

## ALGER RESIGNS WAR OFFICE.

The President has Accepted Resignation Which Will Become Effective August 1.

## WAS SOMETHING OF A SURPRISE

As it was Surmised That he Would not Relinquish Office Until Jan. 1.

## CONFERENCE WITH HOBART

Is Supposed to Have Induced Alger to Take Action-Probable Reasons.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Alger to-day tendered to the President his resignation of the war portfolio. The resignation will become effective August 1, though it was tendered "at the pleasure of the President."

Gossip has begun already as to his successor, but is entirely speculative, for notwithstanding the reports that Mr. Alger would not long continue at the head of the war department his actual resignation came suddenly and unexpectedly. That it would come by the end of the year was generally believed, but so little was it expected at this time that some of the cabinet officers when the news first became public were inclined to regard the announcement as premature, the announcement that it was actually in hand coming to them in the nature of a surprise.

Formal acceptance of the resignation had not been made by the President up to a late hour to-night, but will be in a letter written within the next day or two. No official statement as to the cause of the resignation was procurable either from the President or from Secretary Alger, neither of whom would talk on the subject. Nor was the letter of resignation obtainable at this time. For the present nothing will be made known, especially concerning the severance of the official relations between the President and his war minister, but later on the official correspondence closing the latter's career as chief of the war department doubtless will be given to the press.

## Resignation Foreshadowed.

The belief had prevailed in Washington for some time that Secretary Alger would resign from the cabinet, but the date generally set for it was towards the close of the year after he had submitted his annual report, in which he intended to sum up what had been accomplished during his brief but eventful direction of the war department. Its tender then had been regarded as almost a foregone conclusion in view of Mr. Alger's announcement about a month ago that he had concluded to enter into competition for the vacancy in the United States senate to be caused by the expiration of the term of Senator McMillan, a strong supporter of the administration, and that he had enlisted in his active support Governor Pinckney, to whom had been attributed free criticisms of the policy that was supposed to be cherished by the President towards the Filipinos. There have been many explanations and denials of the facts in that case, but in the end the impression was conveyed that the result of the Michigan visit of the secretary had been to change the relations between the President and himself to such a degree as to make a restoration of their former status impossible and to render the connection of the two as part of the same official family undesirable.

## Conference with Hobart.

At one time since then there was ground for the belief that a rupture might be avoided, but this belief ceased to be held when the news spread that Vice President Hobart and Secretary Alger were in conference at Normanhurst. It was largely at least as a result of this conference that Secretary Alger decided to leave the cabinet at this time. There has been no disclosure of what passed by the seaside, but it is significant that the return of the secretary to Washington was followed by prompt action. He arrived in Washington last night, too late to make any official call. Almost before the executive departments were opened for business this morning he called at the white house and visited the President in his office, announced that he had concluded to resign his office. What passed on that point between himself and the President is only a matter of surmise, for neither have anything to say on this point.

Mr. McKeljohn, the assistant secretary of war, is at present supposed to be in Wisconsin, whither he went two weeks ago to make a personal inspection of the Fox river improvement. He has been notified of what has happened and is expected to return to Washington to assume charge of the war department until such time as the President shall name a permanent secretary. Probably that will be by the end of the present month and by the first of August Secretary Alger will be at liberty to lay down his task.

## Alger Broken Down.

He is much wearied by the weight of responsibility he has borne for nearly two years and a half; he has aged many years in the opinion of his personal friends and is in need of rest. He proposes to depart for the northwest and spend some time in the lumber camps belonging to him and then pay a visit to his children. This will occupy his time until well along into next fall.

About political matters the secretary does not speak now, but it may be fairly surmised that he then will be ready, in view of his already announced decision, to take such part in the Michigan senatorial contest as conditions at the time will warrant.

## Alger's Successor.

The closest inquiry fails to elicit any information as to the intentions of the President respecting the appointment of a successor to Mr. Alger as secretary of war. Names are mentioned, but they are only those which have already been suggested with more or less of plausibility in the press without securing either confirmation or denial from any well informed persons. The members of the cabinet were all disinclined to talk about the succession, though one did remark that the President had made no mention of a name to him and he believed that no decision had yet been reached. He also conveyed the impression that no appointment would be made immediately, but that Mr. McKeljohn would be allowed to direct affairs for some time to come.

Adjutant General Corbin was seen during the evening, and while not wishing to discuss any of the facts connected with the resignation, expressed his personal regret at the turn of affairs. He said:

"I feel great sympathy and great respect for the secretary. History will show that if he has erred it has been on the side of those who were fighting the battles. No man in that position has ever had more at heart the interests of the soldiers, their comfort and their welfare. Time and again he has said to us that everything must yield before the requirements of the men in the field and if the funds were lacking he would pay for it himself. He will leave the department with the respect and esteem of everyone in it."

## Only Three Left.

Secretary Alger's departure from the cabinet will leave only three of those members in it who entered it at the beginning of the administration, namely, Messrs. Gage, Long and Wilson. The number of changes that have occurred in the two and a half years of its life has been very unusual. Six cabinet officers in all have resigned their portfolios, either to retire to private life or to accept other positions of honor and trust at the hands of the President. These included Secretaries of State Sherman, who went out because of ill-health and advanced age, and Day, who accepted a United States judgeship; Attorney General McKenna, who accepted a position on the Supreme Court bench of the United States; Postmaster General Gary, who retired because of ill health, and Secretary Bliss, of the Interior department, who returned to New York and resumed active connection with business affairs.

## Some Names Mentioned.

The transfer of Attorney General Griggs from the department of justice to the war department has been suggested by those who are figuring on Secretary Alger's successor to-night. It is urged that the largely increased legal questions which are constantly coming before the war department as a consequence of our new possessions make it desirable that its executive officer should be a man of legal attainments and experience. In this same connection the name of Hon. EDWIN H. WILSON, of Delaware, now in the volunteer establishment, and governor of the province of Matanzas, Cuba, is also spoken of. General Wilson was a well known soldier in the Civil war and since has been prominently identified with business enterprises.

## SPANISH PRISONERS

Held by Filipinos—Commissioners Hope to be Able to Effect Their Release for Money Consideration.

MANILA, July 19, 5:55 p. m.—The Spanish commission charged with negotiations for the release of Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos expect to return to Manila soon, with full authority to secure the release of all the prisoners. The commissioners hope to be able to make arrangements under which the money to be paid for the ransom of Spanish captives will be deposited in the bank, to be drawn by the Filipinos at a future day, so that the money cannot be used to carry on the war against the United States.

The Filipinos have refused to allow civilian prisoners to embark on board a ship leaving Apar, although they had passports signed by Aguinaldo.

There have been terrific rains here during the last two days. In consequence it has been necessary to use boats in moving about the streets of Manila, but the whole country is flooded. The total precipitation thus far in July has been 35 inches, and in the last thirty-one hours 12 inches of rain has fallen.

Insurgents concealed on the bank of the Rio Grande to-day fired on the gunboat Laguna de Bay, killing one soldier and wounding two.

The gunboat trained a galling gun upon the shore and quickly dispersed the insurgents.

## EXTRA INDUCEMENTS

Being Offered for Enlistment of men for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The war department is offering extra inducements to expedite the recruitment of the ten volunteer regiments. Nearly all the commissions having been issued, many of the disappointed applicants have been advised to enter the ranks, as in that way it may be possible for them to secure commissions.

General Corbin says that the policy of the administration will be to fill all vacant positions which may occur among commissioned officers from the ranks. A number of applicants for commissions have enlisted as privates in the different regiments, and have been appointed non-commissioned officers, wherever possible, and consequently are next in line of promotion to commissioned rank in the event of a vacancy.

Another method of securing recruits is to offer commissions to men otherwise qualified who will undertake to furnish in each case not less than forty men who can pass muster as soldiers in the Philippines. There have been several cases of this kind during the past week. A former officer of the Texas volunteer infantry recently told General Corbin that he would guarantee to recruit 200 men from Texas, provided he was assured of a commission. General Corbin assured him a second lieutenantcy if he would recruit even forty men for the volunteer army.

## ANOTHER STRIKE STARTED.

This Time New York Gets a Taste of Disorder—Police are Kept Busy.

## SEVERAL RIOTS TAKE PLACE

Officers and Passengers Injured by Flying Missiles—Many Heads Broken.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Without authority from the labor organization of which they are a part, motormen on the underground electric lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have precipitated a strike in Manhattan. The strikers have already gained many recruits and the lines of the company have been considerably embarrassed.

If the strikers wanted to make plenty of work for the police and at the same time get into a district where they could depend on popular sympathy, they made a wise selection in taking the Second avenue line for the principal fight of the strike.

Several times during the afternoon the police were called upon to quell riots in Second avenue, but none was of serious import. The real trouble did not begin until the thousands of working people who live along that great thoroughfare came home from work.

By 7 o'clock Second avenue from Tenth street to the stables at Ninety-sixth street and even as far as One Hundred and Tenth street was filled and on both walks with a dense mass of people all eager for trouble. Captain Donahue, of the East Sixty-first street station, earlier in the evening had sent out a squad of men to keep people out of the middle of the street so that no tampering with the slot might occur. But his men were like so many chips on a river when the tide is strong and they were tossed hither and thither. They used their clubs with all their power, but only resulted in angering the crowd so that little discrimination was shown between the police and the carmen when bricks were thrown.

At about 8 o'clock a great crowd gathered between Forty-second and Forty-fifth streets and attempted to overthrow the cars that came along about thirty minutes apart.

Policeman Owen Conovan, who was on a car bound south, was hit on the head with a brick and knocked off his seat to the pavement. His left eye was almost knocked out. He was taken to the Flower hospital.

Louis Minkus, a nine-year-old boy, got in front of a policeman's club and in the excitement the bluecoat made no distinctions. The boy was knocked over and was carried home with a bad scalp wound.

Mike Sheridan, a sympathizer, of East Forty-second street, was taken home with a fractured skull. A sergeant and four reserves were gotten out on the double quick and dispersed the crowd, making a number of arrests.

## A Shower of Bricks.

Another crowd got together in a moment or two at Fifty-fifth street and Second avenue, and when a car bound down came along, it met a perfect shower of bricks, stones and other missiles thrown from the street, the windows of the flats and the roofs. The women were perfect furies. While a car was passing Seventy-second street, with Policeman Gallagher as an escort, a score or more of the mob tried to board it to take off the conductor and motorman. Gallagher got off and drawing two revolvers walked ahead of the car, clearing the track, the mob retreating sullenly. Some one threw a brick and hit Gallagher in the leg, cutting him badly. Twelve mounted policemen came down the avenue to the rescue and dispersed the crowd for the time being.

Inspector Cross, Inspector Harley and Inspector Kane were in charge of the police at the Ninety-sixth street stables and distributed along the avenue at various points.

The cars coming into the stables from downtown looked as if they had run through with a scorching, riotous crowd of 2,000 or more. Police Captain Diamond had a large squad of men there and found it almost impossible to keep the crowd moving.

## A Favorite Diversion.

A favorite diversion for the mob was to drag up the heavy iron covers that cover the conduit manholes. These were turned on end and thrown into the holes, leaving about half of the cover projecting and making a most effective barricade. At 9 o'clock there was a block at Eighty-eighth street. Some one jammed the slot with wire, and it was half an hour before the cars could proceed.

A great many men were injured all along the line. Policeman Olson, of the Kingsbridge mounted squad, was thrown from his horse during a fight near Ninety-fourth street. The horse was struck on the head with a stone and was so frightened that it reared, throwing rider heavily. The policeman's leg was broken and he received internal injuries. A motorman was struck on the chest with a brick near the up-town car stables and seriously injured. Several of the passengers of one of the cars going up town near Tenth street, received nasty scalp wounds from stones thrown by the mob.

The Brooklyn police on duty along Upper Second avenue declared that the riot was infinitely worse than any that

had taken place in Brooklyn. The crowds were so much greater and much more anxious for a fight.

## SITUATION IN BROOKLYN.

Strike in New York Infused New Life in the Strikers.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The strike ordered this morning on the lines of the Metropolitan street railway in New York infused new life in the strike in Brooklyn and did not tend to improve matters. The arrest of twenty-one men charged with conspiracy to destroy the elevated railroad this morning at Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street had little effect on the public, although it was expected that public sympathy would turn against the strikers.

The car service was very poor. In the earlier part of the day 85 per cent of the cars of the Brooklyn Heights system were operated, but this was lessened to a considerable extent later in the day. On the Nassau lines cars worked on half headway all day. This embraced Fifth and Seventh avenues and Douglass and Bergen streets. The scarcity of passengers on the Nassau cars leaving the foot of South Eighth street for Canarsie, Hamburg avenue and Brownsville was more noticeable than on any day since the strike began. The traffic on Flatbush avenue, running as far as Vernon avenue, was paralyzed. On the Green Point and cross-town line hardly more than half as many cars were operated as compared to the number operated yesterday. Along Franklin and Manhattan avenues the crowd was quite active and slight disturbances were more frequent. Only a few Coney Island and Brighton Beach cars were running and the Casino had to be closed and the musicians dismissed.

## CLEVELAND STRIKE.

Street Cars are Being Ran on Nearly All of the Lines—Strikers Have Lost Public Sympathy Since Last Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—There was little change in the street car situation here this morning. Cars were being run at irregular intervals on nearly all of the lines. No violence has been reported since early last night, when a switch was blown up on Murray Hill by the explosion of a big charge of dynamite.

President Everett, of the Big Consolidated Company, declares that he is well pleased with the situation to-day. In regard to his conference with Mr. Joseph Bishop, of the state board of arbitration, Mr. Everett said that the grievances of the employees were discussed at length, but Mr. Bishop did not propose that the grievances be submitted to arbitration.

"There is nothing to arbitrate," said Mr. Bishop. "This is a free country, and men have a right to quit work and others have a right to take their places without being prevented from working. There are plenty of men who are glad to take the places of the strikers, and we shall have their places all filled within a few days."

Mr. Everett asserted that men were constantly arriving from other cities to take the places of strikers.

The police succeeded in maintaining fairly good order along the lines of railroad in operation, though the task was not a difficult one. Chief of Police Conner says he believes the men have lost the sympathy of the public to a very large extent since the last strike, and that he believes this is the reason why there is less disorder.

Stones were thrown at cars passing the corner of St. Clair and Water streets during the noon hour, when the hundreds of employes in cloak and clothing factories were out after luncheon. Several policemen invaded the factories to discover who threw the missiles, but they were hurled by the men and the factories at the crossing of Central avenue and the Pennsylvania railroad congregated at noon, and hooted at the non-union men, but no damage to cars was done.

The strikers maintain great reticence concerning their plans. They refuse to make a statement for public attention. It was announced to-day that a big mass meeting will be held to-morrow night, and it is stated that these strikers will publish a daily beginning to-morrow, in which they can present their views of the controversy to the public.

## KENTUCKY'S DISGRACE.

Victims of the Manchester Riot. Another Conflict Anticipated—A Mountain Official's Quaint Advice to the Governor.

LONDON, Ky., July 19.—The death of E. D. Fisher makes four fatalities in the fight near Manchester Monday. The reported death of Robert Philpot is incorrect, but it is thought he will be the fifth victim. Green Griffin, who had both legs shot off, also will die. George Philpot and Alex Fisher are said to be recovering. It is claimed that the Philpots now have 100 friends assembled, armed with Winchester, awaiting a threatened attack from the Morrises and Griffins and Chadwells, who are reported only two miles distant with an equally strong force.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 19.—Governor Bradley decided to-night not to call a special session of the legislature, or send troops to Clay county under present conditions. A well known mountain official who was called on by the governor for an opinion as to what was the best means for the restoration of order in Clay county, responded that he thought the whole thing could be settled by introducing a better grade of whisky in the Manchester district to take the place of "moonshine" liquor, distilleries for which are on almost every farm.

## Archbishop Changed his Mind.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Majesty from Liverpool when she arrived at quarantine to-day was met by the tug Baltimore which had on board a party of friends of Archbishop Ireland. They went down to welcome the archbishop, who, according to cable advices, was on the Majesty. The party was disappointed, for the archbishop, who was booked on the steamer, decided at the last moment not to sail. Instead he went to Ireland for a week's visit and will come over on the Britannia.

## Federal Steel Dividends Enjoined.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Judge Thomas, in the supreme court, Brooklyn, to-day, handed down a decision continuing the injunction proceedings brought against the Federal Steel Company in the name of Frederick F. Marquand and Louis Schaefer, relative to the declaration of a dividend by the company to-morrow.

## TROUBLE BREWING IN CHICAGO

Among the Democratic Factions. Meeting of Democratic National Committee To-day.

## COLONEL BRYAN HAS A PROXY

And Will Sit in Committee—Altegeld Also Holds a Proxy. New York Bryanites.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Acting Chairman William J. Stone, of Missouri, will call to order the Democratic national committee at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Sherman House. The Democrats gathered here expect to be busy with questions of political moment during the whole of the day. William Jennings Bryan will probably sit as a committeeman, arrangements having been made to furnish him a proxy. John P. Altgeld holds the proxy of William H. White, of Washington. His presence in the committee may cause trouble, for it is believed that Thomas Gahan, member of the committee from Illinois, may question Mr. Altgeld's right to represent a Democratic committeeman.

Apparently Mr. Altgeld is desirous of avoiding trouble. He said to-day that he did not care to sit in the committee if any of the members resented it, and accordingly telegraphed Mr. White, suggesting that some other proxy be named.

"If I do not hear from Mr. White," said the ex-governor to-night, "or if he insists that I represent him, I shall do so. But I have no desire to bring local affairs into the committee."

The discord between the Harrison and Altgeld factions of the local Democratic party, was the salient feature of to-day's talk around the hotels. If Acting Chairman Stone's wishes are carried out, and apparently most of the committeemen are with him, the factional differences local to Chicago and New York will not be brought before the committee in any form.

Mr. Woodson and Mr. Johnson, who were members of the committee selected to enquire into the protest made by Thomas Gahan against P. J. Devlin, press agent of the national committee, have their report ready to submit to-morrow. The report is understood to censure Mr. Devlin for the part he took in the Harrison-Altgeld campaign last spring, and to recommend the abolishment of the press bureau.

## New York Bryanites.

Representatives of the Chicago platform Democrats of the state of New York to-night issued an address "to the Democratic voters of the United States, as follows:

"We, acting as a committee, created and authorized by the Chicago platform Democracy in the state of New York, desire to make public the following well-established facts concerning the situation in the state of New York, believing that everything affecting the political situation in that great state is of national, rather than merely local importance.

"We assert without fear of successful contradiction two propositions: "First, an overwhelming majority of the voters in the Democratic party in the state of New York are enthusiastically in favor of the principles laid down in the Chicago platform of 1896, and demanding without qualification the nomination of that man who shall in his record and his personal qualities most thoroughly stand for an incarnate of those principles.

"Second, we declare that the successful group of men who have seized upon the machinery of the Democratic party in the state of New York, are absolutely opposed, openly or covertly, to all that the Chicago platform stands for, and to the nomination of any man who sincerely holds those principles which we believe dominate the Democratic organization in the nation.

"And we further declare that the electoral machinery in the state of New York is such that to attempt to oust the men now in control of the Tammany organization by work within that body would be fruitless."

## ARBITRATION SCHEME

Is Getting Along Nicely in the Peace Conference.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—The third committee of the international arbitration conference met to-day, M. Bourgeois, of France, presiding. At the opening of the sitting the Roumanian, Grecian and Servian delegates jointly moved the total suppression of the five articles relating to international courts of inquiry. M. Beldiman, the Roumanian representative, was their spokesman, and addressed the committee for an hour. He claimed that the proposition for a court of inquiry was not contained in Count Muraviev's circular, and was contrary to the principle of national sovereignty. Roumanian, he said, would gladly pledge herself to the rest of the arbitration scheme, but it was impossible to fulfill these and other obligations.

Chevalier Descamps, the Belgian delegate, and Prof. Martens, Russian, finally defeated the articles, which were passed on first reading, the three protesting states recording their objection. In the interval between the meeting of the third committee and that of the drafting committee, which was held later, strong efforts were made to effect a compromise as regards the motion for the suppression of the five articles relating to international courts of inquiry, as the Roumanian delegates had made certain remarks not palatable to the delegates of the powers.

At the meeting of the drafting committee, Prof. Martens demolished all of M. Beldiman's arguments. He said that as everything had been done to protect the weaker states against the stronger, the former thus obtaining a shield—the commission of inquiry proving this—he was willing to make some

further concessions in the way of making the matter more optional.

These concessions were accepted by the smaller powers and the proposal passed at its second reading. The arbitration scheme will probably be passed entirely to-morrow.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE.

International Convention of the Great Organization to Open in Indianapolis This Afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 18.—All preparations have been completed and everything is in readiness for the opening session to-morrow afternoon of the fourth biennial international convention of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and the Canadian Methodist church.

The mammoth tent has been raised in the court house lawn. Across the street from the tent is Tomlinson hall, and the opening session of the League will be held in the two simultaneous.

Friday morning the League meetings will be extended to the English opera-house, three blocks distant, and thereafter sessions will be conducted in the three places at the same time.

Delegates began thronging the city about noon, but the majority arrived on the early evening trains. The estimates of the various committees place the number of delegates at from 12,000 to 15,000.

Strictly speaking, there is no business to come before the convention. Bishop W. X. Ninde, of Detroit, styled the convention "a love feast and affiliation of the leagues." Probably the only point of contention will be the selection of the next meeting place in 1902. Los Angeles and San Francisco have both extended cordial invitations.

Five packages of literature against the seating of Congressman Roberts have arrived, directed to the Rev. T. C. Hill, of Salt Lake City. It is stated that Mr. Hill will come as a delegate to the convention, at which he will attempt to inaugurate a movement against the Mormon congressman.

Everything promises to take place according to the programme, excepting that Senator Fairbanks, who was to have delivered the address of welcome in Tomlinson hall to-morrow, is in Washington, and will not be present.

Bishop W. X. Ninde, Detroit, president of the Epworth League cabinet; Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington, D. C., and Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Schell, of Chicago, arrived to-night.

Prof. James M. Black, of Pittsburgh, one of the three chorus directors, arrived to-night and rehearsed the chorus of 300 voices for Tomlinson hall. A chorus of 1,000 voices has been arranged for the three meeting places.

## ESCAPED THE MOB.

Sheriff of Mingo County Lands his Prisoner in Charleston Jail. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 19.—Sheriff N. J. Keadle, of Mingo county, accompanied by two guards, arrived here to-night with Jim Dudley, the negro whom a mob sought to lynch at Williamson last Saturday night, for shooting Conductor A. J. Parlor, of the Norfolk & Western railroad. The party came overland, 150 miles from Williamson, whose dead body was found on the Central's tracks near Shawnee, June 9, at 2 a. m. The inquisition charges that she came to her death at the hands of Henry Tripp, his wife, Matilda, and his son, Loren. Tripp's daughter, Alva, is named as an accomplice. The Tripps are well-to-do people of Pendleton, Alva is a teacher and Loren is about twenty-one years old, and lives at home. The girl Sarah was adopted about six years ago.

The neighbors claim she had to work hard and was badly treated. The Tripps say that on the evening of June 8 she left the house, bareheaded, and that they made a vain search for her. Next morning her remains were found on the tracks four miles from the house. There was scarcely any blood in the vicinity, indicating that the girl had been dead some time, and that the body had been placed on the tracks. The jury ordered the arrest of the Tripps, and a warrant has been issued.

Swedden's Mysterious Disease. STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 19.—A mysterious epidemic, which has been prevailing recently among the cattle on the island of Gothland, has spread to the human beings in the district, and a large number of patients have been admitted to the hospitals. Some of the cases are extremely difficult to diagnose. Cattle are dying by hundreds throughout the island as a result of the epidemic.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia: Threatening Thursday and Friday; variable winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Showers Thursday and probably Friday; variable winds.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

|         |    |               |    |
|---------|----|---------------|----|
| 9 a. m. | 71 | 3 p. m.       | 83 |
| 12 m.   | 75 | 6 p. m.       | 82 |
| 5 p. m. | 76 | 9 p. m.       | 82 |
| 11 m.   | 78 | Weather—Fair. |    |

## STEINWAY PIANO FOR SALE.

We have a very nice Steinway & Sons Square Piano, with Gothic legs, seven octaves, in good condition, which we sell for \$165 cash, or \$185 on payments. Stool and cover included.

F. W. BAUMER CO.,