

The rate of taxation has nearly quadrupled in France since 1830.

The centre of population is now midway between Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

The Slav has not turned out an industrial or social success in the coke region, confesses the New York Tribune.

President Harper says that he entered upon his duties at Chicago University opposed to co-education, having great misgivings because of the presence of the girls. He now declares that the young women's department of the university is the only one that never gave him any trouble.

The world's tunnels are estimated to number about 1142, with a total length of 514 miles. There are about 1000 railway tunnels, ninety canal tunnels, forty conduit tunnels, and twelve subaqueous tunnels, having an aggregate length of about 350 miles, seventy miles, eighty-five miles, and nine miles respectively.

The University of Lille, France, is said to be the first institution of learning on the Continent to add a department of journalism. Abbe Dr. Cooten will read lectures on the great editors of England and Germany. Professor Gaud will lecture on the laws governing the press, and M. Tavermer, of the Paris "Univers," will speak upon the duties of newspaper men and the way a paper is printed.

California will pay dearly in the end for the bounty of \$5 granted for every coyote scalp presented to the State Treasurer, predicts the New York Tribune. This bounty law was passed to protect sheep, but it has been costly. Last year over \$500,000 was paid out, and this year it is estimated that \$650,000 will be needed to satisfy the claims. As the coyotes live on jack-rabbits, the slaughter of one pest will simply lead to the increase of the other.

There are American ladies who have more valuable lace than any European potentate. The laces of the Astor family are valued at \$300,000, those of the Vanderbilts at \$500,000. More lace, it is said, is bought in New York than in any other city in the world. The Pope's lace treasures are said to be worth \$875,000, those of the Queen of England \$375,000 and those of the Princess of Wales \$250,000. The Queen's wedding dress was trimmed with a piece of Honiton costing \$5000.

Maine has produced men of astonishing vigor and longevity, but none more notable in this way than Dr. Westbrook Farrer, of Biddeford, if the stories told of him are true. He is said to be a physician in active practice, though ninety-eight years old, and, still more remarkable, to be in the habit of visiting his patients regularly on a bicycle. He attributes his exceptional vigor at this advanced age to the use of wintergreen tea, of which he is said to be an ardent advocate.

The Province of Quebec has a law bestowing acres of Government land on every father of a family who has twelve living children. Up to the present time 174,200 acres have been given under this law. Not all of these fathers, however, are satisfied with the amount of this bounty, for families of twenty children are not rare, and the fathers of these want a proportionately higher reward. One old gentleman, Paul Belanger, of River du Loup, wants 300 acres in recognition of his family of thirty-six living children.

The San Francisco Chronicle remarks: When Colonel Sellers in "The Gilded Age" spoke of the immense sums of money he proposed to make by dispensing his eye water to the orientals he threw out a hint which inventors have been slow to act upon. The conditions of life in the Orient are very peculiar, and the people have certain wants which we in the Western world are hardly more than aware of. Among these is some remedy against the encroachments of white ants. These destructive insects make life a burden to the Europeans living in China and other oriental countries. They eat everything made of timber, and as a consequence it is almost impossible to keep a house or its adjuncts in repair. A correspondent suggests that the known fact that these ants have an aversion to lime may put some ingenious American on to an idea which if properly worked out would be a benefaction to people living in the Orient, especially Europeans, who would pay liberally for some practical remedy for the nuisance.

Spain spends \$100,000,000 to maintain its army and \$1,500,000 to educate its children.

A war cloud in Asia throws a shadow over all Europe. Little Korea may in the end upset a half dozen thrones, suggests the New York Tribune.

It is perhaps not generally known that the Lord Mayor, whoever he may be, takes precedence of every other subject within the jurisdiction of the City of London. Even the Prince of Wales is not an exception.

An anti-lynching committee has been formed in England, including among its members the Duke of Argyll, Sir John E. Gorst, Justin McCarthy and others, to join with a similar committee in this country to remove the prevalence of lynching.

If each merchant of San Francisco, says the Commercial News of that city, had subscribed to the Nicaragua Canal when the project was first broached an amount equal to what he lost during the Debs railroad insurrection, the aggregated fund would have built the canal, and that being open would have reduced the losses by fifty per cent. The reduction in freight rates would have covered the balance, and the debt would now be wiped out.

An "irade" or decree of the Turkish Government has recently recommended and even prescribed the cultivation of potatoes, exempting the crop from the tithe taxation. This decree, which may prevent the frequent famines prevailing in some Ottoman provinces, notably in Asia Minor, recalls to mind the support given by Louis XVI in France to the cultivation of the potato, which had been introduced into the country by Parmentier. In order to make that new industry popular the King and his courtiers displayed for some time a flower of the potato plant in the buttonholes of their coats.

The Philadelphia Record has found a chemist who believes that meats of all kinds will eventually be made artificially by chemical processes. Within this century," he says, "I expect to see synthetic steaks, roasts and chops entered upon the bills of fare at our leading hotels and restaurants, and they will be prepared so artistically as to appeal to the sense of beauty as well as to the appetite. At first, of course, in order to appease the natural prejudices against anything so novel, a choice will be afforded between the real and artificial; but eventually the killing of animals for food will be regarded in all civilized countries as barbarous. That this is not an absurd prediction is well assured to those who have observed what synthetic chemistry has already done in exactly reproducing mustard, sugar, butter, ice, lemon juice and flavoring essences, besides madder, turpentine and many other compounds used extensively in commerce."

The New York Tribune observes: A good many mundane telescopes habitually converge on Mars, most of them, in fact, of late, as that ruddy orb presents constantly changing phenomena and seems to be throwing out signals as if to attract our attention. Now it unrolls a new canal as long as the equator and as wide as the Baltic, and again exhibits polar snowstorms of tremendous magnitude and other meteorological phenomena showing a state of great agitation in the aerial envelope of the planet, and probably in the emotions of its inhabitants, if it has any, a point still undetermined by the cohort of Martian observers, notwithstanding the longitude of their telescopes and the latitude of their sidereal speculations. Of late two brilliant points of light have been signalled in the vicinity of its antarctic pole, and the question of their origin and import just now absorbs a good deal of astronomical attention and gives rise to a great variety of opinions and speculations concerning them. Whether they are volcanoes or signal towers or fire balloons, or the reflection of the Martial moon upon the snow clad Martial mountain is not yet positively determined, and perhaps will not be, and it may be that they are neither, but only some wandering astral will o' wisp flickering there in the midheavens bewildering to the sublunary star-gazer, and promising no influence whatever on our own political, social or financial conditions. But as we inhabit the sister planet of that bloodshot orb, heaven's carbuncle, shedding the ray and the madness of wine through the stellar depths, we cannot, of course, escape a certain interest in its phenomena, though it sometimes may be overlooked, like Rufus Choate's celebrated participle.

THE TARIFF BILLS A LAW.

THE PRESIDENT NEITHER SIGNED NOR VETOED IT.

In a Private Letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, He Explained Why He Did Not Approve the Gorman Compromise Measure, Substituted for the Wilson Bill.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, the Gorman Tariff bill, passed by the House of Representatives on February 1 and by the Senate on July 3, became a law without the signature of President Cleveland and with only his qualified approval, expressed in a private letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi. As intimated in that letter, the President was disposed to let the bill become a law without any comment whatever from him. The Speaker, Mr. Catchings, Mr. Clarke, of Alabama, and other tariff reformers of the House urged the President to sign, in this case, that his approval, even if it were qualified by a memorandum setting forth his views of the bill's imperfections, would have a salutary effect in modifying prejudices against it, and in stimulating the Democrats of the country to renewed efforts to advance the work begun by the present session of Congress. The letter to Mr. Catchings was the outcome of the conversations the President had with the members of the House who had advocated the Wilson bill.

The President's letter follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 27, 1894.
Hon. T. C. Catchings.

MY DEAR SIR—Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clarke, of Alabama, a few days ago, in regard to my action upon the Tariff bill now before me, I have given the subject further and more serious consideration. The result is I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.

When the formation of legislation which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform was lately entered upon by the Congress, I was not prepared from my anticipation that a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically endorse. It is therefore with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a detail of this message.

I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization. Neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation, which, though disappointing, is a charge not to be laid to me. I am, however, in favor of the provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind. Besides these were, as you are well aware, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through the Congress which made every sincere tariff reformer unhappy, while instances surrounded it in its latter stages which interfered with its final consideration, which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform councils.

And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of those who are its opponents, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of the tariff to its former position, but a valuable ground from which may be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and Governmental favoritism.

I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results of this bill as the result of the Democratic organization in the legislature, and who are not prepared to support a reform which has been stolen and worn in the shadows of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the hopes of the true tariff reformer.

The trusts and combinations—the communism of self—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should not be regarded as the result of Democratic action, but as the result of their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives, we shall not obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

I love the principle of free Democracy, because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization, because it is conservatively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore, in spite of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation, and to have engrained upon it such modifications as would nearly meet the Democratic hopes and aspirations.

I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extension of the tariff to include such articles as long as the equator and as wide as the Baltic, and again exhibits polar snowstorms of tremendous magnitude and other meteorological phenomena showing a state of great agitation in the aerial envelope of the planet, and probably in the emotions of its inhabitants, if it has any, a point still undetermined by the cohort of Martian observers, notwithstanding the longitude of their telescopes and the latitude of their sidereal speculations. Of late two brilliant points of light have been signalled in the vicinity of its antarctic pole, and the question of their origin and import just now absorbs a good deal of astronomical attention and gives rise to a great variety of opinions and speculations concerning them. Whether they are volcanoes or signal towers or fire balloons, or the reflection of the Martial moon upon the snow clad Martial mountain is not yet positively determined, and perhaps will not be, and it may be that they are neither, but only some wandering astral will o' wisp flickering there in the midheavens bewildering to the sublunary star-gazer, and promising no influence whatever on our own political, social or financial conditions. But as we inhabit the sister planet of that bloodshot orb, heaven's carbuncle, shedding the ray and the madness of wine through the stellar depths, we cannot, of course, escape a certain interest in its phenomena, though it sometimes may be overlooked, like Rufus Choate's celebrated participle.

When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials, we unshackle American enterprise and industry, and thereby open the way to the reception of our own goods and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges, the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a reduction in the tariff as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture, and shield the consumer against the exaction of inflated profits. It will thus be seen that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every household in the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living.

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform, should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against the treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people. Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Four carloads of freight, consisting of potatoes, oranges, apples, and onions, were distributed among the people of Winnebago, Nev., the other day. The goods were all in an edible condition, but as the railroad company could not move the cars, it was thought best to give the goods away before they spoiled.

THE NEWS EPI TOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

There was a great rush of brokers at the Custom House, New York City, to withdraw goods from bond under the new Tariff Law.

The Delaware Democratic State Convention met at Dover and nominated Ebo Tunnell for Governor and Samuel H. Bancroft, Jr., for Congress.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left for Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., to be gone until October.

FABRICIUS LEVINE and his two sons, Joseph and Elias, lost their lives in a fire in a "working" tailor shop in New York City.

WHEELMEN from all the country assembled at Asbury Park, N. J., for the three days' racing meeting.

PATRICK, one of the most noted racing stallions, died at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn.

South and West.

GEORGE M. FULLMAN testified before the National Labor Commission in Chicago.

CONGRESSMAN SHAW, of the Seventh Wisconsin District, is dead.

A big majority of the Legislative candidates renominated in South Carolina are for Governor Tillman for United States Senator.

MORE THAN \$1,000,000 damage has been done by forest fires in Michigan.

COUNCILMAN DODDPOSTWAT, of New Orleans, La., already under indictment for bribery, was trapped by a marked \$100 bill.

The Federal Strike Commission finished the hearing of testimony in Chicago.

CHAIRMAN WILSON, of the Ways and Means Committee, was renominated for Congress at Martinsburg from the Second West Virginia District.

Washington.

The National Convention of the Knights of Pythias was formally opened in Washington with a speech by Vice-President Stevenson.

SCHINICHIRO KURIKO, the new Japanese Minister, arrived in Washington.

The President approved the act appropriating \$9000 for the collection of the income tax.

The reports of the National banks show that on July 18 last the gold in reserve was \$125,951,677. The total specie in reserve was \$250,670,632. The surplus fund amounted to \$245,727,673.

Foreign.

The Dutch expedition against the island of Lombok, East Indies, has been defeated by the natives.

The hurricanes which swept over Laurahutte, Silesia, almost destroyed the town. Many houses were blown down and a number of persons were struck by lightning and burned. Six persons were killed.

A REGIMENT of Cossacks at Terak, Russia, became mutinous, whereupon the loyal troops surrounded them and made thirty of the leaders prisoners. The ringleader of the mutiny was knouted to death.

THE LABOR WORLD.

DETROIT has sixty unions.
In Italy tailors get \$4.50 a week.
DETROIT constables have a union.
CHICAGO has many female barbers.
St. LOUIS shipping clerks have organized.
CHINESE carpenters get thirty cents a day.

OUR woolen industries employ 220,000 persons.
SMALLPOX broke out in Chicago sweat shops.
CANADIAN shoe workers will form a National Union.
LOUISVILLE coopers are fighting machine-made barrels.

WISCONSIN Indian berry pickers recently struck for an advance.
AMSTERDAM, Holland, has seventy-two diamond-cutting factories.

FRANCE has female farm laborers. Farm workers get five cents a day.
OLDHAM (England) male spinners receive higher wages than Rhode Island workers.

The Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is paid \$4000 a year by the Order.
EMPLOYEES of a St. Louis foundry which recently failed will run the plant on the cooperative plan.

NEW YORK FRAMERS' UNION is organized into two sections, English speaking and German speaking.
Under the new Tariff bill Michigan furniture manufacturers expect to successfully compete with England.

The recent State Convention of Massachusetts Federation of Labor represented 85,000 union wage earners.
The Labor Commissioner of Iowa published a paper containing a list of people who desire to be employed.

The receipts for the fiscal year of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators were \$37,338.93, expenditures \$29,381.38.
GERMANY prohibits fourteen-year-old children from working more than six hours a day, and those under sixteen can work only ten hours.

RETURNERS from 1000 English soldieries, employing 248,062 hands, for the month of June show that only five per cent. worked full time. The average was 136 days or parts of days, probably only a trifle over half-time.

The painters and decorators have unions in every State in the Union and throughout Canada. The organization notices are printed in French, German and English. The Union was organized in 1887 with twenty-six members.

A CYCLONE OF DEATH.

IT SWEEPS ACROSS THE SEA OF AZOV.

The First Estimate Was That Nearly 1000 People Had Perished—Americans in Peril—Whole Villages Destroyed—Russian Fishermen Drowned.

A hurricane in the Sea of Azov wrecked many steamers and caused much destruction and loss of life.

A special cable from St. Petersburg, Russia, says: A wind of death. No other name can describe the cyclone that swept across the Sea of Azov.

It is almost certain that at least 1000 people have perished, some by drowning, others by being crushed under falling houses and trees.

The excitement is very great among the American colony for it is feared that at least two parties of American tourists were on the Sea of Azov at the time the wind did its deadly work.

The wind was first felt at Nogaisk. Nogaisk is peopled mostly by fishermen, who were out on the water. When the hurricane had swept out to the north a terrible scene was presented. The village was razed, overturned as if an immense plow had been pushed through it. Lying everywhere were women and children, dead or in the last agonies of death. The shallow waters of the Sea of Azov were lashed to such a height that it was plain that every fishing boat must have been sunk.

The cyclone swept on to the northeast after wrecking Nogaisk. Its path seems to have been unusually wide, for at Marlinopol it devastated the country to a point eleven miles inland, and had its outer edge far upon the sea. Marlinopol was practically blotted out of existence. Not three houses in a hundred are left standing. It is estimated that over two hundred perished in this town alone.

North of Marlinopol the storm seems to have made a sudden turn to the eastward over Dolgapont, its left edge inflicting slight damage to the town of Berlimsk. Houses there were unroofed and a dozen persons were killed by falling timbers. Once at sea the storm made its full fury felt.

Of the steamers that touched at the port of Berlimsk, not one had come in at the hour of the latest report. Grave fears are expressed that every craft on the sea has gone to the bottom and that every passenger is drowned.

In turn Elk and Achuev were ravaged, each town being almost totally destroyed. The communication with this district is suspended and it is impossible to learn the extent of the destruction, but at least 1000 persons must have died on the two shores.

The Sea of Azov is in the extreme southern part of Russia. It is separated from the Black Sea by the island of Crimea. It is not more than about one-twelfth the size of the Black Sea, of which it forms the northern subdivision. It is connected with it by the Strait of Yewikale. Its length is about 200 miles, its average breadth about eighty miles, its entire area 14,900 miles.

TO HARVEST COTTON.

Ell Whitney's Grandson Ell Invents a Wonderful Machine.

Ell Whitney, of New Haven, Conn., grandson of the famous inventor of the cotton gin, has invented a machine which may revolutionize cotton picking. No means of gathering the product from the plant has hitherto been discovered. The Whitney harvester upon which the machine is called, resembles an ordinary grain harvester. The machine is operated by an endless chain attached to one of the rear wheels of the harvester. A series of vertical cylinders, suspended from the bottom of the wagon with hooks and rolls attached, gathers the cotton from the plant and drops the pods into a basket as the harvester drives over the field. By means of this machine, two men and two horses can harvest as much cotton as 100 workmen. Experiments already made show that the amount of cotton harvested is about eighty-five per cent. of the amount the field can produce. Mr. Whitney worked in the field which his grandfather worked, near Lake Whitney, in New Haven, and perfected his invention there.

A HERO'S DEATH.

He Gave His Life for Two Children at Indianapolis, Ind.

Henry Bowman, an old, gray-haired watchman at the Union Railway tracks, Indianapolis, Ind., lost his life in saving a couple of children from death. A freight engine was approaching and several children were playing on the tracks. Bowman called to them, but they did not hear over the roar of the engine. As the train came rushing upon the track, gathered the two smallest in his arms and leaped out of the way of the engine. Just at that moment a Lake Erie and Western engine, going in an opposite direction, struck upon him, knocking him down and mauling both legs horribly. As the engine struck him he threw the two children from him, and both fell beyond the track and were unhurt. Bowman died of his injuries an hour later.

WAR IN THE ORIENT.

Japan's Army Lost Thirteen Hundred Men at Ping-An.

A letter received in Chee Foo from Chempulpo, Korea, asserts that the Japanese were defeated by the Chinese at Ping-An. Thirteen Japanese transports, conveyed by nineteen war ships, arrived in the estuary of Ta-tung River and landed a force of six thousand men, who advanced upon Ping-An. When midway between the landing place and their objective point the Japanese were attacked by Chinese cavalry, who succeeded in dividing the advancing column into two parts. Thereupon the Chinese artillery poured a heavy fire into the Japanese ranks, creating almost a panic. The Japanese retreated in disorder to the shore, where the advance of the Chinese was checked by the fire from the guns of the Japanese fleet. The Japanese lost 1300 men.

BATTLE WITH PEASANTS.

Four of the Count's Servants and Six of Their Opponents Killed.

Count Tyskewicz, whose estates are near Krottingen, in the Government of Wilna, Russia, has been on bad terms with his tenants for several months. Several tenants refused to pay rent. The Count seized thirty head of their cattle as security. The peasants were intensely excited by the appearance of the Count's officers and let the cattle go only after having been driven with clubs from the sheds. Early in the morning about 100 of them, armed with old muskets, scythes and pitchforks, marched to the Count's estate. They demanded the cattle back. Some twenty servants and foremen ordered them to leave the neighborhood.

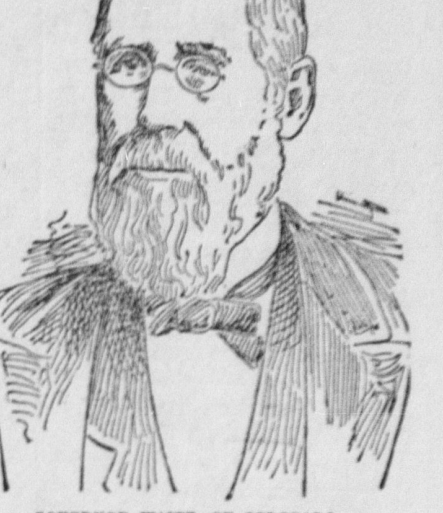
In the fight which followed four of the Count's employes and six of the peasants were killed and many others were wounded. The peasants remained near the park all the morning, but did not renew the attack. They threatened to burn the castle.

According to the report of Commissioner Seymour, 21,495 patents were issued during the year and 13,167 expired.

GOVERNOR WAITE ARRESTED.

Taken Into Custody for Retaining a Police Matron's Letter.

A warrant was issued at Denver, Col., for the arrest of Governor David H. Waite on the serious charge of opening and retaining a letter addressed to Mrs. Likens, formerly matron at Police Headquarters.



GOVERNOR WAITE, OF COLORADO.

The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Hinsdale, who also issued warrants for the arrest of President Dennis Mallie, of the Police Board; Hamilton Armstrong, Chief of Police; and Kate Dwyer, matron at Police Headquarters.

The charge is opening the mail and also for conspiracy, under statutes Nos. 5692 and 5149, the penalty for which is a fine of not over \$10,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both.

The complaint was made by Mrs. Likens, and was investigated by Postoffice Inspector McMechan. Mr. McMechan laid the matter before United States District Attorney Johnson, and a formal complaint was drawn up against the four persons mentioned. Shortly after the warrants were served all the parties named were arrested and taken before Commissioner Hinsdale.

Governor Waite created quite a sensation in the commissioner's room. He was highly indignant, and when Deputy United States District Attorney Johnson stepped toward him with extended hands, the Governor met him with a cold stare.

Governor Waite pleaded "Not guilty," claiming he had not opened the letter, but that its contents had been read to him.

The hearing of the case was set for a future date, and when it was suggested that he be fined at \$5000 the prisoner sprang from his chair, paced the floor in front of the commissioner and exclaimed:

"I am the Governor of this State, and these proceedings are held to interfere with me in the administration of my office. I will not give bail. You may send me to jail, but I will not give bail."

Finally the commissioner accepted Governor Waite's personal recognizance to appear for trial in the sum of \$100.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

St. Louis was the first club to play 100 games in the League.

MERKLE, of New York, is the swiftest pitcher in the League.

MERCEY, of Washington, has done fine work for that club this year.

The Boston Red Sox are sliding and the Philadelphia Phillies in batting.

SNOCH and DOWD are among the best football players in the National League.

It is generally poor umpiring at the bottom of any "sooner" on the ball field.

It doesn't pay to judge a new pitcher by one game, nor by two, for that matter.

Twice this season ten runs have been scored in one inning against the Pittsburgh Brothers, of Baltimore, has made more hits and runs than any other first baseman in the League.

CONNORSTON has proved a fine utility player for Boston, and plays well in all the positions he is assigned to.

A Florida League is to be organized for the winter, and many of the League players will spend the winter there.

The Washingtons have the largest record of total bases in a game, and it was made against the Boston—forty-nine.

CATCHER ZIMMER, of Cleveland, tosses the ball down to second quicker and with apparently less effort than any backstop in the League.

TUCKER wants to get away from Boston, where he says he is not appreciated. There are eleven other League teams anxious to get him.

The use of the catchers' glove among infielders is spreading. Connaughton and Sadler are the latest offenders. Legislation is needed.

CERTAIN elements of Gilpin County, Colorado, have organized a base ball team that, it is said, can beat any other nine in that lively neighborhood.

TERRIFIC batting has won a majority of the games credited to the Chicagoes this season. Boston, too, has won out many games by slugging the ball.

McALEER's accident has curbed the Cleveland outfielder's talent as a base runner. Once a player's limbs are injured he develops a caution that knocks all the dash out of him, especially when he is on the bases.

PITCHER CUFFY and PARROT actually now use mitts while pitching. Pretty soon all the fielders will use the unsightly mitts and next we may expect to see nets brought into use. This is getting away from baseball pure and simple with a vengeance.

REXIE and STEVETS say they prefer the present pitching rules, despite the hard-hitting handicap. As they are the speediest pitchers in the League their preference for the new rules proves they speed, after all, is the thing in those heavy hitting days.

SCHRIEVER, catcher of the Chicago Baseball Club, has caught a ball thrown from the top of the Washington Monument. Nearly all of the prominent ball players who have visited Washington since the shaft was erected have tried the feat, which was generally supposed beyond any man's power.

CAPTAIN TERREAU, of Cleveland, is the only one of the long list of ball players suffering the misfortune of a broken leg to become entirely cured. His leg never troubles him, though other players always complained of temporary weakness and were always fearful of an accident in their base running.

SOME weeks ago a Baltimore newspaper telegraphed to Anson, of Chicago, thus: "Send us, not to exceed fifty words by wire, giving your opinion of the Baltimore's chances to win the pennant." The response came back in much briefer form than was anticipated. The "special" when set up and printed, read thus: "None. A. C. Anson."

CHARLES BENNETT, formerly catcher of the Boston team, was given a rousing reception at the South End grounds, Boston, by 3000 of his friends, who had gathered for his "benefit." The "King of Catchers" came on the field, supported on crutches, and surrounded by Champion James J. Corbett, Captain Nash, Pitcher Nichols and the whole Boston team. The game realized \$7000.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per.
Baltimore	68	26	654	Pittsburg	32	34	491
Boston	69	37	651	Chicago	49	58	458
New York	68	39	636	Cincinnati	46	60	434
Philadelphia	57	46	553	St. Louis	44	63	411
Baltimore	55	45	534	Washington	37	69	349
Cleveland	56	49	533	Louisville	32	74	302