

LABOR LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

The Convention at St. Louis Finishes Its Work.

Fails to Accomplish the End for Which It Was Called.

The Meeting Productive of Several Sensational Speeches and Many Resolutions, but No Decisive Action Was Taken on the Principal Question at Issue, the Abolishment of Government by Injunction.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The conference of labor leaders, which has been in session here two days, finished its work this evening. The meeting was productive of several sensational speeches and many resolutions, yet no decisive action was taken in the principal matter for which the gathering was summoned—the abolishment of government by injunction.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The delegates to the convention of the labor leaders were slow in assembling this morning. The delay was due to the Committee on Resolutions, which sent word that it was not ready to report. The committee had been in session almost continuously since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 8 o'clock this morning had not completed the plan of action. The committee at midnight had practically agreed upon recommending Government ownership of mineral land rights, "but," as one of them remarked then, "there is no telling what they will do with that idea before morning."

One of the members of the committee favored a committee with plenary power to appoint a general labor committee of one from each State, and to call a national convention in a Western State in case the miners and operators fail to come together and settle their differences.

At 10 o'clock the Committee on Resolutions filed into the hall, and the delegates were called to order to hear its report. Mr. Bergen, in presenting the resolutions, spoke of the great task the committee had before it. He said the report about to be submitted was the best the committee could do under the circumstances. Whether it would suit was the question. The platform as presented reads:

"The fear of the more watchful fathers of the Republic has been justified. The judiciary has become supreme. We witness a political phenomenon absolutely new in the history of the world; a republic prostrate at the feet of Judges appointed to administer the laws. They acknowledge no superior on earth, and their despotic deeds recall Milton's warning to his countrymen: 'Who bids a man rule over him above law, may bid as well a savage beast.'"

"Under the cunning form of injunctions, courts have assumed to enact criminal laws, and after thus drawing to themselves the power of legislation, have repealed the bill of rights, and revolutionist court-made laws have denuded the accused the right of trial by jury.

"The exercise of the commonest rights of free men, the right of assembly, the right of free speech, right of traveling the public highways—have by legislation under the form of injunctions been made a crime, and armed forces dispersed as mobs, and in company to exercise these rights. At its last term the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Thirteenth Amendment, forbidding 'involuntary servitude,' is not violated by arresting a seaman, imprisoning him till his vessel is ready to leave port, and then forcibly putting him on board to serve out the term of his contracts; a decision under which the old fugitive slave laws may yet be revived and striking laborers be seized and returned to the service of their masters.

"Having drawn to themselves all the powers of the Federal Government until Congress and Presidents may act only by judicial permission, the Federal Judges have begun the subjugation of sovereign States, so that unless a check is soon put upon the progress of usurpation, in a short time no government but the absolute despotism of Federal Judges will exist anywhere over any portion of American soil.

"The pending strike of coal miners, started to resorted to the most shameless defiance of decency, as well as of laws and humanity, in order to enable heartless avarice to drive its hungry serfs to the mine to faint and die at their drudgery, and there remains to-day not one guaranteed right of American citizens, the exercise of which an injunction has not somewhere made a crime, started by these subversions of constitutional liberty.

"We have met to counsel together, and have come to the following conclusion: That 'Whereas, The present strike of the coal miners has again demonstrated the fact that our so-called freedom is but a stupendous chasm, under which millions are degenerating while hundreds of thousands—men, women and children—are starving in hovels and on the public highways;

"Whereas, The condition has become permanent for the large and ever increasing number of our population, as long as we permit a comparatively small class of legalized exploiters to monopolize the means of production and distribution for their private benefit—a fact again obvious in the case of the miners.

"Whereas, Appeals to Congress and the courts for relief are fruitless, since the legislative, as well as the executive and judicial powers, are under the control of the capitalist class, so that it has come to pass in this country that while cattle and swine have a right to the public highway, Americans, so-called free men, have not.

"Whereas, Our capitalist class, as is again shown in the present strike, is armed, and has not only policemen, Marshals, Sheriffs and deputies, but also a regular militia, in order to enforce government by injunction, sup-

pressing lawful assemblage, free speech and the right to the public highway, while on the other hand the laboring men of the country are unarmed and defenseless to the words and spirit of the Constitution of the United States; therefore, be it

"Resolved (1), That we hereby set apart Friday, the third day of September, 1897, as a 'Good Friday' for the cause of suffering labor in America, and contribute the earnings of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and appeal to every union man and every friend of labor throughout the United States to do likewise.

"Resolved (2), That if the strike of the miners is not settled by the 20th of September, 1897, and upon a notice to that effect by the President of the United Mine Workers, a general convention be held at Chicago on Monday, September 27, 1897, by the representatives of all unions, branches, lodges, and kindred organizations of laboring men and friends of their cause, for the purpose of considering further measures in the interests of the striking miners and labor in general.

"Resolved (3), That we consider the use of the ballot as the best and safest means for the amelioration of the hardships under which the laboring classes suffer.

"Resolved (4), That the public ownership of all railroads is one of the most necessary reforms of our body politic.

"Resolved (5), That we most emphatically protest against government by injunction, which plays havoc with even political liberty.

"Resolved (6), That no nation in which the people are to disarm can long remain a free nation, and therefore we urge upon all liberty-loving citizens to remember and obey Article II. of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: The right to bear arms shall not be infringed.

As soon as the platform was before the convention a dozen delegates were upon their feet clamoring for recognition. One delegate wanted to change the date of the Chicago conference to October 10th, claiming the day proposed was too early.

Delegate Osborne of Atlanta, Ga., offered a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the meeting that unemployed men in the United States should apply for admission to the poor house as their respective counties.

No action was taken on this resolution, and the convention went into a desultory manner regarding the debate. Mr. Mahon of Detroit moved the limit of debate be five minutes. He said: "I am tired of this thing of talking and talking, and the advancement of political ideas through labor conventions."

Mr. Mahon's motion was amended to read ten minutes by Mr. Ratchford, and was agreed to. Mr. Osborne introduced an amendment to the platform to the effect that, as the country should take care of its unemployed, the striking miners and other laborers of the country apply to the authorities of their respective counties for admission to the poor house, and again oratory was in full swing. There was no particular attention paid to the motion before the convention, and the delegates turned themselves loose.

Mr. Clemens of Kansas, a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and who was expected to bring in a minority report, calvinized the proceedings by a witty speech. "This is the tinniest aggregation of wild animals I ever saw together," was his opening remark. He expressed dissatisfaction at the mild measures presented for the relief of the labor trouble in general, and said he was ashamed to go home and tell his people what they were trying to do or what they had done. "Give me liberty," said Mr. Clemens, with much gravity, "or I'll take you a collection."

Peter O'Neill of the Rich Hill (Mo.) Mine, said he inferred from the talk that there were two resolutions. One was, "Resolved, That the miners should be paupers," and the other, "Resolved, That the miners were paupers." Mr. O'Neill took up the entire ten minutes, but offered no amendment.

Mr. Mahon pleaded for something practical and quick action. He wanted relief for the suffering miners. Let the theories come later. He was opposed to Mr. Osborne's "poor house" resolution, and "let us put up our dollars for the miners."

Mr. Ratchford took the convention to task for getting off the subject. He said the miners should not ask for aid—that was not the object of the convention. He protested against Mr. Osborne's resolution, and said the conference should endeavor to settle the paramount question of government by injunction.

Mr. Osborne's amendment was lost unanimously, and the attempt to change the date of the collection for the striking miners from September 31 to 5th was defeated.

Mr. Clayborne of Springfield, Mo., moved to strike out the second resolution of the platform calling for a mass convention in Chicago.

Without action the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock. Mr. Clayborne's motion to substitute for Mr. Clayborne's motion to strike out the plank calling for the Chicago convention, and provide for a convening of a labor congress in St. Louis on September 20th.

The delegates were eager for work, and the afternoon session was set in motion promptly at 2 o'clock. After considerable talk, Mr. Williams, a St. Louis delegate, endeavored after the coming convention held at St. Louis. It was decided that the matter should remain as introduced in the platform, and the labor congress will be held in Chicago on Monday, September 27th.

The third plank in the platform was amended by the use of the word "proper" before "use of the ballot," and the resolution now reads as follows: "Resolved, That we consider the proper use of the ballot as the best and safest means for the amelioration of the hardships under which the laboring class suffers."

Mr. Webster of St. Louis wanted to know if these "milk-and-water" resolutions disposed of the pertinent matter of government by injunction.

He wanted Congress to investigate this matter. "Why," said Mr. Sovereign, "this convention has rejected a proposition looking to this very end. Even if Congress did give us the rights we want, would this movement be increased, thousands of others will be found to take their places. (Cheers.) The laboring people can vote for years, but nothing can be accomplished. Let us reorganize this Government," shouted

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO. TO-DAY, 9:30 A. M. SPECIAL SALE Real Cut Glass and Haviland China. LOT 1—Water or Table Tumblers in lead blown glass, with neat engraved designs. Sale Price, 27c for set of six. LOT 2—Haviland & Co. Teacups and Saucers in very latest shape. "Orleans," with 1897 decorations and stippled with Japanese gold inside and out. Come in several designs. Sale Price, 24c. LOT 3—Haviland & Co. Salad or Cake Plates, in same decorations as cups and saucers in lot 2. Large size and not the small bread and butter size. The price is less than for plain white. Sale Price, 19c. LOT 4—Real Cut-Glass Vase in new shape, 3 inches high, for buds or violets. Sale Price, 9c. LOT 5—Nickel-Plated Spittoons, fancy embossed movable tops, 8-inch diameter. Sale Price, 23c. LOT 6—Nickel-Plated Round Trays, 13-inch diameter, fine polish and easily kept clean. Do not mistake this Tray for the ordinary tin kind. Sale Price, 9c. LOT 7—Drinking Mugs in metal, highly polished, fancy embossed. For washstands, traveling etc. Sale Price, 4c. LOT 8—Real Cut-Glass Spoon or Olive Trays in fancy shapes, deep cutting and brilliant. Sale Price, 28c. Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400-412 K Street, Sacramento.

Mr. Sovereign. "Let us stand up and assert ourselves. Behind these injunctions stand galling guns and Winchester rifles, but we fear them not. Let us hold up the flag and tear down the courts. We stand on our dignity, and will have our liberty from this time on," shouted Mr. Sovereign.

The convention broke into wild cheering, which developed into a spontaneous call for Mr. Debs. He rose from his seat and came slowly to the platform. When the cheering ceased, Mr. Debs began a speech, which was interrupted at the end of nearly every sentence by cheering and hand-clapping. He said:

"I believe the gravity of the industrial situation in this country is well understood. It is quite evident the delegates to this convention recognize the fact that civil liberty is dead in America. I have said, and say again for the last time, I have appeal to the courts for justice, and shall appeal to them no more. The A. R. U. expended \$45,000 to have the question of civil rights tested in the Supreme Court of the United States, only to be told that we have no rights that capital was bound to respect. Shall we appeal to the Supreme Court again? No. We appeal to this convention and the country for an uprising of all the common people in every walk of life to beat back the courts and re-enthroned the rights of the American people.

"Labor Day is near. What shall we do? I predict, my friends, that we will see the extraordinary spectacle of enslaved labor rattling its chains and dancing to the music, Labor is the cheapest commodity on God's earth, and yet there are those who would have it at a lower price. The United voice of labor has been raised against the appointment of Mr. Powderly to a Federal position, and I notice that he was promptly put into the place. (Mingled cheers and hisses.) From Justice of the Peace to Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, all the judicial powers of the United States are directed against the laborer. All the organized sources of society are against the laborer, and if labor expects emancipation itself, labor itself must do it.

"The time has not quite come to incite the population," said Mr. Debs, shaking his fist vehemently. "I serve notice on the plutocratic element of this country that we are on the eve of another meeting in Chicago, which will be attended by all branches of labor. That convention will take up these same questions, and will institute agitation and keep it going until the public conscience and the public heart is aroused. This will come such an uprising as the world has never seen.

"I do not come to this convention to exploit social democracy, or any other movement. There is something greater in this movement than any one element can manage—the emancipation of labor. There is no division here. Each man is entitled to his own opinion and his right to express it, each man to speak as becomes that man. I am side by side with you. I am a trades unionist and a social unionist. (Tremendous applause.) Whenever the trades unions desire to do battle with their common enemy, they can count upon us to come to the front and take our places side by side with them, and fight with them.

"Never in my life have I been more hopeful than now. I am not gifted with great visionary power, but I can see the beginning of the end. (Cheers.) This meeting is an inspiration. It will lead to great results. This movement has attained tremendous impetus, and will go ahead with a rush. When the people are ready, and that day is not far off, my friends, there will be a spontaneous uprising, the Supreme Court will be abolished, Congress dispersed and the sacred rights of American citizens and American freedom will be enthroned. (Great applause.)

"The time will come to incite this populace. When this time comes you can drop the music. (Cheers.) I will not stand in the rear and ask you to go ahead. I will be in front and say to you 'Come on.' (Renewed cheering.) I shrink from that bloodshed," and Mr. Debs paused impressively, "but if this is necessary to preserve liberty and our rights—in that event, I will shed the last drop of blood that courses through my veins. (Outbreak of cheering.)

"The people are ripe for a great change. All they lack is direction and leadership. Let this conference supply it. Let this conference set the pace. Announce to the world that it will temporarily adjourn for three weeks to re-prepare the mind of every man to pledge himself to go there, if you have to walk; no one has a right to plead poverty."

One or two substitutes for the last two planks in the platform were introduced, but not adopted. Notwithstanding the convention early in the morning had declined to act on President Ratchford's resolution requesting President McKinley to convene Congress for the purpose of defining the authority of Judges in the matter of injunctions, a resolution to that effect, but authorizing the Chairman of the convention to ask Mr. McKinley to act in that direction, introduced by M. D. Ryan, the Illinois organizer, went through with a whoop, and shortly before 7 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

SHOT TO KILL. Sensational Shooting Affray at the County Jail at Minneapolis. MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), Aug. 31.—There was a sensational shooting affray at the County Jail shortly after midnight. James L. Murphy, a Deputy Sheriff, brought to the jail a woman of the town, whom he said, was under arrest, and sent for Matron Woodburn. Having thus cleared the way, he entered the latter's apartments and opened fire on her husband, Clavis H. Woodburn, who was asleep in bed. He fired eleven shots, five of which entered Woodburn's body, exclaiming: "I'll teach him to ruin my daughter."

The watchman rushed in and prevented Woodburn, who had by this time secured his own weapon, from firing at his now retreating enemy. Murphy gave himself up, and refused to discuss the case, except to say that he was a Kentuckian, and had shot to kill. Woodburn is dangerously, but not fatally shot. He will not talk.

Spain Will Banish Anarchists. MADRID, Aug. 31.—The Spanish Government is formulating a plan to bring about the banishment of all anarchists from Spain. It is announced here that anarchists will no longer be allowed to land in Spain, and that the Government will deport some to the American Republic, or to a distant Spanish possession.

"I tell you that's one thing we've got to be thankful for, we don't have mosquitoes often. Just think what it must be to have to live on Long Island!"—New York Sun.

Eastern Grain Market. ONLY SLIGHT CHANGES IN WHEAT QUOTATIONS. The Pit Deserted by a Large Number of More Active Scalpers, Who Turn to Corn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Wheat opened at an advance of from 3/8 to 1/2 per bushel for December delivery. The only apparent reason was the strong Liverpool market. The opening quotation for Liverpool gave wheat futures at 3/4 advance, and the next cablegram at 3/4, making the gain 1 1/4 before trading started here. The tendency during the next two hours was to grind a little off the starting advance. The market mill was not running with its recent velocity, so that the fractions came off reluctantly, and when the bears ceased grinding out short what the reduction that had meantime been effected was partly re-established.

September was only occasionally heard from, and then it was at some little discount from December—sometimes 1/8 and again 3/8 under. December started at from 90 1/2 to 90 3/4, declined to 89 1/2, recovered again to 90 1/4, and then had a more severe decline, getting down to 89 1/2 as the bottom of the next depression. This was a little off in a great part to reports from the seaboard that foreigners were sellers there.

While futures of wheat at Liverpool opened higher, spot wheat was reported 1/2 lower. Continental markets were said to have opened at some advance, and Liverpool cabled that the Russian offerings were small. The London "Mark Lane Express" reported the Russian wheat crop decidedly below the average.

Contract stock in Chicago and Gulf elevators Saturday evening were only 664,000 bushels. Chicago receipts were 377 cars, only thirty-six of which were contract, and the quantity inspected out of store was 150,000 bushels. Atlantic port clearances were again very heavy at 1,025,000 bushels in wheat and flour, of which 673,000 bushels were in the raw grain.

Closing cablegrams reported the final changes for the day foreign markets as follows: Liverpool—California wheat on spot, 1d higher; American red and No. 1 northern spring on spot, 1d lower; futures, from 1/2 to 1d higher. Paris—10 centimes lower for August, and unchanged for later delivery. Antwerp—50 centimes or 2 1/2 per bushel higher.

New York later reported a better tone in the United Kingdom, and some acceptances of cable offers. The market was of a quiet character after the first hour, and the pit was deserted by a large number of the most active scalpers, who transferred their attention to corn. The closing price for December was 80 1/2.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Dealers in wheat to-day were confined within a certain range. The market had fairly steady tone, but no speculative feature. Continental houses sold and showed cables not in sympathy with the steadiness here. English markets were firmer but quiet. Enormous seaboard wheat and flour clearances more than offset the enlarged movement of spring and winter wheat at interior points.

Ruchings. After a number of years Ruchings are again popular for neckwear. We have received a full line much handsomer in designs and prettier in colorings than the Ruchings of past seasons. Some come in plain pleated chiffons, others with lace edges, and others still with loops and folds. An idea that is sure to strike the popular fancy is the Netting Ruchings with satin ribbon edgings—plain black or white netting, finished in fancy colors. In addition, there are the wide pleated Chiffons, some as wide as 18 inches, in black and colors. Prices range from 25 cents to \$1 75 per yard.

Special Values in Kid Gloves. Undressed Mousquetaire Kid Gloves in nice shades of tans, modes, browns and blacks. Sizes 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. In this lot will be found some that sold originally for \$1 50 and \$1 75 per pair. Price 48c. Chamois Gloves, Mousquetaire style. Regular value was \$1 per pair. Our special price to close, 48c pair. In addition we have reduced all our Silk Gloves, in good colors and sizes, to 25c pair. Elbow Length Silk Mitts in tans, light blue, pink and lavender, reduced to close to 19c and 48c pair.

Belts—All Sizes, Too. Rather unpleasant to make a selection of a belt and then be told "We haven't your size." Not so here. We have all the usual sizes and a great many unusual sizes all the way up to 40 inches long. Here are a few of the things which people seem to like very much: Grained Calf Leather Belts, black or tan, 25c. Black Morocco Leather Belts, kid-lined, stitched edges, harness buckle, 50c. Calfskin Belts, stamped and finished to look like alligator leather belts, kid lined, stitched edges and large covered buckle. Tan or brown, 50c. Seal Leather Belts, extra fine; large harness buckle; covered and stitched, 65c.

Nobby Suits for the Little Men. Our Juvenile Department is replete with novelties for the little men in Junior, Middy, Reecer and Vestee Suits for the fall and winter seasons, ranging in price from \$2 50 to \$7 50. Ages, 3 to 8 years. In addition, mothers will find much to interest them in a line of ultra fashionable Reecer Jackets, made of astrachan in black, blue and brown. Some fasten with silk frogs, others with light pearl buttons. All have deep collars, handsomely braided. Ages 2 1/2 to 8 years. Just the thing to be used in cool evenings in place of overcoats. Prices, \$6 75 and \$7 50.

Bedroom Suits at \$14 50. We have another lot of those fine Bedroom Suits, with handsome Cheval Dressers, fitted with bevel plate mirrors 18x40 inches in size. These Suits are very neatly finished and can be relied on to give satisfactory service. Three pieces, bed, bureau and washstand, exceptional value at \$14 50.

Woven Wire Mattresses for Full-size Beds. These mattresses are made of good quality woven wire, with hardwood frames fastened with heavy bolts. The new price is \$1 95.

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs. A new line of Gentlemen's Medium Size Silk Handkerchiefs has just been received. Silk Handkerchiefs having white centers with neat fancy colored narrow hemstitched borders. Price 25c each. Fine Twilled Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, with 1 1/2 inch hemstitched borders, in neat figured and polka dots. Also with solid centers in navy, ecru and garnet. Price 50c each.

Green Shoes for Children. Among the new arrivals is a line of Fine Green Kid Lace Shoes for children. These shoes have spring heels, turned flexible soles and neat toe caps. Sizes 8 1/2 to 11. Price \$1 75. Another new item for children is a Black Shoe, lacing up the front, with cloth tops, spring heels, neat patent leather tips and turned flexible soles. Sizes 5 to 8. Price, \$1.

New Jackets and Capes. We are now showing a good assortment of new Jackets for the fall season in tan, navy, green, blue and black. All choice styles and materials. Prices \$4 25 to \$25. Also a fine line of Cloth and Plush Capes, in all the correct styles and lengths, ranging in price from \$4 25 to \$20.

Shirt Waists. With the new arrivals we have received a handsome line of Broadcloth Shirt Waists, richly braided with silk soutache braid, and having white collars and cuffs. Can be had in cardinal, navy, olive, black or heliotrope, with either white or black trimming. Price \$3 50. We are also showing a cheaper line of waists in all-wool cloth with laundered collar to match waist. Navy, cardinal and black. Price \$1 75 each.

Cashmere Flannelettes. Thousands of yards of new Flannelettes are arriving daily and in quality of goods and beauty of patterns they surpass anything ever before offered in this market. The choicest are now ready for your inspection. Especially desirable for wrappers, dresses and waists. Fast, washable colors. Price 10c per yard.

Family Measuring Glass. This Measuring Glass is a very convenient article and should be in every household. Used for measuring liquids, and such articles as flour, butter and sugar. Made of clear glass, marked off in spoon and cup measures, also in pints, ounces and gills. Price, 12c.

About Clocks. Our Clocks are from the best known factories, are reliable time keepers and marked at decidedly interesting prices. Nickel Alarm Clocks, 75c to \$2 50. Fancy Oak or Walnut Clocks, \$2 75 to \$4 50. Black Enamelled Wood Clocks, \$5 to \$7 50. Black Enamelled Iron Clocks, handsomely decorated, \$8 75. Plastic Marble Clocks (look like real marble, but cost only half as much), \$7 50 to \$14 50. Newest designs in Porcelain Clocks, \$2 25 to \$14.

The Face at the Window. "Twas a fair, proud face at a window, In the days of long ago, Like the rose and the thorn in beauty and grace, Looked down on the world below. 'Twas a fair, proud face at a window, In the days that are far away, 'Twas the same fair face with an added grace, Looked down on the world to-day. For to-day 'tis no earthly window, But a window in heaven above, And I see through my tears and the mists of years That the pride has turned to love."—Paul Galette.

Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists. If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to any skillful physician, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

An Expensive Bovine Habit. Among the number of Baltimore Fresh Air Fund Children who passed through Washington a few days ago, bound for the cool hill country of Virginia, there was one little fellow who found the very best quarters in a hospitable farmhouse at Front Royal. When the cows came up in the evening to be milked, so a friend down there writes me, the little Baltimore boy went down to the barnyard with his host to see the operation. The cows were standing about placidly, and as is their custom at that time of the day, were contentedly chewing the cud. The boy watched the milkmaids at work, and his eyes dwelt with growing wonder on the ceaseless grind of the cow's jaws. At length he turned to his host and said: "And do you have to buy gum for all them cows?"—Washington Post.

No Chance. "Did you see the ball game yesterday?" "No." "I thought you told me you were going." "I did go, but I sat between two young women who had never seen a game of ball before."—Chicago Tribune.

BASEBALL. Results of Yesterday's National League Games. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Mercer was a winning card against the Pirates, keeping his scattered and striking out seven men. Attendance 2,500. Score: Washington 8, hits 13, errors 3; Pittsburgh 4, hits 9, errors 1. Batteries—Mercer and Farrell; Hughey and Suggen. Umpire—Kelly.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—In a pitchers' battle to-day Taylor got a little of the best of the argument. Attendance 1,900. Score: Louisville 4, hits 6, errors 3; Philadelphia 5, hits 8, errors 4. Batteries—Hill and Wilson; Taylor and McFarland. Umpire—McDonald.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—The Champions easily defeated the Browns to-day. Attendance 1,900. Score: Baltimore 12, hits 17, errors 0; St. Louis 5, hits 9, errors 3. Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Donohue and Douglas. Umpire—O'Day.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 31.—The Brooklyn won a well-played game from Cleveland this afternoon. Attendance 1,300. Score: Brooklyn 9, hits 12, errors 1; Cleveland 4, hits 9, errors 6. Batteries—Dunn and Grim; Wilson and Zimmer. Umpire—Hurst.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The Boston narrowly escaped defeat to-day by the Chicago. Attendance 3,000. Score: Boston 8, hits 14, errors 1; Chicago 7, hits 11, errors 6. Batteries—Klobdanz and Bergen; Briggs and Kittredge. Umpire—Lynch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Reds fell down before the Giants in two games this afternoon. Attendance, 11,000. Score: First game—New York 7, hits 10, errors 4; Cincinnati 6, hits 15, errors 6. Batteries—Rusie and Warner. Umpire—Emslie and Carpenter. Second game—New York 9, hits 13, errors 0; Cincinnati 1, hits 6, errors 2. Batteries—Meekin and Warner; Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpires—Emslie and Carpenter.

Overland Excursions. CHEAP, QUICK, COMFORTABLE. Leave Los Angeles Wednesday, San Francisco, Thursday, in clean, modern, not crowded tourist sleepers. Through to Chicago and Boston. SCHEDULE: ROUTE: Through Salt Lake City and Denver. Uniform porterless party. Second-class tickets honored. Each car. Excursion manager with each party. Of care taken of ladies accompanied. Fortickets, berths and folder giving full information, apply to any C. Pac. agent, or to T. H. DUNN, 225 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, or W. D. SANBORN, 32 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

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