A GLORIOUS DEFEAT.

Seattle Loses at Ball After a Long Struggle.

ELEVEN INNINGS TO DECIDE.

An Exciting Contest of Skill Ends in Victory for Multnomah, but Losers Win Laurels.

IT took eleven full innings for the Multnomah baseball team to win in the championship game with the S. A. C. team, played on the Madison street grounds yesterday afternoon, before some 600 spectators, whose enthusiasm increased in a geometrical ratio. The weather was almost perfect and the grounds, though by no means equal to the weather, were a great deal better than they have been in previous games. Both nines played good ball, though the visitors were steadier at critical points and deserved to win, in spite of several largesized "ifs" the home nine can dilate upon. Smith's all-round work and splendid batting, Bird's home run, the base stealing by both teams and the sweet face of the visitors' mascot were the features of the game.

Dr. Cobb, of Port Townsend, official umpire of the league, officiated to the satisfaction of both sides.

Seattle was first at the bat. Bird could not find the ball and struck out. Green drove one to short and was thrown out at first, and Fowles knocked the ball to Smith, who tossed it to first and put the side out.

Then up came Rankin, the brother of Tilby, of the Portlands, who did just as Bird had done, and was cheered. Thompson was given his base on balls. Robertson made a sacrifice hit, sending Thompson to second, and Smith with a beautiful two-bagger brought Thompson home. Then aGdke struck out with the score 1 to 0 against the home team.

In the second inning Jackson struck to Smith, who put him out at first. Calhoun did likewise. Beck reached first on an error by Bellinger, Campbell made first on an error of Thompson and then Swanson struck out, sending his side into the field.

Drennan sent a high fly into right, but Green misjudged it and it did not touch him. Gomph flew out to center, Sinnott fouled out, and Bellinger sent a beauty between short and third after two strikes had been called, and brought Drennan home. Then Rankin struck to Beck and was thrown out at first. Score, 2 to 0 against S. A. C.

In the third Ballard went to first on balls and on to second on Bird's short hit, where he was put out by Thompson's throw. Bird made first, stole second and third and ran home after a fly by Green was caught by Robertson. Fowles flew out to left, and Jackson and Calhoun to center.

Thompson struck to short and was thrown out at first and Robinson sent a pop fly into Fowles' hands, who dropped it. Then Smith drove a beauty between center and left, bringing in Robinson and making things look dull and stupid and the day seem overwarm to the S. A. C. Gadke was given first on balls, Drennan struck to short, who threw wildly but was beautifully stopped by Campbell, and Gomph struck out. Multnomah 3, Seattle 1.

Then Ballard sent a sky scraper into left, getting to third and bringing in Beck, Bird made a safe hit, bringing in Ballard and tying the score amid cheering by the S. A. C. rooters. Green sent a hot one along third base line and brought in Bird, and Fowles struck out, leaving the score 4 to 3 in favor of Seattle.

Sinnott sent the ball through the pitcher to second, but reached first safely. Bellinger made first through Swanson's slowness. Sinnott was caught at second by a pretty throw by Beck. Rankin drove a ball into short and was thrown out at first. Thompson made a short hit to short, who threw the ball home and put Bellinger out.

In the fifth Jackson went to first on balls, Calhoun struck out, Beck sent a hot one by first, but before he had a chance to make second Jackson was put out on third and Campbell fouled out. Robertson struck to second and was thrown out, Smith made a beautiful three base hit, Gadke took first on balls, Drennan, after nine fouls, made a safe hit, letting in Smith, Gomph fanned out, Gadke came in on a passed ball, and Drennan on an error by Bird. Then Bellinger sent a pop fly to Beck and retired his side, with the score 6 to 4 against Seattle.

In the sixth Swanson was put out at first on an easy ball to Smith, and Ballard by the same to short. Then Bird knocked the ball over the left field fence and made a home run, while the crowd yelled a hole in the atmosphere. While the noise was going on Green was thrown out by short.

Rankin flew out to center. Thompson drove the ball to center, but the rough ground fooled Ballard so that he got it, not. Robertson popped a fly into Fowles' hands, where it stayed this time, and Smith drove a ball clean through the pitcher and tore a hole in bag No. 2, but was put out on first amidst a great shout, though the score was 6 to 5 against Seattle.

In the seventh Fowles made a base hit and reached home on an error at second. Jackson made first on an error by third, and home on a safe hit by Beck. Calhoun fanned out. Beck was forced out at third. Campbell and Swanson made safe hits, and Ballard was put out by Smith at first.

Gadke sent a pretty one into left's hands which was misjudged. Drennan went out at first. Jacobs took Gomph's place but fell on first and had to step out for this inning, letting Drennan run for him after Gomph had been dented the chance of coming back into the game. Sinnott made first, got around to third on a passed ball, and stole home. Bellinger and Rankin made safes, and Thompson was thrown out by short.

In the eighth Bird made one on an error by short, and scored a run on a beautiful three-base hit by Green. The crowd, which was thoroughly awake, now let itself loose, and when Green slid home a moment later the Seattle folk thought they owned a thousand corner lots and had no taxes to pay. Fowles made a beautiful steal to third, but was put out at home. Calhoun gave Thompson a chance for a grand stand stop, and he took it, and Beck went out at first by Smith's splendid assist.

Robertson was thrown out by short; Smith made a safe in right; Gadke fanned out; Drennan made first on a bad throw by Swanson, and Jacobs flew out at second.

In the ninth Campbell sent a hot grounder which was beautifully stopped by Bellinger, and went out at first; Swanson made a safe hit and stole second; Ballard flew out to left, and Bird, who was cheered on coming to the bat, fanned out.

Sinnott went to first on balls, Bellinger fanned out, Rankin flew out to third, but Sinnott ran in after the fly was caught and tied the score, making it nine all, and Thompson went out to Beck.

In the tenth Green fouled out, Fowles beat the ball to first, Jackson fouled into third's hands, Calhoun slid to first, Fowles stole to third and Calhoun second. Joe Smith deliberated, and the crowd yelled "Play ball." Smith took his time and finally pitched a ball that Beck knocked into Sinnott's itching palms, and brought his side to bat with only one run to make to win the game.

Robertson was thrown out at first by Beck; Smith was hit by Beck and took first, stole second and got tangled up with Fowles, who was trying to catch a pop fly by Gadke as Smith was on his way to third. Fowles dropped the ball, but Gadke was declared out, and then Fowles was ordered from the field for throwing the ball at Smith. Bloodshed was avoided, however, and Drennan struck out.

In the eleventh Campbell, Swanson and Ballard went out in one-two-three order; then Jacobs flew out to left; Sinnott and Bellinger made safes; Swanson missed a foul, and the crowd decided to lynch him; Rankin took his base on balls; Thompson flew out to Green, and the moment he was declared out Sinnott, who was on third, made a dive without saying a word to any one, and lighting on his stomach some ten feet from the home plate, slid through Bird, who was pushing the ball against him, knocked it from his hands and scored the decisive run.

The score:

Seattle Athletic Club.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Bird, c	6	4	2	8	0	3
Green, lf	6	1	2	2	1	1
Fowles, ss	6	1	3	3	6	1
Jackson, 2b	5	1	1	3	2	1
Calhoun, cf	6	0	0	3	0	0
Beck, p	6	1	3	1	4	0
Campbell, 1b	6	0	1	13	0	1
Swanson, 3b	6	0	1	0	2	0
Ballard, rf	5	1	1	0	0	1
Total	52	9	14	*32	15	8

Multnomah.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Rankin, 3b	6	0	1	3	1	2
Thompson ss	6	1	1	1	5	2
Robertson, rf	6	1	0	2	0	0
Smith, p	5	1	4	2	5	0
Gadke, c	4	2	0	8	1	0
Drennan, lf	6	2	1	1	0	0
Gomph, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Jacobs, cf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Sinnott, 1b	5	2	2	11	1	1
Bellinger, 2b	6	0	4	3	1	3
Totals	50	10	14	33	14	8

* Two out when winning run made.

Score by Innings.

S. A. C.	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	0—9
Multnomah	1	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	1—10

Earned runs—S. A. C., 2; Multnomah, 1. Two-base hits—Thompson, Smith (2). Three-base hits—Ballard, Smith. Home run—Bird. Stolen bases—Bird (3), Jackson, Smith (3), Sinnott, Bellinger. Bases on balls—Jackson, Ballard, Rankin, Thompson, Gadke (2). Hit by pitched ball—Smith. Struck out—By Beck, 7; by Smith, 5. Passed balls—Bird, 4; Gadke, 1. Time of game, 2 hours and 40 minutes. Umpire, Dr. Cobb. Scorer, H. L. Van Brocklin.

BASEBALL.

National League Games.

St. Louis, July 13.—St. Louis, 4; base hits, 12; errors, 2. Philadelphia, 9; base hits, 16; errors, 2. Batteries—Staley, Kissinger and Miller; Taylor and Clements.

Pittsburg, July 13.—Pittsburg, 1; base hits, 6; errors, 1. Brooklyn, 4; base hits, 7; errors, 1. Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Gumbert and Grim.

Cleveland, July 13.—Cleveland, 3; base hits, 10; errors, 1. New York, 2; base hits, 6; errors, 1. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; D. Clark and Farrell.

Louisville, July 13.—Louisville, 2; base hits, 10; errors, 4. Boston, 15; base hits, 19; errors, 2. Batteries—Cunningham and Warner; Nichols and Tenny.

Cincinnati, July 13.—Cincinnati, 5; base hits, 8; errors, 4. Washington City, 3; base hits, 8; errors, 4. Batteries—Dwyer and Murphy; Maul, Mercer and McGuire.

Chicago, July 13.—Chicago, 4; base hits, 10; errors, 4. Baltimore, 8; base hits, 11; errors, 2. Batteries—Terry and Donohue; Hoffer and Robinson.

Following is the standing of the National League clubs:

Club—	Played.	Won.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	58	36	621
Pittsburg	68	40	588
Boston	60	35	583
Cincinnati	64	37	578
Chicago	71	40	563
Philadelphia	62	34	548
Brooklyn	64	34	531
Cleveland	70	40	507
New York	63	31	492
Washington City	59	22	359
St. Louis	68	23	338
Louisville	62	12	193

AMUSEMENTS.

Leschi Park.

The reopening of this popular park, under the old management, last night was a big success and largely attended by the amusement-going public. One noticeable thing was the attendance of some of the best people of the city, and the number of ladies present. The old saying that a "show never shows as it bills" was true of last night's performance, for the bill work announced that the "Punk Specialty Co." and "The Poorest on Earth Co." would hold forth at Leschi Park pavilion. Everything from start to finish was neat and refined. The Friedlanders, Jacquelina and Minona, and the Irish comedians McDonald and Breen were exceptionally good.

Special mention must be made of the comedy work of Mr. Breen, which was the finest ever seen in Seattle for many years. The present bill will hold the boards for the week ending July 20, with matinee today at 2:30 sharp. The afternoon performance will be out before the band concert begins, thus enabling any one to have an enjoyable afternoon. Prices are only 10c to any part of the pavilion. Next week the Partricolo-Kelton Concert Company open, with a host of new specialties.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Undoubtedty the Great Bear Means to Have Part of China.

New York Sun.

Throughout the recent contest between China and Japan, the treaty port, Shanghai, was a fruitful source of untruthful rumors; consequently Mr. Stevens, who is in charge of the Japanese legation at Washington City, is justified in rejecting the report telegraphed from that city that the interests of Russia and those of Japan have already become irreconcilable in Korea, and that a collision between those powers is looked for at an early date. Not at Shanghai alone, however, but all over the world, intelligent onlookers regard the procurement of a loan of $80,000,000 from Paris bankers for China through Russia's guarantee as an incident of grave significance and one that can scarcely fail to alienate the mikado from the czar unless the former will renounce forever the hope of expansion on the Asiatic mainland.

What were the precise conditions upon which the loan was obtained, and what is its ostensible purpose? The Paris bankers did not even pretend to consider the present solvency and future trustworthiness of the Manchu dynasty, which, thanks largely to the good offices of American diplomatists, still reigns at Peking. The large sum of $80,000,000 was really lent to Russia, the czar's guarantee being absolute. It was of course for this reason that the loan was issued at 98, and is to bear only 4 per cent. interest. The understanding is said to be that China is to pay Russia 5 per cent., but Nicholas II. is no broker and would not pledge the credit of his treasury to gain the difference of 1 per cent. The compensation which he expects is a matter not of knowledge, but of reasonable inference from admitted facts. The $80,000,000 is to form no part of the pecuniary indemnity which China bound herself by the treaty of peace to pay, but represents the price of Japan's consent to surrender Port Arthur and the part of the Liautung province which had been ceded to her. The Japanese forces still occupy that territory and will not evacuate it until the extra sum promised has been received. Even after these troops have been withdrawn Japan will continue to hold Weihaiwei, the naval station on the southern side of the entrance to the gulf of Pechili until the original indemnity, amounting to about $165,000,000, has been paid and until other stipulations of the Shimonoseki treaty have been complied with. Evidently the Peking government not only is indebted to the czar for the restitution of Liautung, which otherwise must have been irrevocably lost, but will continue to need his good will lest Japan retain Weihaiwei indefinitely on the pretext that China's promises have not been punctually kept.

The minimum consideration that conceivably would be accepted from China for Russia's intervention would be the cession of so much of Chinese Manchuria as would permit the trans-Siberian railway to pursue a relatively straight instead of an extremely circuitous course to Vladivostock. It is improbable, however, that the czar would consider this an adequate return for the great service which he has rendered the Peking government. Vladivostock is by no means an ideal railway terminus, for it is ice-bound during a large part of the year. What the czar wants is an ice-free harbor, and this he could find either in the Korean Port Lazareff or in the Chinese Port Arthur. As things are now, nothing could be procured from the nominal king of Korea against the wishes of the Japanese, who are protecting him from his subjects, it seems likely, therefore, to be the ultimate intention of the czar's advisers to obtain from China a cession of Port Arthur and of Liautung after the harbor and territory have been relieved from the Japanese occupation.

For such a coign of vantage, the possession of which would revolutionize the position of Russia on the Pacific, the czar could even afford to make a present to China of the $80,000,000 which has been lent on his guarantee, but which the Peking government hesitates to accept lest the necessity of repaying it should interfere with the procurement from London and Berlin bankers of the indemnity of $165,000,000 originally due to Japan.

Whether the ice-free port which Nicholas II. is determined to acquire shall be Port Arthur or Port Lazareff, it will manifestly be for the interest of Russia to minimize the influence exercised by the Japanese in Korea, and ultimately to exclude them from the Asiatic mainland. To Japan three courses seem open: To fight Russia at once; to wait until the expenditure of the forthcoming indemnity for military and naval purposes shall better qualify Japan to cope with a first-class European power; or, thirdly, to renounce the programme of "Asia for the Asiatics" and revert to the policy of making the realm of the mikado exclusively an island empire, in which case Formosa might be looked upon as a stepping-stone to the acquirement of the insular possessions of Spain and Holland in the East. Should the last course be resolved upon, the mikado could best gain his end by forming a close alliance with the czar. Together they would be invincible.

Nordau's Discrimination in Fiction.

M. W. Hazeltine in North American Review.

The oral or written word can hardly in itself produce an effect of sensuous beauty by its auditory or visual image, even if it presents itself rhythmically regulated and rendered musical by the tinkling of rhyme. It must operate almost solely by its content, by the thoughts or emotions it communicates. In the case of words, therefore, the expression can no longer be a composite one, partly pleasing, partly unpleasing, as at the sight of a finely painted representation of a repulsive incident;: the effect of such an incident, verbally described, must be purely disagreeable. The unconscientious and non-tragical, or falsely tragical, portrayals of vice and crime in literature have no doubt their public, the public of the gaols; but a healthy mind feels itself violently repelled by works of this kind, and finds itself incapable of receiving an aesthetic impression from them, be their form never so comformable to the approved rules of art. Everything depends, however, upon a writer's point of view, and on the emotions with which he regards his subject, and which the reader is intended to share. When a work betrays indifference on the author's part to the evil or ugliness depicted—nay, betrays even a predilection for it—then the abhorrence provoked by the composition is intensified by all the disgust which the author's aberration of instinct excites in us. It is far otherwise when a poem or a novel allows us to recognize the upright moral purpose of an author, and reveals to us his well-directed sympathetic emotion. The effect of such writings, whatever their theme, is cleansing, invigorating, ennobling. No honest man or woman, for instance, can doubt the morality of the author's emotions and intentions when he reads the murder scene in Dostoievsky's "Raskolnikoff," or watches the disastrous entanglements that form the pivots of Mr. Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," of Mr. Caine's "Manxman," and of the singularly pathetic story lately published in this country, "Poppaea," by Julien Gordon. Novels written in this high-minded way fulfill in their relatively modest fashion the conditions which Aristotle laid down for the composition of tragedies. No matter, so he thought, how deplorable the incident selected for a subject, provided it be so treated as thoroughly to purge the passions by a touching or appalling example; provided, in other words, the wholesome emotions of fear and pity be excited; dread of the doom of the evil-doer, compassion for the victim of misfortune, pity for those who err. It is creditable to Mr. Nordau that he carefully discriminates between works of fiction written in this exemplary spirit, and those which evince, on the author's part, a callous indifference, or a morbid attraction, to the derelictions portrayed.

In Chicago's "Home Salon."

Chicago Record.

The great public is slowly adapting itself to Bishop Fallow's basement place in Washington street.

It isn't to be expected that every one will learn in a day the difference between a saloon and a "home salon."

The Fallows bar has towels hanging along the front. The cash register is flanked by shiny glasses of various sizes and tall black bottles with printed labels.

The ice box, the shiny faucet, the white-coated bartender and the row of lemons assist in making the deception complete. Accordingly the Home salon has become a trap for the unwary.

Every day the unsuspecting man with a dry thirst comes down the stairway, saunters up to the bar and confidently orders some sort of alcoholic drink.

If he says "beer" the bartender gives him a foaming glass of the compound which cools and cheers, but cannot inebriate.

It has a slight "tang," and sometimes the customer will throw off the drink before he finds that he has been grossly deceived into buying something harmless. He may not protest, but as he departs there will be an expression of puzzled distrust on his face.

Other visitors are amazed when they learn that the tall bottles contain only ginger ale, mead, unfermented grape juice and other soft beverages. Two men came in the other day and wanted to "shake the box." The bartender pointed to a large picture of Frances Willard and explained that gambling was not allowed.

At noonday, when the lunch is being served, there is something contradictory in the sight of modest, well-behaved young women at work in the place which has all the outward trappings of a gay bar-room. The crowd at the tables is altogether too orderly, also, but it takes seriously to the establishment and seems to like the soft drinks.

Brotherly Anxiety.

Judge

A boy of 6 years attended Sunday school. The teacher explained the beauty and happiness of heaven, the place of rest and home for the good; then gave a graphic description of the lower region, the final destination of the wicked. When she finished her story the boy was crying.

"Don't cry, Tommy; you are a good boy—you'll go to heaven," she said to the lad, who blubbered the reply, "Yes, I know that. I wasn't crying for myself—I was thinking about my sister Katherine."

In the author's preface to "The Company Doctor," he says: "This story was written with the earnest hope that it might be of some slight service in arousing the American people to a realization of the dangers which will result from unrestricted immigration. The author has no apologies to offer. He has spent some of the best years of his life in the localities and among the people described in 'The Company Doctor' for the single purpose of obtaining positive, definite information which he feels Americans must have laid before them. As to the extortions practiced by mine operators, clergymen and officers of justice, the reader must remember that they occurred in a remote region, and were carefully hidden from superior authorites." Merriam & Co., New Yrok.

RACING IN A STORM.

The Bicyclists Too Swift for the Forked Lightning.

AN INTERRUPTION AT ASBURY.

Finals Postponed Till Monday—Eddie Bald the American Class B Champion.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 13.

IT IS unlikely that any of the people who attended what was to have been the last day of the L. A. W. meet will forget the weather conditions. In the middle of the day it began raining, but cleared up before 2 o'clock, and when the afternoon racing began the sky was perfectly clear. The bicyclers had started from their several handicap marks in the two-mile race, when thunder clouds were driven over the athletic grounds and streaks of forked lightning darted hither and thither among the clouds, with the spectators still keeping in their seats, while the riders still sped around the track. As soon as the race was over and winners of the first three places announced, a fearful storm broke. The pieces of frozen rain which fell on the roof of the grand stand and the canvas-covered bleachers were as large as quarters. The in-field and surrounding grounds were completely flooded, and the hospital tent and the dressing tents were rendered useless. As soon as the storm cleared off the officials agreed to postpone the final race for the two-mile handicap, as well as the winners of the championship races and trials against time, until next Monday afternoon, as the majority of the contestants signified their intention of staying over to take part in the events.

When the trial heats were begun this morning, and the contestants in the two-thirds mile contest took two minutes and seven seconds to cover the distance, the judges decided to put a time limit on all ten heats in the open events. The mile open, class B, was won in an unsatisfactory manner by Coulter. The quarter mile championship was won by Eddie Bald, whose work this week has stamped him as the American class B champion. Bald, McDonald, Zeigler and Jenny were the starters. On the back stretch McDonald went to the front, but on the turn Bald made a dash and a sprint that put him over the tape a winner by a yard from McDonald, with Jenny third. The professional two-mile handicap was the last to be run before the storm broke. Rumford won, but Baker's win of second place was a very popular one.

Following are the summaries:

Finals, two-thirds mile, 2:35 class, time limit 1:50, Charles Mertes, New York, first; U. S. Page, Brooklyn, second; Louis Hunter, N. J. A. C., third. Time, 1:50.

One mile open, with pace makers, class B, time limit 2:35. Pace makers, May and Saunders on tandems. C. R. Coulter, Toledo, first; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, second; Fred Barr, Syracuse, third. Time, 2:08.

One mile open, class A, time limit 2:45, final heat, paced by Stow and Davey. C. L. Leatherbury, New York, bPlya48 -D- L. Leatherbury, Baltimore, first; H. S. Caldwell, Manchester, second; W. G. Douglas, New York A. C., third. Time, 2:11 3-5.

In the semi-finals of the quarter-mile national championship, classes A and B, Zeigler was beaten by E. L. Bald, Buffalo. Time, :34 4-5.

Half-mile handicap, class A, final. J. M. Baldwin, Paterson, 25 yards, first; William V. McCutcheen, Crescent, 25 yards, second; Charles Spencer, Baltimore, 30 yards, third. Time, 1:03 2-5.

Quarter-mile, national championship, classes A and B, final. E. C. Bald, Buffalo, first; Ray McDonald, New York, second; Frank J. Jenny, Utica, third. Time, :32 2-5.

Third heat—A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, 80 yards, won; C. H. Callahan, Buffalo, 110 yards, second; J. F. Barry, Syracuse, 120 yards, third; F. B. Allen, Springfield, 80 yards, fourth. Time, 4:33 1-5.

Two-mile professional race—R. H. Rumford, Chester, Pa., 240 yards, won; Con Baker, Columbus, scratch, second; P. I. Berlo, Boston, 30 yards, third. Time, 4:34.

Owing to a heavy thunderstorm and a shower of hail and rain, the final of the two-mile handicap, class B, was postponed until next Monday afternoon, when the other special races will be run off.

A Bicycle Meet at Portland.

Portland, July 13.—Four thousand people went to the Portland Amateur Athletic Club grounds this afternoon to witness the bicycle meet held under the auspices of the Oregon Road Club. John F. Campbell, of Spokane, won the two mile open, class B race, in 5:11, establishing a record for the Northwest. Guy C. Browne, of Spokane, covered the one-half mile, class B, in 1:09, breaking the Northwest record. Mr. Lee, of the P. A. A. C., broke the Northwest record for one mile, class B men, going it in 2:22 flat.

The Chehalis Bicyclist Wins.

Centralia, July 13.—Special.—The two-mile bicycle race for a gold medal and the championship of Lewis county between Will Ramthun, of Centralia, and Harry Wright, of Chehalis, which resulted in a draw on the Fourth of July, was run off today in the presence of a large crowd, and resulted in a victory for Wright. Time, 5:20½.

The Portland Races.

Portland, July 13.—The race meeting at Irvington park closed today. Wag, a four-year-old, broke the Pacific coast mile record for a hurdle race by going in 1:49½.

Four furlongs—Wyana Shot won, Sunday Lewis second, Cascade third. Time, :51½.

Pacing, eight furlongs—Del Norte won, Touchet second, Little Maid third. Time, 2:15.

Five furlongs, two-year-olds, handicap—Sweet Briar won, Tiny second, Miss Pollard third. Time, 1:04.

Four furlongs, handicap—Lark won, Mamie S. second, Carrie Crooks third. Time, :49.

Ten furlongs, handicap—Marrietta won, Gussie second, Wyana third. Time, 2:10.

Eight furlongs, over hurdles—Wag won, Emma Mc second, Pickpocket third. Time, 1:49½.

The Defeat of the Cornell Crew.

London, July 13.—The straightforward statement made by Capt. Freeborn, on behalf of the Cornell crew, set at rest the rumors spread by the friends of the Leanders against the fair dealing of the young men from Ithaca. As Freeborn stated, the umpire had the entire control of the race after it was started, and to disregard his command was sufficient reason to disqualify a crew. The umpire did not in any way indicate his desire to have the Cornell crew return, followed them to the finish, and awarded them the heat. No one regrets the outcome of the affair more than the members of the Cornell crew, who afterward frankly acknowledged their defeat by Trinity Hall in a hard-rowed race, saying they had no excuse to offer and that they were fairly beaten. There is little doubt that British feeling is turning around a great deal in favor of the Cornell crew, and it is beginning to be recognized that the Cornell men were not so much to blame, after all. C. S. Francis, of Cornell university, who came here with the crew, and who had an interview yesterday with Ambassador Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, at the United States embassy, informed a reporter of the Associated Press that Mr. Bayard, while expressing regret that Cornell did not win, said that from what he saw he was satisfied that they did their solid best. Mr. Bayard saw the start in the heat in which Leander was to have rowed against Cornell, and stated that he could not see that the latter crew was at fault in doing as it did in obeying the umpire's command and rowing over the course. Mr. Bayard did not hear and had not observed any objection to the start on the part of the Leanders before the umpire started the race, and the ambassador added that when the word "go" was given certainly several of Leander's crew pulled through the water. Mr. Francis saw Mr. Lehman, of the Leander Boat Club, at Henley-on-the-Thames, and they had a cordial chat. Mutual regrets were expressed at the hitch which occurred at the start of the Cornell-Leander race, and it is said that the interview smoothed over any feelings which may previously have been felt on either side. The Cornell crew has gone out of training, will not race any more on this side of the water, and will shortly return to the United States.

The Rifle Shooting in England.

London, July 13.—In the contest for the Elicho shield, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, the scores were as follows: England, 1,503; Scotland, 1,479; Ireland, 1,442. Last year the scores were: Scotland, 1,628; Ireland, 1,52.; England, 1,519. England has now won the shield sixteen times, Ireland eleven times and Scotland seven times.

SPORTING NOTES.

At the Brigton Beach races Saturday the winners were: Eight furlongs, Paladin, 1:41½; Rising Generation stakes, six furlongs, Intermission, 1:15¼; eight and a half furlongs, uGlita Percha, 1:48½; ten furlongs, Lovdal, 2:06½; eight furlongs, Ed Kearney, 1:42; steeplechase, full course, St. Luke, 5:30.

At the Cincinnati races Saturday the winners were: Four and a half furlongs, Sallie Cliquot, :54½; eight furlongs, Henry of Navarre, 1:46¾; five furlongs, Sir Play, 1:02¼; Hotel stakes, selling, seven furlongs, Ace, 1:26½; eight furlongs, selling, The Ironmaster, 1:41½; seven furlongs, selling, G. B. Cox, 1:28.

At the St. Louis races Saturday the winners were: Seven furlongs, Isele O, 1:28½; five and a half furlongs, Utopia, 1:08½; mile and sixteenth, Linda, 1:48½; eight furlongs, selling, Rocquefort, 1:44¼; Two miles, selling. The first mile was run in 1:44¾; the horses passed the post with Service six lengths ahead of the field. Service won, 3:33½. Eight furlongs, selling, Mrs. Bradshaw, 1:43¼.

The talent met their customary Saturday Waterloo Saturday at San Francisco, only one favorite winning. The programme was one of the best of the meeting, many high class horses contesting, but the time made throughout was slow. Five and a half furlongs, selling, Reno, 1:08; six furlongs, selling, inside course, Nellie G., 1:18¼; five and a half furlongs, selling, Crawford, 1:08; nine furlongs, handicap, Thornhill, 1:53¾; sixteen furlongs, eight hurdles, handicap, Mero, 4:09¼.

THE HORSE AND THE BICYCLE.

Stock Raisers Realize That the Wheel Has Come to Stay.

New York Sun.

The present prices of horses of average and even the better quality are lower than ever before in the history of the market. The business of horse raising has ceased to be profitable, unless it is confined to varieties of the breed for which there is a fashionable demand or which are distinguished for their speed. At the same time there is a falling off in the demand for carriages.

With very good reason, the horse dealers attribute this decline in great part to the present passion for bicycle riding; and the use of electricity and cables for horse traction on the street railways throughout the Union has, of course, very much to do with it. The horse has been displaced, to a large extent, by these new agencies both as a beast of burden and an animal used for pleasure. The dealers, however, profess, and perhaps feel, confidence that the competition of the bicycle is due to a merely passing fancy or hobby. They say that the passion for bicycle riding is too violent to last, and that in the course of one or two years the horse will resume his place in the interest and affections of men and women, and the machine will be laid away as a toy of which people have grown weary. The diminution of the demand for draught horses because of the substitution of electricity for horse power, they admit, will continue indefinitely and steadily become greater. Here in New York, for instance, the time is near at hand when it will displace horses entirely from the street railways, and the same will be the case with the cities and towns of the Union generally. The experiments with carriages run by electricity or petroleum, which have been made recently in France, suggest that the horse will have a new competitor not merely in the cities, but along country roads and in agricultural operations. As it is, a very fair horse can be bought for about the price of a cow. The rare and incontestably superior beast may fetch about as much as ever, but the ordinary horse of ordinary and even good breeding is very cheap.

The use of the bicycle has increased at a rapid rate during the last year. It would be safe to say that there are three times as many wheelers as there were last summer, though then the number was great. Probably there are five times as many. The level roads in the neighborhood of New York are crowded with bicycle riders on Saturday afternoon more especially, and on all days they are numerous, and much more numerous than the people who drive horses for pleasure. Men who were once accustomed to take a drive for recreation when they reached the country from town, now to a large and increasing extent prefer bicycles. Consequently, the driving has undergone a very perceptible diminution. Neither are they generally young fellows of sporting proclivities. Very many of them are gray-haired men, who declare that they find in wheeling a needed recreation which driving does not furnish. Very many of them also are women, old and young. A great part of the country girls themselves are now expert wheelers, and the feminine visitors from town swell the numbers largely. Doubt as to the propriety of riding a bicycle has passed away, for fashion has set its stamp of approval on the practice and supplied conspicuous examples of it which have released the feminine mind from fear of offending conventionality by mounting a bicycle. Accordingly, man and wife, father and daughters, are frequently seen wheeling along the roads together in a high state of enjoyment.

The ambition to acquire the art of managing the machine, thus stimulated, is raidly extending among men and women both, and as it is easily gratified now that numerous schools for the preliminary instruction have been established, the practice of bicycle riding is increasing faster than at any previous time since the machine was introduced and brought to perfection. If people cannot afford to buy bicycles they hire them. Meantime the use of the bicycle simply as a means of transportation and for business purposes is extending correspondingly. It is in general enjoyment in the country by messengers, mechanics, professional men, merchants, school teachers and all persons who have long or considerable distances to go in the pursuit of their business. Children ride it to school. Clergymen use it even in making their pastoral visits, doctors in going their rounds. Its first cost paid, it requires no further expenditure except for occasional repairs. It does not have to be fed like a horse, and no one needs to be hired to take care of it. It extends greatly the region over which carpenters, masons, plumbers or gardeners can make their work profitable. They have all the advantage and none of the disadvantages involved in keeping a horse. They can make better time than the millionaire in his costly equipage.

Accordingly, the assumption of horse dealers that bicycle riding is a mere fad, an ephemeral hobby, does not seem to be justified. Evidently the machine has come to stay. It may be that its use simply for sport and recreation will diminish hereafter, something else coming up to replace it in the popular fancy, but before that decline sets in, if it does occur, the passion for bicycle riding will doubtless increase and extend greatly. Multitudes of people yet remain to be affected by it, but as a machine for various use as a means of necessary transportation it must continue to be employed permanently by greater and greater numbers of people. Very many of them, it is true, have never been horse buyers, but the machine will enable thousands of people in all parts of the Union who have depended on horses to get along without them wholly or in part.

Only five more years remain of this century, but they are likely to be accompanied by some of the most important changes in civilization, wrought by new means of transportation and locomotion, which have occurred since this wonderful nineteenth century of mechanical invention and scientific discovery was ushered in.

THE MAGAZINES.

The editor of the Review of Reviews, in his record of "The Progress of the World" for the July number, comments on many matters of national and international moment—the recent cabinet changes following Secretary Gresham's death, the pecular prominence of Mr. Carlisle in the leadership of his party, the present status of the silver question in politics, the duty of the United States toward Spain and Cuba, the progress of American universities, Russia's relations with China and Japan, the prospect of Pacific cable construction, the opening of the Kiel canal, the progress of amateur sports in England and elsewhere, the recent Italian elections, the fall of Count Kalnoky, anti-Semitism in Vienna, British politics, the future of Chitral, the Armenian question and various other timely topics.

Gambling Stopped in Tacoma.

Tacoma, July 13.—Special.—Orders went out last night to close up the few struggling gambling games that have been in progress since the big games closed down some months ago. It is understood that the reform councilmen agreed to vote for confirming D. O. Smith as chief if his name were sent in again if gambling were closed up.

Precent Whereabouts.

Life.

One Saturday morning two little boys were playing marbles on the steps of Trinity church. The pastor, coming out and seeing them, said:

"My little men, do you know that it is wrong to play marbles on the steps of the house of the Lord?" One of the little boys looked up and said: "Oh, He isn't here today; He's over at the Jewish synagogue."

His Regret.

Chicago Tribune.

"You ought to have apologized to the lady for stepping on her foot," said his mother, after the caller had gone.

"I did," answered Willie. "I told her I was sorry she couldn't keep her feet out of my way."

The Kid and the Kite.

Indianapolis Journal.

"You will notice that I have you on the string," said the boy to the kite.

"Yes," answered the kite. "And that is what makes me soar."

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