EX-SPEAKER GROW ON THE CURRENCY

Stirring Address to the Bradford County Republican Convention.

REAL ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

A Masterly Exposition of the Fallacy of Inflation--Some Facts for the Edification of the Silverites--Cause of the Silver Craze.

Special to The Tribune.

Towanda, Pa., Aug. 13.—The Republican convention of Bradford county met here today. Ex-Speaker and Congressman-at-Large Galusha A. Grow addressed the convention at the close of

GALUSHA A. GROW.

its business in one of his characteristic terse speeches with all his old-time mental and physical vigor. The money question was his chief topic.

He said in part:

There are three requisites, all important for labor.

First, employment; second, kind of payment; third, rate of wages. Without employment the other two are of no consequence. The readiness and fullness of employment controls to a great extent the rate of wages. The kind of payment depends upon legal tender legislation in reference to money. The legal tender, that is the debt-paying value of money, and its commercial value ought to be the same. It is not labor suffers most, for the laboring class is always a creditor class, the largest in numbers, if not in the amount of money to be paid.

Within the last two months four national conventions have met and nominated presidential tickets. The first composed of Republicans, nominated William McKinley, the boy soldier and man statesman, with positive declaration for money of the same legal tender and commercial value, and in favor of the development of American industries by American labor. The other three conventions each with its representatives and advocates of sectionalism, repudiation, and anarchy and every other form of social disorder and lawlessness, in its harmony of discords nominated a ticket with one head and two tails. It is not yet settled whether the head shall wag the tails or the tails shall wag the head.

DISCORDANT ELEMENTS AT WAR.

In trying to fuse all these discordant elements the trouble seems to be in settling who shall be "Jonah" and who the whale. The Populists are in doubt whether to keep the middle of the road or to take to the deep sea. It makes but little difference which they do, for their condition will be that of the boy's description of the traveler, who inquired of him which road he should take, and the boy replied take either, but before you get through you will wish you had taken the other.

There is in this country today fifteen hundred millions of dollars in gold, silver and paper money. All of which by a pledge of the government is maintained on a parity for which the government keeps $100,000,000 in gold. This can be done without any trouble by the government, provided the volume of silver and paper shall not be increased, and that the revenue of the government shall equal or exceed its expenditure. That is just what it did, with this same volume of money and of the same kind, previous to 1892. By reason of this general pledge, each and every dollar of the $1,500,000,000 is exchangeable one into the other at the will of the holder. The silver or paper dollar buys just as much of anything as the gold one, and even buys the gold dollar itself. What more could possibly be done with them as money? Why not then leave the money of the country as it is? It seems to be a chronic disposition in human nature never to let well enough alone. Four years ago the country was in the enjoyment of greater prosperity than in any former period of its history. Yet a majority of its voters in one of their spasms of unrest, voted for a change, and they have wanted change ever since, more than they did then.

INFATUATED SILVERITES.

Why all this agitation about silver. What is its real cause? The silver mine owners of five states in the Union with a population all told less than that of the city of Philadelphia have seen the product of their mines like all the other silver mines of the world, gradually declining in market price since 1876 and 1871 until now it is about one-half what it was then. Then sixteen ounces of silver in any market of the world would buy one ounce of gold. Now it requires in the same markets about thirty-two ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold. The free coinage Silverites at the old ratio of value, insist that this change in the market price is not caused by silver going down, but it is by gold going up. Ignoring entirely the facts as to the great increase in silver production over gold, in the last twenty-five years, in not only the United States, but in the world they insist that the real cause for the decline in market price has been, by the money kings and ruling despots of the world forming a conspiracy to reduce people of this country to hewers of wood and drawers of water. This absurd reason was given in the speech of a presiding officer of one of these conglomerate conventions, and it was repeated in various forms by most of their rhetorical orators. Their silver-tongued and silver-plated orators, were never surpassed in the eloquence of their imaginary facts in support of visionary theories. With fearful earnestness they insisted that the only way to preserve American liberty and save to coming times the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, is for the people to rise in their might and demand and secure legislation that will make fifty-three cents of commercial value pay a debt of one hundred cents.

And that by law sixteen ounces of silver shall be made to buy in the markets of the world one ounce of gold, when everywhere in such markets it requires almost thirty-two ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold. That is all there is in these frenzied denunciations of a single gold standard of money.

JEFFERSON THE MODERN PILATE

In 1806 Jefferson issued an official order suspending the coining of silver dollars at the mints of the United States. From that time until 1834 no silver dollars were coined and only a little over one million of them after 1824 until 1836. From the establishment of the United States mint in 1792 to 1836 only eight millions of silver dollars were ever coined and a few if any of them, were in circulation after 1840. From 1806, the date of Jefferson's order, to 1880 this country was, for that three quarters of a century, practically on a single gold standard. No bond of the United States was ever paid at its maturity, in anything but gold, unless the bond itself specified some other specific kind of payment. If, therefore, there was any practical significance in the sacrilegious simile of the boy orator of the Platte, Jefferson was the first to crucify the American people on a cross of gold. And the heaviest crown of thorns ever pressed down on the brow of American labor, is the existing tariff law; in the enactment of which the boy orator was among the most rhetorical if not prominent of its advocates.

There is no single silver standard that has any gold circulating as money, and there will never be any so long as its silver money is of less commercial value than its gold. There is no single gold standard country that does not use silver in its circulating medium. If, therefore, there is to be but one standard either gold or silver, and that is a question to be decided next November, then gold is in every way preferable. The expense of handling silver by reason of its greater bulk and its greater weight over gold would prevent its use as it always has in all large business transactions. At the ratio of coinage of 16 ounces of silver to one of gold its weight is 16 times greater than gold and in bulk it is thirty-five times greater, which adds to the inconvenience and expense of its use as a money standard. Another reason why gold is preferable, if there is to be but one standard, is that is varies less in the amount and costs of its production from year to year as proven by the experience of four hundred years, if not at all time.

PRODUCTION OF BOTH METALS.

The production of gold in the world for 1870 was $129,614,000; the production of gold in the world for 1892 was $146,815,100; the production of gold in the world for 1894 was $179,656,600; increase in the production of gold 1894 over 1870, $50,042,600.

The production of silver in the world for 1870 was $35,605,000; the production of silver in the world for 1892 was $198,044,400; the production of silver in the world for 1894 was $215,404,600.

The increase in the production of silver 1894 over 1870 was $159,741,600. Being more than three times greater than the increase in gold production.

The production of gold in the United States for 1870 was $50,000,000; the production of gold in the United States for 1892 was $33,000,000; the production of gold in the United States for 1894 was $36,500,000.

Decrease in the production of gold 1894 over 1870 was $10,500,000.

The production of silver in the United States for 1870 was $16,000,000; the production of silver in the United States for 1892 was $82,101,000; the production of silver in the United States for 1894 was $64,000,000; increase in silver production in he United States over 1870 was $66,101,000.

In 1870 the population of the United States was 38,558,371; in 1890 the population of the United States was 62,622,250; increase in population 1890 over 1870 was 24,053,879.

The increase in silver producion in 1892 over 1870 was $66,000,000. Almost three times greater than the increase of population in these twenty-two years.

IGNORANCE OF PLAIN FACTS.

This great increase in the production of silver in the United States, and in the world since 1870 would of course lessen its market value, even though there had been no reduction in the cost of its production. But the advocates of silver coinage 16 to 1, with their characteristic ignorance of plain facts, constantly declare that silver has not gone down in market value but that gold has gone up. Thus ignoring entirely the great increase in its production in the last twenty-five years, and the almost uniform annual production of gold during the same period. The persistency with which the assertion is made that silver has gone down, with the figures of its production and market value before us, reminds me of the Indian trying to find his wigwam after his day's hunt. When the person of whom he inquired the way said, "are you lost?" he replied, "No, Indian not lost, wigwam lost." None of these visionary theorists against the experience of all time are ever lost. It is historic facts, the facts in trade and commerce that are lost. The hope of acquiring wealth by a theory of legislation is always more alluring to human nature than by the slow process of labor, and economy. In such theories it becomes necessary to discard the experience of the past and to ignore the wisdom of the ages. In the theory of the free coinage silverites of all the nations in the world, the nations most worthy of imitation for their financial wisdom are China, Japan and Mexico. Countries with the single silver standard, in which the wages of common labor, are from fifteen to forty cents per day payable in silver.

The production of silver in the United States in 1870 was less than one-third of the gold production. In 1892 it was almost three times greater than the gold production. In 1870 the silver production of the world was less than one-half the amount of the gold production. In 1894 it exceeded by $35,000,000 the entire gold production of the world. This increase of silver over gold accounts for its decline in value; for supply and demand needles to the market value of silver as well as to any thing else. The less cost of production by reason of improved machinery and methods since 1870 is an additional reason for its decline in market price. Any article produced at a greatly less cost at one time than at another especially with increased production without increased demand, will certainly sell in the market at less price. And gold and silver are no exception to this rule. Business and population may increase but if the facilities for lessening time, and the cost of transportation and communication are lessened in proportion to the increase of business, there will be no increased demand for a circulating medium and consequently no increased demand for the money metals which are the basis of its circulation.

Nothing can possibly restore silver to its old parity with gold in commercial value of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, unless the world's production of silver shall be for the next twenty years about one-half of what it was in the last twenty and for the same period the production of gold shall be one-third greater than for the last twenty years; unless some international agreement among the principal commercial nations can be made as to the money use of silver. But even in that case it cannot be done without a reduction in the annual production of silver or an increase in the production of gold. No international agreement can change the great law of supply and demand and cost of production, as applied to the market price of any product of labor.

SILVERY VAGARY EXPOSED.

The effect of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at this time at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one of gold, would be that a person in any foreign country in debt to the people in this country one million of dollars could buy in the market of his own country silver bullion costing five hundred thousand dollars and bring it to our mint and have it coined into dollars, and with it he could pay his one million dollars of indebtedness to American citizens. While an American citizen owing a million of dollars to citizens of a foreign country, should he take one million of our silver standard dollars to the country of his creditors, they would pay there only five hundred thousand dollars of indebtedness.

We hear much from cheap money advocates of the wealth and greatness of this country; of its power to do anything in legislation. In territorial extent, in vastness of resources, and in its ever increasing population and wealth—we grant it all. Yet this nation is not greatenough, or powerful enough, nor is any other nation, nor are all the nations in the world put together great enough to make, in time of peace, fifty-three cents of commercial value buy in the market of the world one hundred cents of commercial value. Any nation, no matter how poor or how weak, is great enough to make 53 cents in commercial value pay a debt of 100 cents to its own citizens. There is no trouble about this nation's ability to do that whenever its people are ready to repudiate their honest debts, and to blast the plighted faith, and fair fame, of our common country.

The Republican party in all its policy has always stood for an honest dollar and a way to earn it. The policy of the fifty-three cent dollar silverites and the 50 cent dollar Populist stands for any kind of a dollar and no way to earn either kind.

SAN FRANCISCO GOLD SUPPLY.

Has Been Reduced by Persons Who Desire to Hoard the Yellow Metal.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The treasury department has received no information about the alleged refusal of assistant treasurer at San Francisco to exchange gold for silver certificates. This is a practice that he has followed for years and is peculiar alone to the San Francisco sub-treasury. On the Pacific coast nearly all the money in circulation is gold and silver coin. But little paper money is used. For the convenience of bankers and others who desired to make shipments of money to the east, a practice had grown up at San Francisco of exchanging silver certificates for gold. It cost less to ship $1,000 in paper to New York than $1,000 in coin. In this way the officials of the sub-treasury gradually made all forms of money interchangeable over its counter. As a result, the sub-treasury gained from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 in gold annually for the past few years, while all other sub-treasuries in the east were losing gold.

Recently its stock of gold has been reduced, evidently for hoarding purposes, as San Francisco is one of two points only where greenbacks are redeemable—New York being the other—and for that reason it is presumed that the practice has been continued of making all moneys interchangeable. As it was simply a practice and not a treasury regulation treasury officials say there was no need of their being informed of it. If it is presumed they will be equally in ignorance of the fact.

JOHNSON NOTIFIED.

He Accepts the Nomination to Vice-Presidency on Prohibition Ticket.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Hale Johnson of Newton, Ill., was formally notified in the association building auditorium to-night of his nomination by the Prohibitionist convention at Pittsburg for the office of vice-president of the United States. There was a small audience, but it was not wanting in enthusiasm.

In accepting the nomination Mr. Johnson scathingly arraigned the old parties on the charge of responsibility for continuance of the liquor traffic, its growth and its power in politics and for deceiving the people by promising good times with each new national administration and not fulfilling such promise.

WYOMING CONVENTION.

The Democrats Wrestle Over a Satisfactory Silver Plank.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 13.—The Wyoming Democratic convention after twenty-four hours' wrestling in committee over a satisfactory plank, this afternoon adopted the following without a dissenting voice:

"We favor the free coinage of gold and silver into standard money as expressed in our former platforms under such legislation as will guarantee that all our money shall remain on an equality." This is apparently satisfactory to both the gold and silver factions in the state.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Heavy Rain Made the Track Several Seconds Slow.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 13.—The grand circuit races were resumed at the Driving Park this afternoon. A heavy rain in the forenoon threatened another postponement, but a harsh sun put the track in condition for racing by two o'clock, which improved with every heat and was fast in an hour or two.

First race, 2:30 trot, trot—Mabel Moneypenny won, Directum Kelly second, Almerone third; time, 2:20¼, 2:20, 2:20, 2:21½.

Second race, 2:30 pace—Black won taking the fifth and seventh heats, Rosedale was second, evidencing the first and second heats, and Chestnut Boy third with the third heat. Lucita Shawhan took the fourth heat, but was distanced in the sixth. Time, 2:19½, 2:12, 2:15, 2:18¾, 2:19¼, 2:19.

Kentucky Union won the 2:08 trot in straight heats, Lord Clinton second, Pat L. third; time, 2:10¼, 2:08¼, 2:9 ¾.

Dan T. captured the first and second heats in the 2:10 pace. The race was then postponed. Baford was second and Red Fox third in both heats. Time, 2:06¼, 2:11.

IT'S THE FASHION

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EASTERN LEAGUE BASE BALL GAMES

Scranton Was the Only Home Team to Meet Defeat.

TORONTO'S PITCHER A PUZZLE

Not an Error in the Wilkes-Barre-Buffalo Game--All the Contests Were Closely and Sharply Played. Eleven Innings Occupied by the Ponies in Downing Rochester.

Yesterday's Results.

Toronto	6	Scranton	3
Wilkes-Barre	5	Buffalo	2
Providence	12	Syracuse	0
Springfield	11	Rochester	6

There were no changes in position yesterday, though Toronto's victory here and Rochester's defeat at Springfield puts the Canadians almost in the lead. Scranton was the only home team to lose.

Wilkes-Barre and Buffalo played an errorless game and the Alligators won on bunched hits in one inning. The Springfield-Rochester game lasted eleven innings. Providence didn't have the Stars beaten until the finish.

Percentage Record.

	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	95	55	40	.579
Toronto	85	49	36	.576
Providence	85	47	38	.553
Buffalo	91	51	43	.543
Syracuse	88	44	44	.500
Springfield	88	41	47	.466
Wilkes-Barre	86	34	52	.395
Scranton	81	30	51	.370

To-Day's Eastern League Games.

Toronto at Scranton.
Buffalo at Wilkes-Barre.
Rochester at Springfield.
Syracuse at Providence.

COULDN'T HIT HORTEN.

The Canuck's Contortions Puzzled the Scrantons Until the Last Inning. Full of Sharp Play.

The boys came home without their bats
To play a game of ball, sir;
The Canadians they had their bats
And won it in a canter.

That's the whole story. The Moss-Massey-Brown-Griffin combination were all at sea while trying to get a line on Horten's twisters; meanwhile the Pittsburg farm hands kept up a steady fire on Southpaw Brown and rolled up six distinct and succulent tallies, which were distributed among five innings. A thousand spectators saw it.

In every chapter but two the first Toronto man up reached first. They did it five times on clean hits, once on a base on balls and once on an error by Moss. Only in two innings did the first batsmen lay down their sticks, and those two occasions were strike-outs.

The work of Pitcher Horten very forcibly illustrates the uncertainties of the game. On the last visit of Toronto here Horten's agonizing contortions had no terrors for Griffin's men who pounded the boy into a cocked hat, several cocked hats, and he was considerately taken out of the box. Again yesterday he deported himself very much like a boy suffering from crampa and over-indulgence in unripe fruit, but Scranton's hitters were unable to take advantage of the situation. They got only three hits in the first five innings.

SHARP FIELD WORK.

In every inning each team got a runner on the circuit. Scranton's representatives, however, didn't have their lamps in good working order, while the opposite was true of Toronto, and that explains the result. But as the game was replete with sharp fielding and good base running, the entertainment was not without spirit on both sides. Umpire Gaffney's splendid work was not the least good feature of the game.

"Big Bill" Massey disappointed his admirers by failing to hit safely. He popped up two infield flies, was thrown out once at first and flew out once to center. The latter was one of Bill's old-time drives, but Wright was full of needles yesterday and a part of his lively work was in robbing the big side-wheeler of one that seemed good for several sacks. Maguire, who had singled himself to first, thought so, too, and was piling up gravel by the cable yard near second when Wright pulled the ball in and got it down to first in time to make a double. Several spectators said it was a "peach of a play," and it was.

AND MOSS, TOO.

Moss acquitted himself very creditably. His was the only error that cost a run on either side, but he covered acres of territory and succeeded in making use of those tricks of the trade which prevent runners from getting past second on badly thrown balls. He did it twice and his work in that respect was quite refreshing and of itself earned him his day's salary.

So much had been printed in the newspapers up north of Peter Eagan's fast work that most of the cranks were looking for some evidence of it. They saw it. Peter contributed two of Scranton's nine plunkers, made two clean slides to second and by fast trotting brought in the first run, scoring by an eyelash from second on a grounder to short center. Later, with Wright on third, he made a fine catch of Truby's fly after a heart-breaking run and lined the ball to the plate in time to catch Wright by a yard or more.

The shifting of Maguire to third seems to be a good move, but will work better when the Dude and Moss get better accustomed to their surroundings, the former in comparatively new territory and the latter among strange playing mates. Altogether Scranton put up a game in which there was little to criticize, but the team's field work availed them nothing, while being unable to decipher Horten.

THE RUN-GETTING.

Toronto was first at bat and scored one on Delahanty's single, a life, a wild pitch and Meaney's pardonable muff of Tom O'Brien's warm drive. Delehanty could have scored, however, if Meaney had made the out.

From the first to the fifth no runs were made on either side, but in the latter inning the Canucks earned one on three singles. They earned another in the sixth on Casey's triple and Wright's single.

Eagan's hit and steal and Maguire's single earned one, in the last of the sixth and made the score 3-1.

A base on balls, a single and Wright's triple gave the visitors two in the eighth. They made the last of their six tallies in the ninth on Moss' error, a bunt and two lifes. Scranton's hitting in the ninth, though it earned two runs, was tardy. Moss singled and was forced at second by Bowerman. Hutchinson, who batted for Brown, popped an easy foul to Lutenberg. Bowerman came home on Ward's double down the left line and the latter scored on Meaney's single. O'Brien sent up a fly that was easy for Casey.

Score:

SCRANTON.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ward, 2b	3	1	1	2	4	0
Meaney, rf	5	0	2	2	0	1
O'Brien, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Eagan, lf	4	1	2	1	1	0
Maguire, 3b	4	0	2	2	2	1
Massey, 1b	4	0	0	8	1	0
Moss, ss	3	0	1	1	4	1
Bowerman, c	4	1	1	10	4	0
Brown, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
*Hutchinson	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	9	27	17	3

*Batted for Brown in ninth.

TORONTO.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Delehanty, ss	4	1	4	1	3	1
Freeman, rf	5	0	0	2	0	0
T. O'Brien, lf	5	0	0	0	0	0
Casey, c	3	2	1	3	0	0
Lutenberg, 1b	4	1	2	15	0	0
Wright, cf	4	0	2	3	1	0
Smith, 3b	4	1	2	1	3	0
Truby, 2b	3	0	0	2	3	0
Horten, p	4	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	36	6	12	27	11	1

Scranton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3
Toronto	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1—6

Earned runs—Scranton 3, Toronto 3. Two-base hits—Bowerman, Ward. Three-base hits—Casey, Wright. Stolen bases—Eagan 2, Ward 2, Lutenberg, Wright. Left on bases—Scranton 8, Toronto 8. Struck out—By Brown, Casey 2, Wright, Horten 2, Smith, Lutenberg; by Horten, Maguire, Bowerman. Double plays—Moss to Ward to Massey; Eagan to Bowerman; Wright to Lutenberg. First on errors—Toronto 2. First on balls—Off Brown 5; off Horten 2. Wild pitch — Brown. Umpire — Gaffney. Time—1.50.

AN ERRORLESS GAME.

Bunched Hits Gave Wilkes-Barre the Victory Over Buffalo.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aug. 13.—Wilkes-Bare and Buffalo played an errorless game today. The home team won in the seventh inning when they scored four runs on two singles, a base on balls and Boner's home run. There were some sharp fielding plays on both sides. Goodenough aided in a double play from the field, catching a fly after a long run and retiring Lyttle at second. Clymer also made a difficult catch. Attendance 800. Weather threatening. Score:

WILKES-BARRE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lyttle, lf	3	1	2	1	0	0
Bonner, 2b	4	1	1	4	1	0
Lezotte, rf	3	1	2	3	0	0
Betts, cf	3	0	0	3	0	0
C. Smith, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0
Earl, 1b	4	1	2	9	1	0
McMahon, ss	4	0	1	2	4	0
Diggins, c	4	1	1	3	0	0
Coakley, p	4	0	0	1	5	0
Totals	33	5	10	27	12	0

BUFFALO.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Clymer cf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Stahl, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Field, 1b	4	1	3	7	0	0
Goodenough, lf	4	0	2	4	1	0
Ritchey, ss	3	0	1	2	3	0
Greminger, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	0
Lewis, 2b	4	0	0	5	2	0
H. Smith, c	3	0	0	3	2	0
Wadsworth, p	3	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	33	2	9	27	12	0

Wilkes-Barre	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	—5
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Wilkes-Barre 3, Buffalo 2. Left on bases—Wilkes-Barre 1, Buffalo 5. First base on balls—Off Coakley 1, off Wadsworth 3. Struck out—By Coakley, Greminger; by Wadsworth, Diggins, Bonner. Home run—Bonner. Three-base hit—Lezotte. Two-base hits—Lyttle, Field, Clymer. Stolen bases—Betts 2, Lyttle. Double plays—Earl to McMahon to Coakley, Lewis to Ritchey to Field, C. Smith to McMahon to Earl, Goodenough to Lewis, Bonner to Earl. Passed balls—H. Smith 1, Diggins 1. Umpire—Kettrick. Time—1.50.

Providence-Syracuse.

Providence, Aug. 13.—Providence defeated Syracuse today in a game that was full of batting, leather chasing and errors. The visitors had the game going in their favor until the home team did some timely hitting in streaks in the middle of the game and then with a change of pitchers for Providence it was a close race to the finish. Attendance, 2,000. Score: R.H.E.

Providence	1 0 0 0 3 1 0 1 3	12	14	3
Syracuse	2 0 1 0 5 1 0 0 0	9	11	5

Batteries—Fried, Hudson and Dixon; Mason and Ryan. Umpire—Doescher.

Springfield-Rochester.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 13.—The Panies won today, but it took eleven innings to conquer the Rochesters. The Ponies had the game well in hand, 6 to 2, until the last of the ninth inning when Lynch's three-bagger and Gilbert's error tied the score. In the eleventh inning the home team bombarded the visitors and Scheffler's triple scored Smith and Brouthers. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Springfield	3 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 5	11	16	2
Rochester	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 0	6	10	5

Batteries—Coughlin and Gunson; Herndon and Boyd. Umpire—Swartwood.

THREE ARE RELEASED.

Ward, Hutchinson and Outcalt Are no Longer on the Scranton Club. Decided Last Night.

Second Baseman Frank Ward, Captain and First Baseman Hutchinson and Catcher Outcalt were released by the Scranton base ball club last night. The releases were decided upon at a conference between Manager Griffin and the owners in the office of Thomas R. Brooks.

There still remains fifteen players under contract, including Manager Griffin, and it was due to this extent of playing material that the three were released. Keister will take Ward's place at second and Hickey will be the extra infielder. Manager Griffin will go into the outfield in an emergency, or O'Brien could be played in the infield under certain conditions, Hickey replacing O'Brien.

The managements' action cannot be justly criticised. There may be some fans who will regret that Keister was retained in preference to Ward, but the position was assumed that while Ward individually is one of the best second basemen in the league, he did not improve the team work. That he has fallen off in his fielding and hitting lately there is no question. This was no doubt due to a strained stomach, the injury being sustained several weeks ago in Rochester, but on business grounds, if there were no other reasons, the action taken seems justifiable.

With Outcalt gone, the club still has Berger and Bowerman. Hutchinson's hitting lately has been weak and there was no position open for him after the signing of Massey.

Manager Griffin is satisfied that had the club been made up early in the season as it is at present, Scranton would not now be last in the race, and he believes that next year the club will start on about even terms with its competitors.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Percentage Record.

	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	93	64	29	.688
Cincinnati	96	66	30	.687
Cleveland	92	59	33	.641
Chicago	98	57	41	.582
Pittsburg	93	52	41	.559
Boston	93	50	43	.538
Brooklyn	94	43	51	.456
Philadelphia	92	42	50	.456
New York	95	41	54	.432
Washington	91	35	56	.385

At Brooklyn—First game— R.H.E.
Brooklyn 5 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—5 11 1
Baltimore 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 10 2
Batteries—Daub and Grim; Hemming and Clarke. Umpire—Lynch.

Second game— R.H.E.
Brooklyn 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—3 6 3
Baltimore 1 0 0 1 0 0 7 0 1 0—10 21 1
Batteries—Harper, Abbey and Burrell; Pond and Robinson. Umpires—Stein and Clarkson.

At Boston— R.H.E.
Boston 0 1 0 1 3 1 0 1 0—7 12 5
New York 0 3 1 5 0 0 1 0 0—10 13 1
Batteries—Nichols, Lewis and Ganzel; Meekin and Wilson. Umpire—Sheridan.

At Pittsburg—No game, rain.

At Philadelphia— R.H.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2—7 9 3
Washington 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—5 11 1
Batteries—Orth, Grady and Clements; McJames and McGuire. Umpire—Hurst.

At Chicago— R.H.E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 3
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 1—7 9 0
Batteries—Briggs and Kittridge; Ehret and Peitz. Umpires—Dwyer and Terry.

DIAMOND DUST.

Gilen and Berger will be today's battery.

Outcalt is negotiating to go to Saginaw, Mich.

All games in Scranton will be called at 3.45 o'clock during the remainder of the season.

Sminк, who will catch for Toronto today, is no stranger in Scranton. He played with the Harrisburgs in '93 and '94 and was called "Ditty" Sminк. If the Canadians had not deported themselves so nicely yesterday, it would be in order to say that Sminksey had got into proper company—but wait until Gaffney turns wese Toront's down, see?

AMATEUR BASE BALL.

Olyphant Browns Win Easily from Scranton's Reserves.

Yesterday's game at Olyphant between the Scranton Reserves and the Browns resulted in a victory for the Browns. "Kid" Posner pitched seven innings for the Reserves and was touched up for eleven hits. Gillieran twirled the last two innings. Kelleher was a puzzle for the Scrantons. Score:

BROWNS.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Patten, 2b	6	2	1	3	3	0
Cleary, 3b	5	0	2	3	2	1
Wheeler, ss	6	2	1	2	4	1
Meehan, cf	5	2	3	2	0	1
W. Sheridan, 1b	4	2	1	11	0	0
Roe, lf	3	1	0	1	0	1
Garbett c	4	2	1	5	0	1
Kelleher p	5	1	2	0	4	0
M. Sheridan, rf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	43	12	12	27	13	5

RESERVES.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jones, ss	4	0	1	0	2	0
Gilleran, c., p	4	0	0	9	1	3
Owens, 3b	4	1	1	1	2	2
Reese, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Zang, 2b	4	0	1	3	1	1
M. Posner, p., rf	3	0	0	1	2	2
J. Posner, rf., c	3	0	0	2	0	0
Jeremiah, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	30	2	5	27	10	8

Left on bases—Browns 8, Reserves 6. Struck out—By Kelleher 5 by Posner 8. Base on balls—Off Posner 2, off Kelleher 1. Hit by pitcher—Roe, Garbett, J. Posner. Stolen bases—W. Sheridan, J. Posner, Roe, Garbett, Kelleher. Two-base hits—W. Sheridan, Meehan, Owens. Double plays—Kelleher to Wheeler to Sheridan, Meehan (unassisted). Umpire—Connolly. Scorer—Ferguson. Time—2.10.

The Railroad Young Men's Christian association team will play an amateur league game at Olyphant tomorrow afternoon.

The South Side base ball team will play Carter's Cuban Giants on the Brickyard grounds, Minooka, on Sunday at 3 o'clock. It is announced that several of the real Cuban Giants will be in the game.

The game of ball between the Scranton Railroad Young Men's Christian association and Carbondale County league teams at Carbondale yesterday afternoon resulted in a victory for the Scranton club by a score of 10 to 3. The feature of the game was the pitching of Cavanaugh, of the Railroad Young Men's Christian association team, who held the Carbondale club down to two hits.

Grifo Will Go to Prison.

Brooklyn, Aug. 13.—Young Grifo, the pugilist, today pleaded guilty to the indictment charging him with assault on William Gotlieb last spring. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Explorer Nansen Heard from.

London, Aug. 13.—The St. James Gazette publishes a special dispatch saying it is reported that the Arctic explorer, Nansen, has arrived at Vardoe, an island of Norway, in the Arctic ocean, off Finmark, on board the steamer Windward.

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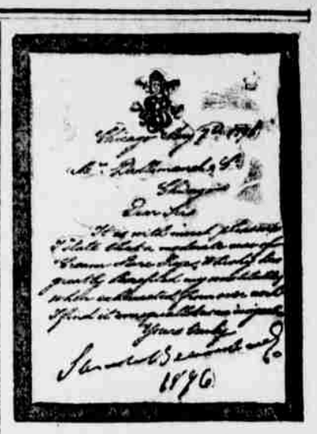

What Sarah Bernhard says

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