OCT. 12 IS THE DAY

Set by the Pope in an Encyclical for a Religious Celebration of the

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Columbus' Chief Glory Is the Religious Motive of His Voyage.

SPAIN, ITALY AND THE AMERICAS

fummoned to Honor the Man Whose Achievement in 1492 Brought

A CONTINENT UNDER CHRISTIAN RULE

ROME, July 31.—The following is the text of a letter addressed by Pope Leo XIII to the Archbishops and Bishops of Spain, Italy and the two Americas on the subject of Christopher Columbus: Letter of our very Holy Father, Leo XIII, Pope by

Divine Providence upon Christopher Columbus to the Architshops and Bishops of Spain, Italy and of the two Americas, Venerable Brothers, Greeting and Apostolic Bene-

From the end of the Fifteenth century, since a man from Liguria first landed under the auspices of God on the trans-Atlantic shores, humanity has been strongly inclined to celebrate with gratitude the recollection of this event. It would certainly not be an easy matter to find a more worthy cause to touch their hearts and to inflame their zeal. The event, in effect, is such in itself that no other has seen a grander and more beautiful one accomplished by man. As to him who accomplished it there are few who can be compared to him in greatness of soul and of genius.

The Far-Reach ng Effects of th ! iscovery. By his work a new world flashed forth from the unexplored ocean, thousand, upon thousands of mortals were returned to the common society of the human race, led from their barbarous life to peacefulness and civilization, and, which is of much more importance, recalled from perdition to eternal life by the bestowal of the gifts which Jesus Christ brought to the world. Europe, astonished alike by the novelty and the prodigiousness of this unexpected event, understood little by little in due course of time what she owed to Columbus, when by sending colonies to America, by when, by sending colonies to America, by frequent communications, by exchange of services, by the resources confided to the and received in return, there was dis-vered an accession of the most favorable are possible to the knowledge of nature, e reciprocal abundance of riches, with esult that the prestige of Europe in

d enormously. Therefore it would not be fitting, smid the enumerous testimonfals of honor and in these concerts of felicitations, that the Church should maintain complete silence, since, in accordance with her character and her institution, she willingly approves and endeavors to layor all that appears, wherever it is to be, worthy of honor and praise. Undowstedly she reserves particular and supreme honors to the virtues pre-eminent in regard to morality, masmuch as they are united to the eternal salvation of souls, nevertacless, she does not despise the rest, neither does she abstain from esteeming them as they deserve.

The Church Honors All Banefactors.

The Church Honors All Benefactors. It is even her habit to favor with all her ver and to always have in honor those have well merited of human society and who have passed to posterity. Certainly, God is admirable in His saints; but the vestiges of His divine virtue appear as imprinted in those in whom shines a superior force of soul and mind; for this elevation of heart and this spark of genius could only come from God, their author and pro-

it is, in addition on corirely special rea-believe we should com-memorate in a finteful spirit this immortal event. It is that Columbus is one of as. When one considers with what motive When one considers with what motive motive all he undertook the plan of exploring the dark sea and with what object he endeavored to realize this plan, one cannot doubt that the Catholic fauth superiatively inspired the enterprise and its execution, so that by this title, also, humanity is not a little indebted to the church.

There are, without doubt, many men of hardshood and full of experience who, before Christopher Columbus and after him, explored with persevering efforts unknown in mids across seas still more unknown. Their

own and the recollection of their good is, seeing that they have extended the frontiers of science and or civilization, and that not at the price of slight efforts, but with a very exalted ardor of spirit, and often through extreme peris. It is not the less true that there is a very great differ-ence between them and him of whom we speak.

The eminently distinctive point in Columbus is that, in crossing the immense expanses of the ocean, he followed an object more grand and more elevated than the others. This does not say, doubtless, that very praiseworthy desire to be master of science, to well deserve the approval of society, or that he despised the glory whose stimulant is ordinarily more sensitive to clevated minds, or that he was not at all looking to his personal interests. But, above all these human reasons, that of religion was uppermost by a great deal in him, and it was this, without any doubt, which sus-tained his spirit and his will, and which frened his spirit and his will, and which lies nily, in the midst of extreme difficulties, in the midst of extreme difficulties, in the midst consolation. He learned, in lity, that his plan, his resolution produce to the gospel in new lands and in new lands and in new lands and in new lands.

case to the gospel in new lands and in new sens.

This may seem hardly probable to those who, concentrating all their care, all their thoughts in the present nature of things as perceived by the senses, refuse to look apon greater benefits. But, on the other hand, it is the characteristic of eminent minds to prefer to elevate themselves higher, for they are better disposed than all others to seize the impulses and the inspirations of the divine faith.

Certainly, Columbus had united the study of mature to the study of religion, and he had confirmed his mind to the precepts intimately drawn from the Catholic faith.

My titudes of Reather in Unknown Lands.

Mu titudes of Reathen in Unknown Lands It is thus that having learned by astronmy and secient documents that beyond e limits of the known world there were in difficien toward the West large tracts of territory unexplored up to that time by anybody, he considered in his mind the immense multitude of those who were plunged in lamentable darkness, subject to insensate rites and to the superstitions of senseless divinities. He considered that they miserably led a savage life, with rerocious cusoms; that, more miserably still, they were wanting in all notion of the most important

things and that they were plunged in igno-Thus, in considering this in himself, he Thus, in considering this in himself, he aimed, first of all, to propagate the name of Christ and the benefits of Christian charity in the West. As a fact, as soon as he presented himself to the sovereigns of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, he explained the cause for which they were not to fear taking a warm interest in the enterprise, as their clory would increase to the point of becoming immortal if they decided to carry the mame and the doctrine of Jesus Christ into such distant regions.

such distant regions.

And when, not long afterward, his prayers were granted, he called to witness that he wished to obtain from God the assurance that these sovereigns, sustained by His neip and His mercy, should persevere in causing the Gospel to penetrate upon new shores and in hew lands. He conceived in the same manner the plan of asking Alexander VI. &r Apostolic men, by a letter in which these words are found:

Co'umbus' Joy of Achievement. "I hope that it will some day be given to e, with the help of God, to propagate afair the very holy name of Jesus Christ and His

Also, can one imagine him all filled with by when he wrote to Raphael Sauchez, the Lisbon, that "Immortal actions of grace must be rendered to God, in that He had leigned to cause to prosper the enterprise o well, and that Jesus Christ could rejoice so well, and that Jesus Garth and in heaven for the coming salvation of innumerable people who previously had been going to their

mand and leabella to permit only Catholic Christians to go to the New World, there to accelerate trade with the natives, he supports this motive by the fact that by his enterprise and efforts he has not sought for anything else than the glory and the development of the Christian religion.

This was what was perfectly known to Isabella, who, better than any other person, had penetrated the mind of such a great man; much more, it appears that this same plan was fully adopted by this very plous woman of great heart and manly mind. She bore witness, in effect, of Columbus that in countgeously giving himself up to the vast ocean, he realized for the divine glory a most signal enterprise, and to Columbus himself, when he had happly returned, she wrote that she esteemed as having been highly employed the resources which she had consecrated and which she would still consecrate to the expeditions in the Indies, in view of the fact that the propagation of Catholicism would result from them.

The Ills Which the Discoverer Endured Also, if he had not inspired himself from a cause superior to human interests where, then, would he have grawn the constancy and the strength of soul to support what he was obliged to the end to endure and to was obliged to the end to endure and to submit to—that is to say, the unpropitious advice of the learned people, the repulses of princes, the tempests of the furious ocean, the continual watches during which he more than once risked losing his sight?

To that, adding the combats sustained against the barbarians, the intidelities of his friends, of his companious, the villatinous conspiracles, the perfidiousness of the envious, the calcumnies of the traducers, the chains with which, after all, though innocent, he was loaded.

It was inevitable that a man overwhelmed with a burden of trials so great and so intense, would have succumbed had he not sustained bimself by the consciousness of fulfilling a very noble enterprise which he conjectured would be glorious for the Christian name and salutary for an infinite multitude.

And the enterprise so carried out is ad-And the enterprise so carried out is admirably illustrated by the events of that time. In effect, Columbus discovered America at about the periol when a great tempest was going to unchain itself against the Church. Inasmuch as that it is permitted by the course of events to appreciate the ways of Divine Providence, it really seems that the man for whom Ligaria honors herself was destined by a special plan of God to compensate Catholicism for the injury which it was going to suffer in Europe.

Columbus, Mission to the Indians.

Columbus' Mission to the Indians, To call the Indian race to Christianity this was, without doubt, the mission and the work of the Church. This mission, commenced from the beginning, she continu to fulfil! with an uninterrupted course of charity, and she still continues it, having advanced herself recently so far as the extremities of Patagonia. As to Columbus, certain as he was of tracing out and of preparing the ways of the Gospel, and fully absorbed in this Gospel, and fully absorbed in this thought, caused all his action to converge to it, not undertaking anything of any kind but under the shield of religion and with the escopt of piety. We recall this, in reality, things which are well known, but which are none the less remarkable, in order to show forth the mind and the heart of this great than. Thus, when compelled by the Portuguese

and by the Genoses to leave without having obtained any result, he went to Spain. He matured the grand plan of the projected discovery in the midsto! the walls of a convent, with the knowledge of and with theadvice of a monk of the order of St. Francis d'Assises. After seven years had revolved, when at last he goes to dare the ocean, he takes care that the avealision shall commit with the acts of goes to dare the ocean, he takes care that
the expedition shall comply with the acts of
spiritual expiation. He prays to the Queen
of Heaven to assist the enterprise and to
direct its course, and before giving the
order to make sail he invokes the august
Divine Trinity.

Then, once fairly at sea, while the waters
agitate themselves, while the crew murmurs, he maintains, under God's care, a calm
constancy of mind.

His Nomenclature Reveals His Plans, His plan manifests itself in the very names which he imposes on the new islands, and each time that he is called upon to land God, and only takes possession of it in the name of Jesus Christ. At whatever coast he approaches, he has nothing more as his first idea than the planting on the shore of the sacred sign of the the shore of the sacred sign of the cross and the divine name of the Redeemer, which he had ung so frequently on the open sea to the sound of the murmuring waves. He is the first to make it reverberate in the new islands in the same way when he institutes the Spanish colony. He causes it to be commenced by the construction of a temple, where he first provides that the popular faces shall be celebrated by august ceremonies.

Here, then, is what Columbus simed at and which he accomplished when he went in f land, of regions up to that time unex dored and uncultivated, but whose civiliza ion, renown and riches were to rapidly a ain that immense development which w

see to-day.

In all this, the magnitude of the event, the efficacy and the variety of the benefits which have resulted from it, tend assuredly to celebrate him who was the author of it by a grateful remembrance and by all sort of testimonials of bonor; but, in the firs place, we must recognize and venerate par-ticularly the divine project to which the dis-coverer of the New World was subservien and to which he knowingly obeyed,

October 12 Made a Day of Celebration.

In order to celebrate worthily and in a anner suitable to the truth of the facts the solemn anniversary of Columbus, the acredness of religion must be united to the splendor of the civil pomp. This is why, as previously at the first announce ment of the event, public ac-tions of grace were rendered to the Providence of the Immortal God, upon the example which the Supreme Pontiff gave, the same also now, in celebrating the recollection of the auspicious event. We esteem hat we must do as much. We decree to this effect, that the day of October 12, or the following Sunday, it the re-pective Diocesan Bishops indge it to be opportune, that after the office of the day the solemn mass of the Very Holy Trinity shall be celebrated in the Cathedral and Collegial churches of Spain, Italy and the two Americas. In addition to these countries, we hope that upon the initiative of the Bishops, as much may be done in the others, for it is fitting that all should concur in celebrating with piety and gratitude an event which has been profitable to all.

In the meanwhile, as a pledge of the celestial favors and in testimony of our fraternal good will, we affectionately accord in the Lord the Apestolic benediction to you, venerable brothers, to your clergy and to your people. We decree to this effect, that the day of

the year 1892, the 15th of our Pontificate. LEO XIII, Pope. SPAIN'S CELEBRATION BEGINS.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, July 16,of

Columbus' Old Caravel Is Saluted by Modern Giants of the Deep. CADIZ, July 31.—The Christopher

umbus celebration was formally begun today by the departure for Huelya of the Columbus caravel, Santa Maria, towed by the Pie Lago and escorted by the British cruiser Scout, the French cruiser Haroidelle. several Spanish warships and a flotilla of

The spectacle presented was a fine one. The quaint aspect of the old Columbus vessel was in strong contrast with the ap-pearance of the modern vessels. An enormous crowd of people lined the quays and ramparts to witness the departure. The man-of-war Lepanto saluted the caravel as she passed out of the harbor. A brilliant company gathered at a fere given by the Minister of Marine in honor of the event. A bull fight was also held.

Huge Stock Insurance Swindles LONDON, July 31. - Lambert Baron John McHattie and two grooms employed y them were to-day indicted for conspiracy to defraud foreign marine insurance con panies. The alleged swindles were perpetrated in 1890 and 1891, when the men sysematically shipped large consignments of horses from Glasgow to America. Their plan was to secure heavy insurance on the animals and then have them poisoned.

CATANIA, July 31.-Several of the craters on Mount Etna are in a state of intense activity, and the forward movement of the molten mass is growing more rapid and consequently more threatening to the various villages on which the streams are advancing.

An Anarchist and His Kit Caught, THE HAGUE, July 31 .- An Anarchist amed Ferdinand was arrested to-day in the cellar of a house. In his possession were

found a number of phials and tubes to be used in the manufacture of explosives.

PRENCH SOLDIERS FIRED UPON. An Incident That Has Gotten the Kongo

Free State Into Trouble. BRUSSELS, July 31 .- The central government of the Kongo Free State, in this city, has received a remonstrance from the French Government respecting the murder of a Frenchman named Poumerac and his native escort by a force of natives whom France alleges were soldiers in the service of the Kongo Free State. The affair took place on the banks of the Kotto river, which forms the border of the French and

Kongo Free State territory.

The Government of the Kongo Free State repudiates responsibility for the murder of the Poumerae party, declaring that it has no soldiers in the district mentioned. The matter is viewed in a serious light here. The King has had long conferences in regard to the matter with Premier Beernaert and Count Roseier, the Foreign Secretary for the Kongo Free State.

ITALIANS LOSING GROUND.

The Hand of Death Increasing Foreign

Power in the Cardinal College. ROME, July 31 .- By the recent deaths o two of its members, the College of Cardinals is now more nearly divided between Italians and foreigners than for a long time. During the pontificate of Leo XIIL, 82 Cardinals have died, of whom 50 were Italians and 32 foreigners.

He has appointed 72 Cardinals, of whom 41 were Italians and 31 foreigners. Seventeen of the former and 14 of the latter have died.

The changes in the college during the pres-ent pontificate have, in proportion to the time, been much greater than at any other period during the century.

GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT.

His Wife Vexed at Unfounded Reports of Very Serious Illness. LONDON, July 31.-Mr. Gladstone renained in his bedroom to-day. Sir Andrew Clarke, his physician, called at 7 this evening. He says he found Mr. Gladstone so far recovered that he will be able to transact the usual tide of business to-morrow.

To-day Mr. Gladstone received Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley and his intimate friends, Mr. Armistead and Lord Acton Mrs. Gladstone expresses annoyance at the wanton rumors in regard to her husband's illness, seeing that full information con-cerning his condition is given to accredited

EUROPE COOL AS A CUCUMBER. to Hot Wave There, but the Balmy Air of

April Everywhire. LONDON, July 31 .- The hot wave which it was predicted would reach Europe at the end of the present week has failed to make its appearance. This has, so far, been an exceptionally cool summer, and during the greater part of July the weather has been

almost as cold as that of spring.

To-day the highest points reached by the mercury were: Paris, 78°; Brussels, 75°; London, 73°; Aix-les-Bains, 72°; Lucerne, 71°, and Baden-Baden, 67°. Most of the London papers print articles commiscrati New York on its suffering from the heat.

O'BRIEN UPHOLDS GLADSTONE.

le Denounces Anti-Parnellites as Evil Prophets Who Make Difficuities, LONDON, July 31 .- In a speech to-day in Mallow, Ireland, William O'Brien said the Irish cause now occupied a position which their torefathers had never dreamed of. He condemned those evil prophets, the Parnellites, who, he said, are exerting themselves to throw out Mr. Gladstone and discourage him by heaping difficulties in his path, as if he were a terrible ogre.

It was not Liberal treachery that would defeat home rule, but dissensions among

Irishmen. Fitful Flashes From Afar. CHOLERA is milder in Astrabad, wh Khornsasn the disease has disappeared. A PROMINENT Italian naval engineer has peen arrested in Toulon and will be ex-pelled from France.

A CYCLONE has caused an immense amount destruction in Valence, France. Vineyards were completely stripped of their fruit, and many houses were badly dam-aged.

The report of an attempt to assassinate

Count Okuno, the leader of the Progressist party of Japan, and Viscount Kono Tokano, the Japanese Minister of Justice, is supposed to have been instigated by Radical inspira-tors. Suspicious-looking packages were sent to their houses, which were found to con-tain explosives.

GROVER TO THE GERMANS.

He Makes a Big Bid for Their Votes in the State of New York. ALBANY, N. Y., July 31. - The following self-explanatory letter has been received by President Schrodt, of the German Young Men's Democratic Club:

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., July 27, 1892.

dichael Schrodt, Esq., President of the German Young Men's Democratic Club: Michael Schrodt, Esq., President of the German Young Men's Democratic Club:

MY DEAR SIR—I received your letter of July 20, inclosing a copy of the resolutions passed by your club at Albany, and also notifying me that I had been elected to honorary membership in the club. I desire to return my thanks to the members of the club for the enthusiasm with which they indorse the action of the Chicago Convention. They furnish by the resolutions which they have adopted most satisfactory proof that they are fully alive to the importance of the issues involved in the present campaign, and that their zeal in the cause is based upon a proper appreciation of the necessity of the supremacy of Democratic principles in order to subserve the good of the people.

The disposition of our German fellow-eltizens to support principles which are con-

The disposition of our German fellowcitizens to support principles which are conservative and safe, and the correct discriminations which they always make when
aroused to thoughtfulness, are a guarantee
that the action of your club, as shown in
the adoption of the resolutions which I
received, is earnest and sincere. I
entirely agree with your club in the
opinion expressed in your letter
that upon the German voters of
the State "the success of our party will
greatly depend," and certainly cause for
congratulation on the part of those who believe in the Democratic doctrine that our
German fellow-citizens are inclined to organize for the purpose of enforcing that
doctrine. I also desire that you express to
the members of the club the gratification
which it affords me to have my name placed
upon its roll of honorary membership.
Yours, very truly,

ours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND,

THE CROPS OF NEBRASKA.

Corn Above the Average and Wheat Also

OMAHA, July 31 .- The Bee will to-mor row print crop reports from 100 points in the State, covering 55 counties. In making their estimate, the correspondents have used last year's engrmous crop as a basis for com-parison, and the statement that the season will yield two-thirds to three-fourths of a corn crop means that the corn will crib from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. It is safe to say that the Nebraska corn crop will be quite up to the average. From only one county does there come a discouraging report. There is an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of winter wheat as a profitable crop. The average yield reported will be 30 bushels to the acre, and the acreage is large.

large.
Oats have suffered considerably from the weather, but a crop is expected generally of 65 to 75 per cent of last year's yields, which were enormous. Rye, like winter wheat, has given an enormous yield on a largely increased average. Barley where it is culti-vated has returned a fair yield. Flax has

PAGES NEEDED

Upon Which to Write the History of the Fifty-Second Congress.

HUGE BODY OF DO-NOTHINGS.

Little Important Legislation Accomplished This Session.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST FEW MONTHS

WASHINGTON, July 31.-The future compiler of the official history of the laws of the United States will not need much space in which to inscribe the really important laws enacted by the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, now ready to close as soon as the World's Fair matter is out of the way. The session now drawing to a close has not been remarkable for its actual accomplishments, so far as respects large legislation. Efforts, more or less vigorous, have been made to pass through both Houses of Congress bills dealing with questions that occupy a large

ment. Summary of the session's work follows: The sole measure of the first class in im portance, not counting the appropriation bills, which has become a law is the Chinese exclusion bill, and political expediency had much to do with its rapid Congressional progress. This bill, the Inman registry bill, the Black Hawk and Seminole registry bill, the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian wars pension bill, the eight-hour bill, the bill to enable the President to enforce reciprocical canal arrangemenes with Canada, the army horse bill, the intermediate pension bill, and the bill to forcesse the pay of life savers are the only measures of much general interest enacted into law.

share of public attention, but these, with a

single exception, have failed of accomplish-

The Live Topics of the Session. Free silver, the tariff, the anti-options bill, retrenchment of appropriations and a \$5,000,000 loan to the World's Fair have been the live topics of the session. The first three subjects have been killed—at least until subjects have been killed—at least until after the election; the last is still before Congress, and the fourth question, that of appropriations, entered largely into the make-up of the appropriation bills and prevented a single public building bill from passing the House, the session being absolutely unique in this particular. Many of the bills providing for new expenditures—the omplbus light house bill, for instance—failed because of the retrenchment policy sought to be issued.

cause of the retrenchment policy sought to be issued.

The House passed approximately 475 bills, of which 284 were passed by the Senate and sent to the President. Of the bills passed by the House 220 were public bills, including measures relating to the District of Columbia; 151 private nension bills; 48 bills to remove charges of desertion, and 41 private bills of a miscellaneous character.

The Senate passed 691 bills, only 113 of which succeeded in running the gauntlet of the House and reaching the President. Two of this latter number the President vereed, viz: The bill to send the lamous McGarrahan claim to the Court of Chaims for adjudication, and a bill to amend the Court of Appeals act. Three bills the President permitted to become laws without his signature.

Southern Beneficiaries of Several Wars. The noteworthy feature of the private The noteworthy feature of the private bills which became laws was the large percentage of them relating to services in the Mexican war, the Indian wars and the war of 1812 the beneficiaries being chiefly Southern men.

The Senate was not as free as usual from election contests, contestants being unsuccessful. The House had six election contests, and four of them have been practically settled.

The Bering sea trouble with Great Britain was the ugliest complication the Senate had

The Bering sea trouble with Great Britain was the ugliest complication the Senate had to consider behind closed doors and a peaceful solution of it was found in its reference to an arbitration commission. The Chilean muddle also occupied some of the Senate's attention in executive session.

The total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House was 9,835, and in the Senate 9,804. In the House 2,166 reports was made on bills, and in the Senate 1,197 written reports were made, no notice being juid to unwritten reports.

Aside from the passage of the regular animal appropriation bills, the most interesting seature of the Congress has been what it did not, rather than what it did do.

How Free Colnage Was Laid Out.

How Free Coinage Was Laid Out. The bill for the free coinses of silver over shadowed all other measures in important and interest. The Coinage Committee in the House was made up largely of friends o free coinage, and it reported with prompt free coinage, and it reported with promptness a bill for free coinage, but when,
after a stormy scene, it came to a
test vote in the House, it was necessary
for the Speaker to cast his vote in order to
save the silver bill from a square defeat,
and when the large anti-free-coinage opposition began to filibuster, the bill was killed
by a refusal on the part of a majority of the
Democrate in the House to sign a request
for a closure rule, without which request the
Speaker amounced that he would not report a rule for closing debate and forcing a
measure on its passage.

The Senate, which had been waiting on the
House so far as regarded silver legislation,
then took hold of the subject, and
in in June, by a majority of four
votes, passed the Stewart free coinage
bill. This again brought the House face to
face with the issue, and on a vote a majority
of It was found to be opposed to silver legislation at this time, so that the specter of free
coinage which had been hanging over many
members was at last banished.

The Ways and Means Committee of the
House wrestled with the tariff problem, and
after mature deliberation decided to attack
the McKinley law by means of separate
tariff bills, dealing with special items instead of by a bill, making a general revision
of the tariff.

The Tariff Tackled in Installments. ness a bill for free coinage, but when

The Tariff Tackled in Installments. Prominence was given to the Springer bill, placing wool on the free list and re-ducing the duties on woollen manufactures as the chief exponent of party policy on the tariff question, and with this measure as a basis there was a long and

measure as a basis there was a long and on the whole, very uninteresting tariff debate. The bill was passed by the House and was followed by two other bills, one placing cotton bagging, cotton ties and gins and cotton bagging machinery and the other binding twine on the iree list, the binding twine being passed under suspension of the rules.

There was then a bull in tariff matters to see what course the Senate would take. The Senate's policy was made apparent by the action of the Finance Committee in pigeon-holling all three bills, and none of them has yet emerged from the sectusion of committee, though occasionally their slumbers were disturbed by efforts of the Democrats to have them reported.

After a time other tariff bills were reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and passed, as follows: To make silver-lead ores iree of duty whenever the silver in the importation exceeds in value the lead: to limit to \$100 the amount of personal baggage which returning tourists may bring into the United States.

of personal baggage which returning tourists may bring into the United States, and to place the tin plate, terms plate and taggers' tin on the free list after a named date. These bills met in the Senate the fate of their predecessors. A McKinley Bill Error Corrected. A bill was passed by the House and re ported from the Finance Committee to the Senate to correct the clerical error in the McKinley bill, by which chocolate was made dutiable as confectionery, but it has not

Various other tariff bills were ed by the House Committee on Ways and Means, and there was much time given to the advisability of reporting bills placing refined sugar, salt, lumber and iron ores on the free list, and reducing the duty on barley, but the committee failed to embark on the advocacy of these measures, there being a difference of opinion as to its wisdom at

the Agricultural Committee in each flouse had before it most important measures of the session. A bill was reported, and under suspension of the rules passed by the House, to prohibit dealing in futures, which, under the generic titles of the aut-options bill, now remains on the Senate calendar as the The Senate Committee on Agriculture

The Senate Committee on Agriculture took the lead in framing an anti-adulteration bill, and passed what is generally known as the Paddock pure food bill. This bill is No. 1 in the list of the Senate bills, having been the first measure introduced. It has been reported unfavorably from the House Committee on Agriculture, and is now on the House calendar.

Some House Bills That Failed. Among other important bills which were passed by the House but failed of action in the Senate are the bills for the admission to GETTING INTO

viding a local Government for Utah and requiring all railroads to provide themselves with automatic car couplers.

The policy announced by the majority party in the House, in favor of a retrenetment of appropriations, resulted in an unusually close scanning of the estimates and in the non-allowance of appropriations for nearly all new work, or for work which existing law did not make necessary. Considerable legislation was accomplished by the incorporation of paragraphs in these inddispensable annual appropriation bills. In the naval bill provision is made for one new cruiser and one line-or-battle ship, the latter being secured by the Senate as a compromise on The Local Football Players Start to Organize Their Teams. VERY BRIGHT PROSPECTS AHEAD.

The A. A. U. Championship Contest to Be

Quite an enthusiastic and well attended

meeting was held at George Tann's hotel

Saturday evening to organize a new local association football club. All the well

known local players were present, and were

very anxious to have a club formed at

There was considerable discussion on foo

the tone of the meeting the sentiment was

against entering a team in any local league.

It was argued that one of the best teams in

the country could be organized here, and

games could be secured with all the crack

association teams of the United States and

During a conversation concerning foot-

thing like good weather during the coming

t has ever been. There will be at least one

first-class association team, and two or three

will have the Torontos, of Canada, here and the Fall River team also. Of course, we in-

tend to mak a tour ourselves. It is also likely that a crack English team will visit this country for the World's Fair, and if

this country for the world's Fair, and it they do, we will have them yisit this city. Oh, yes; football will be booming here."

It is quite true that football prospects were never brighter in Pittaburg than they

together a great team. A final selection has not been made yet, but there are a large number of players to draw from. It is also expected that the Wilkinsburg Athletic Club will have a team, and they

have some very good men to start with. The Western University boys will also be on

deck again, and they will be tolerably strong. Altogether, there is promise of more football playing here this fall than we have ever had.

Cincinnati, 6-St. Louis, 0.

CINCINNATI, O., July 31.-The Reds won by

neavy hitting, while St. Louis, on the other

hand, was unable to bat Dwyer. Warm

Welch, m., 0 1 2 0 0 Crooks, 2., 0 0 2 Latiam, 3. 0 0 3 0 1 Carroll, 1., 0 1 2 0 0 Verden, 1., 0 1 2 12 0 Verden, 1., 0 1 12 0 0 Glasscock, s. 0 0 2 Vaughn, c., 0 0 4 0 1 Brodle, r., 0 0 3 Comiskey, 1. 1 2 9 0 0 Carpenter, 3. 0 1 2 Smith, s., 0 1 0 0 Carpenter, 3. 0 1 2 Geaths, s., 2 4 1 3 1 Buckley, c., 0 0 2 0 Dwyer, p., 1 1 6 3 6

To-Day's League Schedule.

The Brighton Beach Card.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—The following pools were sold last night for the Brighton Beach

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Noonday 116, Lithbert 116, Orton 116, St. Hubert 115, \$12; Jack Star 116, \$5: Jay Qu El 118, Mandarin 113, Fire Fly 110, \$25; Adelgasa colt 109, Tioga 107, Mountain Deer 104, Jack Batchellor 104, Nublan 104, Jeweler 105, \$5: Excellenza filly \$6: field, \$44.

Second race, five-eights of a mile-Florence Wallace colt 118, Zarlifa 118, Sam Beyant 118, \$11: Imperatrice filly 115, Freeland 116, Lyriat, 112, Frince George 109, \$30: field, \$6.

Third race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling-Macintosh 100, \$15: Alcalde 109, \$15: Cocchet 107, \$30: Alrishaft 105, \$12: Mayor B 102, \$2; Casanova 102, \$7; Verbena 97, \$7.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—Dickerson 103, \$20: Frontenac 103, \$20; Willie L 103, Litzle 98, \$22: Arnica 33, \$7.

Fifth race, one mile, selling—India Rubber 122, \$15: Long Dance 120, \$5: Salving 118, Larchmont 114, \$10; Sandatone 112, Knicknack 107; John Winkle 100, \$55; field, \$8.

Sixth race, five-eighths of a mile-Daisy Rian.

114, 410; Sandstone 112, Knicabas, 114, 410; Sandstone 112, Knicabas, 114, 410; Signature 114, 410; Sixth race, five-eighths of a mile-Daisy Riar Sixth race, fi

Sixth race, five-eighths of a mile—Daisy Rian 132, \$10: Bob Sutherland 132 (late Stryke), \$6: Men-thol 132, Tattler 132, Benjamin 132, \$15: Cracksman, 132, \$5: Centsur 132, \$5: Bob Arthur 132, Houri 123, \$5: Zampost 123, Artight 123, St. Mark 123, King Thomas 120, Glorianna 115, Altha filly 106; field, \$6.

First race, six and one-half furlongs-Noc

races of to-morrow:

Pittsburg at Chicago, Cincinnati at Louis-ville, St. Louis at Cleveland, New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Baltimore, Wash-

'lotal 0 5 27 20

Attendance, 3,600, Score:

Total 6 15 27 11 3

At New York-New York....

At Cleveland-First game-

CINCINNATI R B P A R ST. LOUIS

Welch, m., 0 1 3 0 0 Gore, m.

Canada during the season.

and one line-or-battle ship, the latter being secured by the Senate as a compromise on the Senate amendment authorizing the construction of a number of new vessels. By provisions in the army bill contracts surgeons are done away with and payments are prohibited to be made by Government officers for transportation of troops over non-bounded branch lines owned by the Pacific railroads. It was decided in conference that the provision should not apply to lines leased or operated but no owned by either the Central or Union Pacific Railway Compiny.

Sunday Closing of the Fair. Held in New York This Year. SPORTING NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS CINCINNATI..... 6 St. Louis

Sunday Closing of the Fair. Mhe World's fair was closed on Sunday by

paragraph in the sundry civil bill, not yet passed.

A provision of interest to soldiers in one of the bills makes the action of the Second Auditor on all back pay and bounty claims final, except that an appeal may lie within six months to the controller. Another provision abolishes the office of marshal in the new courts of appeals. Collection of statistics relating to over exportations by railroads is provided

of marshal in the new courts of appeals. Collection of statistics relating to over exportations by railroads is provided for, no statistics except coasswises statistics being now obtainable, so that our exports to Canada and Mexico are matters of guess.

In Indian bills a startite effected in a policy of supplanting civilian Indian agents by army officers.

In the river and harbor bill the policy embarked upon in the preceding Congress of permitting contracts to be entered into for the completion of some of the largest of the public improvements was materially extended. In the legislatige bill a provision was inserted which stops the gaucing of liquors coming out of rectifying houses. It is always gauged as it comes from the distillery, and the result of this provision is expected to make an annual saving of \$150,000. Money order reports are to be made only monthly instead of at least once a week as at present.

Among the bills originated in the House which have become laws are the following: To appropriate \$50,000 for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue to the late General Sherman; to add the Secretary of Agriculture to the list of officers entitled to succession to the Presidency; for the opening of a part of the Co. ville reservation in Washington; for the

Presidency: for the opening of a part of the Co.ville reservation in Washington; for the investigation of mining debris in California. The Senate's Bills Now Laws. Among the bills originating in the Senate to become laws were the following: To au-thorize the day of the tour hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America to be proclaimed a general holiday; increasing to

were never brighter in Pittsburg than they are now. There promises to be exceedingly great rivalry among the local Rugby teams, and the Three A's are hustling for all they are worth to get a crack team. Already they have 34 players to select from, and some of them are among the best players in the country. The Three A's are determined to be in the front rank this fall.

The East End Gyms, under the management of Mr. John Barbour, are also getting together a great team. A final selection proclaimed a general holiday; increasing to \$50 a month the pensions to persons totally incapacitated for labor but not totally helpiess; to repeal the law requiring life saving projectiles to be carried on steamers, so far as concerns vess-is navigating the lakes, bays or sounds exclusively.

Among the bills in conference are the following: To promote the safety of national banks by forbidding loans to bank employes; to establish lineal promotions in the urmy; to give claimants the right to sue the United States to obtain land patents, and to exclude beer and malt liquors from the Indian Territory.

Among these bills, other than previously mentioned, which are before this fate are; To define the crimes of murder in first and second degree, federal law having no provision on this subject; to dispense with proof of loyalty during the late war as a perquisite to being restored or admitted to the pension roll; to protect the title of bonn fide sattlers or unsurveyed Government lands in cases where the lands subsequently prove to be within a railroad land grant.

Among the bills passed by the Senate, but which have not yet finally got through the

subsequently prove to be within a railroad land grant.

Among the bills passed by the Senate, but which have not yet finally got through the house, are the following: The grain classification bill; to increase the pension for deafness, also for less of limb; a general bill for the erection of public buildings in cities where the postal receipts for the three years preceding have exceeded \$3,000 annually; for the construction of two revenue cutters for service on the Pacific Ceast and two on the great lakes; making a large appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river; to declare lands containing phosphates to be mineral lands and subject to entry as such.

There was also a number of other important bills, such as the Torrey bankruptcy bill, which miled of consideration in either branch of Congress. ranch of Congress.

and Liabilities of \$22,000,000 Alleged-Supreme Justice Somer'y and the Off-

cers Mysteriously Confer. DETROIT, July 3L-D. F. Somerby, Supreme Justice of the Order of Iron Hall, iddenly arrived in the city late last night and registered at the Normandie.

Dr. J. T. Younghusband, prominently onnected with the order here, joined Mr. somerby soon after his arrival, and they were secretly closeted until early this morning, when the latter left the city for Ind ianapolis, it is thought.

A special from Lawrence, Mass., says in regard to the application for a receiver, made by the order of the Iron Hall: Major George S. Merrill, Insurance Commissioner, was seen by a correspondent this evening He stated that the following article, pub lished to-day in the Sunday Telegram, of which he is proprietor, is correct:

Yesterday, at Indianapolis, certificate holders in the Order of the Iron Hall applied to the court for a receiver to close up the corporation, alleging that the concern had only \$200,000 of assets, with liabilities within the next three years of \$22,000,000. only \$200,000 of assets, with liabilities within the next three years of \$22,000,000. It is also charged that Supreme Justice Somerly has drawn \$50,000 for traveling expenses. We doubt if the facts prove sufficient to insure the appointment of a receiver, but it is true that a banking institution in Philadelphia, in which the order was heavily interested, failed a few months ato, and a serious loss must follow. It is curious also that this matter of traveling expenses of Somerly was brought out forcibly four years ago in the address of Commissioner Merrill, who proved from the books that this large sum received for this purpose by Somerly had been adroitly covered up in the accounts. Still we do not think the smash has come just yet.

Major Merrill further said that in look-

Major Merrill further said that in lookng over the report he found that in addition to the salary of Somerly, he had appropriated from the funds of the Order, \$4,000 in a year for the expenses of a special agent, later ascertained that the agent was Mr. Somerly himselt, and so reported it to the Legislature. The Insurance Commissioner said that while the institution may be solv-ent for a time it was a question of doubt if it could meet its liabilities two years hence.

A Close Contest at Lebanon. LEBANON, PA., July 31.-Returns from the Republican primaries are not all in. John B. McPherson, for associate judgeship, had no opposition. Other candidates undoubtedly chosen are General J. P. S. Gobin, for the Senate, and E. M. Woomer for Congress. For the Assembly there were ten candidates. Welker, Reinache and Stauffer are in the lead. The two former will probably win. Colonel Frank Seltzer was nominated for District Attorney.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—It has been definitely settled that the annual A. A. U. championships are to be held in this city. A meeting of the Championship Committee, which consists of Walter Stimson, of Boston; Harry McMillan, of Philadelphia, and J. E. Sullivan, of New York, was held at Saratoga a few evenings ago, and Manhattan Field agreed upon as the best place for the championships. Mr. Sullivan was not present at the meeting, but, of course, he favored New York. The only other competitor was Worcester, considering which it is difficult to see how any other choice but New York could be made. New York would have been the the wisest selection, however, no matter how many competitors there might have been. October 1 is the date of the championships. A Bomb Plot Against Korea's King. VANCOUVER, B. C., July 30.-The steamer Empress of India brings intelligence from Seoul, Kores, that explosive bombs were placed under the bedroom and stateroom of the residence of Dai In Kun, father of the King of Korea. On the night of June 16 one of the bombs exploded. The the Prince escaped injury.

To Atlantic City via Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, on Thursday, August II, 1892. Rate, \$10 the round trip. Tickets good for 12 days from day of sale, and good to stop off at Washington City returning. Trains with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars will leave B. & O. depot, Pittsburg, at 8 A. M. and 9:20 P. M.

For detailed information address or apply to

Division Passenger Azent,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street,
Pittsburg, Pa. NEW YORK, July 31 .- Jim Corbett will go NEW YORK, July 31.—Jim Corbett will go to New Orleans late in August and will finish his training at Bay St. Louis. He will be accompanied by W. A. Brady, Jim Daly, Derny Dillon and William Delaney. The latter will be the only man permitted to talk to him during the battle with Sullivan, and even he has been requested by Corpets to say nothing to him unless he should find his principal in distress.

PERFECT action and perfect health result from the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers A perfect little pill. Very small; very sure NEW York, July 31.—[Special.]—Jack Mo-Auliffe came down from Maine yesterday

and stopped off a day on his way to New Orleans. He is said to be down to 143 pounds. Here is a copy of a letter which President Noel, of the Olympic Club, received from McAuliffe yesterday:

"I am training at Hampden, Me., ten miles below Bangor, and have been there since the lat of June. I leave here in about two weeks for Bay St. Louis, houing to get there about August 1. I am at weight within two pounds), which will easily yield to this warm weather. I am strong and ambitious to wipe out the North Judson draw with Myer. I hope the latter will be at his best when we meet. If he is, you and your patrons will see a fight worthy of your big purse."

WILL BE A GREAT FIGHT

John Eckhardt Talks of the Coming Plim

cester, expresses himself thus glowingly of the coming Barnett-Plimmer match: The bantam-weighs contest between Billy Plinmer, the conqueror of Tommy Kelly, the "Harlem Spider," and the redoubtable Jerry Barnett, the pride of the Downtown Jerry Barnett, the pride of the Downtown Athletic Club, promises to be one of the gamest and most scientific battles ever witnessed in this part of the country. Plummer is the acknowledged champion of the world at 110 pounds, and the andacious American amateur will endeavor to wrest the learned wreath of victory from his brow. Both lads are training faithfully.

Jerry Barnett, for once in his life, is placed beyond the pale of mixed ale, eigerettes and other dangers which menace the life of a Sixth ward boxer. If he wins, fame and comparative fortune are his. Plimmer, of course, on account of his great performance with Tommy Kelly, is a strong favorite. ball prospects generally, and judging from

LOCAL SWIMMING TOURNEY.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, when officers for the season will be chosen. ball prospects this year, Secretary John Matthews, of the Pittsburg club, said last Place Here This Fall. Manager Goodwyn, of the Natatorium, and cretary Page, of the Three A's, have reevening: "It is certain that if we have anysolved to leave no stone unturned to have a great swimming tournament here early in the fall. The tourney will take place in the natatorium and will be strictly under A. A. U. rules. Efforts to have the best amateur swimmers in the country here will be made and some handsome prizes will be offered. Already Manarer Goodwyn has promised one valuable prize. fall football will be more popular here than excellent Rugby teams. When we get our association team organized we intend to commence and secure dates at once. We

Arready Manager Goodwyn has promised one valuable prize.

Among other events there will be a 100 yards contest and also one of a mile. These will be of exceedingly great interest, as it is expected that the record for each distance will be broken.

Chess Players Awarded Prizes. DRESDEN, July 31 .- After the conclusio he eighteenth round and the play-off of all

Road Racing at Milwaukes. MILWAUKEE, July 31 .- In the third annual road race of the Milwaukee wheelmen Sat-urday there were 100 starters, 87 of whom

The Diamond.

PITCHER KEEFE has been troubled with a THE Giants and the Bostons should make quite a lively game to-day,

A FEW victories straightaway would put the local team all right. PAT POWERS is said to be after Jim Field, of the Albany club, to play first base for New York.

"NED" HAYES, catcher of the Omahas (West-ern League), has signed with the Northamptons. THE Cincinnati cranks are said to be much dis-pleased over the substitution of Weich for Brown-Uncle Anson and his Colts wore sponges an abhage leaves wet with he water under their cap luring the buttles in the sun last week. MULEANE told a Louisville man who was visitin in Cincinnati a few days ago that he expected to be pitching for the "Reds" in a disrt time.

OUR BOYS would like to meet the Climax at THE DISPATCH office this evening at 8 o'clock to arrange for a game, or the club will meet any other team that desires to play with them. JIMMY MCGARR, who was with Milwaukee this year. has signed to play third for Hochester "Chippy" played with the Bostons once, and he did fine work out West this year. JOUETT MEEKIN asserts that he refused to sign a Washington contract because he was only offered lunch money. The Senators refused to pay the fig-ure Captain Comiskey gave the old Colonel.

Billy Murphy, the Australian feather-weight such bad hands that his fighting days are pro-over. He has opened a tailoring establishme sansilito, Cal.

Ed Corrigan has received word from his Eastern trainer, Green B. Morris, that Huron is being given a special preparation for the Omnibus Stakes to be run at Monmouth Park on Tuesday, August

The English amateur championships were cleated July 4. They furnished a surprise in four-mile run, J. Kibblewhite defeating Fluomas in the fast time of 19 minutes 30 3-5 second. A. Bradley, an Irishman, won the 100-yinsh in 10 1-5 seconds. In the hall-mile run i men did better than 2 minutes 2 seconds. Clement, the French crack racer, uses a 18% bound racing wheel. When A. DuCros visited France recently to ride in a tournament his Humber was selzed by the authorities owing to the ban against the introduction of the Duniap tires, with which it was fitted, into France. So he borrowed lement's wheel and won ten races from the cratch.

Ocean Steamship Arrivals Where From. Destination

And wish a tenant for it? Then do as hundreds of others have done—advertise it in the To Let Rooms Centa-Word advertising columns of The Dispatch.

GUFAIR

Fair, Probably Generally Followed by Local Showers the Afternoon or During Night at Lake Stations, Night a
South
Slightly
Portion. to West Winds, Warmer in North Portion.

sia and Ohior

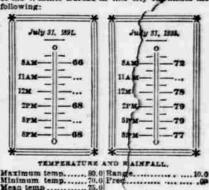
The barometer has falle a stowly in the central valleys, the lake regions and on the Atlantic coast south of New England. It has fallen rapidly in Mont ana and to the northward, where a storm of considerable energy is apparently moving eastward. The pressure has increased over the Da-kotas and Minnesota, with cooler, northerly winds. Local showers have prevailed the Atlantic coast north of Virginia, in the

THE WEATHER.

West Virgin

Mississippi Valleys and in Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota. It is c New England, New York and Penns and warmer in the Ohio and Cent souri Valleys and in the extrem Comparative Temperat

PITTSBURG, July 31,-The Local Fore of the Weather Bureau in this city



RIVER NEWS AND NOTES.

87X-0

le Items.-The Stage of Water and the Movements of Boats. [SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH.] LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Weather cloudy and threatening rain. Hiver stationary, with 2 feet 4 inches on the falls, 4 feet 8 inches in the canal and 7 feet 9 inches below. The Buckeye State passed up. The Ohio is dverdue up. Departures—Fleetwood, for Cincinnatt.

What Upper Gauges Show. BROWNSVILLE-River 5 feet and stationary. Clear, Thermometer 32° at 4 r. M. WARREN-River 0.8 feet and failing. Clear and

The News From Below WHEELING-River 4 feet 4 inches and failing. Departed-Ben Hux, Pittsburg: Lizzle Bay, Pitts-burg: H. K. Beuford, Pittsburg: Courier, Pittsburg. St. Louis-River 18 feet 8 inches and failing.
Clear and pleasant.
MEMPHIS-Arrived—Arkansas City, New Orleans: Cherokee, New Orleans. Departed—Arkanass City, St. Louis.
NEW O-LEAN —Arrived—None. River 18 feet 5
inches and failing. Pleasant.

Picked Up Along the River. vill come in to-day. THE Lizzie say is expected in this morning. THE H. K. dford is the lightest packet on the THE water in the pool fell four inches since yesterday morning. of water below the dam, 3 feet 6 inches, STAGE River sta K. Bedford, Captain Greene, is due here THE H

J. M. PHILLIPS, of the Iron Queen, ar-Cincinnati yesterday. NOREN is at the Advance Coal Com-STELLA CAPTAIN R NO'S boats were kept busy carrying excursionists to McKee's Rocks yesterday. THE Keystone State did not try to come in yes-terday, as the ese in the river was only slight. THE Adam Jecobs, Captain Cox, went out at 8:30 o'clock yesterflay morning with a good Sunday THE Elizabeth, Captain Boyd, is due from Elizabeth at 9:30 this morning. She leaves at 2:30 in the

THE J. M. Gusky will have no excursion ous to-day. To-morrow she takes the World's Fair Club-to Brownsville. THE City of Pittsburg did not get in yesterday Ir will take a rise of il inches to float the George Shiras off a sandbar upon which she is stuck, just below the Davis Dam.

THE James G. Blaine, Captain Jacobs, came in from Morgautown last evening. She is the packet out at 3 o'clock this afternoon. THE Courier came in from Wheeling yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. She changed cargoes and got away for her return trip at 7. THERE was little going on about the wharf ye terday. An occasional game of craps was apparently the only thing that broke the monotony. THE empty barges of the Advance Coal Company have all been filled and are now waiting at their docks to be disposed of. The last lot was brought down the river Saturday.

THE rain of the last tew days have been so heavy, that all the loose rubbish about the wharf has been washed in the river and as a consequence it looks better than for a year past. ABOUT haif the needles in Davis' Dam have been taken out, so as to let as much water below the pool as possible. There was some talk of lowering some of the wickets, but it has not been done yet. The hoats now at the wharf are: The Fred Wilson, Jos. W. Gonlo, Pacific, Ironsides, Iron Age, Iron Duke, W. W. O'Nell, Scotts, John Moren, Recue Charley Hook, Clifton, Smoky City, Beaver, Diamond, Twilight, J. M. Bowell, C. W. Batchelor, Maggie, Joseph Walton and John F. Walton.

Walton.

THERE were probably between 400 and 500 men at the river early yesterday morning, all anxious to hear what the effect of the rains had upon the water. When it was learned that there was little prospect of a rise, many an old riverman turned away with disappointment stamped upon his face, and many another gave vent to uncomplimentary remarks. The incomes of so many depend upon the water, that its rise and fall in watehed with deep interest.

deep interest.

All the rivermen want now is a rise sufficient to let in the boats so as to afford the opportunity for repairs. One riverman said yesteriasy: "Barge water at this time is really not very desirable. If it should come, though, a great many boats would go out. I think such a thing at this time undesirable. Let things remain as they are for about two months so that when a rise does come we will make things lively on the river. There is pleuty of coal in the markets to supply the present needs, and more would only overstock it and lower the price." and more would only overstock it and lower the price."

The uniting of the four principal sand digging companies into a trust, has caused much commentations the river. One of the direct effects has been to drive many of the old river men interested in these enterprises away from the companies with which they were formerly connected, and to form a partnership on an independent basis. A company consisting of John Echert, William Keller, William Breightaries, William Keller, William Breightaries, William G. Breightaries and N. J. Keltar, has just been formed. It is capitalized for \$25,000, which will be increased to \$60,000 within a few months. The company will devote itself exclusively to sand digging, and is called the Pennsylvania Sand Company, limited. They have contracted for, and will have complete within a few days, one of the most complete and largest sand digging boats ever built. Its total length will be 126 feet, with a 25-foot beam. The hull will be double cribned. The floor timbers will be 1012, and be piaced only six feet apart, making it transact boats of its class ever built.

firm.

The same company has already built six flats, and has contracted for six more. Work will be begun within two weeks and will be chiefly conducted on the Monongahela river.

DRINK Pulaski mineral water.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

mer and Barnett Battle.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—John Eckhardt, Press Agent of the Coney Island A. C., whose command of the English language is second only to that of Webster and Wor-

Excellent Contests Being Arranged to Take

the adjourned games, the chess tournament here resulted as follows: First prize, 1,000 here resulted as follows: First prize, 1,000 marks, Dr. S. Tarrasch, of Nuremberg, 14 won games; second prize, 700, and third prize, 500 marks, divided ex regno between Markowitz, of Buda Pesth, and Porges, of Prague, 11 won games each; fourth prize, 300, and fifth prize, 150 marks, divided ex regno between Marco, of Vienna, and Walbrodt, of Berlin, 10 games each. A special prize of 100 marks offered by Herr von der Las for the best score against the prize winners was awarded to J. H. Blackburne, of London.

fusined the course of 16½ miles. E. C. Hueff-ner, of Ragine, won the race in 59 minutes, with a haidicap of 13 minutes. Fred Nessel, of Chicago, won the time medal in 48:11, fla-ishing fourth. Seven thousand people saw the finish.

THE Colts ought to be the victims of our sluggers

SINCE leaving home the Boston Athletic Associa-tion ball team has played 13 games, winning 7. Games have been arranged at Pittsburg, Cleveland and Detroit.

PRESIDENT VON DER AHE is greatly incense-because of the poor showing of some of his men Carroll is sick and Pinckney seems to be away of in his play. There will be some changes in the club very soon unless the Browns take a brace.

BROWNING has arrived home. He says: "Cin-cinuati"il be sorry if they let me go and keep a man like Weich. Pete's got kidney trouble, I quess. I will go down to West Raden Springs if Omiskey says so. I think that will help my bat-ing." ting."

One of the governors of the Athletic Ciub of the Schuylalli Navy, referring to the desertion of Pitcher Bayne to the Cape May Club, says: "When our colleges take up the cause of purity in ball and fight for it housestly, then we may expect amateur ism in the national game, but so long as they countenance semi-professionalism and the public believe them the true exponents of amateur sport, so long will it be impossible to raise the standard."

Miscellaneous Sporting Notes. The match between Austin Gibbons and Stanton Abbott has been declared off.

Trainers at Monmouth Park agree that Isaac Murphy is not within ten pounds of his true form just now, and are not surprised that F. A. Ehret should have released him.

ord Clive Philadelphia