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DOINGS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Hale of Maine Creates a Stir by the Introduction of a Resolution

To Prevent Lobbyists Entering the Door of the Upper House.

Chicago Citizens File a Protest Against the Proposed Increase in the Tax on Beer—Caffery's Speech on the Tariff Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Hale of Maine came forward to-day with a surprise in the form of a proposed amendment to the Senate rule admitting to the privileges of the floor of the Senate only ex-members who are not interested in any claim or in the prosecution of the same or directly interested in any bill pending before Congress. The text of the proposed change is the following:

"The purpose of the proposed amendment is to prevent ex-Senators from enjoying the privileges of the floor of the Senate for the purpose of urging or opposing claims or bills in which they are employed as attorneys."

Mr. Hale stated that it was a matter of satisfaction to renew the acquaintance and the association of Senators who had been members of the body, but he did not think it was compatible with the dignity of the Senate that the privileges of the floor should be used by gentlemen interested in pending legislation.

Hale sugegsted that there might be some objection to any pointing out of ex-Senators, and Mr. Allen asked what had taken place in recent days to call attention to the subject.

Hale asked that he be not requested to particularize.

Allen declared that there had been no more lobbying of late than there had been for years. At one time he had introduced a bill making it a crime to come on the Capitol grounds with a view to lobbying on pending measures. It was at a time when the pooling bill and other measures were bringing lobbyists from all parts of the country. Why not make it a crime covering all lobbyists? he asked.

Hale explained that he was not seeking any such drastic measure.

Allen again asserted that lobbyists crowded the corridors and galleries. The proposed amendment went over.

The consideration of the wool schedule was then resumed. In reply to Vest as to the programme for the future handling of the bill, Mr. Allison said it was the purpose to complete the wool silk and tobacco schedule in the order named, then some excepted paragraphs, such as lead, hides, etc. The purpose then was to begin with the chemical schedule and consider in order such paragraphs as had been passed over.

Jones' motion to suspend the operation of the wool duties was rejected.

Senator Spooner, acting for Senator Cullom in the latter's absence, presented a petition to the Senate signed by 103,000 citizens of Chicago protesting against the proposed beer tax increase. The petition filled a wooden box 2x3 feet in size, and was carried out of the Senate chamber by two men.

Caffery of Louisiana was then recognized for a speech on the general subject of the course of legislation, particularly on the tariff, to restrict individual effort, and to build up giant industries.

Referring to the recent course of several Democratic Senators, Caffery said: "Sir, we hear Senators on this floor belonging to the Democratic party stating four propositions: First, that the direct line of free raw material is not Democratic; second, that if one article is dutied all ought to be; third, that if protection is going the rounds, Democrats might as well get the benefits of it by asking protection for their home industries; fourth, that there is no principle involved in a tariff bill, but merely a question of schedules."

Caffery examined each of these propositions, pointing out what he regarded as their fallicies. Veteran Democrats who were born and will die with true Democratic faith in their hearts and minds, he said, repudiated them. They looked upon them as an effort to crucify their creed. And like, the Christian who embraces the image of his crucified Savior, as the last hour of mortality approaches, so will they embrace a love and faith which no sophistry can destroy and no temptation betray, the ancient doctrine of tariff for revenue only as the nearest approach to that free trade hoped for by the Democratic party.

"It is possible," said he, "that we denounce plunder only to join the plunderers; that we point to the straight and honest path of Democratic wickedness; that we abhor sin and join the sinners."

Concerning sugar, Caffery said that it had been admitted that the duty was for the purpose of protecting beet sugar and not cane sugar.

Caffery spoke two hours, summing up as follows: "I believe in a tariff on luxuries. I believe in excise taxes; I believe in an income tax; I believe in a tariff on imports placed so as to put money in the coffers of the Government and not in the pockets of individuals; I do not believe in protection save for the purpose of protecting each citizen in the enjoyment of legal, constitutional and natural rights."

In the course of the discussion on wool, which was then taken up, White of California asked Allison if it was true that there was twelve months' supply of raw wool in the country.

Allison replied that he had received letters stating this to be the case.

Acting on this statement Jones moved to postpone for twelve months the operation of the specific duty provided in paragraph 346.

When Rawlins of Utah asked Platt if the Republican doctrine was that the foreigners paid the tax, the Connecticut Senator courteously asked to be excused from replying, because, he said Senators who were amply able to uphold the Republican doctrine of a protective tariff were compelled to sit silent, in order to secure the passage of the tariff bill within a reasonable time.

Allen took occasion to criticise Senators for debating like schoolboys on technicalities of the bill. It was "rot and nonsense to sit here day and day and discuss the bill." He wanted to see it passed as speedily as possible that it might be exposed as the "gigantic failure of the age."

Mr. Jones' amendment to postpone the operation of the duty twelve months was rejected—18 to 27.

Jones offered amendments in several forms to the pending paragraph, but finally it was adopted as reported, omitting "skirted" in designating unwashed wool.

In paragraph 365 blankets and flannels were made in accordance with the previous notice of Allison.

In paragraph 366, woolens and children's dress goods (cotton warp), the rates were changed to 6½ cents per square yard on goods valued at not more than 15 cents a yard and 7½ cents on those valued above 15 cents a yard and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

In paragraph 367 (women's and children's dress goods, wholly or part wool), the rate was increased to 10½ cents per yard and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Gray remarked that these heavy rates demanded an explanation, to which Allison stated that they were due first to compensation required by the increased duty on raw wool, and second, to the desire to encourage American industries at the expense of foreign manufacturers.

Gray exhibited samples of Henriettas, serges and other woolen dress goods, pointing out that the cost of some would be advanced to 27 cents a yard, others from 15 to 20 per cent. a yard.

Warren of Wyoming announced that Yankee ingenuity could produce the goods exhibited by Gray quite as well as the foreign factory, and that competition among the American manufacturers would keep down the price to the consumer. He also spoke of the decrease of the number of sheep under the Wilson bill.

"If the American people submit to these outrageous rates at the polls," responded Gray, "there are more sheep in the United States than I suspect."

In paragraph 368 (ready-made clothing, shawls, etc.), the House provision, including "felts not woven," was restored.

The rate of duty was changed from 4½ to four times the duty of unwashed wool, and the ad valorem duty was changed from 60 to 55 per cent.

In paragraph 369 (webbing, gorings, suspenders, fringes, etc.), the specific duty was changed to 50 cents per pound and the ad valorem to 55 per cent.

In paragraph 270 (relating to Aubusson, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets), the specific rate was changed from 60 to 62½ cents per square yard, and the ad valorem being left at 48 per cent.

The bill was then laid aside, paragraph 370 having been completed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of Mr. Cooke. Resolutions of regret were passed, and a committee of five Senators—Mason, Spooner, Carter, Pascoe and Turner—appointed as an escort.

As a further mark of respect, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

Adjourned Out of Respect for the Death of a Member.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—An air of gloom pervaded the House to-day owing to the sudden death of Mr. Cooke of Illinois, who was very popular with his colleagues. The desk which he occupied on the extreme right of the hall was draped in mourning and covered with white roses and magnolia blossoms. The blind Chaplain in his invocation referred feelingly to Mr. Cooke's death as a public calamity.

The Speaker announced the reception of an invitation from the present Belgian Chamber of Deputies to the members of the House to attend the International Parliamentary Conference in favor of arbitration, which commences August 6th.

Foss of Illinois, on behalf of the delegation, announced the death of Mr. Cooke. He gave notice that at some future time he would ask the House to pay tribute to the character and public service of Mr. Cooke.

The customary resolutions were adopted and a committee to attend the funeral was appointed. Then, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned until Monday.

CONGRESSMAN COOKE

Found Dead in His Room at a Washington Hotel.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Congressman Edward Dean Cooke was found dead in his room at the Cochran Hotel this morning, presumably of heart disease.

Mr. Cooke retired about 11 o'clock last night, apparently in perfect health. At 2 o'clock this morning the clerk of the Cochran was called to his room and found him suffering from nausea, but he soon recovered, and declined to have a physician called. About 5 o'clock Mr. Cochran went to Mr. Cooke's room to inquire for him. Mr. Cooke was dead, and the physician who was summoned said that he had apparently been dead for several hours.

Mr. Cooke was a native of Iowa and 48 years old. He was educated in the public schools of Dubuque, and later was graduated from the Columbian University Law School of Washington and admitted to the bar. In 1882 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature and served on important committees. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, and then re-elected to the present Congress.

Anti-Scalper Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—An effort made in the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to-day to have the anti-scalper bill advanced, with the view of getting it reported to the Senate as soon as possible, has failed. The opposition voted down a motion for a meeting next Saturday and refused to agree to any meeting before the regular meeting day next week.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $233,260,305; gold reserve, $143,594,487.

THE NATIONAL FISH COMMISSIONERS

Doing Good Work to Supply the People With the Food of the Finny Tribe.

Transplanting is Being Carried On With Good Success.

New Stations Established to Determine What Varieties Will Thrive in Different Sections of the Country—Pacific Coast Salmon for Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The work of the United States Fish Commission during the past season has been enormous. Over 100,000,000 cod fry hatched at Gloucester and Woods' Holl have been planted at the fisheries on the New England coast, and 200,000,000 shad, collected in the Potomac, Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers, were distributed along the Atlantic Coast from Massachusetts to Florida. About 100,000,000 lobsters have been taken in Maine and Connecticut. These are being liberated by several vessels engaged in the work

From the hatcheries on the Great Lakes 125,000,000 white fish fry and 150,000,000 lake trout fry have been planted. The hatcheries at Quincy, Ill., Neosha, Mo., Manchester, Iowa, Leadville, Col., and San Marcus, Texas, have collected and distributed 3,000,000 trout and about 100,000 bass.

A new station will be established at Black Hills, S. D., and auxiliary stations are in contemplation in the Clackamas, Rogue and Salmon Rivers, in Oregon, on Puget Sound and the Little White Salmon River in Washington, and on the McCloud, Battle Creek and Trinity in California. The work of planting Pacific salmon, which last year reached an aggregate of 3,000,000, will be continued next fall. The salmon industry on the Pacific Coast is of vast importance, but is as yet not extensive on the Atlantic.

Over 99 per cent. of the work of the commission is devoted to commercial fish, embracing the cod, shad, white fish, pollock, mackerel, tawtog, scup, sea bass, lake trout and salmon trout and lobsters.

In the Northwest some interesting work has been mapped out for this summer and fall under the direction of Dr. Smith of the Scientific Bureau. The study of the conditions in the Columbia, with especial attention to the biological features, will be continued. Some years ago it was found that the salmon did not run in the upper Columbia as formerly, nor in its tributaries, like the Snake River. Investigations were made to ascertain whether this was due to obstructions in the river, but no results were found that had not already existed. The failure of the salmon in the upper Columbia, it was concluded, was due to the multiplication of fishing apparatus on the lower Columbia and the enormous catch.

This year some interesting biological investigations will be made at Walla Walla Lake, in Northwestern Oregon, and other series of investigations on the chain of lakes beginning with upper Klamath and extending eastward through Central Oregon, including Sumner, Albert and other lakes. These waters have never been investigated, and it is not known what fish they contain. It is believed to be only a question of time when they will become valuable as sources of food supply, and the present inquiries are to determine what species the waters can be stocked with.

The United States Commission vessel Albatross, which has been for years engaged in patrolling Behring Sea, and the investigation of the seal rookeries, will this year do legitimate Fish Commission work. She will be equipped and go to Southeastern Alaska to investigate the conditions on the salmon streams and make a systematic study of those waters. Vast quantities of salmon are being taken from those streams by the fishermen, and unless adequate legislation for the protection of these fisheries is soon enacted they will be exhausted. One of the objects of the expedition is to study the conditions with a view to making recommendations to Congress.

Alaska has, it is said, paid for herself many times over from the proceeds of the seal fisheries.

In addition to this general work, Dr. Charles H. Gilbert of Leland Stanford Jr. University, a well-known ichthologist, under the direction of the commission, is engaged in the study of fish life from the Golden Gate to the Columbia.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

A Great Crowd Witnesses the Parade at Nashville.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), June 24.—Crowds everywhere, blocking sidewalks and filling to overflowing every available space along the long line of march, witnessed the grand parade, the closing event of the Confederate reunion. One hundred thousand people saw the parade, consisting of 10,000 people on horseback, on foot and in carriages, marching to the music of brass bands, drums and fifes, music which years ago they heard during fierce war.

Nothing in the history of Nashville has equaled the outpouring; never such a procession, and on the faces of the lookers-on and some of the bent figures stepping briskly and proudly could be seen the suggestion that never again would there be seen such a parade.

From the starting point, the Customhouse, through the center of the city, around the public square, out Broad street to Vanderbilt University, where the parade broke ranks, a dense mass of enthusiastic cheering people greeted the old soldiers, their Generals and the beautiful women who took part.

General W. H. Jackson of Nashville, Chief Marshal, headed the parade, his staff consisting of distinguished men. Commander-in-Chief John B. Gordon and staff came next, with the Savannah Hussars as escort. General Vaughan, the new Major-General of the Tennessee division, came next. Then came the State divisions, each division preceded by sponsors, maids of honor and invited guests, beautifully attired in summer costumes.

South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Indian Territory, New York, Illinois, North Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, District of Columbia, all had veterans in line.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans marched and were commanded by Robert J. Smythe of Charleston, newly elected. The Daughters of the Confederacy were present in large numbers and rode in carriages.

General W. B. Bate, General Joseph Wheeler, General S. B. Buckner were in carriages at the head of the Tennessee division. General A. P. Stewart, General M. B. Butler, Mrs. S. B. Buckner and Mrs. W. B. Bate preceded them in carriages. Judge Reagan and General John Ford rode with the Texas division. Mrs. A. P. Stewart, Robert E. Lee and John Hood aroused continued cheers. General Stephen D. Lee was easily recognized.

With their respective divisions, the commanding officers from each State rode by, and as they were recognized shouts went up, and as little bands marched along bearing tattered flags, inscribed with the names of bloody battlefields, a mighty roar ascended. From the time the South Carolina troops, bearing palmetto branches, began to move to the music of "Dixie," all down the line until the Tennessee troops passed the stand, where General Gordon for an hour and a half saluted the passing hosts, the air was rent with cheers, with roars, with drumbeats, bugle blasts and music by bands. And though at noon two rainstorms drenched spectators and veterans, temporarily disorganizing the parade, through it all veterans, sponsors, maids of honor, Generals and privates stood to their posts, and when the storm had passed resumed the line of march.

Though the rainstorms had bedraggled the flags and banners, drenched the paraders and made limp the costumes of the ladies, the enthusiasm was not dampened, and in a short time the streets were again thronged, and of the countless thousands the major portion were thronging to the Auditorium to listen to speeches and witness the closing exercises of the afternoon and evening. From the dismissal of the participants in the parade until late this evening the tide of travel was toward the exposition, where the final exercises of the United Confederate Veterans were held. Each State was represented in the jubilee by delegates, their friends and a speaker selected for the occasion.

Captain J. B. O'Brien presided. Among the speakers were men from every State, and so great was the enthusiasm and so insistent the vast audience which packed the huge auditorium, that it was after 6 o'clock before the last speech was made and the note of melody floated out.

To-night the same vast throng witnessed fireworks prepared for the occasion and listened to the rendering of another "Southern programme" by Innes' band.

While old Confederate flags, regimental flags, tattered and torn, appeared in the decorations and in the parade very prominent, there was at every turn the star-spangled banner, and in the parade the national standard was seen in every division.

It was the unanimous verdict of the veterans and their visiting friends that the reunion was the most successful ever held.

ANGUS-CRAVEN CASE.

The Defendant Too Ill to Attend the Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—When the Angus-Craven case was called for trial this morning Mrs. Craven failed to appear, her physician explaining that she was too ill to attend.

Judge Slack, being anxious to proceed, the plaintiff's counsel called John R. Aiken to the stand. As the plaintiff relied mainly upon the testimony of this witness to prove the alleged conspiracy to secure the property of the late Senator Fair, an unusual amount of interest was manifested in his examination. He stated that he first met Mrs. Craven at her residence on Guerrero street on July 3, 1896, where he was taken by Martin Kelly. Mrs. Craven was in bed, but Miss Craven was present during part of the interview. After discussing the case for two hours, he called again a few days later, and was then shown the deeds. Mrs. Craven produced them from beneath her pillow.

Attorney Delmas, on behalf of Mrs. Craven, made desperate efforts to keep Aitken's story from the jury, arguing that anything which passed between his client and Aitken was in the nature of professional confidence, Aitken being an attorney.

Counsel for the Fair heirs, however, contended that a lawyer could not be invited to abet a crime and then divulge it, as that was no part of his duty.

Judge Slack took the matter under advisement until the noon recess, but on resuming this afternoon concluded to admit the testimony of the witness, in view of the fact that a third party was present at the interviews, provided that the other side could prove the criminal nature of the statements made.

After many objections and more debates, Attorney Aitken was allowed to state that on July 9, 1896, the date upon which he first saw the deeds, Mrs. Craven said that she had been recommended to see him by Governor Budd. She realized that she had many difficulties to overcome and that she would meet with considerable opposition, but she intended to have no scruples of conscience. She then showed him the pencil deeds, and announced that she wanted to be able to say that he had seen them in 1895, and desired him to testify to that effect. As this was the first time he had either seen or heard of them, he refused.

San Rafael Tennis Tournament.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Judging from the entry list the tenth annual open tennis tournament for the championship of the Pacific States, which will be held at San Rafael this week, promises to be unusually interesting. Among the prominent competitors will be the Tobin brothers, Whitney brothers, Sam Tobin (present champion), Walter Magee and A. S. Keeler. The gentlemen's singles will commence on July 2d and continue on July 3d and 5th.

A Lynching in Kentucky.

PADUCAH (Ky.), June 24.—It is reported here that Miller, who assaulted the five-year-old daughter of J. B. Withers at Eddyville and was taken to Princeton for safe keeping, was secretly lynched at Princeton last night.

A FATAL TORNADO OCCURS IN KANSAS.

Three People Killed Near Salina, and a Number of Others Injured.

Track of the Storm Narrow, But Very Winding.

Terrific Wind and Rain Visits St. Louis, Causing Great Destruction in the Southwestern Portion of the City—Trees Leveled in Every Direction.

KANSAS CITY, June 24.—A special to the "Star" from Salina, Kan., says: News has just reached here of a terrible tornado which passed fifteen miles northwest of this city about 10:30 o'clock last night. As far as heard three are dead and a number dangerously nijured.

The dead are: Mrs. Anna Geezy, aged 34; Nola Geezy, aged 13; Ida Geezy, aged 9.

Four members of this family are also badly hurt. Mr. Geezy was away from home. The remainder of the family had retired, and when the storm struck they made for their cave. Before they had gotten out of the house, however, the tornado had destroyed it. The work of destruction was not known till morning, when neighbors found the dead and injured members of the family lying about in the debris.

The three dead bodies were found about fifty feet east of the house and near them the body of a girl alive, but buried to her waist in dirt. The other three were found some distance from the house. A 2x4 scantling was driven through one of Mrs. Geezy's limbs.

At Mr. Story's, a half mile east of the Geezy place, the family were sleeping in the basement with a frame upright part. The framework was blown away and the timber blown onto the family below, but none of them were killed. The stonework was uninjured.

At G. W. Morris' the kitchen was torn down and a grove of trees leveled to the ground.

The track of the storm was narrow, but very winding. It tore down three sides of the Geezy pasture, without going through the middle of it. From here the main storm divided, part going west and the remainder north.

There are rumors of other casualties, but particulars are meager.

THE STORM AT TOPEKA.

TOPEKA (Kas.), June 24.—The worst hailstorm known in this part of Kansas struck this city shortly after 6 o'clock to-night. The shower of hail was terrific. Hailstones weighing twelve to sixteen ounces stripped the trees of their foliage, smashed windows on every hand, including the finest plate-glass store fronts; cut down the telegraph and telephone wires, riddled awnings, injured many persons and inflicted unprecedented damage throughout the city.

So great was the weight of the falling hail that when it struck the asphalt pavement many of the hailstones rebounded to the hight of twenty and thirty feet. Dogs were struck in the streets and instantly killed. Horses were knocked to their knees, to rise again and dash away in mad fright. Many runaways occurred throughout the city.

When the fury of the storm passed those who ventured out found dead birds everywhere, and on every hand was the scene of the wreckage of the storm.

The storm came up from the southwest. Dense, greenish clouds gave warning of disaster, and as the day had been extremely hot and close many foresaw a cyclone and sought shelter in their cellars. The storm came on with a heavy wind and terrific lightning, then rain, together with a deafening crash of hail that was paralyzing to the senses. So great was the damage to telegraph wires that the city was cut off from the outside world for several hours.

Topeka looks to-night like a city that has withstood a siege of war guns. There are not a dozen buildings in the town that are not almost windowless and many roofs were caved in. The roofs of many structures also were pierced.

The damage can be imagined when it is known that the hailstones ranged in size from that of a hen's egg to an ostrich egg, and that thirty minutes after the storm one hailstone was picked up which measured fourteen inches in circumference. Surgeons are busy dressing the wounds of persons injured in the storm and reports of injuries continue to be received. Many were hurt in the runaways on the streets.

The following are among the most seriously hurt: Frank Brainard, hackman, skull fractured; J. D. Henderson, liveryman, skull fractured; Henry White, leg broken in runaway; Mrs. Mary Hughes, arm broken in runaway; D. K. Lee, bad scalp wound; Miss Anna Fenton, head cut; Fred Holler, head cut.

The damage cannot be estimated, but it will amount to thousands. Window glass is already at a premium here, and to-night three carloads were ordered from Kansas Sity. Street car traffic is stopped, and electric lights are out, owing to demoralization of the electric system.

STORM IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The terrific wind and rain storm early to-day was very destructive in the southwestern section of the city, where are located several of the city institutions. The poor-house suffered most. One of the buildings, in which were sheltered seventy-five inmates, all cripples, was partially demolished, and glass was shattered in the others. When the roof was taken off the bricks fell in among the patients, hitting a number, but none were seriously injured. The storm also struck the insane asylum. Not much damage was done there, but the patients, who were terror-stricken, yelled and prayed.

Forest Park, one of the largest in the country, suffered considerably, trees being leveled in every direction. The Weather Bureau officials report the downpour of rain the heaviest this season.

The storm was particularly severe on the river towns, Keokuk, Alton and Quincy suffering. Reports from Springfield, Decatur, Effingham and other Illinois towns say the rain was very heavy there.

HEAT WAS INTENSE.

KANSAS CITY, June 24.—The most intense heat that has prevailed in Central Kansas for several years has been experienced for the past four days, the thermometer averaging 100, and finally reaching 104. Many prostrations among the farm hands are reported, and at some points farmers have been compelled to abandon their harvest work.

COOLER AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The temperature this morning was down to 5 or 6 degrees from yesterday morning and a stiff breeze, followed by a refreshing shower, helped materially to lower the intense heat from which New Orleans had suffered for the past four or five days. No deaths have been reported to-day, but in twenty-four hours ending at midnight, there were about ten prostrations.

BASEBALL.

Winners of Games in the National League.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—St. Louis should have won the game to-day, but poor fielding lost it. Attendance, 8,000. Score: Pittsburg 6, hits 9, errors 5; St. Louis 7, hits 18, errors 5. Batteries—Hughey, Tannehill and Leahy; Sugden, Hart and Douglass. Umpire, Sheridan.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Indians played here to-day for the first time this season, and won a well-contested game from the colts. The only error of the game, a wild throw by Callahan in the sixth, resulted in three runs for the visitors. Attendance, 1,200. Score: Chicago 2, hits 4, errors 1; Cleveland 5, hits 10, errors 0. Batteries—Callahan and Donohue; Young and Criger. Umpire, McDermott.

BROOKLYN, June 24.—Only about 3,000 people turned out to greet the Phillies to-day on their first appearance here this season. The Brooklyns were never in danger of losing the game. Score: Brooklyn 7, hits 12, errors 4; Philadelphia 5, hits 11, errors 1. Batteries—Payne, Kennedy and Grim; Wheeler and Clements. Umpire, McDonald.

BOSTON, June 24.—Boston won a decided victory over Baltimore to-day, but the crowd of spectators, 12,000 in number, was so dense that the outfielders were greatly hampered and the ground rules that were put in force detracted largely from the interest in the game. Score: Boston 12, hits 19, errors 2; Baltimore 5, hits 10, errors 3. Batteries—Nichols and Bergen and Ganzel; Nops and Robinson. Umpires, Emslie and O'Day.

IOWA AS A WINE STATE.

California Manufacturers Looking Over the Situation.

WEBSTER CITY (Ia.), June 24.—California wine manufacturers are in this city looking over the field with a view of making Iowa one of the great wine producing States. They have had their plans in view for a number of years, but only recently did the action of the State Legislature, in passing the manufacturing bill, make it possible for them to carry them out.

The California people say that they will put in no less than twenty plants in Iowa, as they feel very much encouraged over the outlook. The grape crop is going to be one of the largest for years. G. M. Jarvis is at the head of the movement.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The Situation at Morrisville, Pa., Still Precarious.

TRENTON (N. J.), June 24.—The situation in Morrisville, Pa., where 300 Italian laborers have threatened violence unless their money is forthcoming, is still precarious, although there is a cessation of hostilities. Sheriff Aaron of Doylestown arrived this morning and swore in twenty deputies. These are guarding the Hoagland House, where Contractor Wheeler is hiding from the dissatisfied laborers. Wheeler is surrounded by a dozen of his foremen, who are armed, fearing the Italians may break in on them.

The Sea Lark Safe in Port.

PORTSMOUTH, June 24.—The training brig Sea Lark, concerning whose safety anxiety was expressed, reached Spithead to-day, to take part in Saturday's naval review. The brig had been disabled in a gale, and had been detained by head winds. She had on board forty-one officers and seamen and eighty boys belonging to the training ship Caledonia, to which vessel the Sea Lark served as a tender.

Cricket Game Stopped by Rain.

LONDON, June 24.—At the oval to-day the Oxford cricket eleven were first to bat and were all out for 261 runs. The gentlemen of Philadelphia then went in for their first inning, and when play was stopped on account of the rain they had scored 22 runs, and had no wickets down.

Bald Won in Fast Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), June 24.—Eddie Bald, at the State circuit meet held to-day, won the mile open professional race in the fastest time that such a race has been run on the State circuit this year. The time was 2:08⅕.

DECISION FOR DEFENDANTS.

Judge Morrow's Ruling in the Case of Montague vs. Pacific Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Morrow rendered his decision in the case of Samuel Montague & Co., vs. the Pacific Bank, ordering judgment for the plaintiffs as prayed. Montogue & Co., London bankers, cabled the Pacific Bank on June 20, 1893, to pay by telegram $5,000 to the Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle, and same date amount to credit of the Pacific Bank to the National Bank of Commerce, New York. Two days later the Pacific Bank failed, and the money was never remitted.

The court holds that as the money was a special deposit and the Pacific Bank merely acted as agent, the money does not belong to the creditors of the defunct bank, and must be paid.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The Princess of Wales Gives Dinners to the Poorer Classes of London.

Three Thousand of the Slums Sumptuously Entertained.

Many a Waif in Great Britain's Big City Looked After by the Wife of the Heir to the Crown—Given the Best the Markets Could Provide.

LONDON, June 24.—The Princess of Wales' jubilee dinners to the poor today were very successful. About 3,000 denizens of the slums were sumptuously entertained at the various centers.

The Princess, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark visited the principal halls.

The places visited by the royal party were the People's Palace in the East End, Central Hall, Holborn and the Wesleyan schoolhouse. At the People's Palace the royal visitors were received by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. The guests consisted of a thousand ragged children. After the national anthem had been sung the children were served with a good feast of roast beef, potatoes, pies, tarts, jellies, oranges and ice cream. The fare at the other places was the same. The Princess of Wales and party received an ovation everywhere.

The Princess of Wales requested the Lord Mayor to deliver a message to the diners as follows:

"Although I am unfortunately unable to be present at all the dinners for my poor, I shall be with them in spirit. Hoping that they will enjoy themselves and give three cheers for their Queen.

"PRINCESS OF WALES."

The children at the People's Palace were all cripples. They were wheeled in bath chairs, limped on crutches or were carried into the banquet hall. As soon as the royal party reached the platform two little cripples presented bouquets to the Princess of Wales and to the Lady Mayoress. Nearly all eyes became moist at the sight of so many little sufferers.

The Prince of Wales, in behalf of the Princess, expressed the pleasure which it afforded them in being able to bring some degree of happiness to the children. He called for three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given.

The members of the royal party then made a tour of the hall, and before leaving the Princess took up a glass of ginger ale which had been served to one of the little cripples and emptied it to the health of the children.

At the Central Hall, Holborn, 17,000 people, young and old, partook of the banquet served. As soon as the royal party entered the hall the food was apparently forgotten. All present stood up and cheer after cheer shook the building. On making a tour of the room the Princess of Wales turned to an old Irishwoman and expressed the hope that she had partaken of a good dinner. To this the old woman replied: "God bless you, dear," and patted the Princess on the shoulder. The members of the royal party shook hands with and spoke encouraging words to many ragged waifs. The same scenes were enacted at Clerkenwell.

This has emphatically been the Princess of Wales' day, and her idea of giving a treat to the poor has been crowned with the greatest success. She was everywhere received with enthusiasm. The day was very hot and the Princess wore a simple white muslin.

At the People's Palace the Princess herself made the first block of ice cream with a patent freezer, to the delight of the children.

At the various adults' feasts it was first decided not to allow beer to be served, but the Lady Mayoress interceded and all present had a reasonable allowance.

MAHER AND SHARKEY.

The Pugilists Matched to Fight to a Finish.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Peter Maher, the heavyweight champion of Ireland, and Tom Sharkey, the "sailor lad of San Francisco," who hails also from the Emerald Isle, were matched to-day to fight to a finish.

Buck Connolly of Pittsburg, representing Maher, and Dan Lynch of San Francisco, who is Sharkey's manager, met at the "Police Gazette" office at noon, where articles of agreement were drawn up.

The terms of the agreement are that the men shall fight to a finish before the club or individuals offering the biggest inducement, and for a side bet of $5,000. Both representatives of the fighters deposited $2,500 each to bind the match. Richard K. Fox was made temporary stakeholder, and on August 2d another deposit of $2,500 from each will be paid down in this city, making the full amount of $5,000 a side. The final stakeholder will be Al Smith. The referee is to be mutually agreed upon.

There was a question raised by Connolly as to the location of the fight, and he said that his man Maher would fight at any place n the world, except San Francisco, as a finish fight is prohibited in California. Lynch assured Connolly that he would not entertain any proposition given by any club in California. This suited the Pittsburger, and the managers, accompanied by Sam C. Austin, went across to Jersey City, where they signed the articles.

The articles call for the bout to take place within three months after the second and final deposit is made, on August 2d.

A Robber Placed in Custody.

DENVER, June 24.—A telegram received at the office of the Chief Inspector in the Postoffice building announced the arrest at Vernal, Utah, of John Henry, alias Dick Thompson, who is accused of having assisted in the holding up of the Postmaster of Fort Bridger, Wyo., on the 15th of the present month. Bob Meeks, also said to have been concerned in the affair, was arrested a few days ago.