ADAMS DID THE TRICK

SPOKANE DEFEATED PORTLAND IN ELEVENTH INNING, 5 TO 8.

Bunchgrass Pitcher Fanned Out Three Men at Crisis of the Game, Then Came a Batting Streak.

SPOKANE, Aug. 4.-The Spokanes won out in the eleventh inning of the hardestplayed game seen on the local grounds this season. Risley's three-base hit in the eleventh, and Adams' beautiful work in the last half did the business. With a man on second and third and no outs and one run scored, Adams fanned three and one run scared, Adams fanned three of Portland's best hitters in succession. Until the sixth inning neither side got a run. Both pitchers pitched great ball throughout the game. In the sixth two singles, an error and a stolen base scored two runs for Portland. In the seventh a single by Lougheed, an error by Weed, and Anderson's fumble evened the score for Spokane. For three innings nothing happened. Then Spokane took on her little batting streak when two men were out, and, aided by Anderson's error, three runs, while the crowd went wild with enthusiasm. Attendance, 4000.

The score:	
SPOKANE.	
R. H. PO. A. 1 Lougheed, 1b. 1 2 8 2 Marshall, se 2 1 4 4 Risley, 2b. 1 1 0 0 Element 1 0 0 Element 1 0 0 Element 1 0 0 Element 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	112220000 8
PORTLAND,	
Muller, If. R. H. PO. A. I Detsel, ss. 0 2 2 2 Anderson 2b 0 1 3 6 Tinker, 3b 1 1 8 2 Weed, rf. 0 1 1 0 Brown, cf. 0 1 2 10 Mahaffey, lb 1 2 13 0 Vigneux, c 0 1 2 1 Engle, p. 0 2 0 2	1001011000
Totals 3 12 33 13	2
SCORE BY INNINGS.	
Spokane0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3- Portland0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1- SUMMARY.	6000

Two-base hits-Marshall, Weed, Ander Three-base hits—Adams, Risley.
Stolen bases—Shelton, Huriburt, Risley.
Delisel, Weed.
Double play—Delisel to Tinker.
Bases on balls—By Adams, 1; by Engel 1.

Struck out—By Adams, 7; by Engel, 1. Sucrifice hits—Muller, Deisel, Andersor Time of game—Two hours, Umpire—McDonald.

SEATTLE WON FROM TACOMA.

Work of Pitcher Hickey Responsible for Victory.

sible for Victory.

SEATTLE, Aug. 4.—The last game of the Tacoma series today resulted in the prettiest exhibition of pitching ever seen in Seattle. Hickey, whose record, owing to a lame arm, has not this season been of the best, struck out no less than 16 men, and gave the visitors but a single hit in the last inning. In the fifth he wavered for a few minutes, hitting one man with a pitched ball, and giving another a base on balls. Then with a wild throw to first he allowed them both to score. In the third, fourth and seventh he struck out three men each inning. Se. he struck out three men each inning. Seattle picked up from the slump they have taken lately in their batting, every man on the team securing offe hit. Peeples hit safely four times. Klopf, in the first inning, was put out by being hit with a ball from his own bat. It struck but a short distance from offee place decrease. short distance from the plate flown toward first. It then took an unusual bound, and, although the runner tried to avoid it, it struck him, putting him out, according to the rule. Attendance 1900.

R. H. PO. A. E.

Totals	Hurley, 1b. 1 2 5 0 0 Klopf, ss. 1 1 1 1 0 Bodie, If. 0 1 0 0 0 0 Prary, c. 0 2 17 0 0 Peeples, 2b. 1 4 1 1 0 Corbett, cf. 0 1 2 0 0 Stoyall, rf. 1 2 1 0 0	
TACOMA. McIntyre, ss	hickey, p 1 1 0 0 1	
McIntyre, ss. 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		5
	McIntyre, ss. R. H. PO. A. E. Murdock, cf. 0 0 2 2 0 Murdock, cf. 0 1 1 0 0 Flannery, 3b. 0 0 1 2 0 Lynch, rf. 1 0 1 2 0 McCloskey, Ib. 1 0 11 0 0 Stulz, 2b. 0 0 5 3 1 Rafert, c. 0 0 5 3 1 Thielman, if. 0 0 1 0 0 Carter, p. 0 0 0 2 0 Totals 2 1 23 13 1 Klopf called out; hit by batted ball.	t Doenner nh
	SUMMARY. Struck out-By Hickey, 16; by Carter, 5. Bases on balls-Off Hickey, 2. Hit by ptched ball-By Hickey, 1. Two-base hit-Klopf. Sacrifice hits-Corbett, Hickey. Stolen base-Stovali.	ti go
Struck out—By Hickey, 16; by Carter, 5. Bases on balls—Off Hickey, 2. Hit by p'tched ball—By Hickey, 1. Two-base hit—Klopf. Sacrifice hits—Corbett, Hickey. Stoley bases.	Left on bases Seattle, 6; Tacoma, 3.	00

Northwest League Standing. Won. Lost. P.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Milwaukee Took Two Games From Detroit.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4. Milwaukee de-feated Detroit twice this afternoon. The first game was a pitchers' battle and took linnings to decide. Garvin pitched great ball and was well supported in tight places. Duffy won the game in the tight places. Dury won the game in the eleventh with a long drive for three bases, scoring a minute later on Friel's fly to center. In the second game the home team had a batting streak in the fourth, knocking Cronin out of the box and scoring 10 runs, Attendance, 6500.

First game-Milwaukee ... 4 8 3 Detroit 3 8 4 Batteries-Garvin and Donahue; Yeager and Shaw. Second game RHE Milwaukee 11 4 Detroit 4 9 6 Batteries-Hawley and Maloney; Cro-nin, Slevers and Shaw,

Chicago Bent Cleveland. OHICAGO, Aug. 4.-The locals won today's game by bunching hits, with errors and bases on halls. Three errors and two singles gave the visitors the majority of their runs. Attendance, 11,000. Score: Chicago 9 9 4 Cleveland 5 6 6

Batteries Griffith and Sullivan; Dow-

American League Standing.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Wins a Hard-Fought Game From Cincinnati.

hit hard in the opening inning, but settled down after that Askanda Cincinnati ... \$ 6 lePittsburg 6 10 2 Balteries-Hahn and Bergen; Poole and

OHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Chicago bunched four hits off Sudhoff in the fifth, which was about all they could do with him. Attendance, 6900. Score: Chicago 3 10 1.8t, Louis 4 11 Batteries-Waddell and Kahoe; Sudhoff

St. Louis Beat Chicago.

Umpires-O'Day and Brown.

National League Standing. Philadelph St. Louis Brooklyn

Hillsboro-Cornelius Nine Befented. HILLSBORO, Aug. 4 .- For the first time since the organization of the team, the Hillsboro-Cornelius nine met with defeat foday in the game with Battery A nine of Oregon City, strengthened by two men recently with the Fontellas, and one of the best players out of the Chemawa

	CONTRACTOR OF COMMIT
	Oregon City. Hillsboro-Cornelius Lavier
	Hedges
	Warren II Miller Clark C. Suesa McFarland Ib Purdin
	Chapmancf Hatch
1	SCORE BY INNINGS.
	Oregon City 0 3 0 3 0 0 2 2 2-32 Hillsboro-Corn'ls 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0-3
	Time of game-Two hours. Umpire-Hoy Cook.

Baseball at Gervals. GERVAIS, Or., Aug. 4.—In an exciting game of baseball here today Gervais bent the Oregon City nine 14 to 7. The batter-les were Mickel and Kell for Gervais, and the Califf brothers for Oregon City. Gervais struck out eight, and Oregon City 9.

BICYCLE RACES IN STADIUM. Best Amateurs in the Country Will

Compete This Week. BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—One of the best blcycle meets ever held will be inaugu-rated in this city during the coming week in the Stadium at the Pan-American exposition. The best amateurs of the country will compete in the events, which include quarter, third, one, two and five miles, with an exhibition record ride by Waiter Smith, of the Kings County Wheelmen, New York City. The various participants are now arriving, and have already gone into practice. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded the and bronze medals will be awarded the winners. As a grand wind-up to the events of the week there will be a 20-mile inpaced race, in which a number of mid-

unpaced race, in which a number of mid-die-distance men will compete.

The Maccabees will pitch their tents at the exposition Wednesday. Twenty thou-sand Knights and Ladies are expected to visit the exposition that day.

The Ecuador building will be formally opened to the public Saturday. Don Luis F. Carbo, chairman of the commission and the Minister at Washington, will preside.

BIGGEST IN THE WORLD.

Maiden Voyage of the White Star Liner Celtte.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.- The biggest ship in the world, the Celtic, of the White Star Line, reached her dock here today on her maiden voyage. Her time from Liverpool was eight days and 46 minutes. As she is berthed, her steerage deck is higher than the entrance to the pier. After she was warped in, the iron doors of the after cables had to be consed to of the after cabins had to be opened to land the passengers. Three hundred and forty-five cabin and 28 steerage passengers came over on the vessel. It was not intended that the big liner should make manufacture that the big liner should make manufacture that the big liner should make make marvelous time on this trip. Her hint

Reinsurance on the Ronnoke. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.- The Amer. lean four-masted bark Roanoke is only 52 days out from Norfolk, Va., for San Francisco with a cargo of coal, but still the underwriters are willing to pay 45 er cent to reinsure their risks on vessel and cargo. July 8, in istitude 66 degrees 15 minutes north, longitude 47 degrees 17 minutes west, the steamship Margherita. sighted an American wooden ship on fire-Her captain described the burning vessel as being more than 400 feet long with all-her four masts gone, but what was pre-sumably an iron house and a donkey sumably an iron house and a donkey engine still standing amidships. From the nature of the fire it was surmised that the vessel's cargo was coal. On this account the underwriters at once offered 30 per cent to reinsure and now that reached 45 per cent.

Lightering the Acia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 4.—A messen-rer who arrived today from the scene of the wreck of the steamer Acis, west of ape Race, reports that the salvers are taking cotton from her. The steamer Grand Lake is taking other portions of the cargo. She had on board 14,000 bushthe cargo. She had on board 144,000 bush-els of wheat in bulk. 2220 bales of cot-ton, 2710 bags of cotton seed meal and 1170 pieces of pitch pine. With the ex-ception of the grain, all the cargo is easily salvable. The coast folk are get-ting 40 per cent salvage. The weather is fine and promises well, so that there is a grad charge of fleeting the Agis. is a good chance of floating the Acis.

Schooner Wimpe Brothers Launched ABERDEEN. Wash. Aug. 4. — The schooner Wimpe Brothera, named after and built for the firm of this name in San Francisco, was launched from the Lindstrom yards Saturday afternoon. The vessel, which will be four-masted, will have cost \$2,000 when completed, and will have a capacity for 900,000 feet of lumber. She is 186 feet over all, 38 feet breadth of beam, and 14 feet depth of

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 4.—Sailed at 7:30 A. M.—Steamer Alliance, for San Francisco and way ports. Arrived at 2:30 P. M.-British ship Broblock, from Hong Kong. Condition of the bar at 5:30 P. M., smooth wind, north; weather, clear.

Hoquiam—Arrived Aug. 2.— Schooner
James H. Bruce, from San Francisco, for

Aberdeen; steamer Newberg, from San Francisco, for Aberdeen, Salled-Schooner General Banning, from Aberdeen, for San Francisco; steamer Coronado, from Aber-deen, for San Francisco.

San Francisco.
San Francisco.
San Francisco. Aug. 4.—Sailed—Steamer
Conemaugh, for St. Michael, via Vancouver, Arrived — Steamer Mattewan,
from Tacoma; steamer Mandelay, from
Coquille River; steamer Boulta, from
Newport; schooner James A. Garfield,
from Gray's Harbor. from Gray's Harbor. Liverpool, Aug. 4.—Arrived—Lake Superior, from Montreal.

rior, from Montreal.

Moville, Aug. 4.—Arrived — Sardinian, from New York, for Glasgow.

Japan Fort, Aug. 4.—Arrived previously.

—Dorle, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, Aug. 4.—Arrived previously.

—Victoria, from Tacoma, via Yokohama.

New York, Aug. 4.—Arrived—Ceitic, from Liverpool; La Normandie, from Havre; Astoria, from Glasgow.

Queenstown. Aug. 4.—Salled—Umbria. Queenstown, Aug. 4.—Salled—Umbria, from Liverpool, for New York. New York, Aug. 4.—Arrived—Nomadic,

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Today's game was one of the hardest-fought battles of the season. Both Poole and Hahn were by for this class.

WORKMEN DEPEATED BY THE WOODMEN-6 TO 3.

Good Stick Work in the First Two Innings Gave the Woodmen a Lead Which They Maintained.

The Woodmen of the World, in their triumphal procession yesterday, walked over the bodies of nine members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The ceremony took place on the ball field of the Portland Baseball Club, and was witnessed by 1000 members of the two orders who proted continuously. witnessed by 1000 members of the two orders who rooted continuously while the lodge men cavorted like professionals on the diamond. The score, 6 to 2, was close enough to satisfy even the most fastidious fan. The Woodmen handled the bats like axes. Every time they swung on the ball they chipped pieces out of the leather sphere. The balls for the game cost a small fortune. Every once in a while Trilby Rankin would pull out a shiny white sphere from his pocket

in a while Trilby Rankin would pull out a shiny white aphere from his pocket and call out, "Play the game."

The Workmen were not willing victims. They kept playing the game up to the last minute, but their stick work was not up to the mark of the axwielders, and they were forced to be content with the short end of the score. Both sides played like professionals. Errors were few, and when the ball was popped in the air, it was a sure out. popped in the air, it was a sure out, and not the sign of a home run.

Second Baseman Ainsile, of the Workmen, made one of the most sensational plays of the game, when he fielded successfully Meach's fast grounder. The ball looked like a sure hit. Ainsile went after it fast, and dove just in time to scoop it up with one hand, and to throw the fleet-footed shortstop out at first.

The Woodmen fell unor record Melanice.

The Woodmen fell upon young McInnis for four hits in the first inning, which gave them two runs. Meach took his base on balk, stole second and went to third on Oliver's out. He scored on Heslin's safe hit. The latter went out in attempting to steal second. Dupbar rapped out a hit and went to third or. McInnis' wild throw to first, and scored on Beliew's hit. Ludberg advanced Beliew to third, but the next man, R. Oliver,

struck out.
When Baldwin, the first Workman, came to bat, there was blood in his eye, and he aimed to swat the ball over the champagne ad. on the left field fence. Pitcher Dunbar feared this. He threw his ficreest curves. One of these hit Baldwin and he walked to first. Three out of five times Baldwin stepped to the bat he stopped one of Dunbar's hot ones with his side. The last time he was brought to the ground with the crash of frought to the ground with the crash of a falling tree. He nevertheless scored the first run for his side, coming in to the home place on C. Gell's two-base hit. Gell was advanced to third by Ainslie's single, but died there when his side was

retired.
The Woodmen did things again their time at bat. With one man out Hackett took first on a hit and second on a wild pitch. Meach took first o Newell's error at short and stole sec ond. Both scored on Oliver's fine three ond. Both scored on Oliver's fine three-bagger. The side was retired by a pretty double. Heslin sent a hot grounder to Newell, who fielded the ball neatly to First Baseman C. Gell, who returned it to Catcher Zan in time to put out Oliver. The Workmen scored a run by hard dig-ging in the second. Hall took first on an ging in the second. Hall took first on an error, second on a passed ball, but was retired at third by Shortstop Meach, who fielded Newell's grounder. McInnis flew out. Baldwin and Zan filled the bases by being hit by pitched balls from the speedy Dunbar. On Hackett's error, Newell scored. C. Gell struck out.

In the fifth the Workmen were one run nearer catching up to their rivals. C. Gell flew out. Senner took first on the error of Bellew. On Ainslie's hit Senner tore for third, but was caught by a beautiful throw from center by Crosby.

Ainsile reached second and scored on Cal Gell's hit. Hall fouled out to Oli-

ver.
Up to the ninth it was nip and tuck.
Mcinnis steadled down and shut out the
Woodmen inning after inning until the
ninth. Hackett took first on a passed
ball on the third strike. The next two men were fielded out. Heslin sent out a pretty two-bagger, scoring Hackett. Dun-bar followed with a single, scoring Heslin, amid great applause from the Woodmen. Beliew, the last man up, flew out

Both pitchers were in fine form. Dunbar performed the feat of cutting Zan out without a hit for the first time in 17 games. McInnis was touched up in the first two innings, but steadled down and pitched a fine game.

Next Sunday the two nines will play
the second game of the championship

series. On August 17 and 18 Manager Ralph Feeney will take the Workmen nine to Spokane to meet the Woodmen. The score: WOODMEN.

	11 0 0 0 0 0					
٩.	AF	. R.	H	PO		127
1	Meach, 88 4	- 97	0	3	2	0
ð	Oliver, c 5	9	1	6	1	o.
r	Heslin, 2b	1	2	9	- 1	- 1
	Dunbar, -p 5	1	- 2	- 2	- 4	â
	Beliew. 1b 5	o.	- 7	- 2	. 0	
	Lundberg, 1f 3	6	1	- 2	ä	*
	R. Oliver, rf 4	0	1	0.	Ď.	0
٠	Grosby, cf 3	0	ō		- 1	0
	Hackett, 3b 4	2	- 1	2	- *	1
ï		-	-2		-	-
ı	Totals38	6	9	27	8	9
1	WORKM	TARE			-	
9		EMN.				- 7
a	Baldwin, rf 2	1	0	1	0	7
a	Zan, c 4	0	0	9	1	0
Ü	C. Gell, 1b 4	0	- 1	9	1	0
έI	benner, If 4	.0	0	0	0	0
ij	Ainsile, 2b 4	1	3	5	- 8	1
1	Cal Geil, 3b 4	0	2	1	2	0
F.	D. Hall, cf 4	0	1	ō	0	0
	Newell, 88 4	1	0.	2	4	2
5	McInnis, p 4	0	0	0	1	1
	m	-	-	-	-	-
П	Totals34	3	7	97	19	2

SCORE BY INNINGS. SUMMARY. Stolen bases-Hall, Ainslie, Meach (2),

Stolen bases—Hall, Ainslie, Meach (2),
Hackett.
Two-base hits—C. Gell, Heslin.
Three-base hit—Oilver.
Double play—Newell to C. Gell to Zan.
Bases on balls—Off McInnis, 1.
Hit by pitched balls—By Dunbar, 4; by
McInnis, 2.
Struck out—By Dunbar, 4; by McInnis, 8.
Wild pitch—McInnis.
Passed ball—Zan, 1; Oliver, 1.
Left on bases—Woodmen, 7; Workmen, 8. nen, 8. Umpire-Rankin. Time of game-1:50.

Brought Over Shamrock's Spars. NEW YORK, Aug. 4.- The Anchor Line steamer Astoria, which arrived today from Glasgow, brought the spars and gear of the cup-challenger, Shamrock II. The great mast, lower mast and topmast are in one piece, which is lashed securely to the spar deck on the port side. This to the spar deck on the port side. mast is 169 feet 9 inches in length.

Vallaburg Races Postponed. NEW YORK, Aug. 4.-The bicycle races at the Vallaburg track today were postponed on account of rain.

The Secret of American Power.

The Atlantic. Nor has the restless, inventive, querying, accomplishing type of American man-hood lost its prominence in our political and social structure. The self-made man is still perhaps our most representative man. Native shrewdness and energy and practical capacity—qualities such as the amateur may possess in a high degreestill carry a man very far. They have frequently been attended by such good fortune as to make it easy for us to think that they are the only qualities needed for success. Some of the most substantial gains of American diplomacy, for instance, have been made by men without diplomatic training. We have seen within a very may want it.

few years an almost unknown lawyer, from an insignificant city, called to be the head of the Department of State, where his achievements, indeed, promptly justified his appointment. The conduct of the War Department and the Navy has frequently been intrusted to civilia whose frank ignorance of their new duties has been equaled only by their skill in performing them. The history of American Cabinets is, in spite of many ex-ceptions, on the whole, an apotheosis of the amateur. It is the readiest justification of the tin-peddler theory—the theory, namely, that you should first get your man, and then let him learn his new trade by practicing it. "By dint of ham-mering one gets to be a blacksmith," say the French; and if a blacksmith, why no a postmaster, or a Postmaster-General, or an Ambassador?

SOLOMON IN ORANGE, N. J.

How a Dog's Identity Was Estab. lished by the Judge.

All the Oranges, which, like ancient Gaul, are divided into three parts, are talking today about a dog and its owners. and it must be confessed that Solomo in all his glory, was not arrayed in the public mind during any part of his career with the legal bouquets which are being flung at Justice of the Peace John B. Leander, of West Orange, who decided the case, which decision forever must rank alongside those immortal decisions handed down timidly by historians, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.
This sult, which involved the identity and ownership of a full-blooded, regis tered English setter dog, was tried be-fore the Justice last evening. Zilla I. Mooney, a breeder of fine Jersey cows, was the plaintiff, and S. W. Cary, Jr., a wealthy resident of West Orange Mountain, was the defendant. Seven weeks ago the dog broke loose and ran over the Orange hills. Mrs. Mooney saw the animal, caught it and tied it up on her farm.

The ahimal chafed under restraint, and one day slipped its collar and by way of retaliation killed 10 of Mrs. Mooney's fine Leghorn chickens. She then gave the dog to William DeHart, a neighbor. He also tied it up. The dog again slipped its collar and ate up six Plymouth Rock chicks, just to remind DeHart that he was due more consideration than Mrs. Mooney. Then DeHart, disgusted, gave the dog back to Mrs. Mooney. The latter tied up the setter again.
In the meantime, Edward J. Codding-

ton, a master mason of West Orange, laid claim to the dog, saying that he had bred it from a puppy, and that it had strayed from his barn. He allowed Mooney, however, to keep the animal. Last Thursday week a lady and gentle-nan, the latter the defendant, drove up to Mooney's farm and asked to look at the dog. Mrs. Mooney, seeing a chance to sell, brought out the dog. "Why, Kate, where have you been?" said Mrs. Cary, and thereupon the dog jumped into the carriage and the party drove off hur-

At the hearing last night, Mrs. Mooney At the nearing last hight, are attended sued Mr. Cary for \$125, her estimate of the value of the dog. The court was opened on the veranda, just where the dying sun could shed its last rays on the Justice's high back forehead. Everybody for miles around had heard of the pute. Along the road and under the big elms and oaks were hitched farmers' rigs, old buckboards, carryalls, buggies and every kind of vehicle that a backwoods Jerseyman trots out on such occasions. The old horses switched their tails over dashboards and did their best to keep off the pesky bugs and mosquitoes. William Read Howe, the leading lawyer of Orange, appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff told appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff told her story. De Hart corroborated it in part, but said the dog was really given to him by Coddington. Coddington swore he bred the dog, but had let it go astray at times. The defendant swore that he and not Coddington, had bred the dog. He called six witnesses, employes of his, to prove this. One witness was John N. Lewis, an old sporting man, who had used the dog in field trials. Defendant also produced certified opies of the pedigree of the dog, which he valued at \$1500, and the registry of the animal as "Shot's Kate" in the American Kennel stud book.

stud book. All the witnesses on both sides deits and the marks of the dog accurately. The case became so pur-zling and the testimony as to ownership so conflicting that the Justice went into so conflicting that the Justice went into a back room and thought for three-quarters of an hour, after which he re-quarters of an hour, after which he rened to the veranda and annouced that the wanted to have the dog brought on the veranda so that the animal's move-ments and performances might give a better clew to its identity and ownership. This was done, and it was just here where

the fun began. Mrs. Mooney called the dog "Flossie": De Hart called her "Floss," and when the dog appeared both cried out to the the dog appeared both cried out to the animal in an endearing way. Their claims to ownership crumbled away in proportion to the dog's indifference. Defendant called out "Kate," and the dog jumped toward him and licked his hand. Then Mr. Coddington, the reputed owner, was recalled. After the exhibition his claims of ownership were somewhat shaken. He thought after all he was mistaken. De Hart stuck to it that the dog was Coddington's. The conflicting claims of "Kate's" four owners were then reviewed by the court and judgment was given for by the court and judgment was given for the defendant. Then the assembled Jerssymen hitched

up and drove away commenting on the learned decision.

Uncultured Culture. Take, for Illustration, a university club in a large city-perhaps it would not be unfair to take the largest city. New York, says Arthur R. Kimball in the August Atlantic, from its size and opportunity drawing to it men of brains and ambition from every section and of every calling, thus "setting the pace" for, and in a growing sense, representative of, American metropolitan and city life—and do we find there evidence of the or the control of th do we find there evidence of that acquaintance with the best thinking of the day which, by Matthew Arnold's standard, should mark a club of culture of men? Is it not often true that the one obvious distinguishing mark is the comparative emptiness of the really attractive club library? Is it not clear comparative emptiness of the really attractive club library? Is it not also often true that one may there encounter the most surprising ignorance of names which the magazine editor would call "household words"? It was at a dinner party in the University Club of New York, to cite a personal experience, that some one passed on a good story ("good" because of the person whom it concerned) of a well-known man of letters, a constant contributor to the whom it concerned) of a well-known man of letters, a constant contributor to the magazines, one who has been talked of for the presidency of more than one leading university in the East, only to have the question asked, after the acquiescentiy polite laugh had subsided. "And who is Mr. Blank?" The man who had passed on the story had himself to give the answer, after a short but hopeless pause—a case of humiliation in a way like explaining the point of one's joke. It was on a "Story-Teller's Night" in the same club when one of the best known writers in New York itself arose to speak—a man known also for his practical services in reforming tenement house life—that a little group of two lawyers, a docthat a little group of two lawyers, a doc-tor and a business man leaned forward to whisper, as one queried it: "He's writ-ten some book, hasn't he?" What is it?"

New York Times, Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, the wife of the steel trust man, has a great fondness for traveling on railroad trains. When Mr. Schwab was younger and did not make a million dollars a year, Mrs. Schwab often expressed the wish to be able to have a special car and ride all she pleased. It is with quiet satisfaction that Mr. Schwab KOCH'S DISCOVERY

NO DANGER FROM BOVINE TUBER CULOSIS.

Experiments Unintentionally Cauried Out in the Great Cities-Intestinal Consumption.

The assertion of Professor Koch, the famous specialist, that tuberculosis in cattle cannot be transmitted to human beings, is contained in an article by him in the Journal of the American Medical Society, of July 27, entitled "The Fight Against Tuberculosis in the Light of Experience Gained in Successful Combat of other Infectious Diseases." After premising that tuberculosis is a preventable disease and making the contention that human tuberculosis cannot transmitted to cattle, Dr. Koch says: Is Man Susceptible to Bovine Tub-

erculosisf But, now, hew is it with the susceptibility of man to bovine tuberculosis? This question is far more important to us than that of the susceptibility of cattle to human tuberculosis, highly important as that is, too. It is impossible to give this question a direct answer, because, of course, the experimental investigation of it with human beings is out of the question. Indirectly, however, we can try to approach it. It is well known that the milk and butter consumed in great cities very often contain large quanti-ties of the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis in a living condition, as the numerous infection experiments with such dairy products on animals have proved. Most of the inhabitants of such cities daily consume such living and perfectly viru-lent bacilli of bovine tuberculosis, and unintentionally carry out the experiment unintentionally carry out the experiment which we are not at liberty to make. If the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis were able to infect human beings, many cases of tuberculosis caused by the consumption of alimenta containing tubercie bact it could not but occur among the inhabi-tants of great cities, especially the children. And most medical men believe that this is actually the case. In reality, however, it is not so. That

a case of tuberculosis has been caused by alimenta can be assumed with certainty only when the intestine suffers first -that is, when a so-called primary berculosis of the intestine is found. such cases are extremely rare. Among many cases of tuberculosts examined afte death, I myself remember having seen primary tuberculosis of the intestines only twice. Among the great post mortem material of the Charite Hospital in Berlin 10 cases of primary tuberculosis of the intestine occurred in five years. Among 33 cases of tuberculosis in childthe intestine occurred in five years. Among 133 cases of tuberculosis in children at the Emperor Frederick's Hospital for Children. Baginsky never found tuberculosis of the intestine without simultaneous disease of the lungs and the bronchial glands. Among 3104 post mortem examinations of tuberculous children, Biedert observed only 16 cases of primary tuberculosis of the intestine. I could cite from the literature of the subject many more statistics of the same kind, all inmore statistics of the same kind, all in-dubitably showing that primary tuberculosis of the intestine, especially among children, is a comparatively rare disease, and of those few cases that have been enumerated it is by no means certain that they were due to infection by boving tuberculosis, which may have got into the digestive canal in some way or other-for instance, by swallowing saliva from the mouth. Hitherto nobody could decide with certainty in such a case whether the tuberculosis of the intestine was of hu man or animal origin. Now we can make the diagnosis. All that is necessary is to cultivate in pure culture the tubercle bacilii found in the tuberculous material, and to ascertain whether they belong to and to ascertain whether they belong to bovine tuberculosis by inoculating cattle with them. For this purpose I recom-mend subcutaneous injection, which yields quite specially characteristic and convinc-ing results. For half a year past I have, occupied myself with such investigations, but, owing to the rareness of the disease in question, the number of the cases I in question, the number of the cases I have been able to investigate is but small. What has hitherto resulted from this investigation does not support the assump-tion that bovine tuberculosis occurs in

Though the important question whether man is susceptible to boyine tuberculo-sis at all is not yet absolutely decided, and will not admit of absolute decision today or tomorrow, one is nevertheless already at liberty to say that, if such a susceptibility really exists, the infection of human beings is but a very rare occurrence. I should estimate the extent of the infection by the milk and flesh of tu-berculous cattle, and the butter made of their milk, as hardly greater than that of hereditary transmission, and I there-fore do not deem it advisable to take any measures against It.

Human Sputum the Main Source of Human Tuberculosis. So the only main source of the infection

rculosis is the sputum of consumpof tuberculosis is the sputtin of consump-tive patients, and the measures for the combatting of tuberculosis must aim at the prevention of the dangers arising from its diffusion. Well, what is to be done in this direction? Several ways are open. One's first thought might be to consign all persons suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, whose sputum contains tuber-cle bacilli, to sultable establishments. establishments. This, however, is not only absolutely impracticable, but also unnecessary. For a consumptive who coughs out tubercle bacill is not necessarily a source of infection on that account, so long as he takes care that his sputum is properly removed and rendered innocuous. This is certainly true of very many patients, especially in the first stages, and elso of those who belong to the well-to-do classes and are able to procure the necessary nursing But how is it with people of very small means? Every medical man who has often entered the dwellings of the poor, and I can speak on this point from my own experience, knows how sad is the lot of consumptives and their familles there The whole family have to live in one or two small, ill-ventilated rooms. The patient is left without the nursing he needs. because the able-bodied members of the family must go to their work. How can the necessary cleanliness be secured up der such circumstances? How is such a helpless patient to remove his sputum, so that it may do no harm? But let us go step further and picture the condition of a poor consumptive patient's dwelling at night. The whole family sleep crowded together in one small room. However cautious he may be, the sufferer scatters the morbid matter secreted by his diseased lungs every time he coughs, and his relatives close beside him must inhale this poison. Thus whole families are infected. They die out, and awaken in the minds of those who do not know the infectiousness of tuberculosis the opinion that it is hereditary, whereas its trans-mission in the cases in question was due solely to the simplest process of infection, which do not strike people so much because the consequences do not appear at once, but generally only after the lapse Notification.

Among such preventive measures I re

gard obligatory notification as specially valuable. In the combatting of all infec-tious diseases it has proved indispensable as a means of obtaining certain knowledge as to their state, especially their dissemination, their increase and decrease. In the conflict with tuberculosis also cannot dispense with obligatory notifica-tion; we need it not only to inform ourselves as to the dissemination of thi disease, but mainly in order to learn where help and instruction can be given, and especially where the disinfection which is so urgently necessary when con-sumptives die or change their residences has to be effected. Fortunately it is not with quiet satisfaction that Mr. Schwar says has felt able to put a private car at his wife's disposal for the past year and hopes to be able to do so as long as she tuberculosis, nor even all cases of consumption, but only these which, owing

to the domestic conditions, are sources of danger to the people about them. Such limited notification has already been introduced in various places in Norway, for instance, by a special law; in Saxony by a ministerial decree; in New York and in several American towns, which have followed its example. In New York, where notification was optional at first, and was atterwards made obligatory, i has proved eminently useful. It has thus been proved that the evils which it used feared the introduction of notification for tubercuces would bring about need not occur, and it is devoutly to be wished that the examples I have named may very soon excite emulation every

Disinfection.

There is another measure, closely conected with notification-namely, disinfection, which, as already mentioned, must be effected when consumptives die or change their residence, in order that those who next occupy the infected dwelling may be protected against infection, More over, not only the dwellings, but also the infected beds and clothes of consumptives ought to be disinfected.

Education of the Public.

A further measure, already recognized on all hands as effective, is the instructing of all classes of the people as to the infectiousness of tuberculosis, and the best way of protecting oneself. The fact that tuberculoeis has considerably dimin-ished in almost all civilized states of late is attributable solely to the circum-stance that knowledge of the contagious character of tuberculosis, of infection and the consequent greater caution in inter-course with consumptives is shown by a calculation of Cornet's regarding the de-crease of mortality from tuberculosis. crease of mortality from tuberculosis in Pressia in the years 1889 to 1897. Before 1889 the average was 31.4 per 10,000, whereas in the period named it sank to 21.8, which means that, in that short space of time, the number of deaths from tuberculosis was 184,000 less than was to be expected from the average of the precedng years. In New York, under the irfluence of the general sanitary measures directed in a simple, exemplary manner by Biggs, the mortality from tul has diminished by more than 35 per cent since 1886; and it must be remembered that both in Prussia and in New York the progress indicated by these figures is due to the first beginnings of these measures. Considerably greater success is to be expected of their further development. Biggs hopes to have got so far in five years that in the City of New York alone the annual number of deaths from tuberculosis will be 3000 less than formerly.

Now, I do, indeed, believe that it will be possible to render the sanatoria con-siderably more efficient. If strict care be taken that only patients be admitted for whom the treatment of those establish-ments is well adapted, and if the duration of the treatment be prolonged, it will cer-tainly be possible to cure 10 per cent, and perhaps still more. But even then, and ven if the number of sanatoria be greatly increased, the total effect will always re-main but moderate. The sanatoria will never render the other measures I have mentioned superfluous. If their number become great, however, and if they perform their functions properly, they may materially aid the strictly sanitary meas-

Conclusion. If now, in conclusion, we glance back once more to what has been done hitherto for the combating of tuberculosis, and forward to what has still to be done, we are at liberty to declare with a certain satisfaction that very promising begin-nings have already been made. Among hese I reckon the consumption hospitals of England, the legal regulations regard-ing notification in Norway and Saxony, the organization created by Biggs in York-the study and imitation which I most urgently recommend to all municipal sanitary authorities—the sanatoria, and the instruction of the people.
All that is necessary is to go on developing these beginnings, to test and if possible to increase their influence on the diminution of tuberculosis, and wherever nothing has yet been done, to follow the examples not elsewhere.

If we allow ourselves to be continually guided in this enterprise by the spirit of genuine preventive medical science, if w utilize the experience gained in conflict with other pestilences, and sim, with clear recognition of the purpose and resolute avoldance of wrong roads, at striking the evil at its root, then the battle against tuberculosis, which has been so energetically begun, cannot fail to have a vic-

Living in "a Fool's Paradise," Americans are disposed to assume that o coalition coalition could ever be formed against em, says Brocks Adams in the August Judging by the past, nothing nore certain than that coalitions Atlantic, both can and will be formed against them if they so behave as to coalitions worth the cost and risk. Conitions always have been made, under such conditions, and probably always will continue to be made. To be opulent, unarmed, and aggressive is to put a premium upon them. A conlition of this char-acter was, in fact, contemplated in 1898, and is generally believed to have abandoned only through uncertainty as to the neutrality of England.

Supposing a coalition of two or more powers, of which France were to be one; they would possess an admirable base in the West Indies, in Martinique or Guada-loupe, and also convenient bases in Asia. No station on the whole Asiatic Coast is more commanding than Port Arthur, held size could be concentrated and supplied close to the seat of war, and Europeans compute that they could be concentrated

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against us at the least in the ratio of two Our rivals believe that a couple of defeats secured by overwhelming numbers would settle the war, for fleets cannot be built in loss than two or three years. and they calculate that two or three of isolation resulting from the loss of control of the sea would produce enough domestic unrest to enforce acceptance of their terms. Those terms, they as-sume, would suffice to insure their future

Hand-Painted Parasols.

London Mati. Parasols are a decided feature at any Parasols are a decided feature at any riverside function, and very pretty are the hand-painted ones and those of slik and chiffon with appliques of lace. Some are too claborate, and combine three or four materials. A handsome model in white is made with five flounces of lace, each flounce bordered all round with tiny bows of heliotrope baby ribbon placed a few inches spart. The parasol has the effect of being covered with these bows, and across one side is festooned a trail and across one side is festooned a trail of shaded heliotrope, blue and pink roses. Boas and neck ruffles are regarded now as indispensable additions to every ward-robe. Delightful ones are being provided to complete the Henley tollets, and among the prettiest are those fashioned of silk petals, poppy and rose blossoms in white or heliotrope being first favorites. Other pretty ones are of ring net, point d'esprit, chiffon and tulle, the edges bordered with lace, silk fringe or a ruche of ribbon, or even picked our with of ribbon, or even picked out with tiny flowers, such as rosebuds, daisies and forget-me-nots. Neck ruffles are now being made in two distinct varieties—the neck ruffle proper, which is becoming to tall women, and is frilled all around the neck like a boa and frames the face; and, sec-ondly, the ruffle which more resembles a giori'led shoulder cape and lies flat round the shoulders, and sets off rather than frames the face.

Boswell's Besetting Sin.

In the Boswellian vocabulary there was no such word as reticence, says P. A. Sillard in the August Atlantic. He told Temple of everything-of his foolish amours, his excessive drinking, his melancholy and hypochondris, his elation and gayety. Scarce a thought, emotion or feeling, good or bad, had he that he did not communicate to his friend. The perueal of these letters can never arouse in the reader respect for their writer. The feeling they create is best expressed in Cardinal Woolsey's remark;

How much, methinks, I could despise this man, But, notwithstanding all that has been said against him, follies are about the gravest charges that can be brought against poor Boswell. Much that is to his credit these letters bring to lightabundant good nature, true friendship, anxious solicitude for his wife, and his desire and care that his sons and daughters should be well educated. There also evidence of some common sense, but not sufficient to warrant his saying that he was "a very sensible-good sort of man." In the letter in which this occurs he tells Temple: "You may depend upon it that very soon my follies will be at an end, and I shall turn out an admirable

A Week at Henley, \$1500.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The thrifty souls who rented their houses "along the line of march" for the queen's funeral also rented their houseboats for the Henley week. It is if any modest American thinks a boat is cheaper than a steam yacht let her put aside her ideas and make up her mind to be bankrupt after her dip into this very English pastime. The following advertisement is from an English paper,

published just before the races:
"For Henley week-Houseboat, having a large upper deck, capable of seating 100 persons; an excellent view of the races is obtained. Price, including tender, skiff, dinghy, cance, punt, three servants, linen, plate glass, plano, flowers, etc., 340 guines: or offer." One thousand five hundred dollars for a week!

American Money In England, London Chronicle

Another sign of the American conquest, fruiterer in the West End is marking his goods in United States coinage-strawberries, for instance, at is cents a basket. This is a trifle superfluous, for basket. This is a trifle superfluou most Americans who come over know perfectly well the value of English money and of English goods, too. Yet, after all, the fruiterer is pernaps only foreshadowing the inevitable. We are having a new coinage and we might as well accept the situation-call our sovereigns & pieces, our shillings "quarters," our sixpences "dimes" and our halfpen-

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