FROM THE FARTHER WEST

SUGAR BEET IS A KING

Great Growth of the Beet Sugar Industry in Recent Years.

BIG FACTORIES IN CALIFORNIA

After Gold Sugar Promises to Be the State's Most Important Product—Good Beets from New Mexico and Elsewhere.

POMONA, Cal., May 4.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding the fact that this is the dryest season for the California farmers since the winter of 1876-77, and that there will be grown several thousand acres less of sugar beets than the sugar factory companies have looked for, the golden era of the beet sugar industry in the west has fairly begun. In the last twelve months some $6,500,000 has been expended in sugar beet enterprises in this state. If it were not for the unusual drought, as many more millions would have been invested. As it is that investment has been deferred until another season.

The late United States Senator Leland Stanford used to say that the present generation would see the homely old beet become a king of the agricultural realm as potent as corn or cotton ever was. "The sugar beet," he wrote once, "is the hope of American agriculture." The growth of the beet sugar industry in the last half dozen years is one of the wonders of the west, particularly the southwest. From an invested capital of $350,000 in 1890, it has grown to over $13,000,000. Seven years ago there were in the United States fewer than 2,500 acres of sugar beets. Today there are 42,000 acres. From an annual output of 900,000 pounds of beet sugar in 1890, the product has grown to 480,000,000 for 1897. Seven years ago 250 people were employed in growing sugar beets and in the sugar factory at Alvarado, Cal., which was the only one then in America. During the sugar making season of 1897 about 1,500 men have found employment in the sugar factories, and 5,000 people have been engaged in growing sugar beets. In 1890 no machinery for the sugar factories was made in the United States. Now there are shops each employing several hundred men at Toledo, Cleveland and Pittsburg that make contracts for machinery to the value of $500,000 and $600,000 for western sugar factories. Four communities have grown up about beet sugar factories in California and Utah where prior to 1890 there was nothing but open grazing land with a few lonely ranch homes.

Although in its infancy the beet sugar industry is developing by leaps and bounds. It bids fair to be the most important—after gold mining—in California in a few years. In New Mexico and Arizona the sugar beet will be monarch in less than half a decade. The visitor in almost any fertile valley where water is abundant, in California, Colorado, Utah and the territories, very quickly discovers nowadays that beet sugar growing is a burning public question. State boards of trade in the west are doing all they can to foster interest in the industry. The Department of Agriculture has been called upon out here for tons of literature concerning beet growing. Hundreds of men and women are experimenting in planting sugar beet seed. Chemists are analyzing soils and the newspapers publish columns of beet sugar information. The purpose is to induce capital to come and invest in sugar factories and refineries. To this end meetings have been held in scores of communities. Committees of representative citizens have been sent by farmers on missions to capitalists in the cities to present inducements for new beet sugar enterprises.

Factories in the West.

Colonel W. H. Holabird of Los Angeles, who has devoted years to impressing upon farmers the advantages of making sugar from American sugar beets, believes that nearly $20,000,000 will be expended in beet sugar plants in the west in the next two years. At Hueneme, in Ventura county, the Oxnard Sugar company is building the largest beet sugar factory in southern California, at an expense of $1,400,000. At Crockett a factory which will use the product of 8,000 acres of beets is almost finished. The foundations have been laid at Santa Rosa for a factory and refinery to cost upward of $1,000,000. The ranchmen of Bakersfield, Cal., have assurances that a factory will be started there by next fall.

The California love of doing business on a big scale is illustrated by the enormous beet sugar factory that Claus Spreckels, the millionaire sugar king of the Pacific coast, will have ready for operations by next July at Salinas, Cal. There is nothing to compare with it anywhere. It is being equipped with American machinery. With its lime kilns, sheds, and gigantic washers for beets covering 532 acres, it will cost $2,400,000. It will consume the product of 35,000 acres of beets every year—an area of solid beet fields nine miles long and five miles wide. The factory will employ about 700 operatives and will keep several thousand people busy in the beet fields the year round. A flow of water equal to 13,000,000 gallons daily, sufficient for a city of 100,000 population, will be necessary for this factory. The annual output this year will probably be about 40,000 tons of refined sugar, but in a few years it is purposed to increase it to 70,000 tons.

Contracts have been let for building two beet sugar factories by the Mormons in Utah. The only delay will be getting the machinery on time. The Mormons have had uncommon success with their pioneer factory at Lehi. A beet sugar factory is to be established in the vicinity of Phoenix, Ariz. Governor Otero of New Mexico has been at work on projects for the erection of four beet sugar factories in that section, and feels himself assured of success this year. New Yorkers will furnish some $2,500,000 for beet sugar enterprises in New Mexico. A large factory is in construction at Roswell, near the Eddy factory, and another is to be located on the banks of the Rio Grande near Albuquerque. Two factories are to be established in southern Colorado by Chicago and Denver people, and the machinery for one is being made at Pittsburg. Altogether, fourteen beet sugar factories are in course of construction and have been decided upon in the southwest. They will probably all be finished by the summer of 1899. Then, it is estimated, that the American beet sugar factories will produce about 140,000 tons of sugar every year, and will employ 3,700 men, will pay some $3,500,000 for help and $6,000,000 for beets during the sugar-making season. In two years more, it is estimated, 85,000 acres will be planted with sugar beets. There is more to this than the simple statement. This 85,000 acres, if sown to grain, would involve an expense of about $5.20 an acre for seed, cultivation, and harvesting, or a total of $442,000, and would produce crops worth anywhere from $500,000 to $1,300,000. This same acreage planted to sugar beets will involve an annual expenditure of about $22 an acre or about $1,900,000, and will produce a crop worth from $7,300,000 to $9,000,000.

Starting the Industry.

The pioneer beet sugar factory in the United States was established at Alvarado, Cal., in 1878. It was a financial failure for both farmers and operators every year until the McKinley tariff gave a bounty of 2 cents a pound on all sugar produced in the United States. The American beet sugar industry practically began at that time. The McKinley tariff went into effect in October, 1890. Before June, 1891, some $6,000,000 had been invested in beet sugar factories in localities where experiments in growing sugar beets had been conducted. The Alvarado factory was at once enlarged to thrice its original capacity. A big factory having a capacity of 1,400 tons of beets a day was built at Watsonville, Cal., and the Oxnard company built factories having a capacity of 1,000 tons of beets a day at Chino, Cal., and at Norfolk and Grand Island, Neb. The Mormons of Utah erected a factory having a capacity of 800 tons a day at Lehi. Two years ago another beet sugar factory having a capacity of 600 tons a day was built at Eddy, N. M. Last year a larger one was built at Alamitos, Los Angeles, county, Cal. All have been eminently successful. The acreage of sugar beets about each factory has broadened each year. The number of men who have left other pursuits to become sugar beet growers has annually increased from 10 to 20 per cent and the dividends for the stockholders in the sugar companies have from the first been satisfactory. The Chino Beet Sugar company has spent $400,000 for machinery and improvements to its factory in the last three years, while the Watsonville factory has been built upon and refitted with machinery so that it has one-third greater capacity.

The surprisingly rapid growth of the beet sugar industry is accounted for by several facts. One is the certain profit in the business for sugar-making companies under the operation of the 1 cent a pound bounty from the government. Another is the steadily good price paid at the sugar factories for beets, while general agricultural returns have been uncertain during the last few years. Still another important fact is the marvelous changes wrought in localities where beet sugar factories have been established. Wherever the farmers have gone to growing sugar beets and a factory has been built among them, it seems as if a financial wand had been waved over the locality. For instance, take the country round about the Chino sugar factory and refinery. It is situated in the southeastern part of Pomona valley and on the western edge of San Bernardino county. Seven years ago it was part of a vast cattle range. Nothing grew there but sage brush and wild grass. The view from the foundation walls, when the factory was building, was dreary and desolate. Now, in a prosperous beet season, the scene, as far as one may look from the Chino factory, is green with thousands of acres of beet tops. The valley is dotted with the homes of hundreds of prosperous beet farmers and in the sugar season the factory is like a beehive. To the north a town of about 2,000 people has grown up and a railroad station that is busy all day long has been built there. The town of Chino has commercial blocks that would do credit to old cities of 10,000 people. Seven years ago the land was used for grazing and was worth about $15 an acre. Sugar beets have made it worth $200 an acre—some $300 an acre.

At Alamitos, in Los Angeles county, one of the most uninviting tracts in southern California has been transformed into vast beet fields, homes of farmers, gardens of flowers and a pretty little village in two years. The new factory at Eddy, N. M., has changed some 6,000 acres of wild cattle ranch land into prosperous beet fields. Not an acre there was worth $5 three years ago. Now hundreds of acres have sold at $150 and more an acre. During the last season many beet growers there have made $45 and $60 an acre from their product. Similar statements might be made about the Lehi factory. At Watsonville, Cal., 12,000 acres of land, practically unused previous to 1891, has grown beets that sold at the factory for a total of $487,200 in the season which closed December 13 last. A town of 3,500 has grown up about the Watsonville sugar factory in six years. In 1890 the assessed valuation there was $241,000. Today it is $3,683,000.

Future of Beet Sugar.

"The possibilities in the production of beet sugar in America," says William H. Holabird, "are so enormous that one hesitates to expatiate upon them, for fear he may be likened to Colonel Mulberry Sellers. It will be fully a generation—no doubt longer—before the United States will produce all the saccharine product they consume. All of this, too, may be produced in the southwest. California and Utah alone can produce 800,000 tons, or 1,600,000,000 pounds of beet sugar annually—except in an uncommon season of drought, as this is. In 1894 this country paid for foreign sugars $124,360,000. In 1896 the sum paid for imported sugars was $130,457,000. Last year, it is closely estimated, this country imported 1,365,000 tons of raw sugar, and the United States produced in cane and beet sugar about one-seventh of that quantity. Considering the cane sugar product, this nation imported enough sugar in 1896 to keep busy 178 factories the size of the big one at Chino, Cal., and about 250 factories having the capacity of those at Lehi, Utah, or Eddy. A great army of laborers and workers would be required to run these sugar factories and to work in machine shops and foundries where the machinery is built for the factories. The transportation companies would have tens of thousands more carloads of freight to haul to and from the factories, and another army of workers would be employed in that branch of industry. A conservative estimate puts the amount of capital needed to build and equip the sugar factories that would be necessary to make all this nation's own sugar at $320,000,000. The factories would be so far from one another and the conditions under which they would operate would be so different from one another, while the beet sugar making would be so widespread that a trust could never manipulate the vast industry. If all the sugar imported into the United States in any of the last dozen years had been produced here the beet product of 1,200,000 acres of land would have been required, and, reckoning on facts obtained from all the sugar factories on the Pacific coast, about 200,000 men would have been employed in the beet fields, about 60,000 more men in factories, while still other thousands would have been employed in constructing the constantly wearing out beet sugar machinery.

"With the development of the beet sugar industry has come the growth of other industries. When the Oxnard and Spreckels factories were built in Nebraska and California, during 1890 and 1891, all the machinery had to be imported from Germany. Foundries at Stuttgart and Bremen furnished $2,000,000 worth of machinery to four factories in the west in 1891 alone. The iron and machinery men in Pennsylvania and Ohio came west to see the German machinery. Their Yankee invention was started at once. Today the most economical and serviceable beet sugar machinery in the world comes from Toledo, Cleveland and Pittsburg. Indeed, the American inventors made so many valuable improvements on the old-fashioned German machines that the Chino and Watsonville factories discarded all their German machinery two years ago and refitted with American inventions. Every factory built in this country in the last few years has bought the Ohio or the Pennsylvania machinery. Several American inventions in slicing beets and refining sugar are even called for now in the sugar factories of Europe.

"Another feature in the making of beet sugar as developed by the Americans is the use of the vast quantities of beet pulp as it comes from the factory. In Germany and France, where they have made beet sugar for a century, the pulp has been a costly factor, owing to the expense of its removal from the factories. A California cattleman conceived the idea that it would be good for his herd. He experimented with it and now the sale of the mountains of beet pulp at every western sugar factory adds several thousands of dollars to the revenue of the concern instead of costing money for its cartage. The largest silos in the world have been built in the neighborhood of sugar factories and the pulp is there stored for the use of cattle for months after the factory has closed.

"Another industry is growing in the west along with the progress of the beet sugar industry. It is the production of sugar beet seed. The Mormons started farms for the exclusive production of sugar beet seed in 1895. Growing this seed is most accurate work, and has been conducted by hundreds of families in Hungary, Germany and France through three and four generations. A second American sugar beet seed farm is now starting at Los Cruces, N. M. For several years the Americans have sent an average of $32,000 yearly to Europe for sugar beet seed. The stuff is worth $255 a ton. The seed must be grown with extreme accuracy and in perfect system to have only the best seed produced. The Hungarians have a great reputation for their sugar beet seed and it is said that $2,000,000 goes to that country every year for sugar beet seed alone. There is no reason why Americans cannot grow their own seed. The Mormons are having good results. If the Americans make all their own sugar there will be a demand for about 30,000 acres of land to be devoted exclusively to growing sugar beet seed. The Chino factory alone pays about $4,500 for its best beet seed. With the production at home of all of America's sugar there would be a call for 900 carloads of seed annually. To produce that would keep 6,000 people busy through the whole year. At the Hungarian town of Labau there are 2,000 people employed constantly in growing beet seed under scientific conditions."

VICTIMIZED BY AN INSANE MAN

Demented Attorney Collects Fees from Large Number of Outside Real Estate Owners.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 4.—(Special.)—It is believed here that many outside parties who own real estate in this (Brule) county have been victimized by Edwin Greene, the well known attorney, who was last week adjudged insane by the insanity board. About six weeks ago his peculiar actions gave rise to doubts of his sanity, but many thought it only temporary. A few weeks ago he became imbued with the idea that the county had for years illegally assessed and collected taxes on property within the county, and he at once engaged, at great expense, a force of about half a dozen clerks to go through the county records to obtain the data he deemed necessary for the commencement of suits against the county for the recovery of the vast sums alleged to have been illegally collected. Outside owners of property in the county were doubtless notified by him that the county could be compelled to rebate the taxes in question, and it is probable that he received preliminary fees from scores of property owners. His scheme would look plausible to those who were unaware of his unsound mind. A short time ago he purchased several thousand summons blanks from a local blank printing establishment, and it is understood that he was nearly ready to commence action against the county in about 2,500 cases for the recovery of tax money paid during the past six or eight years. His antics have kept the town in a turmoil since he first showed symptoms of insanity. He first attracted attention by assaulting a warm personal friend, whom he accused of being a Spanish sympathizer. Greene is an old veteran, and years ago was a reporter on the staff of a prominent Chicago daily newspaper. Relatives reside at Madison, S. D., Des Moines, Ia., and in Massachusetts. He was taken to the Yankton asylum this week.

Enlisting Rough Riders.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The appointment of Seth Bullock as a captain in the regiment of cavalry which Attorney General Grigsby has been authorized to raise has created much enthusiasm in this and other adjoining counties of the Black Hills. As soon as his appointment was telegraphed him Mr. Bullock sent runners to every cow camp in the Black Hills and has now enrolled in his command over 400 of the best shots and most fearless riders in the world, all of whom are ready for service in Cuba or the Philippines.

PIERRE, S. D., May 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Captain Stewart is busy today recruiting men for his company in the Grigsby cavalry regiment and is securing a number of men. The company will be recruited from points along the line of the Northwestern road and the number at one place will be limited. Mustering Officer L. G. Fuller is here to muster in men as soon as accepted. The Black Hills companies of the guard will not start for the Sioux Falls camp until tomorrow, on account of trouble in transportation. The Spearfish company will tomorrow march twelve miles to a point on the Elkhorn road for their starting point.

Governor Lee today commissioned the following officers for the First infantry regiment of South Dakota volunteers: Jonas Len, adjutant, Sioux Falls; Henry Murray, quartermaster, Sturgis; Dr. R. C. Warne, surgeon, Mitchell.

Fills Dowdell's Place.

PIERRE, S. D., May 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Lee today ordered a commission for Joseph Meyers of Aberdeen as state oil inspector in place of R. E. Dowdell, resigned. Mr. Dowdell, in his letter of resignation, gives as his cause of such action that it is impossible for him to comply with the provisions of the statute governing the office. It is claimed that the resignation was on request and on account of the showing in the public examiner's report, but this will neither be confirmed nor denied. The report will now be made public, as Dowell is no longer a public officer.

Dark for the Musicians.

BUTTE, Mont., May 4.—(Special.)—The Black Bostonians, colored musical specialty company, is stranded in Butte, and Harry C. Overton, its manager, is in jail in default of $1,200 bonds and charged with intending to leave town tonight with intent of defrauding the members of his company out of $850 which he owes them. The complaint was made against him by D. S. Vern, a member of the company, who says Overton has given the Black Bostonians nothing to eat and no beds to sleep in for four days.

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone 14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 1689 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

SAINTS WIN THE FIRST ONE

Omaha Drops the Opening Game at the Home of Charlie Comiskey.

ERRORS TURN THE TIDE OF VICTORY

Two Miscues at Third and One at Second Undo the Work of Daub, Who Pitches a Fine Game.

ST. PAUL, May 4.—(Special Telegram.)—The fact that thirty-five men went to first base in today's game between the Saints and the Omahas and but nine of them got around to the plate is sufficient evidence that there were some points of interest about the contest. St. Paul had the better luck, as but eleven Apostles who got started were left on the corners, while fifteen of the league Babies made only a part of the distance. St. Paul was lucky with its errors, too. Three of them did no damage, while three of Omaha's misplays figured in the run getting. There were three pitchers in the game and they all lacked control. Omaha threw away three runs by some very bad base running. In the fourth McCauley tried to make third on a two-base hit and was out. Fisher tried to score from second in the sixth on a short hit to center and Preston nipped him at the plate. In the seventh Roat ran from second almost home on a fly to Burke, which resulted in a neat double play. The fielding of Burke, Glenalvin and Roat was sensational, and Roat, Denzer and Glenalvin batted well. The Saints got two in the first on four singles, while two singles and a wild pitch gave them another in the third. Doubles by Roat and McCauley, with a base on balls and Gillen's error tied the score in the fourth. There was no more scoring until the seventh, when Glenalvin's two-base hit and a base on balls to Shugart were followed by errors by Eustace and Hollingsworth, and gave the Saints a pair. In the eighth Griffin got a free base and scored on Lyon's two-bagger. Score:

ST. PAUL.

	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	O.	A.	E.
Preston, cf	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Burke, lf	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	0
Miller, rf	5	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Glenalvin, 2b	4	1	2	0	0	2	4	0
Glasscock, 1b	4	1	2	0	0	7	0	1
Shugart, ss	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	2
Gillen, 3b	3	1	0	0	0	3	2	1
Spies, c	4	0	1	0	0	8	0	0
Denzer, p	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Phyle, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	5	9	1	2	27	15	4

OMAHA.

	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	O.	A.	E.
Eustace, 3b	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Griffin, cf	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Roat, ss	5	1	3	0	0	2	7	0
Lyons, 1b	3	1	2	0	0	13	0	0
Burnett, lf	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
McCauley, c	5	0	2	0	0	2	1	2
Hollingsworth, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
Fisher, rf	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Daub, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
Totals	37	4	11	1	1	24	16	5

St. Paul	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	*	—5
Omaha	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Innings pitched: By Denzer, 6; by Phyle, 2. Base hits: Off Denzer, 8; off Phyle, 3. Runs earned: St. Paul, 1. Two-base hits: Glenalvin, Roat, McCauley, Lyons. Double play: Burke to Shugart to Glenalvin. Bases on balls: By Denzer, Griffin (2), Daub, Lyons, Burnett; by Phyle, Griffin, Fisher; by Daub, Glenalvin, Gillen, Denzer, Burke, Shugart, Phyle. Hit by pitcher: By Denzer, Lyons. Struck out: By Denzer, Eustace (3), Daub; by Phyle, Daub. First base on errors: St. Paul, 3; Omaha, 3. Wild pitches: Daub, 2. Left on bases: St. Paul, 11; Omaha, 15. Time of game One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire: Haskell. Attendance, 700. The weather was clear and cool.

Other Western League Games.

DETROIT, May 4.—Detroit today lost its eighth consecutive game, Milwaukee outbatting them. Score:

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0—6
Milwaukee	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	3—10

Base hits: Detroit, 11; Milwaukee, 10. Errors: Detroit, 7; Milwaukee, 3. Batteries: Detroit, Irwin and Twineham; Milwaukee, Taylor and Speer. Attendance, 200.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—Indianapolis against Columbus, game postponed; rain.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 4.—Ottumwa-Burlington game postponed; rain.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 4.—The Millers lost to Kansas City today by poor work in the box and costly errors. Score:

Minneapolis	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1—7
Kansas City	5	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	*—10

Base hits: Minneapolis, 9; Kansas City, 9. Errors: Minneapolis, 4; Kansas City, 2. Batteries: Minneapolis, Sonier, McNeely and Dixon; Kansas City, Pardee and Wilson.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Indianapolis	11	10	1	90.9
St. Paul	12	10	2	83.3
Columbus	10	6	4	60.0
Kansas City	11	5	6	45.5
Milwaukee	12	5	7	41.7
Minneapolis	10	4	6	40.0
Omaha	11	3	8	27.3
Detroit	11	1	10	9.1

Games today: Columbus at Indianapolis; Milwaukee at Detroit; Kansas City at Minneapolis; Omaha at St. Paul.

GAMES OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore Gets One from Philadelphia on Cross' Errors.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Errors by Cross gave the Orioles two runs and today's game. The Quakers after the third inning could do nothing with McJames' delivery. Wheeler was also effective. Attendance, 1,276. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McGraw, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Cooley, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Jen'ings, ss	2	1	1	0	0	Douglas, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Kelly, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Deleh'ty, lf	0	0	6	2	0
Demont, 2b	0	2	2	3	0	LaJoie, 2b	0	0	5	1	0
Stenzel, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Thomp'n, rf	0	1	3	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	14	1	0	Cross, ss	0	0	0	8	2
O'Brien, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Nash, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Clark, c	0	1	6	2	0	McFarl'd, c	1	1	1	1	0
McJames, p	0	0	0	0	0	Wheeler, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	4	7	27	8	0	Totals	2	6	24	16	2

Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	*	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Stolen base: Demont. Two-base hits: Cooley, McGraw. Sacrifice hit: Wheeler. Earned runs: Philadelphia, 2. Double plays: Jennings and McGann (2), Cross, Lajoie and Douglass. First base on balls: Off McJames, 3; off Wheeler, 4. Hit by pitched ball: McGann. Struck out: By McJames, 4; by Wheeler, 1. Left on bases: Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 4. Time: One hour and forty minutes. Umpires: Curry and Snyder.

Chicago Beats the Pirates.

PITTSBURG, May 4.—The game was slow and uninteresting throughout. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Padden, 2b	1	1	2	2	1	Wood, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Lange, cf	1	2	1	1	1
Brodie, cf	0	0	2	0	1	Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	3	1
McCart'y, lf	0	4	0	0	0	Everitt, 1b	1	1	13	0	0
Davis, 1b	0	1	10	2	0	Ryan, lf	2	2	3	0	1
Gray, 3b	0	1	3	2	1	McCor'k, 3b	2	1	0	1	0
Ely, ss	0	0	1	3	1	Connor, 2b	0	2	0	3	1
Schriver, c	1	0	5	2	0	Donahue, c	0	0	6	1	0
Tannehill, p	1	2	0	4	0	Griffith, p	0	0	2	3	0
Totals	3	10	24	15	4	Totals	7	10	27	12	4

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Chicago	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	*	—7

Earned runs: Chicago, 2. Two-base hits: Tannehill, Connor. Sacrifice hit: Connor. Stolen base: Brodie. Double play: Gray to Davis to Gray. First on balls: Off Tannehill, 3; off Griffith, 1. Hit by pitched ball: Brodie. Struck out: By Tannehill, 4; by Griffith, 3. Passed balls: Donahue, 2. Time: Two hours. Umpires: Swartwood and Wood.

Hamilton's Muff is Costly.

NEW YORK, May 4.—In the third inning with three men on bases Davis rapped a good single to centerfield, which was muffed by Hamilton. Three men came over the rubber and New York was never headed. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

NEW YORK.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
VanH'n, cf	1	0	5	0	0	Hamil'n, cf	0	0	0	0	1
Tiernan, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Tenney, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Joyce, 1b	2	0	11	1	0	Long, ss	0	0	4	1	0
Davis, ss	0	3	4	4	1	Duffy, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	Collins, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	Stahl, rf	0	2	4	0	0
Wilmot, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Lowe, 2b	0	0	3	4	2
Warner, c	1	2	5	2	0	Bergen, c	0	0	3	2	0
Rusie, p	2	2	0	2	0	Stivetts, p	1	1	0	6	0
Totals	8	11	27	14	1	Totals	3	6	24	13	3

Boston	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	*	—8

Earned runs: New York, 2; Boston, 2. Stolen bases: Hamilton, Joyce, Wilmot and Tenny. Home runs: Wilmot, Collins. Double plays: Gleason to Warner to Joyce, Davis to Joyce. First base on errors: Boston, 1; New York, 2. Sacrifice hit: Tiernan. First base on balls: Off Stivetts, 6; off Rusie, 4. Struck out: By Stivetts, 1; by Rusie, 2. Passed ball: Warner. Left on bases: Boston, 5; New York, 9. Time: 1:55. Umpires: Anderson and Emslie.

Brooklyn's Easy Time.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Brooklyns are only credited with one more hit than the Washingtons in their game this afternoon, nevertheless the home team won without an effort. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	WASHINGTON.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Griffin, cf	2	2	2	1	0	Selbach, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Jones, rf	1	2	3	0	0	Gettman, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Lach'nce, ss	1	0	3	4	1	Leahy, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Sheckard, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Doyle, 1b	1	1	13	0	2
Shindle, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Farrell, c	0	2	1	0	2
Tucker, 1b	1	0	12	0	0	Wrigley, ss	0	1	2	0	1
Hallm'n, 2b	3	1	2	5	0	Reitz, 2b	0	0	1	7	0
Grim, c	0	0	1	0	0	Brown, cf	0	1	4	0	1
Ryan, c	2	2	2	0	0	Mercer, p	0	1	0	5	2
Yaeger, p	1	0	0	5	0						
Totals	11	8	27	16	1	Totals	2	7	24	16	7

Brooklyn	0	2	3	0	0	4	0	2	*	—11
Washington	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs: Brooklyn, 2; Washington, 1. Stolen bases: Hallman, Selbach. Two-base hits: Ryan, Doyle. Three-base hit: Jones. Double plays: Yaeger to Hallman to Tucker, Lachance to Tucker, Griffin to Hallman to Lachance. Sacrifice hit: Yaeger. First base on balls: Off Yaeger, 3; off Mercer, 1. Struck out: By Yaeger, 3; by Mercer, 1. Left on bases: Brooklyn, 4; Washington, 6. Time: One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires: Connolly and Lynch. Attendance: 3,300.

Cleveland Bunches Hits.

CLEVELAND, May 4.—Cleveland bunched its hits in the fourth and made four runs, winning the game. The weather was cold and the crowd small. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Burkett, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Stafford, lf	0	0	1	0	0
McKean, ss	0	2	3	3	0	Ritchey, ss	1	2	3	3	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	6	1	0	Hoy, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Wallace, 3b	1	1	3	2	0	Wagner, 1b	1	3	6	1	0
Blake, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Nance, rf	0	2	1	0	0
McAleer, cf	2	1	1	0	0	Smith, 2b	0	1	1	2	1
O'Con'or, 1b	3	3	10	0	1	Cl'gman, 3b	1	1	3	3	0
Zimmer, c	0	2	2	4	0	Wilson, c	0	1	7	0	0
Wilson, p	0	0	0	4	0	Dowling, p	0	1	1	2	1
Totals	8	13	27	14	1	Totals	3	12	24	11	2

Cleveland	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	1	*	—8
Louisville	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs: Cleveland, 5; Louisville, 2. Left on bases: Cleveland, 6; Louisville, 5. First base on balls: Off Wilson, 1; off Dowling, 3. Struck out: By Dowling, 4. Three-base hits: Hoy, Dowling. Two-base hits: O'Connor, Wagner (2), Clingman. Stolen bases: Blake, O'Connor, McAleer, Hoy. Wild pitch: Dowling. Umpires: McDonald and O'Day. Time of game: One hour and forty-five minutes.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Cincinnati-St. Louis, no game; rain.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Baltimore	10	8	2	80.0
Cincinnati	14	11	3	78.6
Cleveland	15	10	5	66.7
Brooklyn	11	7	4	63.6
Chicago	13	8	5	61.5
Boston	14	8	6	57.1
Pittsburg	16	7	9	43.8
Philadelphia	12	5	7	41.7
New York	11	4	7	36.4
Louisville	16	5	11	31.3
Washington	12	3	9	25.0
St. Louis	12	2	10	16.7

Games today: Philadelphia at Baltimore; Washington at Brooklyn; St. Louis at Cincinnati; Louisville at Cleveland; Chicago at Pittsburg; New York at Boston.

Ohio State League.

TOLEDO, May 4.—Score:

Toledo	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0—8
Youngstown	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0—4

Base hits: Toledo, 14; Youngstown, 6. Errors: Toledo, 2; Youngstown, 0. Batteries: Toledo, Slayle and Arthur; Youngstown, Martin and Zinran.

MANSFIELD, O., May 4.—Score:

Mansfield	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Dayton	1	2	2	3	0	3	2	0	*—13

Base hits: Mansfield, 2; Dayton, 15. Errors: Mansfield, 4; Dayton, 3. Batteries: Mansfield, Emig, Lindsey and Laws; Dayton, Dougherty and Greenwald.

Interstate League.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 4.—Score:

Grand Rapids	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2
Newcastle	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—3

Base hits: Grand Rapids, 9; Newcastle, 10. Errors: Grand Rapids, 2; Newcastle, 1. Batteries: Grand Rapids, Campbell and Cole; Newcastle, Smith and Barclay.

Eastern League.

Wilkesbarre, 11; Buffalo, 16.
Montreal-Springfield, no game; rain.
Province, 10; Toronto, 10.
Rochester-Syracuse, no game; rain.

Southern League.

Augusta, 2; New Orleans, 6.
Savannah, 18; Montgomery, 2.
Charleston, 20; Birmingham, 6.

College Games.

At New Haven—Lafayette, 3; Yale, 0.
At Princeton, N. J.—Princeton, 6; Lehigh, 1.

L. A. W. RACING BOARD BULLETIN.

Contracts Approved and Members Registered.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Albert Mott, chairman of the racing board, League of American Wheelmen, has issued the following bulletin:

The contracts of the National Cycle drome, New York, with F. St. Onge, Brooklyn; Arthur Gardner, Chicago, and Antonilio Tomaselli, Venice, Italy, are approved.

The contracts of the National association, Cambridge, Mass., with Frank Mayo and W. F. Saunders, Boston, Mass., are approved.

H. J. Potee, Lynn, Mass.; F. H. Crapo, Concord, N. H., and Joe Collins, Marlborough, Mass., are placed upon the list of those to whom further sanctions will be denied.

Registered—No. 34, Henry Stewart, St. Louis, Mo.; No. 35, Harry B. Weest, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 36, S. L. Cassedy, Millville, N. J.; No. 37, Antonilio Tomaselli, Venice, Italy; No. 1,004, Al Weinig, Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 1,005, Albert Newhouse, Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 1,006, John F. Braken, New York; No. 1,007, Charles C. Fritz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; No. 2,003, Fred Bent, Rowley, Mass.; No. 2,004, Frank A. Butler, Boston; No. 2,005, William Martin, Lowell, Mass.; No. 2,006, Harry D. Elkins, New York; No. 3,005, C. B. Haskins, Cleveland, O.; No. 2,006, E. C. Johnson, Cleveland, O.; No. 3,007, L. C. Johnson, Cleveland; No. 3,008, Joe E. Blouin, Detroit; No. 1,008, J. W. Budge, New York; No. 1,009, F. A. Nagel, New York; No. 1,010, W. J. O'Leary, Rochester; No. 1,017, W. J. Kirby, Rochester, No. 1,012, C. J. Appel, Rochester, N. Y.; No. 1,013, H. C. Loder, Rochester, N. Y.; No. 309, F. R. Van Dusen, Bay City, Mich.; No. 40, E. C. Stephens, Philadelphia; No. 401, R. J. Wright, Brownsville, Pa.; No. 42, Charles A. Church, Philadelphia; No. 43, Charles Turvelle, Philadelphia; No. 44, J. F. Starbuck, Willow Grove, Pa.; No. 505, Paul M. Ritchey; No. 1,015, George F. McKever, New York, N. Y.; No. 1,015, Hayes Willis, Rochester, N. Y.; No. 1,014, E. D. Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y.; No. 2,007, Frank Mayo, Boston, Mass.; No. 2,008, W. F. Saunders, Boston; No. 2,009, F. A. B. Pettid, Roxbury, Mass.; No. 2,010, L. G. Hanna, Providence, R. I.; No. 3,009, Nils Carlson, Cleveland, O.; No. 3,010, Harry B. Wood, Cleveland, O.; No. 3,011, Frank Fain, Memphis, Tenn.; No. 408, L. S. Hall, Philadelphia; No. 45, Albert Entermann, Brooklyn, N. Y.; No. 46, J. Harry Truby, Philadelphia; No. 47, Samuel S. Staley, Philadelphia; No. 49, Charles F. Willoughby, Philadelphia; No. 507, Albert Seahunter, Rio, Pa.

The suspension placed upon W. K. Rose, Diamond, O., will expire May 21, 1898. The suspension plaed upon P. Manning, Buffalo, will expire May 26, 1898.

Transferred to Professional Class—E. D. Foster, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. A. Shumo, Philadelphia, Pa., is suspended pending investigation.

National Circuit Dates Accepted—Indianapolis Cycle Track company, Indianapolis, Ind., August 10, 11 and 13.

Sanctions Granted—Homestead Athletic club, Homestead, Pa., May 30; Wilkesbarre High school, Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 7, closed; American Cycle Racing association, Willow Grove, Pa., May 30; Associated Wheelmen of Hazelton, Pa., May 30.

EVENTS ON THE RUNNING TRACKS.

Plaudit Outruns Lieber Karl in the Kentucky Derby.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—Lieber Karl met his master today. He lowered his colors to a grander, a better horse, for Plaudit, like the autocrat of the turf that he is, won the honors of the classic event by nobly responding to a call for speed, and in a race that will long be remembered by the 15,000 people who saw it.

Derby day dawned dark and gloomy, and by 10 o'clock the rain came and continued at intervals until 2 o'clock. The sandy soil of the track absorbed it, however, and the going was not over a second and a half slow when the bell sounded for the Kentucky Derby, the fourth event on the card.

Plaudit, Lieber Karl, Han d'Or and Isabey came from the paddock in the order named, and the appearance of each was the signal for applause.

They were sent away in the first break with Lieber Karl in front, Isabey second, Plaudit third and Han d'Or last. Burns went out to make the pace, and he had command by half a length as they raced down to the stand, with Han d'Or second, Isabey third and Plaudit last, with two lengths covering the bunch.

These positions were maintained as they went around the lower turn, and when they were straightened out in the back stretch Lieber Karl was a length and a half in front, while Sims had brought Plaudit up to second.

Down the home stretch they went, and as the horses passed for the final time Sims went to work on Plaudit, and no thoroughbred ever responded better. Each stride enabled him to cut down the distance, and when they faced the wire in the stretch Lieber Karl had but a half length the advantage, with Plaudit still lessening the distance.

They were on even terms at the eighth pole, and then, amid the lusty shouts of the thousands that packed the stands, the son of Himyar thundered down the track and to the wire winner of the twenty-fourth Kentucky Derby.

Lieber Karl was not neglected and he finished second because he had met his superior. Isabey was third, a half length away, and Han d'Or last by two lengths. Results:

First race, five and one-half furlongs, purse $400: J H C won, Bangle second, Johnnie Williams third. Time: 1:09½.

Second race, one mile, selling, purse $400: Kriss Kringle won, Paul Kauvar second, Mill Stream third. Time: 1:45.

Third race, four furlongs, purse $300: Glad Hand won, Preliminary second, Bridal Tour third. Time: 0:51¼.

Fourth race, Kentucky Derby, mile and a quarter, 3-year-olds, stake $6,000: Plaudit won, Lieber Karl second, Isabey third. Time: 0:25½, 0:50½, 1:17, 1:43½, 2:09.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, selling, purse $300: Parker Bruce won, Duke of Baden second, Laurentian third. Time: 0:57¾.

Sixth race, six furlongs, selling, purse $300: Rey Salaza won, Lady Irene second, Saratoga third. Time: 1:18.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A good sized holiday crowd went down to the Aqueduct race track today. Results:

First race, five furlongs, selling: Judge Wardell won, Queen of Beauty second, Continental third. Time: 1:02.

Second race, seven furlongs, selling: Ninety Cents won, Subject second, Camatop third. Time: 1:04.

Third race, about seven furlongs: Warrenton won, Mazarine second, Sam King third. Time: 1:26 3-8.

Fourth race, five furlongs: Vertigo won, Autumn second, Roysterer third. Time: 1:02 4-5.

Fifth race, about seven furlongs, selling: Nearest won, Pink Chambray second, Ella Daly third. Time: 1:27.

Sixth race, mile and forty yards, selling: Wordsworth won, Filament second, Festa third. Time: 0:46 4-5.

LONDON, May 4.—At the second day's racing of the Chester 1898 meeting today Major Westenra's bay colt Up Guards won the Chester cup, a handicap of 2,550 sovereigns, nearly two miles and a quarter. Sixteen horses ran.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Weather at Oakland fine; track fast. Results:

First race, five furlongs: Emma Rey won, Lona Marie second, Brown Prince third. Time: 1:03.

Second race, four furlongs: Excursion won, Rey Hooker second, Mallakwa third. Time: 0:49.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs, selling: E Come won, Malay second, Ojai third. Time: 0:56¼.

Fourth race, mile and one-eighth: Judge Denny won, Satsuma second, Ostler Joe third. Time: 1:55.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, selling: San Antonio won, Watomba second, Imp. Missioner third. Time: 1:28¾.

Sixth race, six furlongs, selling: San Mateo won, Sport McAllister second, Mattie Scott third. Time: 1:14¾.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CONTEST.

Harvard Beats Columbia, and Yale Outplays Princeton.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Intercollegiate golf championship contest, with Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia competing, was opened on the Ardsley golf links today. Yale defeated Princeton in an exciting contest and Harvard bested Columbia. The individual pairing, with the scores of each man, are as follows:

HARVARD.		COLUMBIA.	
W. B. Cutting	4	C. Fellows, jr.	0
J. F. Curtis	12	L. Livingston, jr.	0
Jos. S. Choate, jr.	5	W. H. Dixon	0
M. S. Darger	3	L. Mortimer	0
I. T. Burden, jr.	9	S. F. Morris	0
M. Sargent	0	H. C. Mortimer	0

Harvard's grand total was 33 holes, against none for Columbia.

YALE.		PRINCETON.	
John Reid, jr.	2	J. P. Baird, jr.	0
R. Terry, jr.	4	W. B. Vanderpool	0
W. R. Betts	0	J. I. Blair, jr.	4
W. B. Smith	2	J. Stuart	0
T. M. Robertson	4	C. Griswold, jr.	0
H. H. Crowell	0	C. H. Murphy	4

Yale's grand total was 12, against 8 for Princeton.

CHARTER DAY IN NEW YORK.

Rejoicing Over Commodore Dewey's Victory Made Part of the Celebration.

NEW YORK, May 4.—This is Dewey day and Charter day. The municipal celebration of the formation of Greater New York has been overshadowed by the events of world-wide import during the last few weeks, culminating in the victory won by Commodore George Dewey over the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila.

The city is resplendent with the stars and stripes and the lone star of Cuba. There was a general approval of the act of the municipal legislature yesterday in setting this day apart in celebration of the victory of Commodore Dewey, as well as in commemoration of the adoption of the charter that welded three cities into one. It is a state holiday by legislative enactment. The public buildings are closed, as are all the exchanges and many of the state banks. The public schools are also closed, and from the roof of each school house floats the stars and stripes.

The United States is fast becoming the great grape-growing country of the world. Cook's Imperial Champagne is the best.

WEEKLY PACKING HOUSE OUTPUT.

Supply of Hogs Has Increased for the Week.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Price Current says: The supply of hogs has further increased. The week's killings are 510,000, compared with 430,000 the preceding week and 365,000 last year. From March 1 the total is 3,490,000, against 2,750,000 a year ago. Prominent places compare as follows:

City.	1898.	1897.
Chicago	1,180,000	900,000
Kansas City	723,000	460,000
Omaha	257,000	227,000
St. Louis	250,000	205,000
Indianapolis	159,000	115,000
Milwaukee	175,000	104,000
Ottumwa	104,000	78,000
Cedar Rapids	73,000	55,000
St. Joseph	85,000	37,000
St. Paul	65,000	21,000
Sioux City	57,000	33,000

Republicans Carry St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, May 4.—Full reports from yesterday's municipal election give ex-Congressman A. R. Kiefer, republican, for mayor, a plurality of 1,886; C. L. Hurst, republican, for treasurer, a plurality of 3,600; J. J. McCarty, republican, for comptroller, a plurality of 3,724; G. M. Orr and C. F. Hine, both republicans, were elected municipal judges; all nine republican assemblymen were elected, and nine of the eleven aldermen are republicans.

Washington Indians Dance.

TACOMA, Wash., May 4.—It is reported that twenty Indians are dancing on Marshall prairie, thirty miles from Tacoma. All but two or three Indian families are in the dance, which begins at dusk and continues until 2 or 3 a. m. The country is sparsely settled, and the whites are alarmed, fearing an outbreak.

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Scores of women who have been permanently cured of obstinate and dangerous diseases by this great medicine, have permitted their names, addresses, experiences and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This book is free and contains 1008 pages, telling the home-treatment for most diseases. Send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only, for paper-covered copy. Cloth binding 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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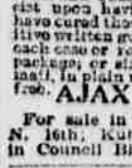

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