FOUR GAMES OF BASE-BALL

Three Played by the League Clubs and One by the Association People.

Pittsburg, Boston and New York Win from Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington—St. Louis Defeats Brooklyn—Ball Notes.

PITTSBURG, 12; CHICAGO, 8.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—By bunching their hits in the first inning the Pittsburgs took a lead that the Chicagos could not overcome. Both pitchers were batted hard, but Galvin kept the hits pretty well scattered. The visitors played loosely in the field, while the work of the home team was of the brilliant order. The fielding of Miller and Smith, and Sunday's base-running were the features. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	PO	A	E
Miller, c..	1	1	5	2	0	Ryan, m..	1	3	1	0	2
Carroll, l..	3	3	1	0	0	V'H'n, l..	2	1	1	0	0
Smith, s...	1	2	0	5	0	Duffy, r...	1	2	4	0	1
Beckley, 1	1	4	10	0	1	Anson, 1..	1	2	9	0	1
Dunlap, 2.	1	1	6	1	0	Pfeffer, 2..	1	2	4	2	1
Kuehne, 3.	1	1	2	5	0	W'mson, s	0	1	0	2	2
Sunday, m	2	0	2	1	0	Burns, 3..	0	1	2	0	1
Coleman, r	1	1	1	0	0	Daly, c.....	1	1	6	4	1
Galvin, p..	1	0	0	8	1	Baldwin, p	1	2	0	10	0
Totals...	12	13	27	22	2	Totals...	8	15	27	18	9

Score by innings:

Pittsburg	6	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	—12
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	— 8

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 4. Two-base hits—Miller, Carroll, Beckley, Ryan, Pfeffer, Burns. Stolen bases—Dunlap, Kuehne, Sunday (2), Coleman. Double play—Galvin to Miller to Dunlap. First base on balls—Sunday (2), Coleman, Kuehne, Williamson (2), Daly, Anson. Hit by pitched ball—Miller, Dunlap. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Galvin, 6; by Baldwin, 5. Passed balls—Miller, 2. Wild pitch—Galvin. Time—2:15. Umpire—Lynch.

BOSTON, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Boston defeated Philadelphia this afternoon by bunching their three singles in the third inning, which, with a base on balls, gave two runs. Delehanty's single and steal to second, and two outs gave the Philadelphias their only count. Both Andrews and Fogarty made circus catches, and Bastian's in-fielding was excellent. Score:

BOSTON.	R	B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	PO	A	E
J'hnst'n, m	0	1	5	0	1	Delhan'y, l.	1	2	0	0	0
Brown, l..	1	2	1	0	0	Andr's, m	0	0	2	0	0
Kelly, r..	1	2	2	0	0	Fogarty, r.	0	0	3	0	1
Nash, 3...	0	1	2	1	0	Farrar, 1..	0	0	10	0	0
Ray, s......	0	2	1	3	0	Mulvey, 3.	0	0	1	0	0
Morrill, 1..	0	1	8	1	0	Clem'nts, c	0	2	8	0	0
Tate, c....	0	0	5	3	2	Bastian, 2.	0	2	3	7	0
Higgins, 2.	0	0	2	1	3	Irwin, s....	0	0	0	0	0
Sowders, p.	0	0	1	4	0	B'ffint'n, p.	0	0	0	9	0
Totals..	2	9	27	13	6	Totals...	1	6	27	16	1

Score by innings:

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Johnston. Three-base hits—Brown, Clements. Stolen bases—Delehanty (2), Fogarty (2), Irwin. First base on balls—Johnston, Fogarty (2). First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—Johnston, Kelly, Tate (2), Sowders (2), Delehanty, Fogarty, Irwin. Passed ball—Tate. Time—1:50. Umpire—Valentine.

NEW YORK 2; WASHINGTON, 0.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Despite the closeness of the score the game between the New York club and the Washingtons was uniteresting. It was a pitchers' contest from the first, and Keefe accomplished the feat of retiring the home club with a single base-hit. O'Day also did great work, and had he been properly supported more than nine innings would have been necessary to decide the contest. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	PO	A	E
Hoy, m....	0	0	3	0	1	Ewing, c...	1	2	7	1	1
Myers, 2...	0	0	2	1	1	Rich'son, 2	0	0	3	6	0
Daily, r....	0	0	3	0	0	Tiernan, r.	0	0	1	0	0
Wilmot, l..	0	0	0	0	0	Ward, s....	0	1	1	2	2
O'Brien, l.	0	0	5	1	0	Connor, 1.	1	1	8	1	0
Don'elly, 3	0	0	0	0	0	O'Ro'ke, l	0	1	1	0	0
Deasly, c..	0	1	7	2	1	Whitney, 3	0	1	1	0	0
Shock, s...	0	0	2	2	1	Sl'try, m..	0	0	2	0	0
O'Day, p...	0	0	2	5	0	Keefe, p...	0	0	3	7	0
Totals...	0	1	24	11	4	Totals...	2	6	27	17	3

Score by innings:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	*	—2

Stolen bases—Ward, Whitney. Firstbase on balls—Hoy (3), Connor. Hit by pitched ball—Schock. First base on errors—Washington, 3; New York, 2. Struck out—Myers, Wilmot, O'Brien, O'Day (3), Richardson, Ward, Whitney, Slattery. Passed ball—Deasly. Time—1:50. Umpire—John Kelly.

American Association.

ST. LOUIS, 1; BROOKLYN, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—It was a pitchers' battle to-day between St. Louis and Brooklyn, and King carried off the honors. The Brooklyns got but two hits off his delivery. In the sixth inning Pinckney reached third, with not a man out. Still, the following batsmen could not bring him home. Goldsmith umpired to the satisfaction of both sides. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Latham, 3.	1	1	0	4	0	Pinckn'y, 3	0	2	0	0	0
Robins'n, 2	0	0	3	5	1	O'Brien, l.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neil, l...	0	1	2	0	0	Foutz, 1...	0	0	10	1	0
Comisk'y, 1	0	0	10	0	0	Burns, m..	0	0	3	0	0
M'C'rty, r..	0	1	3	0	0	C'r'th'rs, r	0	0	4	0	0
Lyons, m..	0	0	2	0	0	Smith, s...	0	0	0	4	0
White, s...	0	0	1	3	1	Bushong, c	0	0	6	2	0
Boyle, c...	0	1	6	2	0	Burd'k, 2.	0	0	4	3	0
King, p....	0	0	0	3	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Totals...	1	4	27	17	2	Totals..	0	2	27	14	0

Score by innings:

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—St. Louis, 1. Two-base hit—McCarthy. Stolen bases—Latham, Pinckney. Double plays—Burdock, Foutz and Smith; White, Boyle and Robinson. First base on balls—White, Caruthers, Robinson. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—Latham, Robinson, Foutz (2), Burdock, Hughes.

STOPPED BY RAIN.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.—No game; rain. First baseman Andrews was released to-day.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20.—Rain prevented the Kansas City-Baltimore game to-day.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Rain prevented the playing of to-day's Cleveland-Cincinnati game.

Calamity Against Misfortune.

Rain prevented yesterday's game between Indianapolis and Detroit, but the two teams will play this afternoon. The fact that both have been losing so steadily of late will lend a kind of novel interest to the contest. Manager Spence says it is to be "calamity against misfortune." Both clubs appear confident of victory. Getzein and Bennett will be the battery for Detroit, and Shreve and Buckley, probably, for the home team. Ganzel will play second for the Detroits, as Hardy Richardson failed after all to report here, as he had said he would be able to do. Young Campau will also be in right field in place of Thompson, who is at Mt. Clemens, Mich., bathing his rheumatic shoulders and drinking mineral waters. Schoeneck, Indianapolis's new first-baseman, will make his initial appearance before a local audience.

Esterbrook Laid Off.

Esterbrook was laid off without pay by Manager Spence while the club was in New York city. He came to Washington, in order to return West with the team, but Spence told him he would not need him for the present. Mr. Spence claims that he was violating almost every regulation placed upon the men. "He was out with every man in the team," said the manager, last night, "and flatly refused to obey orders. He would not work in harness with the team, and on that account, if for nothing else, I would have disciplined him. Esterbrook is a queer fellow. He seems to work hard for victory, and ordinarily is very gentlemanly and easy to get along with; but at times he gets completely off. There seems to be a missing link in his make-up."

Base-Ball Notes.

Sam Moffit has been released by Omaha.

Burdick has proved himself a great pitcher, says Sporting Life.

Chicago has shut out every club but Indianapolis this season.

The Pittsburg club denies that it has any thought of going back to the Association.

Jim Gifford, secretary of the St. Louis Browns, is spoken of as the next manager of the Bostons.

Billy Serad, the pitcher recently released by the Cincinnatis, has signed with Syracuse for the balance of the season.

Shenkel, of Milwaukee, hit orator Shaefer, of Des Moines, in the face with the ball last Monday, and it took three men to keep Schaefer from assaulting Shenkel.

The Bostons have signed Glenn, left-fielder of the Charlestons, to play until Hornung recovers from his injury. Glenn is a fine fielder and sprinter, but cannot bat.

Manager John Barnes, of the St. Paul base ball team, has fallen heir to a large fortune, through the death in Ireland of an uncle whom Barnes left when but a small boy. The Manager becomes possessor of the testator's mansion and estate, called Cumberhill Wood, in Parish Aughloo, County Tyrone, together with £30,000 invested in 3 per cent. consols. Barnes will leave for Ireland in a few days.

At the meeting of the League directors in Asbury Park, last week, the consideration of the Sullivan-Esterbrook trouble was laid over, none of the Indianapolis directors being present.

The Philadelphia club has detective Randall in its employ all during the season, and the latter makes a report to Manager Wright every morning. The boys do not know Mr. Randall, nor are they aware that they are being watched.

Umpire Ferguson, in speaking, recently, of the habit of hooting at the umpire, said: "The crowd frequently prevents an umpire from doing justice. An umpire will sometimes make a hasty and erroneous decision which he will recognize a moment later. If everything went on quietly he could readily correct his error, but the moment the crowd begins to jeer and hoot he is forced to hold to it, for should he reverse it the crowd would accept it as a sign of weakness, and would attempt to influence his decision every time, and would keep him constantly in hot water."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Dangers from Reckless Driving.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

For a long time I have seen the reckless expose of human life on our streets and other public highways by drunken and other incompetent persons known as drivers. Many disastrous [illegible] occur from reckless driving upon the part of irresponsible parties handling horses, sometimes for themselves, but generally for others. The laws of the road require that drivers shall keep to the right in meeting; in passing, that they shall pass upon the left, and under no circumstances shall they be allowed to violate this rule without taking the risk of damage that should follow ignorance of the laws of the road, or willful intention, through malice or otherwise, to break up a carriage, thereby jeopardizing the lives of innocent occupants, and also paralyzing the pleasure that good people have in driving out with their household. I have encountered within the last week two reckless, drunken vagabonds, incapable of managing a horse or any other animal, not even of themselves, who have caused me to send my buggy to the shop twice in one week.

I, therefore, recommend to the Mayor and the City Council of Indianapolis that every vehicle of any kind whatever, drawn by any kind of beast whatever, shall be numbered and placed on the city records with the name of the owner, and that he shall be held responsible for all accidents that may occur by himself or his driver through negligence or incompetency, as ship-owners are responsible for violation of the laws of maritime navigation. To be more fully safe, every vehicle in the city of Indianapolis should be required to carry lamps, to light them at twilight, and to keep them lighted during the night, should they remain on the streets or road.

Unless some precaution of this kind is adopted by the city of Indianapolis, and I may say other cities in the West, for most Eastern cities have these regulations, human life here is unnecessarily in constant jeopardy. I write this letter without malice towards anyone, and only because I believe it is for the protection of human life and the comfort of our citizens.

J. A. BRIDGLAND.

More Free Sentinels Returned.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Quite a number of old soldiers of this city and vicinity have been receiving copies of the Indianapolis Sentinel gratis. So far as I have investigated, I find that only those who voted for Cleveland four years ago are thus favored. I therefore conclude that they are the only comrades who are furnished that sort of free reading, attempting thereby to poison their minds and cause them to vote against their own interests and the interests of every American citizen, especially that of the laboringmen. I have no use for such a paper, and this day forwarded to the editor of the Sentinel a letter, of which the following is a copy:

UNION CITY, Ind., Aug. 20.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel.

I received a copy of your paper, and, upon perusal, must request you to discontinue it, as I regard it as a publication unfit for any old soldier or his family to read. I voted for Cleveland four years ago, sincerely hoping and believing that a change of administration would be for the best. The change has been for the worst. I think all old soldiers will agree that Cleveland, by his prostitution of the veto power and his free-trade policy, whereby he seeks to place American labor on a level with foreign pauper labor, is not aiming to benefit the soldiers or the poorer classes. I will vote for Harrison and Morton this fall, and I have two sons who will cast their first ballots the same way. I served in the three months service, Company E, Eighth Indiana Regiment, and three years and veteranized in Company I, Fifty-seventh Indiana Regiment.

JOHN D. LYTEL.

THE CROCKER ROMANCE.

How a California Newsboy Came To Be a California Multi-Millionaire.

San Francisco Special.

The story of the life of Charles Crocker, the California railroad king, who died on Tuesday at Monterey, reads like a romance. He was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1822, and received but a meagre education. The first money he ever earned was by selling newspapers. When fourteen years old the family removed to northern Indiana, and in a few years his mother died and the boy left home, after a disagreement with his father, to seek his fortune. All that he had were the clothes on his back.

After wandering about from place to place he secured employment at a saw-mill at Mishawaka, on the St. Joseph river, in Indiana, where he fell in love with the daughter of his employer. The gold fever of 1849 seized him, and he made up a party of young men who crossed the plains for California. Mining not proving remunerative enough he opened a store in Sacramento with his brother and then he went back to Indiana and married the daughter of his old employer, Miss Deming. A week later a fire swept away his Sacramento store, involving a loss of $80,000; but he soon rebuilt it, and in the next half-dozen years accumulated a fortune of $200,000. He drifted into politics, and in that way met Gov. Stanford and Messrs. Huntington and Hopkins. It was in 1862 when these four men began the work of building the Central Pacific railroad, which eventually enabled them, through government subsidies, to divide among them $52,000,000 in stock and $12,000,000 in bonds. The recent report of Governor Pattison, chairman of the United States Pacific Railway Commission, shows that this combination divided $142,000,000 in cash and securities, by reason of their connection with the Central Pacific and its adjunct corporations.

Within a year after the completion of the road suits were brought against the management in order to recover on stock of the road. Charges were made against the directors that immense sums of money had been made but misapplied. As Crocker, Huntington, Stanford and Hopkins were then anxious to float some $25,000,000 of bonds of the Southern Pacific railroad they were anxious to acquire the stock held by the parties who instituted the suits, and it is in evidence that they paid from $250 to $1,750 a share for this stock.

The capital stock of the Central Pacific was first placed at $8,500,000; then it was raised to $20,000,000, and finally was shoved up to $100,000,000.

In 1871 Mr. Crocker's only brother, E. B., became afflicted with softening of the brain, and, as the doctor told Charles he would meet the same fate if he did not retire from business, he took a two-years' trip to Europe. Upon his return he again embarked in the railroad business, and became deeply interested in everything that his old associates had taken up.

Mr. Crocker had six children, but only four are living. His wife survives him.

Good judges of real estate say to-day that the estimate of Crocker's wealth at $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 is too low. They put his fortune at from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000, ranking him second only to Senator Stanford among Pacific coast millionaires in wealth and landed possessions. His share in the Central and Southern Pacific railroads and the California and Oregon is estimated at $20,000,000. To this must be added property in this city worth $5,000,000, and land in Shasta, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Merced and Kern counties valued at $10,000,000. In Merced county he owned 30,000 acres, valued at $100 per acre, and he owned half the Merced canal, which cost $1,500,000.

Industrial Co-Operation in England.

London Special.

I encountered yesterday a New York Blaine politician who returns next week with photos of the most miserable specimens of cadaverous and wretched-looking British workmen it was possible to get. These, he said, will be reproduced in photogravure or electrotype and will go with campaign documents for Harrison, showing to what a conclusion the free-trade or tariff reform instigated by Cleveland would, if triumphant, bring the American artisan and laborer. He said the idea emanated from Blaine, and he added that similar photos were being taken under the auspices of Republican committees in Belgium, etc. A bystander, also American, ventured to say that the Democrats could get up equally logical pictures by obtaining photos of the miserable workmen in European states where protection oppresses the people.

SUCCESS results from merit. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is placed before the public solely on its merits. Its success is indisputable.

EVILS OF CONTRACT LABOR

General Master Workman Powderly Before the Congressional Committee.

He Testifies in Relation to Contract Labor in the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Regions, and Gives His Opinion of Trusts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Collector Magone was the first witness examined to-day before the congressional committee on immigrant abuses. The witness said he never uses authority in prohibiting undesirable persons from landing unless the Emigration Commissioners call his attention to the matter. He cited and read sections of the amendatory law to support this action. The witness had a report, some two months ago, that some stone-cutters had arrived under contract. He had notified the emigration board and received a reply that the stone-cutters had not come under contract. The witness claimed that the responsibility of allowing immigrants to land rested entirely with the Emigration Commissioners. The witness thought the enforcement of the law should be left solely to the federal outhorities. The witness had investigated Captain Bell's stories about false naturalization and found them false.

General Master Workman Powderly was next sworn. He said that the order was in a flourishing condition, and numbers about 600,000 members in the United States. He said it excludes from its ranks bankers, lawyers, rum-sellers, loafers and professional politicians. A professional politician, he said, was a man who is to be seen on election day with his hand stretched out for boodle. On the subject of imported contract labor, Mr. Powderly said the system was a most reprehensible one. Those foreigners who come here under such conditions are grossly immoral, and the influences which ordinary foreigners meet in this country never reach these competitors with honest labor. They are brought here under promises of lands and great prosperity, which they never realize. Describing the condition of workers in the Pennsylvania mines, Mr. Powderly said it was scarcely describable. In the coal regions the native miners have been driven out of their employments by Hungarians and other cheap foreign workingmen who live in a filthy state. They live on the cheapest kind of food, so that American miners cannot compete with them. Their sleeping quarters are simply disgusting. Their immorality, the witness said, was startling. He told of a conversation he had with an abandoned woman, who acted as housekeeper for eight Hungarians. These Hungarians, he said, never learn the English language, and herd together until they die, or return to their native country. They never become Americanized. The universal opinion of American workmen, said Mr. Powderly, is that men who work along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad—Hungarians and Italians who are designated only by brass checks hung on their pantaloons—are not desirable American citizens. They bear no names, and their checks are frequently changed to cheat them out of their wages. Germans, he found, took pride in learning the English language. He thought no person should be admitted to citizenship until he is able to read and understand the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Of course, foreigners should not be kept out of the country until they were able to do this, but our consuls abroad should inquire and report on the character of every man who leaves foreign countries for the United States. Reverting to the Pennsylvania miners, Mr. Powderly said that many instances were in his knowledge of injury sustained by Hungarians and other foreigners because of their inability to read danger signs. "They live principally on salt pork and corn meal," said Mr. Powderly, "and they have no scruples as to whose chickens they steal. I have frequently heard American miners say these fellows first steal their situations and rob them of their chickens."

Mr. Powderly told the committee of cases of imported contract labor occurring years ago, which led the Knights of Labor to have the bill drawn up, which, after amendment, was passed. Violations and evasions of the law, he said, should not be punished by fine, but by imprisonment. This would be the only effective way to enforce it.

Mr. Oates asked the witness to inform the committee of cases of the importation of labor which came within his knowledge, and he instanced the Barbour flax-mills as a place where it was in practice. All stimulated immigration, no matter of what nationality, is objectionable. They work as horses do, because they are forced to it. A person who comes here of his own free will to better his condition is perfectly satisfactory, no matter from what country he comes. The only foreigners excluded from the Knights of Labor are the Chinese. We protect them, but don't take them into our order."

"What is the object of your order?" asked Mr. Oates.

"The protection of American labor," replied Mr. Powderly.

"I what manner?"

"As to wages, its conditions in workshops, mines and mills, and its home circle. Furthermore, to educate the workingmen to become their own employers."

In reply to a question from General Spinola Mr. Powderly said that trusts in this country are a menace to the welfare of the public generally, and are organized in the interest of the few to control the output, limit the production and smother small aggregations of capital in the same business or crush them out entirely. He had personal knowledge of coal trusts, and knew that an individual concern could no more ship coal to this city from Pennsylvania than a man could fly. He thought the strong arm of the law should be outstretched to crush out this evil.

"Then you don't agree," said Mr. Oats, "that trusts are private concerns which legislators have no right to control?"

"Decidedly not," said Mr. Powderly, "we regard them in the same way that we do highwaymen."

"You think, then, that these trusts are detrimental to the general interests of the country?" asked Mr. Spinola.

"They are, and should be wiped out of existence as speedily as possible."

The next witness was Gregory Weinstein, a Russian Jew, and sanitary inspector, of 199 Henry street. He told the committee of the exodus of the people of his place in 1882 because of the religious prejudices of the Prussians and the Germans. Since 1881 to the present time, he said, 150,000 of these people were driven away, and on arriving in this country were obliged to find work at low wages. He knew of an offer made by a Binghamton cigar-making firm to furnish homes and employment to these immigrants. The Russian Jews were disposed to better their condition by organization, but when efforts were made to do so by the United Hebrew Union, now out of existence, the cry of "anarchy" was raised by the United Hebrew Charities Organization. Many of the members of this presumed philanthropic organization, the witness said, were controlled merely by mercenary motives.

William Martin, a tin-smith now engaged as sealer of weights and measures, testified that the influx of immigrants within the past half dozen years has brought wages of tin-smiths from $3.50 down to $1.75 a day. The witness said he had read of gardeners being brought to this country under contract by Levi P. Morton.

"Have you any knowledge of this in your official capacity?" asked Congressman Guenther.

"I read it in the Star and Journal," replied the witness.

"Have you heard it generally discussed?"

"Yes, it was discussed in the Central Labor Union."

"Don't you think," said Mr. Guenther, "that this was printed in the papers you mention for political purposes?"

"I don't know; the men are Knights of Labor now, and in that way the matter came out."

"It's merely idle gossip, printed by a partisan paper, so far as you know," said Mr. Guenther.

"Well, no; I don't think so," said the witness, "but I am not convinced of its truth."

Arthur F. Curtis, a reporter for the Star, volunteered to tell the committee what he knew about the importation of contract labor. The oath was administered to him, and he told this story: "I learned that a gardener named Forbes was brought to this country under contract by Mr. Levi P. Morton, and I investigated it. Mr. McCrea, whom I met, told me that his two sisters were brought to this country under contract by Mr. Morton to work as dairy maids. They only came after receiving a number of letters from Mr. Morton, and went to work at his home in Rhinebeck. I learned of a man named Forbes, who worked as a gardener for Mr. Morton, having come to this country under contract to receive $30 or $35 per month. In a few months Forbes learned that he was receiving only half the amount paid by other gentlemen, and he told Mr. Morton that he would work no longer at those rates. Mr. Morton told Forbes that he [Forbes] was working under a contract, which had not yet expired, and he must not leave in violation of his contract, or he would be prosecuted. Forbes left the employ however, and in searching for other employment applied to Mr. Cowman, a dealer in seeds in Chambers street, and this man told him that as he did not serve out the contract he made with Mr. Morton, he would have to pay the money he was indebted to him. Forbes gave the seed-dealer a note for $45, payable in twelve months, made out to Mr. Morton. He was then sent to work for Mr. William K. Vanderbilt at Islip, L. I., where he is now employed. I called on him, but he refused to speak on the subject. Another gardener, named Boyd, I learned from Mr. McCrea, was imported under contract and is still in Mr. Morton's employ."

The witness said that his informant on these subjects were Mr. McCrea, who was formerly head gardner for Mr. Morton, but left his employ when he was lowered in his position.

Congressman Guenther, in cross-examining the witness, directed his attention to an article recently published in the Star containing an account of how an Italian emigrant was bribed into becoming a supporter of Harrison. The witness said that the writer of the article had been suspended because the story was a "fake."

The committee discussed the reporter's testimony, and all agreed that is was hearsay evidence. It was retained on the record, however, and adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

For Ohio and Indiana—Rain; nearly stationary temperature; brisk to high northeasterly winds, becoming variable Tuesday night.

For Illinois—Rain; nearly stationary temperature; northerly winds, backing to northwesterly and becoming brisk to high in Illinois and eastern Missouri.

For lower Michigan—Rain, slightly cooler; variable winds, becoming northeasterly, and brisk to high in southern portion.

For Wisconsin—Local rains; nearly stationary temperature; variable winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec
7 A. M...	30.05	67	79	East.	L't rain.	.02
2 P. M...	29.99	67	90	East.	L't rain.	.....
7 P. M...	29.91	67	90	East.	Cloudy	.55

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Aug. 20, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	76	0.12
Mean	67	0.57
Departure from normal	—9	*0.45
Total excess or deficiency since Aug. 1	—28	*0.51
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—536	—4.92

*Plus.

General Observations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 7 P. M.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Exp.	Max	Min.	Precipitat'n	Weath'r
New York city	29.98	74	86	66	.....	Cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.98	70	74	60	.....	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.00	60	66	60	.....	Clear.
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.00	76	84	66	.....	Cloudy
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.92	76	82	66	.....	Cloudy
Parkersb'g, W.Va	29.94	72	76	68	.01	Cloudy
Washington, D.C.	30.00	76	80	68	.01	Cloudy
Lynchburg, Va.	30.00	72	88	68	.32	Rain.
Charlotte, N. C.	30.00	76	90	70	.....	Cloudy
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	82	90	74	.12	Cloudy
Atlanta, Ga.	29.96	70	84	70	.86	Cloudy
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.06	82	90	72	.....	Cloudy
Titusville, Fla.	30.08	80	88	.....	.....	Clear.
Pensacola, Fla.	29.88	82	88	76	.....	Cloudy
Montgomery, Ala	29.88	72	82	72	.46	Rain.
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.68	76	80	70	1.94	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	29.76	82	88	70	.....	Fair.
Fort Smith, Ark.	29.78	80	86	72	.12	Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	29.68	78	76	74	.01	Fair.
Galveston, Tex.	29.80	84	90	76	.....	Clear.
Palestine, Tex.	29.82	84	88	72	.....	Clear.
Abilene, Tex.	29.82	88	92	68	.....	Clear.
Ft. Elliott, Tex.	29.84	82	88	62	.....	Clear.
San Antonio, Tex	29.82	88	96	74	T	Fair.
Brownsville, Tex.	29.84	84	94	.....	.....	Fair.
El Paso, Tex.	29.80	82	94	72	.....	Cloudy
Ft. Davis, Tex.	29.88	80	84	60	.....	Clear.
Chattan'oga, Tenn	29.84	76	84	68	.04	Rain.
Memphis, Tenn.	29.46	72	76	72	3.74	Rain.
Nashville, Tenn.	29.76	70	80	68	.44	Rain.
Louisville, Ky.	29.88	72	80	70	.50	Rain.
Indianapolis, Ind	29.92	66	68	66	.54	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	29.92	70	72	68	.20	Cloudy
Cleveland, O.	29.96	72	78	62	.....	Fair.
Toledo, O.	29.96	70	74	64	.....	Cloudy
Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich	29.92	68	76	60	.....	Fair.
Marquette, Mich.	29.80	66	80	54	1.54	Cloudy
Ft. Rawlins, W.T.	30.00	70	76	.....	.....	Cloudy
Manistee, Mich.	29.28	68	72	58	.....	Clear.
S.Ste. Marie, Mich	29.84	62	72	46	.04	Cloudy
Chicago, Ill.	29.92	72	76	66	.....	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	29.72	74	78	70	.14	Rain.
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	66	70	64	.02	Cloudy
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.90	68	72	64	.....	Fair.
La Crosse, Wis.	29.92	76	84	62	.....	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	29.82	78	84	54	.....	Cloudy
St. Paul, Minn.	29.92	76	82	58	.....	Clear.
Moorehead, Minn	29.92	72	90	52	.01	Fair.
St. Vincent, Minn	29.92	70	82	58	.....	Clear.
Keokuk, Ia.	29.86	72	78	66	.....	Fair.
Davenport, Ia.	29.86	74	82	66	.....	Fair.
Dubuque, Ia.	29.88	78	84	60	.....	Fair.
Des Moines, Ia.	29.88	72	78	60	T	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.80	72	82	70	.04	Rain.
Springfield, Mo.	29.78	72	80	68	.10	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo.	29.82	74	84	68	.08	Cloudy
Ft. Sill, Ind. T.	29.82	86	90	66	.....	Clear.
Dodge City, Kan.	29.94	80	84	60	.....	Clear.
Witchita, Kan.	29.82	78	86	68	T	Clear.
Concordia, Kan.	29.88	74	78	64	.....	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29.92	68	76	66	.....	Cloudy
North Platte, Neb	29.96	78	82	54	.....	Clear.
Valentine, Neb.	29.96	76	80	54	.....	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	29.94	74	80	62	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	29.92	84	86	56	.....	Clear.
Huron, D. T.	29.94	80	84	54	.....	Clear.
Bismarck, D. T.	29.96	80	88	52	.....	Clear.
Rapid City, D. T.	29.98	66	84	54	.30	Cloudy
Ft. Buford, D. T.	30.00	80	86	56	.....	Clear.
Calgary, N.W.T.	29.80	76	82	.....	.....	Clear.
Min'edosa, N.W.T	29.88	72	78	52	.....	Clear.
P. Arthur's L'd'g	29.74	58	70	48	.30	Fair.
Qu'Apelle, N.W.T	29.90	78	80	54	.....	Clear.
Ft. As'nab'ne, M.T	30.00	84	86	54	.....	Clear.
Ft. Custer, M. T.	29.98	76	88	52	.....	Clear.
Helena, M. T.	29.94	84	84	54	.....	Clear.
Boise City, I. T.	29.84	92	94	56	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne, Wy. T.	30.02	68	72	46	.....	Fair.
Ft. Washakie, Wy	30.00	74	78	48	.....	Fair.
Ft M'Kn'ny, W.T.	30.04	72	72	58	.....	Fair.
Denver, Col.	29.98	72	78	52	.....	Cloudy
Pueblo, Col.	29.94	76	84	56	.....	Fair.
Montrose, Col.	29.76	80	82	46	.....	Clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.96	66	80	58	.08	Rain.
Salt Lake City	29.84	80	86	64	.....	Fair.

T—Trace of precipitation.

A Dream of Prophecy.

Air—"Oh, Susannah."

I had a dream the other night, when everything was still,
I saw Boss Grover struggling up the presidential hill,
The solid South was on his breast, the mugwumps in his eye,
He saw Ben Harrison in the West, and then began to cry:

Chorus—Oh, Ben Harrison, I'm very tired and sore!
I'm going back to Buffalo to stay forevermore.

And in my dream I next beheld the man from Indiana,
Above him waved the Stars and Stripes, at his feet the red bandanna;
A host of freemen round him pressed, and waved their banners high,
While from North, South, East and West, was heard the deaf'ning cry:

Chorus—Oh, Ben Harrison, brave, loyal, true and free!
We'll send you on to Washington, our President to be.

A mighty host of soldiers rose, from bloody battle-fields,
With "Union, Freedom, Victory," graved on their glittering shields.
They waved the glorious Stars and Stripes above their ranks of blue,
They cried, "In war you stood by us, in peace we'll stand by you!"

Chorus—Oh, Ben Harrison, brave, loyal, true and free!
We'll send you on to Washington our President to be!

—Detroit Tribune.

Harrison's Protection Speech.

Jersey City Journal.

General Harrison's great protection speech on Wednesday last more than justifies the confidence which the people at large have in a candidate who unites the brilliant record of a statesman with the fame of a brave soldier. Assuming at once that the welfare of the people is the object of the government, he argued for the protective tariff to prevent the competition of goods made by foreign cheap labor with American products, and with characteristic frankness announced himself in favor of laws against the immigration and consequent competition of pauper and Chinese laborers.

A Suggestion to Grover Cleveland.

Springfield Union.

"Daniel," said the Great I, "I notice that Blaine has been having a magnificent reception in New England. Can't we manage to counter on him somehow?"

"Yes, sire, most certainly," replied the superabundant Daniel.

"How can we manage it, Daniel?"

"Go over to Old England, your Highness."

A GERMAN remedy for swollen feet, which should prove useful to policemen, mail carriers, printers and others whose business keeps them upon their feet all day, is composed of three parts salicylic acid, ten parts starch and eighty-seven parts of pulverized soapstone. This, sifted into the shoes and stockings, keeps the feet dry and prevents chafing.

Niagara Falls Excursion.

The last one of the season will leave on Aug. 28, via the popular "Bee-line" railway. Remember the date is Aug. 28, and the rate only $5. For particulars call on agents Bee-line railway or T. C. PECK, P. A.

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Second-hand Railroad Track, Wagon and other scales. Fairbanks, Howe and other makes on hand and for sale cheap

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[OFFICIAL.]

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO

On the 30th day of June, 1888.

Located at No. 15 Washington Street, Watertown, N. Y.

The amount of its capital is	$500,000.00
The amount of its capital paid up is	500,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$55,781.20
Real estate unincumbered	154,568.94
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., secured as follows, market value:	
United States 4 per cent. registered bonds, $141,000	179,775.00
U. C. & B. R. R. 7 per cent bonds, $1,000	1,100.00
Union Pacific R. R. 6 per cent. bonds, $2,000	2,280.00
City of Richmond 4 per cent. bonds, $10,000	10,000.00
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	1,100,842.74
Debts otherwise secured	58,140.50
Debts for premiums	224,377.06
All other securities	167,502.03
Total assets	$1,954,367.47

LIABILITIES:

Losses adjusted and not due	$21,638.23
Losses unadjusted	16,557.00
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	12,500.00
All other claims against the company	655.00
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	1,151,121.15
Total liabilities	$1,20[illegible]

The greatest amount insured in any one risk, $5,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1888, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 20th day of August, 1888. BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.

[OFFICIAL.]

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

METROPOLITAN PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE CO

On the 30th Day of June, 1888.

Located at No. 66 Liberty Street, New York City.

The amount of its capital invested in government bonds	$241,300.00
The amount of its capital stock paid up is	100,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$12,990.36
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., secured as follows, market value:	
United States government bonds, 4 per cent., registered	241,300.00
Debts otherwise secured	922.45
Debts for premiums	23,050.39
All other securities	5,506.08
Total assets	$283,769.28

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted	$2,430.24
All other claims against the company	10,890.67
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks	78,707.88
Total liabilities	$92,028.79

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1888, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 14th day of August, 1888. BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.