

NO PEACE IN SIGHT.

The Liberal Victory Carries Dismay Into the Conservative Ranks.

THE RETURNS MAKE A RIPPLE.

Dr. Tanner Believes the Occasion One of Considerable Hilarity.

GROSCHEN HAS NOTHING TO SAY

Gladstone Needed Just Such a Tonic As the Tidings.

PARNELL AVOIDS THE CLAMOR.

Sentiment Changing in Favor of the Irish Cause and a Red-Hot Season In Store For Parliament.

The Kensington Elections.

Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, March 16.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.] On Friday night there was generally a rather lively time in the house of commons. A battle royal had been going on during the week, it wound up this night. We do not like to have a state of light hanging over our minds over Sunday. Then again it must be observed that important events usually happen at the end of the week. Why that should be so, unless to spite the weekly papers which are published on Saturday, I do not know. Chance or fate or what you will, seems to have decreed that the Sunday paper should be one of the necessities of civilized mankind. Whether one hears a sermon or two, more or less, will not probably make any material difference in the long run, but to miss one's Sunday paper is to remain twenty-four hours in a state of nervous ignorance. It is with a view to this no doubt that events hurry on to the settlement at the close of the week. All the same it had not been for the Kensington election, dullness would now have covered us like a wet blanket.

Friday night, for hours and hours, the discussion on education dragged itself along. It was exceedingly uninteresting. I was assured, but so horribly tedious that it was impossible to sit it out. Therefore, as we wandered gloomily around the lobbies, or took a pull at our cigars in the smoking room, or watched a game of chess, or went to sleep in the library, there would have been a general movement homeward, only we were waiting for the verdict of Kensington.

At five minutes past 11 I saw Dr. Clark, the member for Gathness, running as hard as he could across the outer lobby, from the telegraph office. Away I set chase after him and picked him up just as he passed two policemen who keep out intruders.

"How has it gone?" I asked.

"Six hundred and thirty majority for Beaufort," replied the exultant clerk.

In another moment he was surrounded by an excited crowd of members, a portion of which speedily overleaped into the house itself. The speaker was on the watch for it, and with the sternest of look cried: "Order."

Several times if there had been a full house, it is most probable that this would not have quelled the excitement, but learning the bells inside, who were prosing with all steam up had effectually cleared the place, there was not a couple of a score members present and so the invading crowd produced scarcely any sensation and soon retreated into the lobby, where it managed to get up a cheer.

In the midst of a group stood Dr. Tanner, adorned with a gilt shamrock which St. Patrick himself might have envied and a huge favor. He smiled sweetly at every conservative he met, offering to let them look at the telegram, but they seemed to have no curiosity on the subject. Presently the irrepressible Tanner who is out on bail and who is human enough to make the most of freedom, walked into the house and in the blindest manner asked Mr. Goschen if he could give any news regarding the Kensington election.

Mr. Goschen looked a shade or two greener than usual and fidgeted about to his seat. Tanner once more invited him to come out into the open, but the chancellor of the exchequer sank into a heap, perhaps congratulating himself on the fact that when the conservatives found a seat for him their choice fell on the very safest of all London. His withers were unstrung.

The Irish chieftain, Mr. Parnell, was not present. He is a lover of crowds and a scene. None of the Gladstonian leaders had taken the trouble to come down, but they, of course, got the news at home, and it must have helped to cheer Gladstone, who has looked rather raw and unwell all the week. A fine tonic to him will this election be. Home rulers have a perfect right to rejoice over their victory, for it is undeniably a severe blow to the government. It will cause conservative London members to shake in their shoes. Enormous exertions were used to secure the success of the ministerial candidate. The whole art and science of electioneering were exhausted in his favor. From every platform electors were invited to vote for the conservative candidate on the ground that he was related to Lord Salisbury. Mr. Balfour was not quite wise to stake so much on the contest. A personal appeal of this kind was rather narrow. This strange battle ground was, however, deliberately chosen, and it is absurd for any one to deny that the defeat of the ministerial forces is a political event of the very first magnitude. It will give to the Gladstonians a new energy in fighting for the vacancies to which I referred last week. It is likely that they will succeed in filling that also, so I am assured by the people on the spot.

have got over their soreness and once more will have to be reckoned with. The inevitable result must be that a good many seats will change hands before all is over. You will see the effect of the Kensington election next week, in parliament for the attorney general and the Times. Lord and Bercs will sound the battle cries towards Thursday. There is to be no peace this session for the ministry. The Gladstonians are determined to have the scalps of Webster and Walter. I will endeavor to keep an accurate list for you of the killed and wounded.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

BREWERIES FOR SALE.

More in the Market Than Can Find Purchasers. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, March 16.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Samuel Untermyer, New York, who has just succeeded in negotiating the purchase of the Breweries company's shares through Sir Samuel Scott & Co., who issued Bass & Co.'s, was seen last night by a Herald correspondent. He said: "This Jones brewery is not a party to any trust in breweries, but an independent transaction. All this talk one sees in American papers about trusts on the part of Englishmen who control the breweries of America is such wild nonsense it is incredible to English capitalists that Americans believe it."

"About seven or eight months ago a New York brewery company was organized in London to buy part of the shares of two American breweries. The shares were offered for public subscription but English people did not seem to have much confidence in the enterprise and nearly all the subscriptions that did not come from the United States came from Dublin, Cork, Belfast and other cities in Ireland. The shares were bought by small shopkeepers in Ireland in many instances in lots of as few as five shares. The result of the success of the enterprise is that the shareholders in that company who were not Americans were Irish. These are the only American breweries thus far sold abroad and in each case the owners retain a large interest. The idea that any syndicate of capitalists is engaged buying up breweries which has been circulated by a lot of irresponsible brokers representing no one is absurd. All the capitalists do is to offer the property to the public. They don't want the brewery's shares."

"Since I have been here fifty American breweries have been offered to various houses with which I am associated. Most of them are from Chicago and the west. Chicago seems to be the most diligent in efforts to sell its breweries. I know at least seven breweries there that have been hawked about this market. In many instances brokers from America offer property here without the knowledge or consent of owners. I know this has repeatedly been done in respect to breweries in New York, St. Louis and Milwaukee. These offers are accompanied by the most extravagant statements as to their assets and prospects, and in a few instances I know brokers to go so far as to secure the sending of English experts to examine accounts without securing customers for the properties. I have been often asked why the American breweries do not do better in this market. The answer is Americans are a large income-loving class, most of whom are well-to-do, have their money invested in enterprises in which they are engaged."

"Again we have no recognized medium of reaching the public, such as in Europe. In our country no one would dream of looking into the papers to find out the market, and besides that we have no limited liability act, such as protects investors who subscribe to the capital upon the faith of a statement contained in a prospectus. I hope we will soon come to that pass for I regard industrial enterprise as one of the safest and most lucrative forms of investment in the world. I am in favor of co-operative plan. In London, for instance, the capital of a company that furnishes bread to the greatest part of the city is divided among the middle classes in shares of £1 each. In that way the consumer gets back by way of dividend part of his payment for bread. I see by the papers a grant may have been made to the carrying out of the present fever to disclaim in very loud terms their intentions of selling, and prominent among I see many who tried to sell and failed."

An Insurance Fight.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The insurance companies of St. Joseph have expelled the Phoenix, of Brooklyn, from the local compact for permitting an agent at Omaha to write an insurance policy in St. Joseph on the grain elevator belonging to Greig Bros., and located on the south side of the city. The policy was written for \$10,000, and cut the agents here, James Hull & Co., out of the commission. The special agent was in the city yesterday trying to adjust matters, but failed, as the board of underwriters, nothing startling or new in regard to suspending the company from the compact. It is thought by the different agents that the company can be prohibited from doing any business in St. Joseph in the board, but cannot be prohibited from writing insurance at their own board rate, which are nearly always lower than the board rate.

Conferring With the Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In response to a request of the interstate commission contained in the circular letter of March 8, representatives of the railway carriers comprising the Trans-Missouri association appeared before the commission today for the purpose of showing what their respective expert rates are, and explaining the manner of making them. Messrs. Sergeant of the Grand Trunk, Laying of the West Shore, Joyce of the Pennsylvania, Ledyard of the Michigan Central, Fell of the Lackawanna, and Hopkins of the Wabash Western were heard. Nothing startling or new in regard to the divisions of rates or cutting thereof was learned from the testimony, and the conference adjourned until Monday.

A Case of Criminal Carelessness.

GREENSBORO, Pa., March 16.—James Irwin, superintendent of the Carnegie gas line, was this evening arrested charged with murder. This afternoon Irwin turned on gas on the line in the neighborhood of Harrison city without, it is alleged, notifying the workmen on the line. The extremely high pressure burst a pipe, blowing a hole in a dozen men at work, and a portion of the pipe struck one, killing him instantly. Another workman was seriously injured. Irwin claims that the gas was turned on by accident.

Clark Declines the Chairmanship.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Frank B. Clark, traffic manager of the Omaha road, declined today to accept the chairmanship of the Trans-Missouri association. The general managers canvassed a number of other names, and finally decided to offer the position to J. S. Leeds, of the trans-continental association. M. L. Sargent, of the Kansas City Fort Scott & Memphis, was elected temporary chairman, pending Leeds's answer.

THE SAMOAN MUDDLE.

Detailed Advice of Recent Events on the Islands.

QUIET TEMPORARILY RESTORED.

The Germans Maintaining a State of Dignified Inactivity.

MARTIAL LAW A DEAD LETTER.

And Military Occupation of Apia Exists Only in Name.

TAMASESE'S FORCES DECIMATED

While Mataafa, Safely Intrenched, Calmly Rejects All Proposals From the Enemy Pending the Arrival of Admiral Kimberly.

The Germans Less Arrogant.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] APPIA, Samoa, March 2.—Per steamer Zealandia, San Francisco, March 16.—During the past month the German authorities, both consular and naval, have maintained a state of inactivity. This state of affairs dates back to the arrival of the steamer Waimai with dispatches from the German consul on January 23, and not until the result of orders then received. The declaration of a state of war in the Samoan Islands has become a dead letter, while military occupation of Apia, which the declaration of martial law would seem to have implied, has no existence save the maintenance of a strong guard at the German consulate. The guard is still kept up at the American and English consulates.

The German consul has made repeated overtures to Mataafa looking toward an adjustment of the quarrel and a conclusion of peace; but the terms proposed always embodied a strong German interest in the future administration of affairs, to which Mataafa declares he will under no circumstance consent. He stays entrenched in camp and awaits the arrival of Admiral Kimberly, having full faith in the support of the United States. Tamasese, with forces now reduced by desertions to about six hundred warriors, still occupies a large fort at Lutana. There has been no collision between the opposing forces for a long time. On February 3 a small skirmish occurred, in which one of Tamasese's strongest supporters, a high chief from Savoy, was killed. On February 2 the English vessel Royal, Captain Handok, was relieved by H. M. S. Caliope, Captain Kane, much to the satisfaction of the English residents and consul. Not only the English residents in Samoa, but the New Zealand press, are severely censured for their attitude toward the German consul during the recent troubles. Early in the month Captain Fritz announced that the American and English consular courts were considered by him as open for a hearing of cases, despite his proclamation of martial law, reserving for himself, however, administration of justice.

Another proof that the Germans recognized their original stand to be untenable is found in the reissue of the Samoan Times, the English newspaper which was suspended by the German consul as a dangerous organ. The reappearance of the paper was without permission, but no comment has been made on it by the German consul. On February 5 the steamer Leback left here for Sydney carrying her passengers, the premier of Tamasese, who for a long time has been concerned in the trouble. It is rumored that he has been ordered home to explain his conduct. The German vessel Eber, which was sent to Auckland, ostensibly to communicate with Berlin, has returned the dispatches which she undoubtedly carried, but the contents are unknown, having not changed the condition of affairs. The United States steamer Van dalia arrived on February 23. The arrival of the flagship Trenton was anxiously awaited, as it was hoped that Admiral Kimberly's instructions would empower him to speedily terminate the uncertainty as to the outcome of the struggle.

Mataafa is firm in his belief of ultimately receiving the support of the United States government, and reiterated his determination to do nothing until the admiral's arrival. Tamasese, with a force weakened by desertion, has sunk into a secondary factor and indeed has almost entirely disappeared from the scene. Americans and Englishmen still accuse the German officials of intercepting their mail matter and reading the contents for information of their government. It is thought that hereafter one American man-of-war will meet the mail steamer at Tutuila.

The American bark Constitution arrived at Apia on February 8. The United States ship Nipic had gone to Tutuila, and on the arrival of the Constitution in port, a boat's crew from the German corvette Olga came alongside, demanded papers, and announced an intention to search the vessel for contraband material. Captain Colley, of the Constitution, had only eight men aboard, but informed the Germans that the Constitution was an American ship and that if they attempted to board her they would be fired upon. After some parleying the Germans withdrew. The Constitution was driven upon a reef and wrecked during a severe gale a few days later, and the crew of the Olga, which ship was lying close by, lowered no resistance. Harsh rules at 100 live birds, ground traps, occurred this afternoon. Score: Bandle 90, Carver 91.

Carver Wins by a Scratch.

CINCINNATI, O., March 16.—The shooting match between William F. Carver, of the renowned all-around shot, and Albert Handok, of Cincinnati, for the American Harbinger rules at 100 live birds, ground traps, occurred this afternoon. Score: Bandle 90, Carver 91.

Preparing For the Regatta.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The executive committee of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing association met here this afternoon. The Salt Lake Rowing club, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was admitted to the association, and a committee appointed to arrange for the next annual regatta.

Russell Harrison's New Paper.

CANONSHORE, N. Y., March 16.—Russell B. Harrison, son of the president, has purchased an interest in Frank Leslie's Weekly from W. J. Arkell, of the Judge.

THE MONSTER LIVES.

Missouri Produces a Friend and Judge Lynch Keeps Hands Off.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Kate Moore, eight years old, the daughter of respectable and well-to-do people, living in the south part of the city was brutally outraged yesterday evening near her home and probably died. The monster who raped her deep and the details as told by the girl are disgusting and revolting in the extreme. She managed to crawl to her home and gave a minute description of her assailant. At midnight the police arrested Robert Moore, twenty-two years of age, and took him to the Mount home. The girl identified him at once, as did her eleven-year-old brother who saw him embrace his sister away. Moore claims to be able to prove an alibi. This morning the grand jury returned an indictment against him and he will be tried at once. Excitement is running high and if the girl should die he certainly will be lynched. The outrage was peculiarly horrible and heinous in its nature. Moore never had a previous record. He has frequently been arrested as a vagrant and fined.

The Confederate Home.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The present committee to build a soldiers' home at Austin, to-day received a letter from Admiral Porter, in which he says: "The confederate veterans are, as of yore, our fellow countrymen, and in regard to the hostile feeling between the northern and southern soldiers, the latter have long since forgotten it. Out of the conflict sprang many good qualities which we might otherwise never have possessed—humanity, sympathy and magnanimous feelings for those who warred against the union. The north is full of prosperity, and the south, under the new order of things, is rapidly following in her footsteps. The stars shine brightly for us all, and having secured the restoration of the union, it behooves us of the north to assist those who are now overwhelmed with adversity. This is the best way to make a united country. There should be no north, no south, but one nation, over which the stars and stripes should wave forever."

The German Commission.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 16.—George H. Bates returned from Washington to-day, whether he went yesterday in response to an invitation from the state department as commissioner to the Berlin conference on Samoan affairs. To an Associated Press reporter he said: "I had an interview with Secretary Blaine, and I learned that the appointment should have been made without any previous consultation with any of the gentlemen named. In advance of the action by the senate on my appointment, I had been consulted by the state department, but when they met me they did not know what matter who the American commission was to be, I have no doubt, but they will approach me in all spirit which will lead to a settlement of all questions at issue. Of course, everybody who is concerned will have the strongest motives to bring about a conclusion satisfactory to all."

The Court Insulted.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-day John N. Willman was tried on the charge of selling diseased meat to his customers in this city and acquitted. At the close of the trial and before court adjourned, the prosecuting attorney, told W. F. Davis, the live stock commission man who sold the diseased meat to Willman, that he (Davis) ought to have been the defendant in the case, whereupon Davis knocked Sherwood down. The attorney got upon his feet and proceeded to knock Davis down and to black both his eyes. At this exciting juncture the court adjourned, and a leading lawyer who has the strongest motives to bring about a conclusion satisfactory to all.

Will Probably End in a Duel.

PARIS, March 16.—There was an exciting scene in the chamber of deputies to-day. Laguerre, of the Patriotic league, made a speech attacking Constans, minister of the interior, whom he accused of having engaged in a doubtful transaction while acting as president of a financial concern in 1885, and having been subsequently acquitted by the court. The speech created a tumult in the chamber, and the speaker formally censured Laguerre for his utterances. Constans made an indignant denial of the charges.

A Negro Colonization Scheme.

BATON ROUGE, La., March 16.—The negro exodus from this state is about to take the form of colonization of the negroes in Arkansas. The negroes are holding mass meetings almost nightly, and negro orators and preachers are urging them to colonize. A circular was issued to-day calling a meeting to organize the "North Carolina Emigration Association" for the purpose of organizing an organized action toward colonizing all negroes in the state of Arkansas, where they are offered lands for a trifle.

Chicago Majority Nominations.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The republicans to-day nominated Wm. B. Sherman, of the Democratic this afternoon nominated for mayor, Dewitt C. Creiger, Carter Harrison's old commissioner of public works, and later superintendent of West Side street railway system, Bernhard Roeding, a wealthy brewer, was nominated for treasurer. The labor party has nominated Samuel G. Gross, a "cheap home" real estate dealer.

The Mahdists Defeated.

CAIRO, March 16.—A messenger who arrived at Wadly Huffs reports that a battle between the followers of Senoussi and the Mahdists has taken place at Sinnat, on the southwest of Suda, and that the former was victorious. Both sides suffered heavy losses. Among the killed were two Mahdist chiefs.

Sequel to the Mad Run Disaster.

PRETORIA, March 16.—The trial of railway men charged with criminal negligence in causing the accident at Mad Run, by which sixty-one lives were lost last October, ended to-day in the acquittal of Engineer Cook and Fireman Hannigan. The public condemn the jury.

They Must Renounce Boulanger.

PARIS, March 16.—The Soir asserts that the government has warned certain wealthy foreigners residing in France who are known to have assisted General Boulanger in a financial way that they will be expelled from the country unless they stop supplying him with funds.

A Valuable Silver Find.

HILLMAN, March 16.—Large bodies of high grade carbonate silver ores have been discovered in the Ellersor district, thirty miles west of Helena. The find is considered very important in mining circles, and is thought to be as extensive as those of the Leadville area.

SCALPS IN DANGER.

The Most Notable Being That of the Fiery Boulanger.

AGGRESSIVE FRENCH MINISTERS.

They Open War Upon the Leaders of the League.

PUBLIC OPINION PRO AND CON.

An Attempt to Reach the Great Agitator and Crush Him.

PATCHING UP A LITTLE TRUCE.

Manifestly For the Purpose of Allowing the Ministry to Continue the Vigorous Fight Now Opened.

The News In Paris.

PARIS, March 16.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The chamber of deputies and the senate simultaneously authorized the prosecution of Laguerre, Laisant, Turquet and Naquet. Legal proceedings against the leaders of the Ligue des Patriotes have been instituted without delay. The prosecution and action of the government are diversely appreciated by the Paris press. Boulangerians have issued a strong protest in which it is stated that the proceedings are unjust, and that they are to be expected and was only natural under the circumstances.

Among that portion of the press whose position is sufficiently independent to allow them to discuss the measure impartially two currents of opinion have manifested themselves. One on one hand it is argued that the proceedings are unjust, and that they are to be expected and was only natural under the circumstances. On the other hand it is asserted that the inopportune and impolitic article 201 of the code and those that follow relating to illegal associations have long been a dead letter. There are, at the present time, numerous associations in France that have not been openly, and far from being a secret organization always made enough noise to make itself and purposes known to everybody. Besides, such persecutions, politically speaking, often defeat the end of those who order them. They have in view universal suffrage and can never be intimidated or turned aside by any such proceedings.

The "vigorous law" that may be directed against the Ligue des Patriotes and the leaders of the Boulanger party may only have the effect of drawing the sympathies of the public by enabling them to pose as victims of unjust prosecution. While most conservative organs are expressing themselves in this sense, many of the republican journals are of the diametrically contrary opinion. They give unequalled approval to the line of conduct the government is pursuing, and point out that the articles of the code under which the prosecution is to be instituted have been repeatedly repealed. They insist that existing circumstances authorize the application for the purpose of defending republican institutions. According to those who hold this opinion the Ligue des Patriotes has repeatedly shown itself ready to go to any length, even to resort to violence. It has an army of more than twenty thousand men, which it has been organizing itself. Paris is ready to rise at the first signal. The government cannot allow such an organization to exist without imperiling its own existence. From a political standpoint, the measures of the government may be regarded as the commencement of a more general and determined action. The judicial proceedings that have been commenced have been part of the object of this evidence on which may be founded an indictment against Boulanger and the leaders of the Boulanger party, to be tried by the senate sitting at a high court of justice. Such a plan attributed to the ministry looks much as though there existed a tacit understanding between the cabinet and a majority of the chamber that the first signal of any parliamentary annoyance and allowed to continue in power, in order that it may, during the few months that intervene between now and the elections, apply energetic, not to say violent, measures against the Boulanger party, and against its chiefs, including the brave general himself.

THE STEEL RAIL TRUST.

A Combination That Means Death to Small Mine Owners.

CHICAGO, March 16.—One of the largest holders of shares in mining and railway stocks in the northwest, who says he has been acquainted with the preliminary details of the proposed steel mill combination, was seen by a reporter this evening. With the stipulation that his name should not be used, he made some statements that go to show whether the association may or may not be properly called a trust. It is a combination that may mean death to small mine owners in the northwest. He said that quite recently the Minnesota Iron company and the Duluth Iron Range railroad were sold to a large pool headed by H. H. Porter, of Chicago. The entire property is now controlled and managed by this syndicate of which Porter is the leading spirit. The Minnesota company was last year the largest shipper and producer of iron ore in the Lake Superior region. The point to all this, he said, is that the principal combinations of iron ore in the west have now combined under one management. In this combination, what have been conflicting interests heretofore are now harmonized, and the Minnesota company has a certain market for its products. The supply can be adjusted to the varying demands of the new association. The outlook for small miners is not at all bright, and the new combination may drive many of them to the wall.

Prohibs Rebuked at the Polls.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—Complete returns from all but one place show all the constitutional amendments adopted except the prohibitory amendment and that striking the word "Protestant" from the bill of rights.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota—Fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

LIKE TO SEE THEM 'IT HIT.

The Boys Knocked Skyscrapers and the Britishers Were Delighted.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, March 16.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]—The Chicago and All-America teams played their farewell London game yesterday on the oval of the Essex County Cricket club at Leyton, which is about five miles from the metropolis. There was a splendid audience to greet the teams. The grounds were crowded with between 7,000 and 8,000 people. The weather was cool, but despite this discouraging circumstance there were nearly one thousand ladies in the audience. Among the spectators were Sir H. J. Selwyn Ebbotson, and Mr. Theobald, members of parliament, and many members of the Essex County Cricket club and their ladies. The trains from the Liverpool street station to Leyton were crowded with people from 2 to 4 o'clock who were on their way to the game. The game was a one-sided affair after the third inning. In the fourth, Chicago by stiff batting piled up six runs and had the game won from that time out. Crane putting slow balls over the plate, Crane who worked his support so hard that Hanlon, who was determined on winning the game "kicked," but Crane refused to increase his speed, and Chicago batted out her victory. Crane's failure to pitch his game, however, did not spoil the fun for the spectators. They evidently liked the heavy batting, to judge from the applause they bestowed upon every wicket, and were loud in their expressions of praise of the lovely fielding it necessitated. Chicago failed to get a man further than second in the first inning, but scored two runs in the second on Burns's hit, and again in the sixth the "colts" got in their work, pouncing Crane for a home-run and five singles and a three-bagger, and handling six runs on the field and blackboard. That was great fun for the crowd, who were enthusiastic over the heavy cannoning and pretty base running. With this lead Chicago ceased her efforts, but Sullivan's three bagger and Pfeiffer's double netted another run in the sixth, while Ryan's home run, hit with Burns on second, brought in two more runs in the seventh, and singles by Anson and Pfeiffer in the eighth, posted the twelfth run of the two.

The All Americas started out the better. Hanlon led off with a single past short. Fogarty and Brown rapped out two more. Then Carroll reached first in the play which ended in a double. The bats and Woods rattling double to left, sent Fogarty, Brown and Carroll home. This was sick work in earnest and tickled the crowd into loud huzzas. When the Chicagoes began to bat Crane, however, the All Americas seemed to lose heart and the run getting thereafter was very scant.

Crane said afterward that he was saving himself for the long distance throwing contest, which was to occur after the game. After the conclusion of the game Crane was to have entered the long distance throwing contest with G. B. Bener, the champion of Australia, but Bener was sick, so Crane gave an exhibition, and threw a base ball 134 yards and two feet, and a cricket ball 110 yards and four inches.

The teams rest-to-day, and attend the service at the Westminster Abbey. They leave to-morrow morning on the tour of England and Scotland, in a special train composed of two sleeping cars, a dining car, two saloon cars and two baggage vans. This is the queen's train, with the exception of her own private car. Nothing approaching this turnout has ever been attempted in England by any other athletic organization. Through the efforts of Stamford Parry and the courtesy of the London & Northwestern railway, the train will be drawn by the engine Mammoth, of the West Coast Flyer train, with a record of seventy two miles an hour. The party will live on the train until they sail for Belfast. They play to-morrow afternoon in Birmingham.

Summary of the game at Leyton, near London, March 15, 1889:

Chicago 15, All America 6.
Chicago 13, All America 3, Chicago 7.
First base on errors—All America 3, Chicago 28.
Two-base hits—Pfeiffer and Wood.
Three-base hits—Sullivan 2, Pfeiffer and Earle.

Home runs—Ryan and Daly.
First base on balls—Off Baldwin 4, off Crane 0.
Crane out bases—Hanlon, Fogarty, Wood, Ryan, Sullivan 5, Pfeiffer, Daly.
Hit by pitched ball—None.
West Coast runs on liberal delivery—0.
Struck out—By Baldwin 1, Crane 3.
Double plays—Anson, Pfeiffer and Ryan.
Passed balls—Daly 2, Earle 1.
Wild pitches—Daly 2, Crane 3.

All America..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 7
Chicago..... 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 12

ALL AMERICA.
AB. R. BI. SB. PO. A. E.
Hanlon, G..... 5 0 2 1 2 0 1 0
Fogarty, J..... 5 1 1 1 2 1 0 0
Brown, J..... 4 1 1 1 2 1 0 0
Carroll, B..... 4 2 1 0 7 1 1 0
Wood, B..... 3 1 2 1 3 0 0 0
Healy, J..... 4 0 1 0 1 2 1 1
Manning, B..... 4 0 0 1 1 1 1 1
Earle, C..... 4 1 0 7 2 2 1
Crane, P..... 4 0 0 1 7 1 1 0

Totals..... 37 6 9 3 24 17 6

CHICAGO.
AB. R. BI. SB. PO. A. E.
Ryan, S..... 6 2 2 1 0 7 1
Fogarty, J..... 6 1 1 1 0 1 0
Sullivan, P..... 6 2 3 2 0 0 0
Anson, B..... 5 2 2 0 13 3 0
Pfeiffer, J..... 5 1 4 1 4 4 0
Fence, J..... 5 0 0 1 1 1 1
Burns, B..... 5 3 1 0 0 2 0
Baldwin, P..... 5 1 1 0 1 2 0
Daly, C..... 5 1 1 1 4 1 0

Totals..... 47 12 15 5 27 16 2
Time of game—2:10. Attendance—7,750.

The Last One Rescued.

MR. CAMMIE, Pa., March 16.—Peter Neushabak, the last of six imprisoned miners, after fifty hours imprisonment in the Black Diamond colliery, was hoisted to the surface this afternoon. His appearance was the signal for cheering by thousands. His injuries are chiefly from nervous prostration, and are not serious.

The Patriotic League.

PARIS, March 16.—The police have made further searches of the residences of members of the Patriotic league. It is reported that they seized papers showing that a plot had been hatched for a descent by the members of the league upon the Palais Bourbon, where the sessions of the legislative chambers are held, and the Elysee, the residence of the president.

Recent Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The total amount of bonds purchased to date under the circular of April 17 is \$125,219,953, of which \$51,317,300 were 4 per cents and \$73,902,653 were 3 1/2 per cents. The total cost of these bonds was \$145,945,900, of which \$75,925,599 was paid for 4 per cents and \$69,920,301 were 3 1/2 per cents.

GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

The Reichstag Still Struggling With Socialistic Problems.

WINDTHORST ENTERS A PROTEST

He Can See No Necessity for Inflicting the Military Estimates.