WON BY GOOD PLAYING.

The Nationals Took a Game from Cleveland Saturday.

The good, steady playing of the Nationals finally counted, as their friends claimed that it would, and on Saturday they won a hotly contested game from the Clevelands. The boys played without an error. Clarkson was in the box for Cleveland and Killen for Washington, and the $10,000 pitcher had slightly the better of the argument, only five hits being made off him, while six were made off Killen. Then Killen gave four bases on balls, while Clarkson gave only one. Killen also had a wild pitch. The sacrifice hitting was nearly equal—Cleveland making four and Washington three. It was a game won only by Washington's perfect playing. Hoy, Twitchell, Larkin, Richardson and Killen were the hitters. Washington made one run in the first, and no one crossed the rubber until the ninth, when Cleveland made two. Then Washington hit the ball savagely, and aided by a Cleveland error made two runs and took the game.

Washington..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Clevelands..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Two-base hits—Childs, O'Connor. Stolen bases—McAleer, Zimmer. Double plays—Richardson, Larkin. First base on balls—By Clarkson, 1; Killen 4. Struck out—By Clarkson, 4; Killen, 5. Wild pitch—Killen. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 5. Sacrifice hits—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 3. Time—1.55. Umpire—Gaffney.

OTHER SATURDAY GAMES.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 9 runs, 14 hits, 2 errors; Philadelphia, 8 runs, 13 hits, 3 errors. Batteries, Hawke and Buckley, Carsey and Dowse.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 8 runs, 11 hits, 1 error; Brooklyn, 1 run, 3 hits, 4 errors. Batteries, Sullivan and Vaughn, Haddock and Dailey.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4 runs, 9 hits, 0 errors; Boston, 2 runs, 7 hits, 3 errors. Batteries, Hutchinson and Kittredge, Nichols and Ganzel.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 7 runs, 13 hits, 2 errors; Baltimore, 5 runs, 8 hits, 5 errors. Batteries, Terry and Miller, McMahon and Robinson.

BALTIMORE WINS AT LAST.

The Orioles broke the spell yesterday at Cincinnati and won a game from the Reds, who couldn't hit Vickery, whom Hanlon had released and afterward recalled. Daub, Comiskey's new college phenomenon, and Dwyer pitched for Cincinnati.

Cincinnati..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Balt more..... 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4. Two-base hits—McPhee, Holliday, McGraw, Robinson. Three-base hits—Gunson, Vickery, O'Rourke, Ward. Stolen base—McGraw. Double plays—Holliday and Vaughn; Ward and Sutcliffe. First base on balls—by Daub, 4; Vickery, 5. Hit by pitched ball—by Daub, 1; Dwyer, 1; Vickery, 2. Passed ball—Murphy. Time, 2.05. Umpire—Bittman.

HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	31	11	73.8	Louisville	21	21	50.0
Boston	34	18	72.1	Chicago	21	21	50.0
Pittsburg	24	18	57.1	New York	19	21	47.5
Cincinnati	23	21	52.3	St. Louis	17	26	39.5
Philadelphia	22	21	51.2	Baltimore	17	25	40.5
Brooklyn	22	21	51.2	Washington	15	30	30.2

PICKED UP.

President Young says that Barnie's resignation was voluntarily made and if he had not quit Uncle Nick would never have disturbed him.

Danny Richardson makes his debut as a manager under most favorable auspices. He is universally liked and as the Washington team is in the last place he cannot help but make a better showing than the present.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Pitcher William Gumbert is seeking vengeance against the Pittsburg club. On Saturday he applied to Baltimore for a trial against Pittsburg and last night he offered his services to Danny Richardson, saying he could win for the Senators today against Pittsburg.

Rumors that there are to be a number of changes in the local team are unfounded. Mr. Wagner will, nevertheless, strengthen the team's weak points if he can.

Great pressure will be brought to bear on Joe Mulvey to induce him to come here; Radford would then return to the field, where he belongs.

A good pitcher added to Killen and Meekin in place of Abbey would wonderfully strengthen the box.

Pitchers who will not put the ball over the plate and give the fielders a chance are not worth keeping, especially when they have behind them such fielders as the home team.

Thick-and-thin supporters of the late management who claimed that it never made a mistake now admit that perhaps too many changes were made. This was plain to the base ball public here two months ago.

First game with Cleveland here on Monday.

Browning has been released three times this season, but the gladiator is not at all cast down about it.

Grim of the Louisvilles is laid up with a broken finger.

While in Philadelphia on the recent trip Highlands of Harvard College was offered $3,000 by the Philadelphia club to pitch for the remainder of the season.

"Why, we wouldn't trade him for Danny Richardson now," said Manager Powers the other evening, speaking of Second Baseman Burke.

It is a fact of some significance that since Tebeau quit playing the Cleveland club has played better ball than ever before.

It will be a difficult matter to overtake the Clevelands now.

Left field at the Cincinnati Park is one of the worst out-fields in America to play.

Mike Sullivan, the Cincinnati's new big pitcher, can get over ground in remarkably fast time, considering the fact that he weighs 210 pounds.

Manager Bancroft has closed a contract with the Cincinnati club for next season.

Terry has been doing splendid work for the Pittsburgs.

Knell is no more successful with the Phillies than he was with Washington. His wildness neutralizes his admitted pitching skill and makes him an uncertain quantity in a game.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Cigarette smoking ruins a ball player's batting eye is a claim rigorously made. Since King Kel became such a fiend after the death's delights he has fallen away in his batting.

Pat Tebeau of Cleveland thinks Davis is the greatest all-round player living.

Ewing leads the New Yorks in batting, Delahanty the Pittsburgs, Childs the Clevelands, O'Rourke the Baltimores, Ryan the Chicagos, Brothers the Brooklyns, Glasscock the St. Louis, Maguire the Washingtons, McPhee the Cincinnatis, Stratton the Louisvilles and Stivetts the Bostons.

St. Elizabeth's Patients.

Owing to the increase in the number of the inmates of the government hospital for the insane the board of visitors in their annual report to the Secretary of the Interior dwell upon the necessity for additional accommodations. The buildings at present erected, which afford good accommodations for 1,300, are now crowded by 1,600, and the report states this means that 300 of the insane must each night lie down on beds placed in crowded corridors or dormitories. This, the report says, is a dangerous condition of things, with a wrong done to the insane and a risk that the hospital authorities ought not to be required to take.

During the year there were 1,911 patients under treatment. Of this number 1,486 were males and 425 females. Sixty-eight patients were discharged as cured and eighty-two as improved. During the year there were 153 deaths. Of those under treatment during the year 863 were ex-soldiers, 95 were ex-sailors, 28 were admitted from the marine hospital service and 925 from civil life. The number of epileptic insane in the hospital at the close of the last fiscal year was more than 125, and is increasing. In 8,221 cases treated where reliable information could be obtained it was found that 4,503 were native born and 3,718 foreign.

The aggregate appropriations asked for the year 1893 is $463,885, of which $75,000 is for an additional building for the epileptic insane.

Held for the Grand Jury.

Saturday afternoon in the Police Court Judge Kimball heard the testimony in the case of Henry Goodwin, the colored man arrested about two weeks ago for stabbing Laurence Leach. Testimony was given by several witnesses, showing the stabbing to have occurred under circumstances as printed in THE STAR at the time. The men were both in the employ of the telephone company and the trouble occurred at the company's warehouse in State alley. It was in evidence that Leach drew a pair of pivers on Goodwin before the latter used the knife. The court held the defendant for the action of the grand jury and he was released on $800 bail.

ON SATURDAY EVENING James Elliot accidentally fell from the Chain bridge, a distance of twenty-five feet, and was badly injured.

Mr. PLATT'S FRANKNESS.

He Says That He Was Disappointed, but He is Loyal to His Party.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, who is at Manhattan Beach, was interviewed yesterday by a reporter of the New York *Herald*. Mr. Platt hesitated a moment as if thinking over the expediency of saying anything, according to the reporter, but finally said:

"All right; I suppose it is fair and proper that I should say something. I suspect I know the questions you have in mind to ask me, and so, considering that, perhaps, it is suitable for me say something. I shall talk frankly and clearly."

"You talked that way just before the Minneapolis convention."

"Well, yes, so I did," the Senator replied. "So I did; nor have I anything to take back, nor anything to regret. I did then what I thought was my duty to the republicans of New York and of the country. I am going to do what I think is my duty now. We live in a land where the majority rules, must rule and is going to rule every time. The majority did not agree with me at Minneapolis. I did my best to defeat the President, but he had more votes than the other candidates and that settled it. Now he is the nominee of the republican party. I am a republican. I was a republican in 1855. I have been a republican every hour of every day from then until this minute, never faltering in my support of republican principles and republican candidates, no matter whether the candidates were men of my choice or not. The aims and policies of parties in this country have got to undergo a wonderful change before I shall be anything else than a republican."

Senator Platt paused a moment, and during the pause the *Herald* reporter suggested that, nevertheless, he had been rather upset since the Minneapolis convention and perhaps a source of some solicitude among the President's friends.

Mr. Platt smiled and said: "The weather has been pretty hot, you know."

WILL SWALLOW HIS DISAPPOINTMENT.

Then he went on more seriously: "Yes, I have been quiet, though I shall not flatter myself with the idea that I have been a source of much solicitude. It would be the shallowest kind of pretense for me to claim that I was not greatly disappointed by the result at Minneapolis. My friends and enemies have generally agreed, I think, in charging me with strong feelings, and I fancy they are right. What I believe I believe, and I know I believe it, and as far as I can I try to act accordingly. I do not get over such a disappointment as I had at Minneapolis in twenty-four hours, and I confess there has been in my mind a grave question whether it was my duty to go into this campaign with the activity I have usually put forth. Because a man keeps quiet under pitiless attack, bends his shoulders to take it and smiles more or less cheerfully when he rights himself, it does not follow that he has experienced agreeable sensations nor that he is proud or pleased at what has been said.

"I do not know that there has been a man in this state or perhaps in the whole country who has been more roundly or indecently abused than I. In so far as this comes from democratic and mugwump sources—that is, from the common enemy—I expect and am ready for it but when I spend day and night in the service of the republican party, doing what I can to promote the success of its principles and its candidates, without thought or hope or expectation of office or reward, it seems a little hard that I should have to take from republicans what even democrats ought to be ashamed to give me."

I suppose that our friends the enemy, and perhaps some of our sincerer friends, will think it vastly amusing when I tell you that I am not a boss; that I do not want to be a boss; that I hate nothing so much as to have to do with patronage, and that my actions in occasionally undertaking to direct republican methods and policies and in urging candidates and recommending persons for office are dictated solely by what I conceive to be the interests and necessities of party and public welfare. But that is true.

"Doubts were raised in my mind after the Minneapolis convention how far my services were required by those who seemed then to be in charge of Mr. Harrison's campaign. I heard that some persons were representing to him that all the misfortunes the republican party had ever undergone in the state of New York were to be attributed directly to me and that it would be good politics for him to let it be understood that he wished to have nothing to do with 'bosses.' Certainly I had no desire to obtrude myself upon the President, nor to force myself into the conduct of his campaign if I was not wanted. As they have proved I was probably over-sensitive. But if a man must have faults that one is among those most easily forgiven."

There was another pause here and I filled it in with the question: "So you waited?"

"Yes, I waited. I waite to hear from President Harrison. Some people said that I waited to hear from him a request to take office. That I waited to make a sordid bargain; that I stood like a road agent holding up a coach. These were lies, and they were among the meanest and most irritating, most painful and most hurtful lies I have ever had to endure. President Harrison, like all men high in power, has a great number of fool friends more or less close to him. These creatures are inseparable from high political station. Some are very artful as well as silly, and from some the quality of malice is not wanting. But he has, too, a large number of friends closely attached to him, proud of him, zealous in his interest, men who profoundly admire him and profoundly love the party he leads. They probably told the President that I was not as bad as those imaginative people had painted me, but that I was furious that with the proper measure of self-respect which ought to be the equipment of an American citizen. They probably said, too, that I loved the republican party a good deal more than I disliked him, and that perhaps my prejudices against him, like those he entertained against me, were due in a large measure to misapprehension. I suppose they said these things and possibly others even more kind, if less true.

THE RECENT INTERVIEW.

"At all events it was indicated to me that the President would be glad to see me. So I went to see him, as an American citizen should who has received such an intimation. He met me cordially."

"Won't you give me some idea of the conversation?" I asked.

"It was not a talk on petty personal issues," the Senator replied. "The President's remarks were those of a broad-minded, fair-minded, sensible man, who had the right view of the dignity of his office, a view that the American people admire and sustain. Much was said of his forthcoming letter of acceptance and of the manner and method in which he proposed to treat the issues between the parties. We went over the more important public questions, such as the tariff, finance and the fair elections and the manner in which our principles as to these questions should be placed and kept before the public. We talked of the state of New York and of the condition of the republican party here; of what was necessary to bring out its full strength and to render it most effective on election day."

"Will your friends throughout the state support the national ticket as heartily as you will?"

"Of course they will," the Senator replied. "My friends are republicans. They are the sort of republicans that can be depended on for hard and steady work. They are always ready, night and day. They will be found in this campaign, as they have always been found, doing their full duty."

AN EPISODE AT HOMESTEAD.

A Returning Striker's House Broken Into and Its Entire Contents Destroyed.

One of the most shameful episodes of the present wage struggle was the looting the other night of the residence of Jacob Maple, on 12th avenue, Homestead, by Homestead strikers.

Maple sent his family away, locked up his house and went back to work in the mill. Friday night some miscreants entered the house through a second-story window and destroyed everything in it except some Catholic pictures. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the deed.

Treasurer Carry says a laborer came to the mill and had a long talk with his former boss, assuring the latter that a number of his countrymen were tired of the strike and would return on Monday if they could be taken back. He was promised positions for them.

In the town a number of Hungarians hastened to the headquarters of the mechanical department to deny that they are weakening. The last armor plate for the Monterey was finished and passed the inspection of the United States inspector.

Detained the Clerk.

A well-dressed woman drove up to the door of Nichols & Marter, brokers, in Notredame street, Montreal, the other afternoon and summoning the clerk to the wagon asked him about exchange, percentages and other business matters and then drove rapidly away. When the clerk returned to the office he found the thieves had practically cleaned it out, securing between $3,000 and $4,000 in money and bonds. The thieves are believed to be Americans.

THE ACCOUNTS WERE PADDED.

Iron Hall Crookedness Brought to Light in Philadelphia.

Sensational developments were made on Saturday in Philadelphia at the hearing of the motion for the ousting of A. E. Stockwell from his position of assignee of the Mutual Banking, Surety, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and the appointment of a receiver for that institution. The story brought out by the witnesses is in brief that during February and March, 1891, and March and April, 1892, the books showed that the Iron Hall accounts in the bank were padded by various false entries, involving large sums of money considerably above $100,000.

James H. Eckersley, the first witness examined, said he was an officer of the Iron Hall, "in name only. I am supposed to be chairman of the finance committee," he continued, "but never served in that capacity."

The witness was shown the copy of the agreement, in which the supreme officers asserted "that they had urgently requested and solicited M. C. Davis, supreme cashier of the order of the Iron Hall, to advance $500,000," and which forms the nucleus of the whole proceeding. He admitted having signed it on April 8, to protect Cashier Davis, who showed him a statement setting forth that the bank owed the supreme sitting of the Iron Hall $492,000.

The next witness was Dr. C. H. Baker, the supreme medical director of the supreme sitting of the order of the Iron Hall, and one of the members who was present at the meeting on April 8 in Philadelphia.

On that occasion Dr. Baker said Mr. Somerby asked Mrs Davis whether he (Mr. Davis) could not take the joint note of the members present, go to Indianapolis with it and raise the money needed to help the Mutual Banking Company out. Mr. Davis said he would not do it, but finally concluded that he could raise money, if necessary. Somerby said that he did not want it to be Iron Hall money, and Davis turned quickly to him and said that it was none of his (Somerby's) business where Davis got the money, so long as he got it.

"Mr. Davis said that before he would do anything he had a grievance which he wanted corrected. His principal, and about his only, objection related to Somerby's clerks in Indianapolis. It was understood that if Davis fixed this matter up so far as money was concerned, Somerby would fix up the affairs of his office and discharge some of his clerks."

"Wasn't it understood that this fund to be given to the bank was to appear on its face as if it was contributed by the stockholders, and, in fact, it was an advance by the Iron Hall?" he was asked.

"Yes; I think that was the understanding, although nothing was said. The Iron Hall did not intend to lose the money."

"How did you arrive at that conclusion?"

"Intuitively, I guess, but I really don't know."

"From whom did you get the impression that the money was to appear as if contributed by stockholders?"

"It was the subject of general conversation among the persons at the bank at the time the institution was closed."

On cross-examination Dr. Baker explained: "When I signed that paper it was with the understanding that the only object in executing it was, in case of any accident or anything happening to Mr. Davis, or if the matter should ever come up in the supreme sitting, that the agreement should not place the entire burden on Mr. Davis, but would show that we were willing to assume our own part of the responsibility."

"When you say responsibility do you mean financial responsibility?"

"No, sir; that never entered our heads."

"Was anything said about who should be responsible financially?"

"No, sir."

A DISCREPANCY OF $53,000.

The next witness was C. H. Peart, who was a bookkeeper of the Mutual Banking Company.

Mr. Hawkins, counsel for the Indianapolis receiver, submitted to the witness copies of accounts, which proved to be monthly statements of Supreme Cashier Davis' dealings in the Mutual Banking Company.

Mr. Hawkins directed the witness' attention to a number of deposits during January, 1891, as follows: $3,250.50, $5,345, $3,609.87, $5,742.13, $13,807.21, $4,324.90, $2,327.85 and $901.05.

These figures appeared at the end of the list of deposits for the month, and the witness said that they must have been transferred from the other books of the bank, as he did not know where else he could get them, and as he made all entries in the demand ledger, of which he had charge.

Mr. Hawkins then called the witness' attention to the fact that the monthly account for January, 1891, showed a balance of $199,321.74 to the credit of the order of the Iron Hall, and that the next statement, beginning February 2, 1891, starts off with the fact that there is a balance to thecredit of the order of the Iron Hall of $137,690.63, with a difference of some $53,000 between the two.

The witness was shown the monthly statement beginning March 7, 1891, which showed that no deposits had been made during March.

The witness could not recollect if such had been the fact, but said that there could not have been any deposit made unless it was shown in the statment.

Mr. Hawkins then submitted to the witness the statement for March and April, 1892, which showed a balance in favor of Supreme Cashier Davis, on April 30, of $440,750.25.

"Was there any other credit to that amount?" asked Mr. Hawkins.

"No, sir, no other credit that I know of. At least not entered by me."

Mr. Hawkins directed the witness' attention to an entry made at the end of this month, marked "special quote," which swelled the account by $84,143.89. This entry, the witness said, was in Cashier Hayes' handwriting.

"Was there anything which showed this special debit?"

"Nothing that I know of; I took my entries from the ledger."

The witness was next shown the statement covering the period from April 30 to May 3 last, at the end of which was another entry of "special quote" deposit for $84,143.89. The witness said he knew nothing about that entry.

On cross-examination Mr. Peart said that the special deposits might have been taken from the general ledger; that the witness did not have charge of the general ledger; that that book was kept by Mr. Hayes.

A PADDED DEPOSIT.

Kingston G. Whalen, expert accountant, who examined the bank books for the state, was called, and his evidence was admitted despite the objections of Assignee Stockwell's attorneys. His testimony, which was intended to prove that numerous small deposits, mentioned above, came into the bank in the shape of securities, a shortage of $53,000 thus being accounted for.

These deposits, he said, mentioning the January statement, did not appear in any of the other books of the bank.

"Then the difference," Mr. Hawkins remarked, "between the $191,361.97, the balance at the end of January, 1891, and the $137,690.62 exactly equals the sum of those numerous deposits?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, refer to the statements of the accounts between March 1 and May 31 last. Is there any evidence of the 'special quote deposit of $84,143.89, except in those statements?"

"There is nothing whatever to show such a sum. There is no such account, and I examined carefully every page of the ledger."

The witness was then questioned as to the amount of stock owned by the directors who made the assignment, but after much argument it was decided to show this fact from the books. The witness further testified that on March 3 there was to the credit of the Iron Hall in the bank $444,700.77, and on August 20, $430,591.21; local branches of the Iron Hall, $44,340.52, making a total of Iron Hall and its branches deposits about $878,000. The total amount of deposits in the bank on that date, including these figures, was $535,907.55. The Iron Hall deposits were to the credit of Mr. Davis.

John Heins testified that on April 4, when Hayes tendered the money to banking Commissioner Krumbhaar, he was present, and so was Mr. Stockwell; $170,000 were produced, and a great deal more; the money was in large bills—$10,000 and $5,000; Hayes counted it, and there was a great deal more. The witness judges there were $25,000 or $30,000 more, and he so stated to Mr. Krumbhaar, who was sitting by his side. Mr. Stockwell was present on this occasion as solicitor for the bank until May.

Other formal matters were put in evidence, and the testimony, under the objections to Mr. Stockwell's confirmation, was closed. The other side had nothing to offer in evidence.

Richard McMurtrie, counsel for Assignee Stockwell, then made argument on behalf of his client, and when he concluded the court adjourned. It is expected that Judge Bregy will render a decision early next week.

Premier Abbott's Health Better.

Premier Abbott of Canada has arrived at St. Anne, his country residence, from his yachting trip down the St. Lawrence for the benefit of his health. He has gained in flesh and is apparently in much better bodily health, but complains of lack of mental force. The least discussion or even ordinary conversation for any length of time, he says, not only fatigues him, but produces extreme weakness.

GLOOMY NEWS FROM HAMBURG.

Three Hundred Hearses Go Along the Street in One Day.

Special Cable to the New York Herald.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The cleanliness and order on which Berliners justly pride themselves have so far checked the progress of cholera in this city. In any other place the stifling heat of the past week would have developed the disease.

At least three cases of unquestionable cholera have been reported here and two of the three have proved fatal, but the energy and care with which the measures prescribed by the authorities have been enforced have not allowed the epidemic to make headway, and though a good deal of uneasiness lies hid beneath the jests in which the populace indulge at the expense of the scourge there is no panic.

The simple hints for avoiding infection which stare one in the face at every turn are in their way admirable. Whether they are particularly calculated to foster charity, however, may be doubted. They seem to me to lay far too much stress on the prudence of ostracising all suspected persons. In substance the Berliners are advised to refuse shelter to cholera subjects, to keep studiously clear of them and to treat them, in short, as lepers.

I hardly think it needed much prompting on such points, and if there is to be any serious outbreak here—an improbable contingency—I fancy we migut not be greatly edified by the result of a too liberal application of official rules.

A very ugly incident occurred the other day in Berlin, in a street car near the Mollendorf Platz. An old woman who was walking home with her little granddaughter was taken ill, when the child cried and attracted attention. The bystanders instead of helping the woman stampoded. A workingman to whom she appealed replied with curses, and another brute abused and roughly pushed her off the pavement.

But for the arrival of two good Samaritans who at last led her to her lodgings in a neighboring cellar and fetched a doctor, the woman might have died where she had dropped fainting. As it happened, she was not suffering from cholera at all, but exhaustion and common diarrhea. She recovered.

GLOOMY NEWS FROM HAMBURG.

From Hamburg the news is still gloomy. A private letter published in the papers gives an appalling description of the helplessness of the local rulers, the difficulties experienced in disinfecting the dead and the inadequacy of the undertakers.

The writer of the letter says that in one day 300 hearses passed his window on their way to the cemeteries. Volunteers are badly needed to assist the overworked officials, and, to the credit of humanity, it is likely they will be forthcoming.

The emperor did wisely when he gave up his Swedish hunting trip. It would have been strange, indeed, to see the head of the state amusing himself at Gothenburg while his subjects were perishing by hundreds of thousands.

The emperor has a golden opportunity now for recovering his old popularity. He has only to imitate the example set him by King Humbert at Naples. He has not yet announced his intention of visiting Hamburg.

NOT AIMED AT THE FAIR.

Roubaix's Refusal to Send an Exhibit to Chicago Was Caused by Socialists.

It was announced in the Paris papers recently that the municipal council of Roubaix, the great French center for the manufacture of woolen fabrics, had refused an appropriation requested by the Roubaix chamber of commerce, which was to be used for preparing for Chicago a collective exhibit of the Roubaix industries. The resident commissioner at Paris of the exhibition has been investigating the matter and finds that this action is not directed against the fair, but is due to local differences.

At the spring elections the workingmen's party triumphed, electing their mayor and a majority of the council. They are arrayed against the manufacturers and merchants of the chamber of commerce. Hence this adverse vote. When the mayor was asked to explain this matter, he said: "The socialist municipal council of Roubaix does not see how a world's fair can do any good to the working classes in general."

Mr. W. P. Atwell, the United States commercial agent at Roubaix, says: "The people here were at first apathetic with regard to the Chicago exhibition, but the fear of foreign competition has aroused them to the advisability of competing in the matter of exhibits with England and Germany.

The action of the municipal council is severely blamed by the local press, which favors participation at Chicago.

M. Maurice de Vilmorin, who, with his brother, is the leading seedsman of France, and who is secretary of the official French horticultural committee for the Chicago exhibition, recently said: "Mrs. Potter Palmer writes granting the privilege we had asked of taking charge of the preparation of the parterres around the woman's building. Then we have been given over 2,000 square yards east of the horticultural building. On the whole our French horticulturists expect to have an ample and effective share in the ornamentation of the grounds."

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE MYSTERY.

Dr. Abbott May Assist in Unraveling the Borden Murders.

Dr. John H. Abbott of Fall River, Mass., knew something about the condition of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, the victims of the mysterious Fall River tragedy, before he went west, but as he went away before any suspicion was directed toward Lizzie he had expressed no opinion. Now he says he saw the bodies a short time after they were discovered by the daughter and viewed by the police and both were warm.

There was not the slightest indication that one had been dead over an hour before the other. In fact, it is his opinion that Mr. Borden was killed first and that Mrs. Borden was followed up stairs by the murderer, and stricken down as she was running to the window to call for assistance.

It was the blow in the back, affecting the spine, that caused death, he thinks, and the head blows were given afterward to make sure.

POLICE INDIGNANT.

Five officers and two special detectives of Fall River are now at work on the Borden case sifting and verifying old evidence and running down clues and theories submitted by the prisoner's friends. The prosecution ran across an unexpected snag a day or two since in endeavoring to learn the truth of statements reported to have been made by Mrs. Marshall of Pawtucket, R. I.

The investigating officer called at the woman's house and was told that Mr. Jennings, the defendant's counsel, had requested that Mrs. Marshall keep quiet until he or one of his representatives had an opportunity to talk with her. A promise was given and the woman refused to talk with the prosecuting officials. This incident has given rise to much indignation in police circles.

When Miss Lizzie Borden bade Marshal Hilliard good-bye in answer to his courteous adieu her reply was given in a voice free from feeling of any noticeable or unusual kind. She slept uneasily at times in the matron's room, tossing her arms to and fro and talking in her sleep, but when she awoke and dressed she became as rigid and serene as she was when the police first interviewed her and placed her in their charge.

It is this condition of things that makes it impossible for the officers to communicate with her friends or believe in her innocence. The missing dress pattern, of which much was said at the trial, and which was produced by order of the district attorney, is believed in police circles to be a duplicate of the first piece purchased in New Bedford shortly before the tragedy.

You can escape just about one half the ills that flesh is heir to, by being ready for them. When you feel dull, languid, "out of sorts" generally—then you may know that some of them are coming. Don't let them get any further.

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