the associations have libraries containing 8440 volumes. Of these libraries 121 have rooms devoted to their exclusive use.

The report shows that there are ninety-six railroad branches in operation, well distributed throughout the country. Eighty-eight of these railroad associations have a membership of 22,562, of which, however, only about one-fifth is active. Eighty-five associations paid out last year for current expenses \$176,245. Seventy associations have libraries containing 49,975 volumes, and twenty associations have gymnasia. The average daily attendance at the rooms of these associations has been 7916. Sixty associations held 333 lectures and entertainments during the year.

There are twenty-four Indian associations, with a total membership of 706.

A "DEAR, SWEET THING"—the sugar trust.—Philadelphia Record.

## THE COLUMBIAN BELL.

The New Emblem of Liberty Successfully Cast at Troy.

The Columbian Liberty Bell was cast at the Clinton H. Meneely bell foundry, Troy, N.Y., in the presence of a large number of people. It was originally intended that Mrs. Cleveland would touch a button at Gray Gables, whereby electrical apparatus at the foundry would be set in motion releasing the metal from the furnace; but Mrs. Cleveland was in poor health and could not venture out in the stormy northeast gale which prevailed at Buzzard's Bay. The metal was therefore released by Miss Erenia, daughter of Clinton H. Meneely. At 8.15 o'clock the molten metal started from the furnace, and seven minutes later bubbled up from the mouth of the mould, and the casting was over. The bell weighed 13,000 pounds and will be rung for the first time at Chicago on July 4. It will measure across its mouth 7 1/2 feet. On the broad band around the mouth will be found in raised letters this inscription: "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof." On its face will be seen: "A New Command I Give Unto You, That Ye Love One Another," while on the opposite side of the bell will be found the maker's name. On its crown may be read the inscription: "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth, Peace, Good Will Toward Men."

It is estimated that 100,000 persons have donated some bit of sacred or significant recollection to the bell's composition—a coin, a metal heirloom of some sort, a bit of ore, a trinket, or which encircled the gavel used by the presiding officer in the Long Room, France's Tavern, April 30, 1789, at the organization of the Sons of the American Revolution, and again at the organization of the Daughters of the Revolution. The Victoria's bell contributed to the Russian famine relief fund; the first five dollars received in organizing the Daughters of the American Revolution; the flintlock from the musket used by Thomas Jefferson when a boy; the copper kettle which his porridge was cooked when a child; part of the gold chain which was worn by the "Washington of South America"—General Bolivar; the last Washington medal struck in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington; a medal given to a colored soldier of the Army of Virginia for bravery on the field of battle; some nails from the room in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence; the silver spoon of John C. Calhoun; and a number of silver coins of old and rare date.

The cost of the bell, delivered in Chicago, is \$6500; caretaker for one year, about \$500; expense of the committee for printing, postage, etc., about \$1500; total cost, \$8500. The bell will be carried to Chicago by a special train.

The World's Fair at Chicago is the present destination of the bell. After the mission of the bell in Chicago is ended it will begin its travels through the world as the missionary of freedom and liberty.

The Kaiser's Proxy. Duke Ernst Guenther Will Visit the Fair in September.

Emperor William, of Germany, has selected to represent him at the Columbian Exposition his brother-in-law, Duke Ernst Guenther, who expects to come to the United States in September.

The official titles of this imperial representative are: Ernst Guenther, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, heir to Norway (he belongs to the first branch of the first line of the House of Holstein, descended from Christian I., King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden in the Fifteenth Century), Count of Stormarn and the Ditmarschen, also of Oldenburg. He is the only brother of the Empress of Germany. Just before he sails for America he will celebrate his thirtieth birthday.

The Duke is Colonel of the Schleswig-Holstein Hussars, and, though too young to have achieved renown in war, he does not court life as few chieftains for him. But he is one of the finest horsemen of Germany, owns a fine stud, is fond of turf and frequents the Union Club, the swell jockey club of Central Europe. He was a close friend of the late Archduke Victor Moritz Carl Franz von Ratibor, who was President of the club.

He has large estates, and as the brother-in-law of a powerful monarch ranks high in the nobility of the Empire, yet he puts on no haughty airs. Rather, he is noted for simplicity in manners and for his democratic tastes. He is far from being effeminate, having a robust physique, developed by athletic training at college and army discipline. He seems to enjoy what some would call the hardships of a soldier's life, and loves outdoor sports.

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE. Three Persons Killed and Many Houses Torn Down.

A disastrous cyclone occurred at Conception, Mo., sixty miles north of St. Joseph. The wind blew at the rate of eighty miles an hour. The house of John Doyle was blown down and Doyle and his wife and an old man were killed.

The solid front wall of the Abbey of New England, being erected by the Benedictine monks, was blown down and 10,000 feet of brick wall tumbled inside of the structure. Torrents of rain completed the destruction of the edifice. Twenty houses and barns were blown down and a number of people hurt. The Omaha and St. Louis Railroad depot was unroofed.

The Alaskan volcanoes are reported active.

# "THE GLORIOUS FOURTH."

## HOW INDEPENDENCE DAY HAS BEEN CELEBRATED.

An Entertaining Recital of Past Independence Days—Notable Events Which Have Occurred on the Fourth of July—Times of Rejoicing Throughout the Country.

The first celebration of the Declaration of Independence in New York, says J. Frank Clark, took place on July 9, 1776. When final action was taken and the important document was signed by the colonial representatives assembled in Philadelphia, that town went wild with joy. The old Liberty bell was rung, cannon boomed, bonfires were lighted, flags hoisted, and general jubilation followed. But in those days there were no telegraphs nor even railroads, so that the news of what had taken place could neither be flashed to New York City in a couple of seconds nor be sent there by rail in a couple of hours. It was sent by solitary horsemen from Philadelphia to the other cities and towns whose inhabitants were waiting in suspense to learn what action had been taken. On July 9 the news reached New York City. That evening the Declaration was read, by order of Washington, at the head of each brigade of the army in New York City and vicinity. It was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of delight. Church bells in every part of New York were rung, cannon were fired, houses illuminated and meetings held. The multitude were so worked up with the excitement and enthusiasm that they proceeded to Bowling Green and demolished the equestrian statue of George III. The lead was carried away to be made into bullets for use against the British. All classes of citizens joined in the rejoicing, and though it was plain that a long and bitter war must ensue, yet when the first great step toward independence was taken the people felt that the yoke was shaken off and that they were strong enough to maintain their freedom.

The noisy demonstrations with which we annually celebrate the day seem to have originated with the founders of the republic. Military pageants, the burning of gunpowder

and other warlike proceedings have distinguished the day from the very first. Like other holidays, games, sports and excursions are resorted to by the mass of people who prefer these pastimes to that of watching a parade or discharging fireworks, but these are the great features of our individualized Independence Day from all others.

After the first celebration in New York in honor of the signing of the Declaration the patriots were too busy endeavoring to maintain the independence of the States, and it was not until the celebration of 1820 that it was held for several years. The tenacity with which the British held on to the city until the close of the war in 1783 effectually prevented any demonstration on July 4 of each year had the people been so disposed. But it was not until the cessation of hostilities that there was tangible cause for rejoicing. Through the long struggle, with but faint prospect of a happy issue, there was no cause to celebrate the anniversary of an act that would have had serious consequences for the signers, had the British forces conquered. But when the treaty of peace was finally signed, and an era of freedom and prosperity ensued, then the greatness of the step that had been taken was realized by the people, and the anniversary of the day has been marked by rejoicing ever since.

The Fourth in 1789 came so quickly after the inauguration of Washington, and the ceremonies that roused the enthusiasm of the people all over the country, that it was not until the anniversary of 1820 that the Society of the Cincinnati waited upon President Washington in the morning with a complimentary address to which he responded. He was ill at the time and was able to give only a brief reply. He donated the uniform which he had worn in the revolution, and stood in the door while the military of the city passed by. The Cincinnati, led by Baron Steuben, marched to St. Paul's Chapel, where a large number of distinguished citizens had gathered to hear an oration on the life of General Washington, delivered by Alexander Hamilton. Washington was not present, but Mrs. Washington, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. John Adams and many other ladies were there.

From 1789 until 1820 the celebrations were observed by the firing of cannon and muskets at sunrise, the ringing of bells and the display of flags. The small band of militia paraded in the morning and bonfires were built at night. As neither firecracker nor pyrotechnics were available at the period the small boys were comparatively quiet.

The celebration at the beginning of the present century had a fixed character. A salute was fired at dawn from the Battery in New York or from a frigate in the harbor. Business was discontinued. A parade of all the military forces that could be mustered took place in the city. A corporation dinner took place in the afternoon, and patriotic speeches were made at different halls in the evening. In Washington the President held a public levee at noon, at which the Marine Band furnished the music. Abundant refreshments were served, and the records of the time state that the latter part of the day was "enlivened by the cheerful circulation of the glass."

In 1821 the National Intelligencer reported that the day was observed in Washington "with patriotic and rational animation." In a three-column double-columned editorial it urged its readers to indulge in "rational riot and national joy employing themselves in 'useful reflections' instead of 'riot and intoxication.'" At a public dinner at which President Jefferson presided the National anthem "Hail Columbia" was sung for the first time. It was composed for the occasion, and was sung with great success by Capt. Finley. More than ordinary enthusiasm attended the celebration in Washington in 1823. This was due to the news of the session of Louisiana, which became known on July 3.

In 1824 the war of 1812 great rejoicings were held on the Fourth of July. At this time the old fashioned way of celebrating with salutes, bells, dinners and speeches, was giving way to theatrical performances, fireworks, excursions and games

several miles in length. Country people flocked to the city by the thousands, and while the parade was in progress the many beautiful fountains which had been erected gushed forth their crystal spray. The great Park fountain, which is now a flower bed, was one of the sights of the city for years, and it caused much enthusiasm when the water was first turned on.

On July 4, 1848, the corner stone of the Washington Monument was laid in Washington with appropriate ceremonies. In 1849 there was no celebration in New York City on account of the cholera. The corner stone of the extension of the Capitol at Washington was laid with great ceremony on July 4, 1851. Daniel Webster, who was then Secretary of State, delivered an oration, which is one of the best of the many that have been delivered on the recurrence of the Nation's holiday. President Fillmore, assisted by the Grand Master of the Masonic lodge, officiated. Many officials and dignitaries were present and a vast concourse of people attended the ceremonies. Several gentlemen who also witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol by Washington, September 18, 1793, were present.

In 1852 the anniversary fell on Sunday and was observed on Monday. The presence of the remains of Henry Clay in New York City on the Fourth brought out a big crowd of people to take a last look at the distinguished Kentuckian. The body lay in state in the Governor's room in the City Hall on Sunday, and it was estimated that fully 60,000 people viewed the remains during the day.

Impending war cast its shadow over the country in 1860 and interfered with the celebration of the anniversary holiday. Great rejoicings marked the day in 1865. A reunion was held on the battlefield at Gettysburg, and General O. O. Howard delivered the oration of the day. In every town and hamlet through the North and West there was celebrated as it never had been before, but it was not until several years after the war that the day was observed in the old-time manner in the South.

The Centennial Fourth was celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion. Elaborate preparations were made in New York, and a programme of festivities carried out that extended over two days. On July 3 nearly all the buildings on the more important streets were decorated, and in the evening a monster parade took place. The day's festivities culminated in grand outbursts of illuminations at midnight in Union Square. On the following day celebrations were held at Trinity Church, at the Academy of Music, Tammany Hall, Irving Hall and many other places. The day was celebrated more generally throughout the country than in any previous year. The ceremonies in Philadelphia, where the Centennial Exposition was in progress, were very elaborate.

The saddest anniversary of the day that the country ever experienced was in 1861. President Garfield had been stricken down by the hand of an assassin two days before, and hovered between life and death. The shameful event hung like a heavy pall over the whole country. Every heart was sorrowful and all demonstrations which had been planned for the day were postponed. No business was done, and no celebrations held; the country stood still, awed by the deed, and hopeful that death would not ensue.

On July 4, 1884, the Statue of Liberty was formally presented to the United States by the French Government. It was received on behalf of this country by the Hon. Levi P. Morton, who was then Minister to France. In 1885 only 98 of the veterans of 1812 responded to roll-call.

In 1888 the reunion of the Blue and Gray on the battlefield at Gettysburg on the anniversary of the fight, which continued from July 1st until the 4th, drew a vast concourse of people to that interesting spot. Many handsome monuments to the brave men who fell on the field were unveiled, and the survivors of the two armies shook hands where once they fought.

In 1816 a number of "very beautiful rockets" were exploded in New York City. Independence Day has been many times employed to inaugurate great enterprises, or to begin works of public moment. In 1817, on July 4th, the first ground was broken for the Erie Canal. The place selected was near Rome, N. Y. Avoid the firing of cannon and the acclamations of thousands of spectators the first spadeful of earth was removed.

Lafayette honored the celebration in New York City in 1824 with his presence. He had been making a tour of the country, and was the guest of the Nation. Work on the Ohio Canal, to connect the great lakes with the Ohio River, was begun in this year.

The fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration was celebrated with great enthusiasm in 1826. On this day two ex-Presidents—John Adams and Thomas Jefferson—passed away. Both men were members of the committee in the Continental Congress which prepared the Declaration of Independence; both signed the immortal paper; both had held the highest office in the gift of the people; and both died on the anniversary day, half a century from the birth of the Republic.

On July 4, 1828, the first stone was laid for the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was made the occasion of much rejoicing, and what were considered extravagant predictions as to the future railroad of this country were made, but the realization has exceeded the fondest dreams of the first projectors.

The day was celebrated in 1842 in an unique manner. The Croton water was turned into New York City through the newly constructed aqueduct. Work had been in progress since 1835, and the aqueduct was not completed until 1845, but the work was far enough advanced to allow the water to be turned on in 1842. The event was celebrated by an imposing military and civic parade

The baseball club which are continually being formed at every point in the country, noting that a game in Texas resulted in a score of 111 to eleven.

CLEVELAND is carrying more pitchers than any other club—seven all told. They are Young, Clarkson, Cuppy, Davies, Hastings, Williams and Stafford.

WOMEN in Memphis, Tenn., have become such baseball enthusiasts that when the men stand up on an emporium to stretch so do many of the women.

"The pitcher weakened" has become the stereotyped excuse for defeat, which is an admission that the pitcher is still somewhat dominant for the good of the game.

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MANAGER WARD, of New York, is authority for the statement that President Young has sent instructions to league umpires to give the benefit of close decisions to the home club every time.

MCPHREE, of Cincinnati, is the same reliable second baseman that he has been since he was first in the game. Years of service do not seem to impair his usefulness, and he is as good as he ever was.

CLARENCE S. BAYNE, the "star" pitcher and Captain of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team, died at Philadelphia while undergoing an operation to reduce an inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

W. O'BRIEN, Captain of last year's Boston team and one of the best known, most popular players in the country, died at his home in Peoria, Ill., a few days ago, from consumption. His demise was expected, though not so suddenly as it came.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Club.	W.	L.	Per.	Club.	W.	L.	Per.
Philad.	22	17	.560	Baltimore	23	23	.500
Boston	22	17	.560	Washington	22	23	.489
Brooklyn	27	18	.600	Chicago	19	24	.442
Cleveland	22	19	.537	St. Louis	19	24	.442
Pittsburgh	25	22	.527	Cincinnati	26	25	.510
New York	24	24	.500	Louisville	7	29	.194

## THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are 35,000 union printers.

INDIANAPOLIS has eighty-six unions.

PHILADELPHIA has 2000 union seamen.

AUSTRIAN railroads employ 3000 women.

NASHVILLE colored teachers have a union.

DRESDEN will establish a home for indigent sailors.

TAILORS will hold an international convention at St. Paul, Minn.

THE mercantile and armed navies of the world have 1,683,000 seamen.

IT is claimed that strikes have cost workmen \$52,000,000 in six years.

THE International Typographical Union will meet next year at Louisville.

THE hired girls have boycotted the housekeepers of Evanston, a Chicago suburb.

IN Queensland the Labor Party is contesting every seat in the Colonial Parliament.

THE Cincinnati State Employment Bureau secured fifty places for unemployed in a week.

THE wife of an Indiana engineer got \$9000 damages for the loss of her husband on the railroad.

NEW YORK plasterers' laborers have been granted eight hours and \$2.75, half day on Saturday for \$1.25.

STREET car conductors at Hannibal, Mo., are forbidden to aid women in getting on or off the cars, except when requested.

A INITIATIVE and Referendum League has been organized under the auspices of the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati.

IN Spain, women servants are said to be capricious, slatternly, and generally inferior. Men servants, if good, demand high wages.

THE Southern Pacific has discharged many of its Chinese and white laborers who received \$1.25 per day and replaced them with Mexicans at \$1.

THERE are 172 branches of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union. The organization has expended \$100,000 in four years in resisting reductions in wages.

MORRISON SWIFT, of Harvard College, presented a scheme to the Massachusetts State Alliance, Knights of Labor, which will allow working boys to attend school a half day.

THE International Typographical Union, at Chicago recently, decided to demand a reduction of the ten-hour day for book and job printers to nine hours, to go into effect November 1.

MOUSEYERS at a Syracuse (N. Y.) funeral were obliged to leave their carriages and crowd into union hacks, the latter refusing to work should non-union hacks be employed. The union charges \$4 and non-union liverymen \$8. The latter price is fixed by a local ordinance.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

LOUISVILLE has released Pitcher Rhines.

THE New England clubs are all crying for pitchers.

TIERMAN, of New York, never batted harder than at present.

YALE defeated Princeton at baseball by a score of fourteen to seven.

The light men on the New York team are doing all the heavy lifting.

THE Pittsburghers are the noisiest coaches ever gathered into one team.

MASAGON BICKENBARGER coaches the Pittsburghers from the bench by sign.

MULLAY has been traded by Cincinnati for Ward, of Baltimore. Ward is an outfielder.

Not a professional team has yet been under the new rules, disposed of without a safe hit.

BOSTON seems to have quite a tendency to lose games in one inning. It is the fault of the pitcher.

DARLEN, of the Chicago, can recover and hold a ball at first better than nearly any infielder in the business.

WARD, of the New Yorks, is playing better ball this year than for some seasons past. His batting is immense.

AT Cambridge, Harvard won the series from Pennsylvania University by beating the latter fourteen to eight.

HIGHLANDS, of Harvard, is said to have more speed than any National League pitcher, not excepting Biele and Hatchinson.

Has anybody observed that outfielders under the new rules are largely in the game now and at last earning their salaries?

MILLER, of Pittsburgh, still catches without a catch protector. He is the only catcher in the League who refuses to avail himself of such protection.

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## THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	\$2.55	@	\$2.60
Medium, 1892, choice	1.95	@	2.00
Red, 1892, choice	1.95	@	2.00
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2.85	@	3.00
White kidney, 1892, choice	2.90	@	3.05
Almas, Cal., 1/2 bush	1.80	@	1.85
Green peas, 1892, 1/2 bush	2.25	@	2.30

BUTTER.

Creamery—St. & Penn.,
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