

THE GREAT STRIKE

The Second Day of the Telegraph Operators' Strike and How it Resulted.

THE FORCE IN ST. PAUL OFFICE.

Sixteen Men Reported on Deck for Work Last Night.

OPENING CIRCUITS IN R. R. OFFICES

Which Demoralizes Business and Delays More than the Limited Force.

A REWARD OFFERED OF \$500

For Conviction of Any One Tampering With the Wires.

THE CHICAGO CHECK BOYS,

Imitating Their Elders, Go Out on a Strike to the Number of Sixty.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

Show That the Telegraph Company is Keeping a Stiff Upper Lip.

Situation in St. Paul.

The St. Paul telegraph office was able to handle all business yesterday, so far as having a receiving and sending force, but was much interfered with by railroad operators who, by breaking in, opening their keys, etc., retarded the work. This is a matter which is exceedingly difficult to counteract. An operator can break the circuit and prevent business going through and the sending and receiving offices cannot determine where the trouble is. If they should finally call up the night office, they are more likely to talk with the very man who has made the mischief than with any one else. The Western Union company offer a reward of \$500 for the conviction of any one tampering with their wires either in railroad offices or otherwise. The penalty is fine and imprisonment and the company propose to invoke the law to protect themselves. But for this matter business in the St. Paul office would have gone along yesterday with scarcely any perceptible difference. The St. Paul office reported having sixteen men on duty last night, which was more than they needed in view of the lack of working wires noted above and a good many went home early to be on deck this morning for day duty. They expect more men in to-day and say that so far as securing the requisite number of operators is concerned there is no longer any necessity for the least anxiety. The situation in the minor offices is much the same as before, the strike having affected them but little as but few have joined in the movement. The St. Paul brotherhood held a meeting at 10 o'clock yesterday and their ranks were unshaken. They resolved to stand firm and initiated seven new members. They report everything progressing favorably and declare their unalterable determination to remain on permanently and abandon the business or win in the contest. They adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day when they expect to have new recruits for their ranks.

The strikers at Minneapolis. In a conversation upon the street yesterday Samuel Casseday, one of the striking operators, stated that they could easily maintain the strike for months. The brotherhood is only a branch of a big organization, including the Knights of Labor, who are backing the movement. He stated that there were 70,000 in the strike and that there were 140,000 working, and the workers are providing the regular salaries to the strikers.

Elsewhere. THE SITUATION AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, July 20.—"I knew we had the men beaten ten minutes after the strike had taken place," said Col. Clowry this afternoon, "and subsequent developments have proved my opinion correct." The superintendent went on to declare that the company was already in a position to handle more business than the public was handling in. Manager McCullough, of the Baltimore & Ohio company, takes a more gloomy view of the situation, and declared his company practically at a standstill in this city. In St. Louis and Cincinnati a number of applications have been made for situations, but the applicants, as a rule, proved incompetent. He asserts it as his view that the operators will win in the pending controversy. The striking operators held a meeting this afternoon which was largely attended, and there was considerable enthusiasm. Ninety-four new members were initiated including a number brought to the city to take the places of those who quitted the office Thursday. The members of the brotherhood expressed bitterness at the reports given by a portion of the press, as to the situation in other cities and claimed they were colored for the benefit of the company. They further contended that the advice from every large city showed that the companies were in hard straits and were keeping up a show of activity, while in reality they were badly crippled. None of the Chicago strikers have thus far made application to return to the company's employ. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Chicago officials of the Western Union company claims to be well up on all business in hand, and that by to-morrow they expected to accept messages without the provision, "subject to delay."

INTERJECTING THE WIRES. CHICAGO, July 20.—The Western Union officials to-night report a larger force on duty here than usual. A considerable number of day railroad operators came in during the evening and were put to work. Business kept pretty well clear except to offices at which there is not sufficient receiving forces. Considerable trouble has been experienced during the day on a number of circuits, through interruption by railroad operators, who sympathize with the strikers, and who manifest their sympathy by taking the wire to call to the op-

erator at the Chicago end "get up your seat," etc., and by opening their keys and breaking the circuit. One or two of these fellows have been caught at it and discharged.

REPORTS TO THE COMPANY AT NEW YORK. NEW YORK, July 20.—The executive department of the Western Union was early on hand to-day and full of business. Not a small part of their occupation was reading and re-reading telegrams from various officers and superintendents of the company. The most noteworthy of these was that from General Superintendent R. C. Clowry, sent late last night from Chicago. Col. Clowry's is the largest and most important district in the country, covering the entire west as far as the Pacific coast. He reports as follows: The situation is improving rapidly. St. Louis has a full force, and the southwest is loyal. At the principal points in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, nobody has left. The whole force has returned to work at St. Joseph, Missouri, stating that they had been deceived. Five of them will return at Evansville, and five or six will go back in the morning at Cleveland. All the force at Columbus, Ohio, are in the union, and they refused to strike. Supt. Miller, at Cincinnati, reported the business clear last night, except for Memphis. He says everything is up at Cleveland and Detroit. Supt. Walker, at the Indianapolis district, is very solid, and business is up in his district. Supt. Dickey, at Omaha, reports that his offices are well manned. Supt. Clowry adds: We have more men in Chicago than we can use, and they are pouring in.

The following has been issued by the Western Union officials: Five hundred dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person unlawfully and maliciously injuring, molesting or destroying any of the property, lines, posts, wires or cables of this company, or in any way obstructing or interfering with the sending of its messages by injury to, or interference with the wires, batteries, currents or instruments on the lines of this company. The Western Union telegraph Co., by

THOMAS T. ECKERT, acting president. N. B. The full penalty of imprisonment and fine provided by law for the above named offenses will be enforced in all cases.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST. SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Telegraph communication is reestablished to Portland and the north, but the office is not ready to handle the business before to-morrow. Superintendent James has received reports from Yreka and Portland, the only offices which struck north of San Francisco. Portland will be supplied to-morrow, and then everything on this coast will be on as good a footing as before the strike.

BUSINESS AT A STAND-STILL. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—Business is almost at a stand-still on account of the strike.

AT ST. WAYNE. ST. WAYNE, Ind., July 20.—The office of the Western Union company in this city is not embarrassed, but on the contrary, it contributed two first-class operators to Toledo this morning. The newspapers are served satisfactorily.

THE CHECK BOYS' STRIKE. CHICAGO, July 20.—At the time of the shift from the day to night force this evening, the Western Union check boys, under the influence of the striking telegraphers, and with a boyish notion of helping the strikers, quit work to the number of fifty and marched in a body, with much enthusiasm, to the hall where the striking operators were meeting, and four girls and one boy were left to do the work. Messengers were brought up from the delivery office, and in a few minutes the business was proceeding as usual.

The Telegraph Troubles. [Chicago Tribune, July 20.] The Tribune's estimate yesterday of the increased expenses of the telegraph companies upon the basis of time and pay proposed by the operators was 30 per cent. Gen. Eckert's estimate, made up independently upon information which he has at hand as general manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, was exactly the same. But both these estimates were based upon a comparison with the new time schedule fixed by the Western Union company July 11, whereby a day's work was reduced to nine hours and a night's work to a maximum of eight hours. As compared with the present working hours which have constituted a day under the rules of the company which have been in force twelve years the demand of the operators amounted to 20 per cent. deduction in time, and for this remaining 80 per cent. of time they demand 15 per cent. more money than they are now getting for full time. In all the history of strikes we have never heard of a heavy demand for increased compensation for actual work.

We doubt whether there is any business in the country which could survive a sudden increase of operating expenses of nearly one-half. The percentage of increased expenses on the basis of a comparison between the old system and the new demand is made up as follows: A reduction of the day's work from ten hours to eight hours, 20 per cent.; the increase of pay, 15 per cent.; double pay Sundays, a large advance on line-men, and the advance of the women operators' pay to the same level of the men's pay; total, 40 to 45 per cent.

There was a carefully prepared statement telegraphed from Philadelphia in the Tribune of last Monday, of the probable money cost to the various companies employing telegraph operators, which would result from compliance with the terms exacted by the operators, which we recapitulate below:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes: The extra pay for Sunday work estimated on an average of a salary of \$60 a month, \$100,000; The reduction of the day's work from ten hours to eight hours, 950,000; The increase of 15 per cent. in wages and equalizing the pay of women with that of men, 700,000; The increase of pay demanded for 2,500 line-men, 300,000; The pay of 500 additional line-men necessary by a reduction of the hours of labor, 348,000; The increase on telegraph operators employed by railroad companies, which will follow the success of the original movement, 1,016,000; Total, \$3,414,000.

On this basis it would follow that the telegraph companies would raise their rates on the public to a figure which would yield them between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 per annum in order to make good the increase in operating expenses and the loss of business incidental to exorbitant rates. The amount of public

patronage given to the telegraph companies would fall off in proportion to the increase of rates. The mails would be utilized for commercial news and social purposes in a vast multitude of cases where the telegraph is employed now; messages would be shortened up by means of omissions and the use of cipher systems; the resort to telegraphing would be confined to cases of great urgency. To the extent that the business of the telegraph companies should be contracted the number of operators would be reduced, and it is not impossible that an increase of 40 to 45 per cent. in the operating expenses would soon bring about a decrease of 40 per cent. in the volume of business transacted by the companies. In that case nearly one-half the present operators would be thrown out of employment, and the competition for places would speedily reduce wages again to the old level or even lower. If that should be the course of events, as may be expected if the operators overreach themselves, then great loss and inconvenience would be inflicted upon the public without gaining for the telegraphers the slightest particle of the advantage they are seeking.

The demand of the operators appears to be equally unreasonable when examined upon the basis of the present purchasing power of wages. Yesterday the Tribune hazarded the guess that \$75 a month to-day will go as far in procuring the necessities of life as \$85 a month one year ago. A comparison between the price of food articles in the open market now and a year back justifies the statement. The following table has been made up from the regular quotations of last year and this year:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Item, Price. Includes: 1883, July 17, 1882, July 18. Shipping flour, \$4.75 @ 5.25 @ 5.50 @ 7.00; No. 2 spr. wheat, 1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2 @ 1.26 @ 1.27; No. 2 corn, 51 1/2 @ 52 1/2 @ 75 1/2 @ 76 1/2; No. 2 oats, 38 1/2 @ 39 1/2 @ 54 @ 54 1/2; No. 2 rye, 55 1/2 @ 56 @ 70; No. 3 bar. sugar, 43 @ 65; Mess pork, 43 @ 65; Aug. spot, 14.00 @ 14.60 @ 20 @ 21 1/2 @ 21 1/2; Lard, spot, 8 7/8 @ 8.90 @ 12 @ 10; Short ribs, 7 1/2 @ 7.65 @ 12 1/2 @ 12.40; Aug. cream, 7 1/2 @ 7.65 @ 12 1/2 @ 12.40; Cattle, medium, 4.75 @ 5.25 @ 5.50 @ 6.50; Cattle, good, 5.25 @ 5.60 @ 6.75 @ 7.10; Cattle, heavy, 2.50 @ 4.50 @ 3.50 @ 5.00; Hogs, best, 1.00 @ 1.25 @ 2.00 @ 2.25; Hogs, light, 5.25 @ 6.00 @ 7.50 @ 8.15; Eggs, fresh, 15 @ 17; Butter, cream, 17 @ 21 @ 21 @ 25; Butter, dairy, 14 @ 18 @ 15 @ 21; Cheese, 6 @ 8 @ 6 @ 10; Coal, hard, 4.50 @ 7.00 @ 7.00 @ 7.25; Coal, soft, 3.75 @ 6.25 @ 3.75 @ 7.00; Eggs, doz., 15 @ 17; Waterbury, cured, 6.00 @ 4.50 @ 4.75; Raisins, Valencia, 7 @ 7 1/2 @ 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2; Apples, dried, 7 @ 17 @ 6 1/2 @ 16; Peaches, up'd, 8 @ 8 1/2 @ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; Blackberries, 8 @ 8 1/2 @ 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; Strawberries, 8 @ 8 1/2 @ 13 1/2 @ 14; Lemons, box, 6.50 @ 7.00 @ 6.00 @ 6.50; Cherries, 2.00 @ 2.25 @ 2.00 @ 2.50; Raspberries, 2.00 @ 2.25 @ 2.00 @ 2.25; Peaches, box, 75 @ 1.25 @ 7 @ 1.50; Pears, box, 5 1/2 @ 7 @ 6 @ 8 1/2; Coffee, Java, lb, 18 @ 23 @ 19 @ 22 1/2; Coffee, per lb, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 @ 12 @ 12 1/2; Sugar, granulated, 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2; Sugar, yellow, 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 @ 8; Sugar, per gal, 35 @ 35 @ 35 @ 35; Hay, No. 1, timothy, 11.00 @ 12.00 @ 16.50 @ 17.00; Hay, No. 1, prairie, 6.00 @ 7.00 @ 8.00 @ 9.00; Oil, No. 1, 175 @ 14 @ 12 1/2; Oil, No. 2, 56 @ 56 @ 56 @ 56; Boiled, gal., 1.50 @ 1.75 @ 5 @ 5; Potatoes, per gal., 1.50 @ 1.10 @ 1.00; Salt, dairy, with bags, 2.40 @ 2.80 @ 2.40 @ 2.80; Common dry, 14.00 @ 18.00 @ 15.00 @ 16.00; No. 1, 14.00 @ 18.00 @ 15.00 @ 16.00.

Heavy Cotton Goods Manufacturers Fall. NEW YORK, July 20.—E. W. Holbrook & Co., cotton goods manufacturers and converters of cotton goods, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities about \$725,000, with preferences amounting to \$670,000. Their losses from manufacturing exceed \$350,000, which have been somewhat increased by outside transactions. The failure is a very great surprise in every department of trade.

NOT MUCH DOING.

Business on the Chicago Board of Trade Very Light Yesterday.

MARKETS GENERALLY UNEASY.

The Telegrapher's Strike Exercising a Disturbing Influence.

A LOWER TENDENCY DISPLAYED.

Some Activity Manifested in Stocks on Wall Street.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 20.—The effect of the operators' strike on general business was quite marked to-day. There were but few telegrams received, and operators tried to send out but few, the uncertainty of the companies' clause "subject to delay" being transmitted to mean very slow answer. Two operators were at work in the Western Union at the board, but neither of them appeared to be very busy. Orders from outside were meagre, and there was a general disposition on the part of nearly all traders to close up outstanding deals and await developments. There was considerable yelling from the crowd of excited brokers in the pits, but for all that less business was done than for many a day. On the open board matters were worse, the quotations being checked up at the rate of one to the half hour. Scarcely any trading was done, and it was suggested by a facetious member that the board adjourn to the lake front for a game of ball. Outside traders must not forget the serious disadvantages Chicago merchants are working under at the present time, and should make due allowance therefor.

The settlement of McGeoch's affair is slowly progressing. Receiver Banley has paid out \$150,000 to attaching creditors, securing the release of their claims. The property released was immediately pledged to secure \$115,000 additional funds at Milwaukee. To-day a mortgage from McGeoch to Geo. Johnston, Sr., of Aberdeen, Scotland, given to secure the payment of \$50,000 was filed in the office of the register of deeds. Another mortgage, running from McGeoch to Warren F. Highton, of Indian territory, conveys several lots to secure the payment of \$30,000 at the end of three years. A deed executed by McGeoch to John L. Mitchell, conveying 162 acres of land in the town of Greenfield, McGeoch's homestead, was filed also. This places the deed at \$300,000. This places the elegant homestead and pretty much all of Mr. McGeoch's available property in the hands of others. The money will all go to settle the debts incurred by the great failure.

In the wheat market to-day the feeling was quite strong. The unsettled weather coupled with a desire on the part of local traders to even upon their outstanding deals tended to considerably strengthen and prices averaged 1/2 @ 3/4 higher and closed at an improvement of 3/4. The improvement was general and included the entire market. The trading during the day was slow and spasmodic, outside business was interrupted and the transactions made were almost wholly on local account. A fair degree of interest, however, was maintained, and the market was rather closely watched throughout. The crowd was selling early, but there was an undertone of strength that made itself manifest later. August closes at 1.03 1/2. A narrow range of fluctuations seems probable until we can have general communication by wire. New York reports a fair export demand for wheat but the scarcity of freight room restricts any free movement. Rainey weather in England has advanced Liverpool quotations 1d. Corn was only moderately active. The interruptions to the wire connections of the board with the outside world curtailed materially outside orders and business was confined mainly to the trading on local account. The shorts and parties anxious to even up on their outstanding lines of trades were however fair buyers under the circumstances. A good showing of interest was manifested. Prices were also a trifle stronger than on yesterday and at the close exhibited a general improvement of 1/2 @ 3/4. In the trading August, September and October were the leading futures, the more deferred deals being comparatively slow. July was quiet at about August prices. Cash corn met with a fair demand. But the shipping demand for car lots was not large. The oats market ruled with steadiness at the same time trade was dull and quiet. No. 2 cash oats were 1/2 @ higher. These were taken mainly to hold against contracts, and sold at 34 @ 34 1/2. July was also in demand and sold 1/2 @ higher. September was a shade higher, but longer deliveries were rather neglected and without essential change. No. 2 white oats were taken by shippers at 36c, the same as paid yesterday. Offerings were light. The better grades of sample lots sold quite readily and ruled steady, but common, such as mixed rejected, ruled dull.

Rye was quiet and slow, with business next to nothing for the day. A few car lots sold, but speculation was lifeless, and for some futures prices were shaded slightly. Barley was entirely neglected. Provisions were firmer at the opening, the demand centering on pork. Then followed a season of mastery inactivity. Not more than a thousand barrels changed hands at the call, and the crowd were more disposed for franks than for business. About half past twelve it was noticed that a good demand had set in for lard and all offerings were withdrawn so that Singer put October to \$9.30, nearly a half cent up from yesterday's low points, and the talk went around that Fairbank and Fowler even contemplate a squeeze in the near options of September and August. Of course outside orders were meagre and the

greater portion of the trading was credited to local operators. The feeling was firm, however, and the result of the day's business shows a material advance in prices established for the leading articles. Shipping inquiry light, as few orders were received. Foreign advices were less favorable to holders, and lard was quoted 6d lower. Advances from eastern markets were meagre and showed little change. The receipts of produce were fair, and shipments quite liberal of all kinds. The demand for mess pork was moderate and offerings not very large. Trading was mainly confined to local operators. The market exhibited considerable strength in a general way though prices fluctuated considerably within a small range during the early part of the session. At the opening the market was stronger and 10 @ 15c higher but soon receded 5 @ 10c. Later a stronger feeling was again developed and prices rallied 20 @ 25c and closed with steadiness. September at \$14.60, or 35c better than yesterday; judging from the tone developed at the close there is a good time coming for the bulls. Under the circumstances there was a fair business transacted in lard and the feeling was firmer throughout the greater portion of the session. The gradual reduction in stocks attracts some attention and parties who have contracts outstanding are a little more inclined to purchase. During the early part of the session the feeling was quiet and a few sales were reported at 5 @ 10c advance. Later the market showed a little more activity and prices were improved 20 @ 25c additional and ruled with considerable firmness to the close. Shipping inquiry moderate. Cash rather quiet and quoted at \$9 @ 9.10.

Some 9,000 live hogs brought rather firmer prices at the stock yards to-day. The receipts of grain to-day here are light being fifty cars of wheat, 326 cars of corn and 106 cars of oats. There were 200,000 bushels wheat, 367,000 bushels corn, and 78,000 bushels oats shipped and chartered for 180,000 bushels corn. Among the receipts were five cars of new No. 2 red winter wheat and two cars of new Illinois oats, the first of the season. They graded rejected, new oats arrived July 15 last year.

NEW YORK. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, July 20.—The market was firmer to-day with a good business and evidence of better buying than has been witnessed for some time past. The advance was most marked during the last hour, when there was quite an inquiry for the properties, Western Union telegraph, Delaware & Lackawanna and several of the other dividend payers. Pullman Palace sold at 131, quite a handsome gain from yesterday. The feeling was less feverish and were it not for the uncertainty caused by the telegraphic troubles, confidence would soon be restored and we might expect a change for the better in Wall street. The news came from an excellent source that the prospects for abundant crops along the line of the Northern Pacific were never better than they are to-day. For the first time in many days the Vanderbilt stocks were well supported and quite an important advance when compared with the lowest figures of twenty-four hours ago. The market had quite a firm appearance at the last. A prominent Broadway house sold a large amount of Lackawanna. This was alleged to be for inside account. Boston sold considerable Union Pacific and Chicago is reported a liberal seller of St. Paul. There was active trading in Western Union, and the price fluctuated. It was evident that the strike had been discounted. The reason was expressed by a prominent trader who said: "Western Union may go down, but I have covered all my shorts. When everybody knows a thing I do not want to be operating on that point. I am inclined to think Mr. Gould will give Western more support now that the strike has occurred than he otherwise would. You see the whole market shows a better tone. That means, as it always does in Wall street, that anything is better than uncertainty. The improvement was assisted by favorable reports from the trunk line meeting and by a belief that the Western Union strike would not be as serious as at first supposed. There was strong buying of stocks throughout the afternoon, while the selling was generally by room traders. The best prices of the day were made in a number of stocks in the final dealing. The Graphic says the prices at which certain dividend paying stocks are now selling pay a good return to the buyers in the way of interest and investors are undoubtedly picking them up at every decline. Should New York Central become a 6 per cent. stock it is calculated that it would be worth the present price 1.15, considering the prospects of its being an 8 per cent. stock in the course of a few years. The operators who are advising purchases, claim, which is very apparent, that there is no railroad property in the country which is well managed that does not become more valuable each year from the natural growth of the country.

Kavanaugh will sell a large lot of furniture at auction this morning at the corner of Third and Cedar streets.

The Stamp Redemption Act. OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1883.

In view of the fact that there was no specific appropriation made by congress at its last session to meet the expense of the cancellation and return, after redemption, of stamps imprinted upon checks, drafts, etc., it becomes necessary to inform the public that such drafts, checks, and stamps will not be received for cancellation and return after redemption after the 31st day of July instant. All stamps imprinted upon drafts, checks, etc., received for redemption after that date, if redeemed, will be destroyed, together with the drafts or checks. WALTER EVANS, Commissioner.

Seven and Eight. BOSTON, July 20.—The reports of the Tewksbury investigating committee were presented to the legislature to-day. All the Republicans sign the majority report and all the Democrats the minority report.

SPORTING.

The Races Postponed. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 20.—Heavy showers early this morning caused a postponement of the races to-day, therefore to-morrow, if no more rain falls, will be a field day for the trotters, consisting of five races, three that were postponed, the free-for-all stallions, and a special race for a purse of \$4,000, for which St. Julien, Edwin Thorne and Fannie Westphalen will start. The starters in the stallion race will be Monroe Chief, Director, Santa Clara, Black Cloud and Alexander. Monroe Chief is selling the favorite at \$100, Director \$22, Santa Clara \$25, Black Cloud \$18, and Alexander \$8. The skies between more rain, which, if it falls, all races are ended for this meeting. The trotters go from here to Pittsburg.

Among the Minnesota delegation attendant at the races are Col. DeGraff, C. A. DeGraff and J. K. Cummings, of St. Paul; Messrs. Pillsbury, Cadwell and Macky, of Minneapolis, and Mr. E. G. Finkle, of Morehead. The latter gentleman was this morning subjected to a relapse of his late infirmity, insanity. He is at the Sherman house, and an attendant is constantly required. Mr. C. A. DeGraff and other friends have rendered all aid possible, and his family have been informed by wire of this indisposition.

Mystic Park Races. BOSTON, July 20.—At Mystic Park, the chief interest was in the races unfinished. Of the \$225 class, it is said that over \$25,000 were invested in the pools on Magic, the favorite, but he failed to obtain first place. The contest to-day was very spirited, and the three additional heats were trotted before the race was decided.

SUMMARY. Lady Martin... 4 0 1 3 2 0 1 1; Magic... 1 1 6 4 3 0 1 3; Speedress... 5 6 3 1 1 3 2 2; Arthur... 2 0 6 4 3 R'd out; Super Prince... 6 5 5 6 5 R'd out; Backman Maid... 3 4 4 5 Drawn.

Time—2:25 1/4, 2:25 1/2, 2:24 1/4, 2:25 1/4, 2:25 1/4, 2:26 1/4, 2:26 1/4, 2:26. In the \$225 class—Nellie Hall was favorite in the first and second heats, and she disappointed her backers, but took the three last heats in splendid style. Boston Boy took the first two heats. Time, 2:30 1/4, 2:30 1/4, 2:31 1/4, 2:31 1/4.

In the free for all race, Cornelia, hardly mentioned in the pools, took the first, fifth and sixth heats, Forest Patchen, the favorite, showing the poorest record of all.

SUMMARY. Cornelia... 1 4 3 5 1 1; Judge Davis... 4 1 1 2 2 2; Winship... 5 2 5 1 4 3; Iron Age... 2 3 2 3 5 6 0; Forest Patchen... 3 4 4 3 2 0; Time—2:38, 2:39 1/4, 2:34 1/4, 2:33 1/4, 2:23 1/4, 2:25.

Brighton Beach Races. BRIGHTON BEACH, July 20.—Three-quarters mile, two years old—Australian list, King Ernst, Miss Bassett Filly 2d, Granite 3d. Time, 1:18 1/4.

Mile and Eighth—Woodcraft 1st, Nimblefoot 2d, Lagoria 3d. Time, 1:53. Mile—Joe Murray 1st, El Capitan 2d, Little Dan 3d. Time, 1:45. Mile—Galway 1st, Little Buttercup 2d, Japonia 3d. Time, 1:44 1/4.

Mile and quarter, all ages—Red Fox 1st, Gabriel 2d, Arsenic 3d. Time, 2:10 1/4. Three-quarters mile—Garfield 1st, Cathcart 2d, Periwinkle 3d. Time, 1:17 1/4.

Billiards. DENVER, Col., July 20.—Schafer, Sexton and Wallace are now en route from New York to play in the billiard tournament given here by the J. M. Brunswick & Balke company, commencing next Monday evening. Alonzo Morris, one of the contestants of this city, is playing wonderful billiards in practice games. The games are to be 1,000 points, French carom.

ARTHUR'S JUNKET. The Tribulation It Has Caused Him—His Sensitiveness to Public Criticism—Trying to Shoulder the Responsibility Upon Little Phil. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary Folger is now preparing and will promulgate in a day or two an order to collectors of customs to guide their official actions in the matter of the export of distilled spirits. This order will in brief take the ground that it is not lawful for such exportation, when the purpose is prima facie only to avoid the payment of the tax. Blanks covering affidavits will be prepared, to which the distillers will have to subscribe to export their goods. This will be an explicit declaration that the exportation is with the sole view to sell the product abroad and not for the purpose of evasion or delay in the payment of the tax. The spirits already shipped will not be allowed the privileges which usually attach to re-imported goods. The secretary of the treasury is not at all kindly disposed toward the distilling interests, and is going to make an earnest and stringent endeavor to collect the tax now due. The president seems to have little nerve when under the fire of the New York newspapers. It is from this source he seems to draw inspiration, regardless of the fact that the boundless west is after all the empire. When the announcement was made of his intention to visit Yellowstone park it was coupled with the statement that the president would not be isolated from the world and the balance of mankind as an ex-member of congress once said because he had arranged to have himself followed with the telegraph. Then the snapping newspapers of New York wanted to know who was to pay for the telegraphic facilities and hinted that Arthur should pay for the service out of his private resources. These attacks might have been forgotten had the president paid as little attention to them as the common run of the people. Not so, however. Anxious doubtless to perch upon a high pedestal of reform or something of the kind, the great head of the nation has seen fit to bull the country with the information that he is not responsible for the contemplated Yellowstone spree, but is only a guest of General Phil Sheridan, who planned it. Hence, if there is any public expense to attach to this trip, why charge it to Phil Sheridan. The dispatch explaining the objects of the royal junket, sent out by the associated press, was kindly prepared at the White house. The over-sensitive president makes a scapegoat of Gen. Sher-

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The Races Postponed. [Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 20.—Heavy showers early this morning caused a postponement of the races to-day, therefore to-morrow, if no more rain falls, will be a field day for the trotters, consisting of five races, three that were postponed, the free-for-all stallions, and a special race for a purse of \$4,000, for which St. Julien, Edwin Thorne and Fannie Westphalen will start. The starters in the stallion race will be Monroe Chief, Director, Santa Clara, Black Cloud and Alexander. Monroe Chief is selling the favorite at \$100, Director \$22, Santa Clara \$25, Black Cloud \$18, and Alexander \$8. The skies between more rain, which, if it falls, all races are ended for this meeting. The trotters go from here to Pittsburg.

Among the Minnesota delegation attendant at the races are Col. DeGraff, C. A. DeGraff and J. K. Cummings, of St. Paul; Messrs. Pillsbury, Cadwell and Macky, of Minneapolis, and Mr. E. G. Finkle, of Morehead. The latter gentleman was this morning subjected to a relapse of his late infirmity, insanity. He is at the Sherman house, and an attendant is constantly required. Mr. C. A. DeGraff and other friends have rendered all aid possible, and his family have been informed by wire of this indisposition.

Mystic Park Races. BOSTON, July 20.—At Mystic Park, the chief interest was in the races unfinished. Of the \$225 class, it is said that over \$25,000 were invested in the pools on Magic, the favorite, but he failed to obtain first place. The contest to-day was very spirited, and the three additional heats were trotted before the race was decided.

SUMMARY. Lady Martin... 4 0 1 3 2 0 1 1; Magic... 1 1 6 4 3 0 1 3; Speedress... 5 6 3 1 1 3 2 2; Arthur... 2 0 6 4 3 R'd out; Super Prince... 6 5 5 6 5 R'd out; Backman Maid... 3 4 4 5 Drawn.

Time—2:25 1/4, 2:25 1/2, 2:24 1/4, 2:25 1/4, 2:25 1/4, 2:26 1/4, 2:26 1/4, 2:26. In the \$225 class—Nellie Hall was favorite in the first and second heats, and she disappointed her backers, but took the three last heats in splendid style. Boston Boy took the first two heats. Time, 2:30 1/4, 2:30 1/4, 2:31 1/4, 2:31 1/4.

In the free for all race, Cornelia, hardly mentioned in the pools, took the first, fifth and sixth heats, Forest Patchen, the favorite, showing the poorest record of all.

SUMMARY. Cornelia... 1 4 3 5 1 1; Judge Davis... 4 1 1 2 2 2; Winship... 5 2 5 1 4 3; Iron Age... 2 3 2 3 5 6 0; Forest Patchen... 3 4 4 3 2 0; Time—2:38, 2:39 1/4, 2:34 1/4, 2:33 1/4, 2:23 1/4, 2:25.

Brighton Beach Races. BRIGHTON BEACH, July 20.—Three-quarters mile, two years old—Australian list, King Ernst, Miss Bassett Filly 2d, Granite 3d. Time, 1:18 1/4.

Mile and Eighth—Woodcraft 1st, Nimblefoot 2d, Lagoria 3d. Time, 1:53. Mile—Joe Murray 1st, El Capitan 2d, Little Dan 3d. Time, 1:45. Mile—Galway 1st, Little Buttercup 2d, Japonia 3d. Time, 1:44 1/4.

Mile and quarter, all ages—Red Fox 1st, Gabriel 2d, Arsenic 3d. Time, 2:10 1/4. Three-quarters mile—Garfield 1st, Cathcart 2d, Periwinkle 3d. Time, 1:17 1/4.

Billiards. DENVER, Col., July 20.—Schafer, Sexton and Wallace are now en