BEATEN BY ANSON'S NINE

The Indianapolis Men Lose a Seven-Inning Contest to the Chicago Team.

Both Pitchers Prove Fairly Effective, but the Hoosiers Field Poorly—Result of Other League and Association Games.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Borchers made his reappearance with the Chicagos to-day, and the event was signalized by a victory over the Hoosiers. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning, on account of rain. Both pitchers were effective, but the Chicagos did the best fielding and deservedly won. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	PO	A	E	INDIANAPOLIS.	R	B	PO	A	E
Ryan, m..	0	0	2	0	0	Seery, l....	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, l.	0	0	1	0	0	Buckl'y, c.	0	0	6	0	2
Duffy, r...	0	1	0	0	0	Hines, m..	0	0	1	0	1
Anson, 1..	0	0	9	0	0	Glass'k, s..	1	0	2	3	2
Pfeffer, 2..	1	0	3	4	0	Bassett, 2.	1	1	2	2	0
W'mson, s	1	1	0	2	0	Est'br'k, 1..	1	3	8	0	1
Burns, 3..	1	0	1	2	1	M'Gease'y, r	0	0	1	0	0
B'chers p.	0	0	0	5	0	Myers, 3..	0	0	0	3	0
Daly, c....	1	1	5	4	0	Burdick, p.	0	1	1	5	0
Totals...	4	3	21	17	1	Totals..	3	5	21	13	6

Score by innings:

Chicago	0 2 0 0 2 0 0	4
Indianapolis	0 1 0 0 0 0 2	3

Earned runs—Chicago, 2.
Home run—Williamson.
Double plays—Pfeffer and Anson; Williamson, Daly and Pfeffer; Myers, Glasscock and Esterbrook.
First base on balls—Ryan, Glasscock (2), Seery.
Struck out—By Borchers, 4; by Burdick, 3.
Wild pitches—Borchers, 4.
Time—1:40.
Umpire—Kelly.

Other League Games.

PITTSBURG, 6; DETROIT, 5.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Only about six hundred people witnessed to-day's game between the Pittsburgs and Detroits. This was partly due to the sky foreboding rain, but more so to the fact that the champions, apparently, have forgotten all they ever knew about base ball. They played a bad game, in which they were out-batted and outfielded by the visitors. Getzein was hit hard. Score:

DETROIT.	R	B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	B	PO	A	E
Hanlon, m.	1	2	2	0	0	Sunday, m	0	1	2	0	0
Bro'th'rs, 1	1	1	13	0	0	Miller, c..	0	0	5	3	2
Rowe, s....	0	1	1	3	1	Coleman, r	0	0	2	0	0
White, 3..	0	4	2	2	0	Beckley, 1	0	1	13	0	0
Ganzel, 2..	0	1	0	4	2	Dunlap, 2.	2	2	3	3	1
Sutcliffe, c	1	0	6	4	3	Carroll, l...	1	1	0	0	0
Tw'ch'l, l..	1	2	0	0	0	Kuehne, 3.	2	2	1	5	0
Campau, r.	1	1	0	1	0	Smith, s...	1	2	1	3	1
Getzein, p.	0	0	0	6	0	Staley, p..	0	0	0	5	0
Totals..	5	12	24	20	6	Totals..	6	9	27	19	4

Score by innings:

Detroit	0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0	5
Pittsburg	0 3 0 1 0 0 0 2 *	6

Earned runs—Detroit, 4; Pittsburg, 5. Two-base hits—Rowe, Ganzel, Beckley, Dunlap, Kuehne. Three-base hit—White. Home runs—Twitchell, Carroll, Smith. Stolen bases—Hanlon (3), Campau (2), Sunday, Dunlap (2). Double play—Getzein, Sutcliffe and White. First base on balls—Hanlon, Ganzel, Brouthers. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Struck out—By Staley, 4; by Getzein, 5. Passed balls—Sutcliffe, 1; Miller, 2. Wild pitch—Getzein, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Lynch.

NEW YORK, 7; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Captain Morrill's two costly errors at second to-day cost four runs, and New York won. The fielding was brilliant all around. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	PO	A	E
Gore, m....	1	0	2	0	0	Ray s, ...	1	1	0	2	0
Rich'son, 2	1	2	2	2	0	Nash, 3....	0	1	2	0	0
Ward, s....	1	2	2	4	0	J'hnst'n, m	0	0	2	0	0
Tiernan, r.	1	0	1	0	0	Wise, 1....	0	0	8	0	0
Connor, 1.	1	1	11	0	1	H'rnung, l.	1	2	1	0	0
O'Ro'rke, 1	1	1	1	0	0	Morrill, 2..	0	1	3	4	2
Whitney, 3	0	1	2	3	0	Brown, r..	0	0	0	0	0
Ewing, c..	1	1	5	2	0	Tate, c....	1	1	7	1	0
Welch, p..	0	0	1	4	1	R'db'rne, p	0	1	1	4	0
Totals..	7	8	27	15	2	Totals....	3	7	24	11	2

Score by innings:

New York	3 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 *	7
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1	3

Earned runs—New York, 3; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Ewing, Richardson, Ward. Three-base hits—Whitney, Nash, Hornung. Home run—Connor. Stolen base—Hornung. Double play—Ewing and Ward. First base on balls—Ewing, Brown. Hit by pitched ball—Tate. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 2. Struck out—Gore, Tiernan, Ray, Brown, Welch, Johnston, Wise. Time—1:20. Umpire—Lon Knight.

WASHINGTON, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The first game of the series between the Washington and Philadelphia clubs played to-day was characterized by light batting and brilliant fielding, the most notable features in the latter respect being Myers's work at second and a phenomenal catch by Fogarty. The battery work of Whitney and Mack was simply perfect. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	PO	A	E
Hoy, m..	0	2	0	0	1	Wood, 1...	0	0	3	1	0
Wilmot, l..	0	0	6	0	0	Andrews m	0	0	1	0	1
Myers, 2...	0	1	7	2	0	Fogarty, r.	0	0	4	0	1
Daily, r....	1	1	0	0	0	Farrar, 1..	0	2	7	0	0
O'Brien, l.	0	0	6	0	0	Mulvey, 3.	0	1	2	0	0
Don'elly, 3	0	2	0	2	0	Irwin, s...	0	2	1	4	0
Wh'tney, p	0	0	0	7	0	Bastian, 2.	0	0	4	2	0
Mack, c...	1	0	7	3	0	Casey, p...	0	0	0	5	0
Shock, s....	0	2	1	2	0	Schriver, c	0	2	5	1	0
Totals...	2	8	27	16	1	Totals...	0	7	27	13	2

Score by innings:

Washington	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0

Earned run—Washington, 1. Two-base hit—Daily. Three-base hit—Donnelly. Stolen base—Daily. Double plays—Bastian and Mulvey; Wood, Irwin and Mulvey. Hit by pitched ball—Mack. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Struck out—Wilmot (2), Myers, O'Brien (2), Wood, Fogarty, Irwin, Casey, Schriver (2). Passed ball—Schriver. Time—1.30. Umpire—Valentine.

American Association.

BALTIMORE, 10; KANSAS CITY, 4.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The Kansas City batsmen were unable to solve Cunningham's curves to-day, while Sullivan was batted freely, and the home team won with ease by the following score:

BALTIMORE.	R	B	PO	A	E	KANSAS CITY.	R	B	PO	A	E
Burns, s...	0	1	0	5	0	M'T'm'y, m	0	1	0	0	1
Griffin, m.	2	2	1	0	0	Hamilt'n, r	0	0	0	0	0
Gr'wood, 2.	3	2	0	3	0	Davis, 3....	0	0	1	2	0
Tucker, 1.	2	3	14	1	0	Barkley, 2.	2	2	3	2	0
Goldsby, l.	1	2	1	0	0	Phillips, l.	0	0	13	1	0
Somm'r, r.	0	0	3	0	0	Cline, l....	0	0	3	0	0
Shindle, 3.	0	1	0	3	1	Esterday, s	2	0	2	4	1
Cantz, c...	1	1	7	1	0	Brennan, c.	0	0	4	3	1
Cun'ham, p	1	2	1	6	1	Sullivan, p.	0	0	1	8	1
Totals...	10	14	27	19	2	Totals..	4	4	3 27	20	4

Score by innings:

Baltimore	2 0 1 1 3 1 0 0 2	10
Kansas City	0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1	4

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6. Two-base hits—Tucker, Cunningham, Greenwood (2). Home run—Tucker. Stolen bases—Griffin, Greenwood, Goldsby, Esterday (2). First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 2; off Sullivan, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Esterday. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2; Kansas City, 1. Struck out—By Cunningham, 4; by Sullivan, 4.

ATHLETICS, 5; LOUISVILLE, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Louisville lost the first game of the series to the Athletics this afternoon, after a stubborn contest of thirteen innings. Ewing pitched a strong, steady game, and but for numerous costly errors by Mack, the visitors would have pulled out a victory. Score:

ATHLETICS.	R	B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	B	PO	A	E
Welch, m..	0	2	3	0	0	Mack, 2..	1	1	3	4	5
Stovey, l...	2	0	1	0	0	Collins, l...	2	2	3	1	0
Lyons, 3..	1	1	2	3	1	Wolf, s....	0	2	3	2	1
Larkin, 1..	0	1	15	0	1	Br'n'ng, m	0	1	6	0	0
Bierb'er,	2	0	1	4	1	Kerins, r..	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, s.	1	1	1	3	0	Andr'ws, 1	0	0	14	0	0
Robi'son, c.	0	1	14	3	1	Werrick, 3	0	0	2	1	1
Seward, p..	0	1	0	14	0	Vaughn, c.	0	0	7	4	1
Poorman, r	1	2	2	0	1	Ewing, p..	1	0	0	6	1
Totals...	5	10	39	27	5	Totals..	4	6	39	18	9

Score by innings:

Louisville	0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	4
Athletics	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	5

Earned runs—Athletic, 2; Louisville, 1. Two-base hits—Larkin, Poorman, Wolf. Three-base hits—Lyons, Poorman. Stolen bases—Welch, Stovey (2), Gleason, Seward, Wolf. First base on balls—Off Ewing, 4; off Seward, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Welch. First base on errors—Athletics, 3; Louisville, 4. Struck out—By Ewing, 3; by Seward, 10.

Mike Kelly Leaves the Bostons.

Boston Special.

Mike Kelly, of the Bostons, is angry at being fined for his alleged drunkenness in Chicago and has gone to New York. He says he has quit the Bostons for good.

The loss of Kelly is a tremendous blow to the home team. The famous player was about all that was left of the club when it returned from its last disastrous trip. While in Chicago he was persuaded to join a party of friends for a night of pleasure. When morning came he was unable to play. His supposed friends then accused him of drunkenness, and he was fined by Captain Morrill, who had been informed of his chief lieutenant's action by the Boston triumvir. Ever since then Kelly has been morose and sullen. He has played good ball, but he seemed to take little interest in his work. Up to last night he led the team in base stealing, catching and hitting. The team which started out the first of the season with such splendid prospects of winning the pennant has now collapsed almost completely, and it is said on good authority that many of the older members of the club are in a state of mutiny. The triumvir are at sea as to what steps to take. Hornung has been suspended, and unless Kelly returns within forty-eight hours it is probable that a move will be made to expel him from the League.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Kelly, who started for New York last night, intending to desert the Bostons, changed his mind and will continue to play with the team.

Game at Kokomo.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 2.—The game to-day resulted:

New Castle	5 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 2	12
Kokomo	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	2

Batteries—New Castle, Ratliff and Ruggle; Kokomo, Barkalow and Blount.

Game at Elkhart.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 2.—It took ten innings and three hours to decide the matter between the Elkharts and the South Bend Greens, though the latter won by 5 to 4. Both teams were playing new batteries. Score:

Greens	0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0	5
Elkhart	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0	4

Batteries—Elkhart, Haskins and Prescott; Greens, Bates and Bowman.

Base-Ball Note.

The Interstate Base-ball League has disbanded. The league was composed of Terre Haute, Peoria, Davenport, Danville, Dubuque, and Bloomington. Crawfordsville and Lafayette were in this league at one time, but Crawfordsville was transferred to Terre Haute, and Lafayette "busted."

The Grand Circuit Races.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—Five thousand people were in attendance at the grand circuit races to-day, and there were many ladies in the grand stand and private boxes. The weather was perfect, and the track as fine as could be wished for. The crowd was drawn by the special races announced, but these proved disappointing. The regular events were hotly contested, and great crowds surrounded the pool-sellers' stand.

The first race was the 2:30 class, postponed from yesterday. Governor Hill was a hot favorite at the start, but the ease with which Junemont took the three heats turned the tide in that horse's favor. Geneva S. was a close second at every finish. The purse was $2,000. Summary:

Junemont	4	3	3	4	1	1	Bl'k Di'm nd	3	4	6	3 4 ro
Gov. Hill	1	1	5	5	6	4	Thornless	5	7	4	6 3 ro
Geneva S.	6	5	2	1	2	2	Little Nell	7	6	7	dr
James G.	2	2	1	2	5	3	Deck Wright	8	8	8	dr

Time—2:18¼, 2:19¾, 2:20, 2:20¾, 2:18¾, 2:21, 2:22¼.

There were twenty-four entries in the 2:24 class, and the driving park managers offered to divide the field and put up two purses. This offer was refused, however, and fifteen of the twenty-four horses started. Roy took the first heat with ease, but Lady Whitefoot came to the front in the second and won after a hard struggle with Foque and Newton B. Summary:

Lady Whitef't.	13	1	1	1	Civilization	9	5	6	9	
Roy	1	7	9	6	Jeremiah	10	14	8	10	
Newton B.	2	2	3	4	Hinder Wilkes	3	12	10	dr	
Foque	6	3	2	2	Lady Winship.	8	10	dr		
Banner Boy	5	6	11	3	William	14	14	dr		
Hunter	7	4	5	7	Shamrock	11	15	dr		
Superior	4	9	7	5	Nettle Leaf	12	13	dr		
Justina	15	8	4	8						

Time—2:21¼, 2:18¼, 2:18¾, 2:19.

The grand special trot between Guy and Fred Folger was started late in the afternoon. Guy won easily, trotting like clock-work. Folger was at the front but once the three heats. Summary:

Guy	1	1	1	Fred Folger 2 2 2

Time—2:18¼, 2:19, 2:18¼.

The pacer "You Bet," with a running mate, Jack Go-easy, in an attempt to beat his record of 2:06, made a mile in 2:05¾. It was a pretty exhibition.

In the 2:18 class White Stockings won one heat and Favonia two. Summary, (unfinished):

Favonia	4	1	1	Charlie Hogan	2	4 5
White Stockings	1	3	4	Loretta F.	5	5 2
T. T. S.	3	2	3			

Time—2:19½, 2:16¼, 2:16½.

Racing at Mystic Park.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The third day of Mystic Park meeting was characterized by perfect weather and a fast track. The unfinished 2:24 class was first called, seven horses appearing. Summary:

Delmonte	2	3	7	3	1	1	1	
Glenarm	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	
Starletta	1	9	4	7	5	4	5	
Fiction	3	4	11	2	3	5	4	
R. R. H.	6	1	8	6	8	6	dis	
S. D. C.	7	8	6	5	6	3	3	
William G.	8	7	5	4	dis			
Elastic Starch	11	11	3	8	7	dis		
Colossus	4	6	2	dis				
Rocket	10	5	10	dis				
May Day	9	10	9	dis				

Time—2:21¼, 2:31¼, 2:26¼, 2:25½, 2:27½, 2:21½, 2:28¾.

2:37 Class—Purse $300. Summary:

Lady Wellington	1	1	1	Weldan	5 dis.
Harebell	2	3	2	Gen. Turner	6 dis.
May B.	4	2	4	Wolfstone	dis.
C. C. K.	3	4	3	Fred L.	dis.

Time—2:28¾, 2:28½, 2:29.

Of ten nominations to the 2:29 class, eight came to the wire. The favorite was Wild Briar, a Kentucky four-year-old from the Wild Briar stock farms, sired by Forest Glencoe, by dam out of Little Meg, by imported Glencoe, dam by American Clay: Summary:

Wild Briar	1	1	8	1	Larry Boy	4	4	3 5
David Wilkes	5	7	1	4	Sancho	8	8	4 7
Nellie O.	2	2	7	7	Dr. Van	6	5	5 6
Beauty	3	3	2	3	Archie	7	6	6 dis

Time—2:22¾, 2:25, 2:30, 2:22½.

Racing at Mattoon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 2.—A large crowd attended the second day's races in this city. The first event was the 2:38 trot. Summary:

Mirlesse	1	2	3	2	May Flower	0	3 2 2
Lady Logan	2	1	1	1	Barney W.	0	4 dra'n

Time—2:37½, 2:34½, 2:39¼.

Free-for-all pace:

Black York	1	1	1	Little Toney	4	3	3
Monkey Rollo	2	2	2	Country Girl	3	4	4

Time—2:21½, 2:21, 2:22½.

Three-year-old trot, mile heats:

Mack Douglas	4	4	Edgar Wilkes	1	1
Kenwood	3	3	Johnny Wonder	2	2

Time—2:44, 2:50½.

Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Arrived: City of Rome, from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 2.—The steamer Saale, from New York for Bremen, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The steamers Wisconsin and Adriatic, from New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet to day.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 2.—Arrived: Wisconsin, from New York, for Liverpool; Sorrento, from New York, for London and Hamburg.

How an Estate Was Parceled Out.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Post.

A large part of the estate of the late Mr. Ed Richardson consisted of thirty-seven plantations. There are five heirs to the estate—four sons and one daughter. A novel method was adopted to make an equal and fair division of these plantations among the heirs. Five lists were made out, with the names of seven plantations on each list, so selected as to make each list as nearly desirable as any of the others. The lists were numbered and corresponding numbers placed in a hat. The parties in interest drew the numbers from the hat, and each took for a share the list of seven plantations belonging to the number drawn. Everyone was satisfied and pleased with the result, as Mr. Richardson had left his affairs in such good shape, and had shown such good judgment in his investments, that all the plantations are desirable and profit-paying property. We learn that the Refuge oil-mills and Wesson mills are still undivided, the heirs equally sharing in the profits.

Dr. Edson for Harrison.

Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle.

The Rev. Hanford A. Edson, D. D., pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, is spending his vacation with his family, at his former home in Scottsville. Dr. Edson is enthusiastic in his support of Harrison and Morton, and, as a fellow-townsman, gives his unqualified testimony to the well-deserved popularity and high Christian character of General Harrison. He entertains no doubt of the success of the Republican ticket in Indiana.

IT is told that when the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks rose the other Sunday and announced his text, "I was in prison, and ye came unto me," a little fellow, five or six years old, looked up anxiously into his grandma's face and exclaimed in a hoarse whisper, plainly audible to those in the adjacent seats, "Grandma, was Mr. Brooks ever really in prison?"

PUSHING THE TARIFF FIGHT

The Republicans of the Senate in Harmony on the Finance Committee Bill.

Arranging the New Schedules—The Democrats Fearful that It Will Be Accepted by the House in Place of the Mills Bill.

Z. L. W., in Philadelphia Press.

The sub-committee of Senators engaged in framing a tariff and revenue bill will not probably complete their work in time for the measure to be reported to the Senate before late next week, or early in the following one. In general terms the bill may be said already to be finished—that is, the schedules have been arranged and the rates of duty upon nearly all articles under them have been fixed. But differences of opinion exist as to what the rates of duty ought to be on a few important articles—differences among those directly interested in great protected industries, rather than among the Republican members of the committee or Republican Senators not of the committee. The work now in progress looks to the adjustment of these differences, a necessary preliminary to unity among Republican Senators in support of the bill.

The task of the Senate sub-committee is a much more difficult one than was that of the Mills junto in framing their bill. The latter did not allow themselves to be bothered by the representations of people whose pecuniary interests, whose very business existence even was to be effected by the changes it was proposed to make. It was politics, not business, as one of Mr. Mills's Democratic associates declared, that governed them in making up their bill. If it was proposed to repeal a duty or to reduce it to such a point that the foreign manufacturer would be able to take our markets from the home producer, the only question to be considered was what its political effect would be. If the sufferers mostly lived in a Republican State or congressional district, then the cut was made, but if a Democratic State or district was to be placed in jeopardy, then there was hesitation and moderation.

The Republican Senators are working upon an entirely different principle. The tariff laws need revision. There are inequalities and incongruities that ought to be corrected. These have resulted from two causes. The first is erroneous decisions by the Treasury Department by which the intent of the law has been thwarted or reversed. These have not all been made under the present administration, although it is responsible for more than its share of them. These rulings generally originate in decisions of subordinate clerks desirous of distinguishing themselves for smartness, and who are always upon the lookout for an opportunity to twist a provision of law by which they can get a little more money into the public Treasury. These decisions are approved by one superior officer after another, until they receive the signature of the chief law officer of the department and of the Secretary himself. In many instances no personal examination of the questions involved has been made, each accepting the approval of his subordinates as evidence of their correctness, and when an erroneous decision has once been made by a Secretary of the Treasury it generally requires a new law to correct it.

Any one not familiar with the details of customs administration would be surprised at the great number of inequalities and incongruities now existing that have resulted from these erroneous decisions. No attempt is made in the Mills bill to correct these, but the Senate sub-committee has made a very careful and exhaustive investigation of this whole subject, and in their bill it will be proposed to make the law what it was intended by Congress that it should be, or what experience has proved that it ought to be.

The other cause of inequalities in the tariff is changes in conditions since the laws were enacted. This is an age of restless activity. New methods of manufacture are daily introduced; and even whole classes of goods not known in the markets when the present laws were enacted, are now staple articles. Trade has been turned into many new channels, and articles that formerly needed protection require no more, while on others the duty ought to be increased.

The iron and steel schedule is still under consideration by the sub-committee, and may be taken as an illustration of what has just been said. The committee, after full consultation with the representatives of the steel rail manufacturers, fixed the rate of duty on steel rails as it was fixed in the Randall bill, at $14 a ton, and understood those interested to agree to this. The committee arrived at this rate by a course of reasoning something as follows: The market price of steel rails in England is now $19 a ton. The freight to New York is $2 and to New Orleans $3 a ton. Add a duty of $14 a ton and the cost of a ton of English steel rails laid down in New York is $35 and in New Orleans $36. The market price of steel rails in this country to-day is $30, and the committee think the margin sufficient. There has been some discussion of the relative cost of transportation of a ton of steel rails from the point of importation, in the case of the foreign product, and from the point of manufacture for the American product, and the committee, having heard both sides, seems to have concluded that, on the whole, the American manufacturer has the advantage. The committee will probably propose to make the duty on steel rails $14 a ton.

The duty on steel billets, on the other hand, under the present law, is equivalent to $8 a ton, although the market price of them in England is the same as that of steel rails. The manufacturers of steel billets assert that their industry, being second in importance only to that of the steel-rail makers, ought to have as much protection as the latter. Out of the steel billets are made a thousand and one steel articles. The committee proposes to increase the duty on them to $10.20, but this is not as much as the manufacturers would like to have.

It was originally proposed to reduce the duty on sugar 50 per cent., but those interested in or representing the production of sorghum, object on the ground that they just now need the encouragement which the present duty, or one not much reduced, will give. Everyone who has looked into the subject carefully is convinced that the time is not far distant when this country will produce all the sugar it can consume, chiefly from sorghum and beets. The introduction of these new products has been very slow, but the discoveries recently made and the interest that has been aroused during the past two or three years give promise of much more rapid progress in the future. The question to be solved is whether 50 per cent. of the present duty would not be enough to encourage the growth of sorghum and beet root. If it is, then the proposed reduction ought to be made; if not, then the reduction ought to be less. A reduction of one-half in the sugar duty would cut down the revenue very largely and at the same time give cheaper sugar to the consumer, unless the Sugar Trust should continue to fix the price arbitrarily, as it does now.

There is also a movement among a few Western Senators in favor of free lumber, which they advocated in the supposed interests of their constituents. The sub-committee has given this matter very careful attention, but has as yet reached no conclusion. It is hardly probable that lumber will be placed on the free list, although changes in the present rates of duty, including some reductions, will probably be proposed.

The Republican tariff bill, when it is completed and reported to the Senate, will have the unanimous party support. This will not be brought about, as in the case of the Mills bill in the House, by changing its provisions in order to gain votes for it, by putting the party screws down upon the Sowdens—there will be no Sowdens—or by any but legitimate and proper means.

All the Republicans look forward with complacency to the debate that will follow the report of the finance committee's bill to the Senate. It is expected to continue about a month or to the middle of September. What the House will do after that no one can guess. No attempt to limit debate on the tariff question will be allowed in the Senate—the discussion will be full, free and unobstructed even if it continues until November.

Fears of the Democrats.

Washington Special.

The Democrats concede now that the Republican tariff bill will pass the Senate, and some of them are seriously alarmed lest it should pass the House also. A Democratic member of the ways and means committee said to day: "We understand the real reason of the delay in reporting the Republican tariff bill. They are preparing a bill with which they hope to catch enough Democratic members of the House so as to pass it here also. They kept close watch on the votes and speeches of all Democrats in the House who were shaky on the tariff question and they have made up a list of forty-two Democrats whom they class as hopeful. From these they expect to get enough votes added to their own strength in the House to pass the bill. The Democrats who voted against the Mills bill, and a number of others who voted for it under the compulsion of party discipline have been in private consultation with Republican Senators on the preparation of the Senate bill. Come to me when the bill is presented to the Senate and I can point out the exact paragraphs which were put in to catch Democratic votes."

"Do you think they will succeed?"

"No; it will be too near election time. They will get some Democratic votes for their bill, but not enough; but if they draw the right sort of a bill they can make it an uncomfortable bill for our Congressmen to vote against."

One of the Democrats who voted against the Mills bill said: "I am not in any conspiracy to pass a Republican bill, as some of my colleagues call it. I asked a Republican member of the Senate sub-committee if they were preparing a bill with a view to passing it, and when he told me they were making an honest effort to get up a bill which would pass both houses and put an end to the present dangerous agitation of the tariff question, I told him that I thought if he would consult with three or four protection Democrats in the House he could draw a bill which would pass both houses. I do not know whether he took my advice or not. I gave him my views."

CURRENT PERIODICALS.

Two timely articles on educational subjects appear in the August Atlantic. Horace E. Scudder, in a study of the "Literature of the Public Schools," makes the criticism that the reading books in use do not contain the best specimens of literature, but are regarded merely as exercises in elocution, or as a vehicle for knowledge, or the inculcation of patriotic sentiment or ethics, whereas, in his opinion, they should be first of all a means of familiarizing children with great authors and acquainting them with the highest standards. He would give the preference to American authors, but only to those who are truly great, and of these he instances Bryant, Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes. "I am arguing," he says, "for the free, generous use of these authors in the principal years of school life. It is then that their power is most profoundly needed and will be the most strongly felt. We need to put our children in their impressionable years into instant and close communication with the highest manifestation of our national life."

In the other paper President Elliott, of Harvard University asks: "Can School Programmes Be Shortened and Enriched?" and answers the question in the affirmative. His arguments should be read by all who are interested in the public schools. Americans are so accustomed to the belief that their educational system is the "best in the world," that surprise will be felt over the statement that in some respects the French programme is superior to our own, and that at fourteen the French boy is further advanced than the American boy of his age. This surprise, however, and the not improbable resentment of the assertion should not hinder the reforms necessary to place the schools here on at least an equal footing.

E. H. House's story of Japanese life, "Yone Santo," reaches an end in this number. As a novel, the tale is not an artistic success, but as a vehicle for conveying an idea of the real condition of Japanese society and of giving his opinions of a certain class of so-called Christian missionaries, it answers what is evidently the writer's main purpose.

Harper for August is unusually happy in its illustrations. The most noticeable, of course, since they show imagination and are not mere photographs, are Abbey's drawings accompanying "The Leather Bottle." The representation of ripe summer with Wordsworth's sonnet, "While Not a Leaf Seems Faded," conveys the thought well. The magazine opens with a second paper by Lafcadio Hearn on "A Midsummer Trip to the West Indies." These papers are in no way remarkable, unless it may be for a rather florid style of description—a style, however, which accords very well with the subject. A history of the Holstein-Friesian cattle, with a description of their qualities, is given by S. Hoxie. C. H. Farnham contributes a very interesting account of the Montaigna Indians, a tribe living on the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Saguenay region. As shown by this account the self-sacrifices of priests, who devote their lives to the regeneration of these savages, are not a thing of the past only, but of the present as well. An illustrated article, by Moncure D. Conway, describes the London neighborhood known as Chiswick. Charles Dudley Warner includes Cincinnati and Louisville in this installment of his "Studies of the Great West." Rider Haggard's story, "Maiwa's Revenge," reaches its final chapter in this number. The serials by Black and Howells drag their uneventful length along. "Pride and Pride," by Mrs. Jane G. Austin, is a short love story overdrawn to the point of absurdity. Theodore Child writes of the artist Sandro Botticelli. The "Easy Chair" discourses of anonymous letters in a way to suggest that it has received some of those cowardly epistles.

Those remarkable articles on railway engineering in recent issues of Scribner are followed in the August number by a paper describing the beginning, development and present mechanism of American locomotives and cars. It is written by M. N. Forney, secretary of the Master Car-builders' Association. Prof. N. S. Shaler continues his geological articles with a paper on "Rivers and Valleys." The formation of such streams as the Ohio and Mississippi is considered, the explanations being accompanied with numerous illustrations. This number is largely given up to fiction, Octave Thanet, Sarah Orne Jewett, Maria Blunt each contributing a short story, and Robert Louis Stevenson's sketch taking the form of a humorous narrative. The installment of Henry James's serial leaves his American heroine in the remarkable position of having practically proposed to a young man who, up to that moment, had apparently no matrimonial intentions toward her. The situation grows out of the transgression of one of the English social forms and is highly improbable, from the fact that an American would hardly be so impressed by foreign conventionalities as to escape the penalty of innocent transgression by a course so opposed to the customs of her country and her sex. F.