In all of Persia there are only twenty miles of railroad.

The overhead trolley has succeeded in providing itself more deadly than the underfoot banana peel, remarks the Washington Star.

A newspaper man, who recently took a stroll across the Brooklyn Bridge, heard ten different languages on the way, besides profane language.

The British and Continental press generally agree that the election of M. Casimir-Perier to the French Presidency is a conservative and moderate republican victory over the radicals and socialists.

Secretary Morton, in the interest of farmers, urges better protection for the birds. "It is a melancholy fact," he says, "that our women and our boys are the birds' most destructive and relentless enemies."

Dr. Dale, of London, who has been been writing book reviews all his life, says that he believes most books are written by people who are not quite right in their minds. He thinks that this is about the most harmless occupation for such people.

The Baltimore Sun calls attention to the fact that wheat sold for a cent a pound in the Baltimore market the other day while oats sold for a cent and a half a pound, oats selling for fifty per cent. more than wheat. The Sun remarks that this is probably unprecedented.

By irrigation 25,000,000 acres are made fruitful in India alone. In Egypt there are about 6,000,000 acres, and in Europe about 5,000,000 acres. The United States have just begun the work of improving waste area and have already about 4,000,000 acres of irrigated land.

Mulhall estimated that the agricultural earnings of the United States are \$3,490,000,000; the earnings from manufactures, \$4,330,000,000; from mines, \$480,000,000; from transportation, \$1,155,000,000; from commerce, \$160,000,000; from shipping, \$60,000. 000; from banking, \$260,000,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., has 40,000 Poles, living chiefly in a quarter of their own where English is little spoken, and many business signs are in Polish or Russian. The colonists retain many of their native characteristics and slowly conform to American ways. The colony is one of the largest foreign elements to be found in any American city of the third class.

There will be no nonsense about duelling in the Russian army hereafter. The Czar has issued a decree appointing a court of honor to determine in each case whether a duel is the proper thing. The decision is to be final, and under it any officer who refuses to accept a challenge will be cashiered in disgrace. Officers who are not adepts with the foils will now have to guard their tongues.

Fresh finds of rich beds of gold and silver are the order of the day. The latest announced is in a despatch from Manitoba, to the effect that an immense bed of aurifereus ore, a mile wide and two miles long, in one tract, has been discovered between Rat Portage and Port Arthur, seventy miles south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which assays an average of 38 in gold and 34 in silver to the ton of ore.

The miners who go to the new camps in West Australia and New South Wales will, in the opinion of the San Francisco Chronicle, earn all that they get. No mining in this country is attended with such dangers and hardships except in a few places on the Mojave and Colorado deserts. At Coolgardie water is so scarce that it commands twelve cents a quart and all provisions are extremely dear. Camels are used for transport, as the desert heat and drought prove fatal to horses and mules.

Says the Boston Advertiser: There is growing a strong public opinion that the law in its modern operation has been abused so gravely thata good, shrewd lawyer with no case at all can save a client from proper punishment for months and even years although it is patent to everyone that no valid reason exists why justice should be delayed a day. Legal "pleading" is now such an intricate and many-resourced art that plain. old fashioned justice must stumble and grope through wearisome and devious pathways before she can clutch an offender who has sharp-eyed counsel to guide him.

It is now asserted that Argentina exports more wheat to the markets of Europe than the United States.

The Pope recently told General Thomassin, of the French army, that the great duty of the nations just now was a general disarmament.

Lord Rosebery, the British Premier, thinks that the House of Lords should include eminent medical, legal, literary and commercial men as well as the

Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking at Harvard, said the great fault of American universities is that they are training men to be critics rather than men of deeds.

The Canadian law defines the imitation of food or food products as direct counterfeiting, and the man handling such goods is subject to the same punishment as if handling money.

A population of two to six to the square mile indicates a grazing country; of six to eight, a farming region in an early state of development; eighteen to forty-five, a farming district highly developed; a greater number a manufacturing region.

A company is being formed to establish, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, what is to be known as a "Gentleman's Paradise." The projectors intend building in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains an establishment that will rival, in every detail, Monte Carlo on the Mediterranean.

In Missouri and Kansas the foreign element, or its immediate descendants, comprises over a fourth of the population; in Ohio, a little over a third; in Iowa and Nebraska, between a third and a half; in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, the persons of foreign birth, or their descendants of the first generation, outnumber the native population.

Mme. Carnot is reported to have had a presentiment of the fate that awaited her distinguished husband. She has been in constant dread of late that the assassin's weapon, which had twice failed against his life, would at last reach it. She anxiously looked forward to the end of his term as President, and it was her fears that largely influenced Carnot not to seek the Presidency of France for a second

More than 37,000,000 acres of land are infested by the rabbit pest in Victoria, Australia. During the last eleven years the Colonial Government has expended nearly \$2,000,000 in efforts to abate the pest, besides the expenditures of individuals. The rabbits are trapped for their skins, over 150,000 pelts have been purchased monthly in the town. The authorities of some districts have decided to employ phosphorised wheat for the destruction of the rabbits.

The currency question has penetrated Darkest Africa, even unto Madagascar, notes the New Orleans Picayune. A royal proclamation has been issued declaring the silver coins of States not included in the Latin union to be no longer legal tender. The increased importation of Mexican dollars was perhaps the primary cause of the proclamation. Practically, the currency of Madagascar becomes s silver token currency dependent on the gold reserves of France.

The San Francisco Chronicle observes: Superstition seems to be still strong in Missouri, for we find a young lady in that State having a madstone applied to the wound made by a rabid dog. It may be that there is some virtue in such a stone, as there often is in the herbs applied to wounds by Indian doctors, but that the stone prevents hydrophobia there is no proof. Pereaps its greatest service is that it fortifies the patient and prevents that fright which, more than anything else, brings on hydropho-

The notion that the power of the toes of the men and women of modern times is destroyed by the binding up of the feet in leather through a great part of life is incorrect. In commenting upon an English professor's remark, "The toes are not used," Dr. T. S. Ellis says: "How is it, then, that the muscles of the sole and of the leg, which act on the toes, do not atrophy for want of use? I have long insisted that, even in ordinary walking in ordinary boots, the toes, and all of them, are used, and serve a very useful purpose." There can be no doubt of the rightfulness of Dr. Ellis's judgment in this contention, declares the New York Sun.

## STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

### CLEVELAND'S PROMISE TO THE LABOR LEADERS.

He Agrees to Appoint an Arbitration Commission on Condition That the Strike Should Be Ended and All Violence and Mob Rule Cease-Commissioner Wright's Aids.

President Cleveland informed a committee representing organized labor that he would n the near future, appoint a commission omposed of three members, of whom the United States Commissioner of Labor shall be the Chairman, under Chapter 1963 of the laws of 1838, to inquire into and investigate thoroughly the causes leading up to the labor disturbances of the country.

This announcement was made at the Ex-ecutive Mansion at 5 o'clock p. m. to J. W. Hayes, General Secretary of the Knights of

Labor; T. B. McGuire and C. A. French.

These gentlemen called by an appointment arranged earlier in the day. They were shown into the President's working room, where they presented their credentials and made formal application to the President to appoint a Board of Arithmetic and the control of Arithmeti appoint a Board of Arbitration under the law of 1883.

The President listened to the labor men present their views and then told them that, as a condition precedent to making such an appointment, all strikes must be called off by organized labor and all violence and mob rule cease. He informed them that law and order must be restored before he took any steps looking in the direction of ascertaining the causes that produced the present condition of affairs.

United States troops would be still re-tained in the disturbed sections to see that the orders of the United States Courts were Inter-State traffic must be resumed and peace restored throughout the

The Labor Committee was given to un-The Labor Committee was derstand that this commission would be appointed apart from any demands made by the strikers for arbitration. In fact, the commission would have under the law no power to arbitrate, but simply to investigate nd report its conclusions to the President and to Congress.

Private Secretary Thurber authorized the llowing statement in regard to the President's intended appointment of a com-The law passed on October 1, 1838,

especially authorizes the appointment of such a commission, and defines its duties. The commissioners have not been selected, and it will probably be a number of days before the appointments are announced.

The following telegram was sent to President Claysland, from the labor conference. dent Cleveland from the labor conference called at Chicago by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor "To the President of the United States:

"The gravity of the industrial situation demands extraordinary and exceptional action of a conciliatory character at the hands of all men.

"Recognizing the fact, the Executive Council of the American Pederation of Labor and the undersigned executive officers of the national and international trades unions and protherhoods of railroad organizations of America, are in conference in this city.

'We ask you in the name of the working people and the entire citizenship of the country to lend your influence and give us your aid, so that the present industrial crisis may be brought to an end, alike to the advantage of the people of our country and the institutions under which we live. "We therefore ask youto come to Chicago, or if the state of public business does not warrant such a course, that you will deput-

ize some one as your representative."
This telegram was signed by Sa Gompers, President of the American Federa Labor; the four Vice-Presidents o the Federation, by Secretary Christopher Evans and Treasurer John B. Lennon, and by seventeen other executive officers of na-tional and international unions, brother-

### REGULARS KILLED.

boods and associations

#### A Train Ditched in California With Fatal Results.

A dispatch from Sacramento, Cal., says Four men lost their lives and three others were injured, one fatally, in the attempt to move trains "at the point of the bayonet." United States troops had possession of the railroad, but the strikers made good their

threat to prevent its operation. The strikers had waited about the depot and river nearly all night, armed and angry. They said the troops could not land, and that any effort to do so would be the signal

However, the strikers went home, and the troops met no resistance when they landed from the steamer and took possession of the depot and railroad yards. But it was soon evident that the strikers did not intend to allow trains to be run. They said so, and added that if necessary not a rail would be

left in place. There were 650 regulars, a company hav-ing joined them on the way. The troops were landed, and under command of Colonel Graham, marched direct to the depot and took possession. A picket was quickly es-tablished about the place and armed sentries placed on duty. In addition to the regulars there were about 750 men of the State militia

At noon a train with mail cars and Pullmans was made up and started for San Francisco, under guard of a portion of Battery L, Fifth Artillery. No attempt was made to prevent its departure, but about two miles from the city, on a treatle, the train om the city, on a trestle, the train was

Four men were killed and three injured in the wreck. The dead were: Samue Clark, engineer; James Burns, private John Lubberden, private; David Clark, private, The injured men were: James Dougan, private, fatally hurt; Michael Ellis, private, injured internally; William Wilson, private, injured about the head.
The trestle was a complete wreck. Fish
plates and spikes had been removed and
timbers sawed. The work had been done after 9 a. m., as the trestle had been in-spected at that time. Strikers assert that no one connected with the A. R. U. was con-nected with this dastardly act.

Two soldiers were stationed on the en-gine. One was mangled horribly and the other fell into the river and was drowned. His cartridge belt weighed him down. A cavalry company went to the wreck on a gallop, but there were no strikers about. Two men, heavily armed, were arrested near the trestle, and taken to the guard house. Great indignation prevailed at Sacramento and the strikers lost many sympathizers.

### LOOTED BY A MOB.

#### Stock Valued at \$40,000 Carried Off From a Company's Shop.

A mob of Lithuanians, men, women and children, gathered in front of the coal company's store at Spring Valley, Ill., 1000 strong. They first hurled stones through

the windows. This was soon followed by the breaking in of the doors. Every one took all the goods he could carry.

The store contained a stock valued at \$40,-000, and there was not a dollar's worth in it at midnight. The police made no resistance, as the people were in dire need of food, and the men would not hesitate to murder any one who attempted resistance.

THE Grand Army men of Michigan offered their services to the Governor to aid in put-ting down the reign of lawlessness.

### THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

THE Boston House of Correction prisoners mutinied and showed fight until the officers opened fire and shot one of them in the cheek.

COMMODORE FYFFE, of Boston, has received notice of his promotion. He will be made Rear Admiral, to succeed Admiral Skerrett. At his own request the latter will be put on the retired list,

THE convention to revise the judiciary of New Jersey met at Trenton. THE United States cruiser Minneapolis attained a maximum speed of more than twen-ty-one knots upon her preliminary trial off

GEORGE Hongz, bookkeeper in the Harlem Savings Bank, New York City, was arrested on the charge of stealing \$1430 from the institution.

In New York City, Judge Barrett gave a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Erastus Wiman, sentenced to Sing Sing for forgery. He gets a new trial.

A MONSTER mass meeting was held at Cooper Union, New York City, under the auspices of the labor organizations, in or ler to express the sympathy of the Eastern workingmen with the Western railroad strikers. Henry George and Father Ducey were among the speakers.

L. D. ALEXANDER & Co., bankers, of New York City, have failed, with liabilities of \$200,000 and assets of \$150,000.

#### South and West.

United States troops were ordered to the Cour d'Alene country in Idaho. THE town of Conconnully, Wash., was risited by a destructive cloudburst.

FIRE destroyed six business houses in St. Clairsville, Ohio, entailing a loss of between

fifty and sixty thousand dollars. The largest Republican State convention ever held in Minnesota renominated Governor Knute Nelson and Lieutenant-Govern

McClough by acclamation, and named Albert Berg for Secretary of State and R. C. Dunn for Auditor. The National Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor opened at Cleveland, Ohio, with 10,090 delegates in attendance.

JAMES SPEARS and Howard Rainwater, aged seventeen and nineteen years respec-The trouble grew out of the rivalry for the affections of a young woman, Rainwater was killed.

PHILANDER C. HANFORD, Chicago manager of the Standard Oil Company, and Second Vice-President of the Linseed Oil Trust. killed himself because of heavy financial losses through speculation.

GENERAL G. S. W. FERGUSON, Treasurer of the Levee Board of the Mississippi, has disappeared. His cash is short over \$25,000. SPECIAL crop reports from ten counties of South Dakota and Western Minnesota indi-

cated that the late hot wave was of such intensity that it caused widespread ruin in the

#### Washington.

THE President sent to the Senate the supplemental report of Secretary Gresham, con-taining additional correspondence regarding the situation in Samoa. The correspondence

THE President nominated John C. Mc Guire, Surveyor at New York; John H. Mc-Carthy, Marshal for Southern New York James Parker, Marshal for New Jersey William A. Beach, Internal Bevenue Collec tor for the Twenty-first New York District, and E. J. Taylor, Customs Collector at Niagara, N. V.

THE President nominated Theodors Bruener, of Minnesota, to be Register of the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.

A SPLINTER of stone weighing four or five pounds dropped from the roof of the porte-cochere in front of the White House. The stone showed signs of disintegration, probably from the action of frost and moisture.

A SEVENTEEN-INCH Harveyized Carnegie plate, representing about seven hundred tons of the armor composing the barbettes of the Oregon, was pierced as though it had been made of cheese by a twelve-inch Ster ling shell at the Indian Head proving ground, near Washington. The shell used was of American make.

### Foreign.

THE passenger steamship Vladimir, bound from Sebastopol for Odessa, Russia, was sunk in a collision with an Italian steamship near Eupatoria, on the west coast of the Crimea. Fully sixty lives were lost.

THE wind failed in the race between the American yacht Vigilant and the Prince of Wales's Britannia on the Clyde, Scotland; the Britannia drifted in first and the prize was awarded to her.

Violent earthquake shocks were felt in Constantinople, Turkey; about fifty lives were reported to have been lost, and a panic was caused among the inhabitants. Or the 240 Poles arrested in Warsaw for

eering on the Kilinsky centenary, 160 have been banished to Siberia THE Vigilant was again, and for the fifth time, beaten by the Prince of Wales's Brit-annia, on the Clyde, Scotland.

Japan chartered sixteen steamers to land 10,000 troops in Korea, and will accept no terms but those dictated by herself.

THE United States cruiser Chicago was run into while at anchor near Antwerp, Belgium, by the tank steamer Azoff. The damage is estimated at \$12,000.

Japan accepted England's offer of mediation in the Korean dispute. THE French Chamber of Deputies rejected M. Cavaignac's proposal for an income tax, and voted confidence in the Ministry.

THE Britannia defeated the Vigilant for the sixth time on the Clyde, in Scotland ; the American yacht gained rapidly in the latter part of the race, but was unable to

### HAWAII A REPUBLIC.

#### The New Constitution Ordered Proclaimed on July 4. The correspondents of the American press

at Honolulu, Hawaii, writing by the steamer Monowai, which arrived a few mornings ago at San Francisco, Cal., say that the Constitutional Convention on June 26 adopted the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the Constitutional Conven-

tion arranged to close its labors on or before Tuesday, July 3, and that a public proclamation of the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii be made on the 4th day of July, at such a place and hour as may se approved, and be it further Resolved, That the Hon. Sanford Ballard

Dole, then and there take oath as President of the Republic of Hawali, and announce the names of his Cabinet; and be it further Resolved. That a committee of five mem-bers of this convention be appointed to make

The convention of appointed to make all necessary arrangements.

The convention on June 28 completed the second reading of the Constitution and ad-journed to the 30th, appointing a third read-ing on that day.

Though P. D. Armour, the Chicago packer, has a desk full of railroad passes he never uses one of them, but always pays his fare like ordinary mortals. He is disposing of his property to his sons as fast as they show their qualifications to use it aright, believing it to be wiser to see his wealth in proper hands while he is still alive. He has no faith in wills.

THE National Fencibles of Washington were awarded first prize in the inter-State drill at Little Rock, Ark. The Chicago Zouaves won first prize in their class.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION

### A PROCLAMATION TO THE CHICAGO STRIKERS.

This Move Decided Upon After a Long Night Conference of the Executive and His Cabinet-Mobs Ordered to Disperse Immedia ately-Citizens Warned.



PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

President Cleveland issued a proclamation at midnight, warning all citizens against taking part in the existing labor troubles fomented by the American Railway Union and telling them, in effect, that the strong arm of the Federal Government would be

used to preserve the peace at all hazards. It was not a declaration of martial law exactly, but was the next step in that direc-tion. The President had become convinced tion. The President had become convinced that the local authorities could act possibly cope with the existing troubles, and that heroic action by the Federal authorities was

absolutely necessary.

The proclamation was communicated te General Miles by Secretary Lamont, who telegraphed as follows:

"In view of the provisions of the statute and for the purpose of giving ample warning to all innocent and well disposed persons, the President has deemed it best to issue the ompanying proclamation.

"This does not change the scope of your authority and duties, nor your relation to the local authorities. You will please make this known to Mayor Hopkins." The telegraphic message sent to General Miles by Secretary Lamont in connection

with the proclamation, showed that there had been no extension of military authority. Before the President's proclamation was given to the public telegrams were sent by General Schofield ordering troops from Sackett's Harbor, New York, and other points to start westward immediately. General Howard, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, was wired at Governor's Island, New York City, to order other regiments un-der his command to prepare to move at a moment's notice. When these reinforcements should arrive, it was estimated the Federal troops in Chicago would number

The proclamation issued by the President was as follows:

"Proclamation by the President of the United States: tions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the

State of Illinois, and especially in the city of Chicago, within said State and of Chicago, within said State and
"Whereas, That the purpose of enforcing
the faithful execution of the laws of the
United States and protecting its property
and removing obstructions to the United
States mails in the State and city aforesaid, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States,

"Now, therefore, I. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the city and State aforesaid, against aiding, cou tenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages . and I hereby warn all persons engaged in or in any way connec with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of

July. Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or in-terfering with the functions of the Government or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

"Troops employed against such a riotous mob will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplish-ment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with cer-tainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without crimical intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages.
"While there will be no besitation or

vaccilation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

"In testimony, whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sighteenth.

GROVEN CLEVELAND. (Signed) "By the Prosid ent, W. Q. GRESHAM. '(Signed)

### A Second Proclamation.

The President followed up his first procla-The President followed up his first proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor, but more general in its application. The new proclamation is substantially like the one addressed to the Chicago rioters, but is addressed to the people of nine States and Territories, as follows: North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, California, Utah and New Mexico. It was issued after a conference with the Attorney-General, Secretary Lamont, Postmaster-General Bissell and General Schofield. The second proclamation reads as follows: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA-A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the States of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railways traversing said States and Territories as are military roads and post routes, and are engaged in inter-State commerce and in carrying United States malls; and Whereas, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United

## States and protecting property belonging to the United States or under its protection, and of preventing obstructions of the United States mails and of commerce between the States and Territoties, and of securing to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, mil-

law to the use of such roads for postal, military, naval and other Government service, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland;

President of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to dispersional and assemblages to dispersion of the company perse and retire peaceably to their respec-tive abodes on or before three o'clock in the afternoon on the tenth day of July instant. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United Btates to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States

### the one hundred and nineteenth, GROVER CLEVELAND. By the President: W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

### THE NATIONAL GAME.

CLEVELAND and Philadelphia are losing

CHILDS, of Cleveland, now leads in the matter of receiving bases on balls CHAMBERLAIN has evidently developed into

Cincinnati's winning pitcher GRIFFITH, of Chicago, is bothering all the heaviest batters of the League. O'ROURKE, late of Louisville, has signed to play third base for St. Louis.

New York is now the strongest club in the League from a pitching standpoint. O'ROURKE lasted twenty years as a ball player, but only two months as an umpire. SHUGART, of St. Louis, has developed into one of the greatest outfielders in the pro-

THE Baltimore Club released Mullane. He lost a majority of the games that Baltimore

JENNINGS, of the Baltimore team, has been nineteen times by pitched balis so far this season.

THE only League clubs that have not been shut out this season are the Bostons, Philadelphias and Pittsburgs. Baprond, of Washington, is said to be the only player in the League who is exempt

from Sunday ball playing. Baltimore has gone crazy over Hanlon's boys, and the city is now one of the best in the League from an attendance point.

In the St. Louis-Cleveland games of June 23 First Baseman Connor had but one put out and no assists, which is a record breaker, Prefree, of Louisville, is playing some wonderful ball. If he has an equal on the diamond the player is certainly not in the

big League. Killen, of Pittsburg, has probably had enough of the Brooklyns for this season. They have knocked him out of the box every time he has gone in against them.

NEARLY half of all the home runs made in the League so far this season have been made on the Boston grounds. The Bostons also lead the League teams in this respect. THE Boston management has taken the first step toward giving Boston at least one first-class catcher in securing that brilliant young backstop, Tenney, of Brown Univer-

THE first base play of Tucker, of the Bostons, this season has never been surpassed. His record is twenty-two straight games without an error, and in thirty-two games an

Louisville's poor record is brightened by five defeats of her old rivals of Cincinna ti, from whom Louisville, in Association days, would have rather won the series than the She also won three straight from the Brooklyns.

Asson, of Chicago, does not allow any of his players to talk back to the umpire, and nowadays does very little kicking himself. Perhaps the old man has discovered in his many years' experience on the diamond that fighting the umpire does not pay.

Baltimone has not yet won a game from Pittsburg, Chicago has not yet won any from Brooklyn, Louisville has yet to beat New York, Boston, Brooklyn and Baltimore, Philadelphia has yet to win one from St. Louis, St. Louis has not yet beaten Baltimore, and Washington has lost six straight

games to Baitimore. RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs, Won, Lor Clubs. Won. Lost. ct. Clubs. Won. Lost. ct. Baltimore.41 20 .672 Cleveland .33 29 .532 Boston.....45 22 .672 Cincinnati.29 34 .460 Poston... 49 22 .6/2 Olacianati. 29 34 .469
New York. 39 26 .600 St. Louis. .29 38 .433
Philadel. .35 26 .574 Chicago... 24 42 .364
Pittsburg. 38 29 .567 Louisville. 20 45 .308
Brooklyn. .95 28 .556 Washingin. 19 48 .284

### FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### The Senate.

146TH DAY.—The House joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the work of increasing the navy was adopted.—Mr. Allen offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators, no more than two to be of the same political party, to investigate and report on the advisability or necessity of Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and especially on the existing trouble between

mployers and employes.

147TH DAY.—The Senate passed the Naval

Supply bill. — The Legislative bill was reported with amendments increasing the House appropriations by \$239,202.

1487H DAY.—The Senate passed without discussion the House bill to admit Utah into the Union. the Union.—The Senate passed also the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and took up the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.—Mr. Peffer's resolution as to Government control of railroads was taken up, and Messrs. Davis and Gordon scored the Kansas Populist for his utterances.

149TH DAY .-- Mr. Daniel's resolution in-149TH DAY.—Mr. Daniel's resolution indorsing the action of the President in regard to the great strike was unanimously adopted.—The Senate passed with amendments the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the Pension Appropriation bill and the Military Academy Appropriation bill.—The River and Harbor bill, with the total appropriation made by the House, increased by \$3,087,-490 was reported.

490, was reported. 150тн Day.—Mr. Hale introduced a resolution asking for information concerning the meetings of the Tariff Conference Committee.—The Army and Fortifications Appropriation bills were passed.

# The House.

1687H Day.—The Gorman compromise Tariff bill was sent to conference by the House after a short but sharp debate and House after a short but sharp debate and then the body adjourned.

169rn Dax.—"To regulate railroads engaged in inter-State commerce," is the title of a long bill introduced by Mr. Straus, of New York.—Mr. Baldwin, of Minnesots, introduced a bill for a survey of the most practicable route for a ship canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

170 TE DAY.—The House passed a bill providing for the opening to settlement of 3.000,000 acres of the Uncomphagre and Unital Reservation in Utah.—It aloopted a resolution declaring Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, entitled to his seat, which was contested by B. E. Trasher.—The rest of the day was spent in debate of the bill forfeiting 38,000,000 acres of railroad lands opposite and coterminous with lines not constructed within the period of time fixed by the grants.

171sr DAY.—Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, was chosen Speaker protem, in the absence of Speaker Crisp.—The Land Forfeiture bill was taken up, debated and passed and the House adjourned.

1720 DAY.—The House agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the Utah Statehood bill.—A number of bills of a general character were passed.