

ESTABLISHED 1867.

WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PISTOL-GRAPE.

Another awful outrage is reported in Indiana, and it is political. That is Harrison's State.

The last name for the Radical tariff monopoly is "the McKinley Crazy Quilt Tariff bill."

It is to be hoped the Radical bill will pass. Let the Democrats not interfere to prevent.

It costs \$1,250,000 to clean the streets of New York city, but some how they are rarely ever clean.

It is said Gen's Meade, Halleck, Burnside and Sheridan, of the Federal army, all died at 57 years of age.

Mr. Blaine is reported to be a convert to Civil Service reform. A good sign that the English life tenure system is wrong.

Ex-President Cleveland did not use the ugly words about wicked Dana, who deserved them all and more for his meanness.

It is reported that the new French torpedo boat has proved a marvellous success. It remained "under water" twenty-four hours, being handled in the meantime with perfect ease.

Public men in Washington are talking of the prospects of a direct vote for President, and think it is not far off. So be it. The people should elect their own President. But let the Australian system come first.

Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler served his Presbyterian congregation in Brooklyn for thirty years, and upon retiring they gave him a thousand dollars as a present for every year—\$30,000. Well done. He is an able preacher and writer.

The recent local elections in Montana are all in favor of the Democrats and show conclusively that the State is Democratic, and that the "rapping" of that State by the Republicans is making it but the more Democratic.

Ex-Gov. Porter, a shrewd politician of Tennessee, thinks the recent Democratic victories mean that the principles of that party are growing in favor throughout the country. We take it that there is no doubt of this.

The Philadelphia Record does not believe this country will ever be willing to go to war again with the fearful lesson of pension bills before it. It argues that there is no need in consequence of this of coast defenses or war cruisers.

Rev. Dr. Lafferty says, and he wore the gray?

"The glory of the Confederate was, we won victories on scant rations, fighting bare-footed and without a purse. What would not the ragged fellow have done with full commissary, splendid rifles, fresh horses?"

From a poem on Ben Harrison, the Midget, in N. Y. Saturday Globe, we copy the last stanza:

We made a bitter bargain, Ben, 'at saily now we're
To change a man like Grover, for a feckless
Coff like you;
But we'll be wiser next time, Ben and 'ninty-
two will show
That we have learned our lesson weel, Ben
Harrison, my Jo!

There were ten additions to Grace Methodist Church on Sunday. Presiding Elder Swindell preached two delightful sermons at Fifth Street Church. At night he preached on the transfiguration of Christ and it was very entertaining, elegant and even original. The meetings at Grace will continue.

Ingalls is a low fellow with low views. Hear him saying with brazen frankness that "Government is force and the decalogue of the Golden Rule was no part in a political campaign." Of course he knows his own motives, and no one suspects him of having anything to do with the decalogue or golden rule.

Representative Wilson, in his Boston speech the other day, pronounced a striking eulogy on Jefferson. He very happily spoke of the reform movement for town taxes as "a fight for higher manhood. The fight for local government is a fight for broader freedom. The fight against paternalism—the fight against centralization—is a fight for free institutions."

The Chicago Tribune, leading Republican paper, does not like the McKinley tariff bill. It speaks right out and delivers heavy blows straight from the shoulder. For instance, it says:

"Listening to the appeals of the selfishly interested few, and hearing the wailing of two many who must suffer the consequences of jugglery and imposition, the committee has prepared a bill calculated to strengthen the grip which trusts and trade monopolies have got on the public."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MAJ. FINGER GIVING SATISFACTION IN THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Heavy Frosts in the Raleigh Section—The State Librarian Preparing a Catalogue—More Machinery for the Cotton Factory—Mr. James D. Higgs Purchases a Cotton Mill in Gaston County—Other News.

MESSENGER BUREAU,

RALEIGH, N. C., April 21. There was a heavy frost in this section of the State yesterday morning, but it is not known what is the extent of the damage done. Leaves on oak trees in exposed places in the woods were touched by the frost. This was observed yesterday afternoon.

There will be made this week considerable improvements of the sidewalk at the postoffice. Part of it will be parked and in this street will be planted.

Mention was made Saturday that the receipts from the swamp lands had been some \$12,000 this year. Nine thousand acres, in what is known as Simons' bay in Columbus county, brought eighty-five cents an acre, while the 4,000 acres in Durant's island brought \$1 an acre.

Your correspondent had an interesting interview Saturday evening with Maj. Finger, regarding the public schools, institutes, etc. The State this year is allowed \$6,900 of the Peabody fund. Of this \$2,800 is for fourteen scholarships at Nashville. All these are filled, and besides there are four students who are paying their own expenses, making eighteen students from this State now there. Next year the four who are now paying their own expenses will be aided from the fund.

Four thousand dollars of the fund is allowed for schools etc., in the State. This is an increase of about \$1,000 over the amount allowed when Maj. Finger took charge. It is evident that Dr. Curry is pleased with Maj. Finger's management of the public schools and also with the excellent and popular county institutes. Last year \$1,000 of the fund was given to the institutes. Professors McIver and Alderman conduct the institutes in sixty counties, and there are provided special conductors for the other thirty-six counties. These are paid out of the Peabody fund. Men are chosen for this work who are heart and soul in favor of the public schools.

The idea of Dr. Curry is to help those who help themselves, and so when a community begins to levy a special tax for the support of its schools, it is aided until the schools get a start. This year Asheville and Reidsville get \$750 each. Possibly Wilson, Shelby and Washington will get aid in the same way, if they vote the special tax.

The railway investigation committee this morning resumed its session. Mr. P. B. Ruffin, secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Railway, was the first witness. The committee is doing its work well, and gets the backing of the public in its inquiries.

Before the mayor this morning steps were taken to expel from the city a very debauched white woman and her daughter, who have for some time been a disgrace to the eastern suburbs. There were many witnesses, nearly all small boys.

Though vegetation in this section was far advanced in February, the cold snaps of March set it back and killed a great deal. Now the season is about normal in the condition of vegetation. The frosts equalized matters.

The State Librarian continues his work of getting the place in order and preparing for the catalogue. The duplicate books have been removed. Many have been sent to the paper mill. The beautiful laurel is coming in bloom on the banks of picturesque Crabtree creek, three miles north of here. It is one of the attractions of the spring time.

More machinery for the cotton factory has arrived and workmen are very busy there as well as at the new ice factory.

The Supreme Court to-day began the call of the Twelfth District.

Next Monday the call of appeals set at the end of the docket will begin, commencing with those from the First District.

The index of the 104th North Carolina Law Reports is being completed. The volume will soon be out of press. Eighteen more convicts have been sent from the penitentiary to the Roanoke and Southern Railway.

Mr. James A. Higgs of this city has purchased a cotton mill in Gaston county, paying \$27,000 for it.

Bagging Made from Cotton Stalks.

AUGUSTA, April 21.—Wm. E. Jackson, a well known lawyer of this city has solved the jute bagging problem that has agitated the cotton circles for so long. Jackson has perfected mechanical appliances making bagging from cotton stalks and he has just returned from New York with a roll of bagging. Expert cotton men say that it is in every respect equal to cotton bagging. He will utilize the bare stalks from the fields and can afford to pay about two dollars a ton laid down. An average stalk yield will bale three years' cotton crop. The machinery comprises heavily weighted corrugated rollers with valves of running water, cording machine and bagging looms.

It is estimated that in making bagging from cotton stalks \$2,000,000 annually will go into the pockets of the farmers for what is now cleared from fields at an expense. August will be headquarters for the company's mill and offices, which will extend from Virginia to Texas.

Jackson had a roll of bagging, which is exhibited, woven on the jute bagging looms of J. C. Todd, at Paterson, N. J., and that experts here pronounce it equal to its jute rival. Cotton in stalk bagging is less inflammable and is but a shade darker than jute. The cotton circles here are jubilant.

WILL NOT COME SOUTH.

The Pan-Americans Ordered to Return to Washington—The Small Number of Delegates will not Justify the Expense.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Secretary of State this morning telegraphed Captain Bourke in charge of the special train that was carrying the Pan-Americans on their Southern tour to return to Washington from Richmond. This was done because so few of the delegates desired to make the excursion. Thirteen of the foreign delegates accepted the invitation, but only two of them, Martinez-Silva, of Columbia, and Mr. Zegarra, of Peru, left Washington with the party. Others sent letters of regret giving various reasons for withdrawing their acceptance. Some of them were detained by important business; some were called to New York by telegraph; others had decided to sail at once for their homes, and the rest were ill or too tired to make the journey. Several promised to join the excursion at Richmond to-day, but were unable to do so, and the Secretary of State decided that the number of those going would not justify the expenses of the journey, which would cost as much as if the entire conference had gone. The whole outlay would probably have been \$10,000.

The Secretary said to-night that he sincerely regretted that the commercial organizations and citizens of the South who had made preparations to entertain the delegates had to be disappointed, but felt that they would appreciate the circumstances which compelled the abandonment of the excursion. The foreign delegates have now been in this country for seven months and some of them even longer, and are anxious to return to their homes as soon as possible. They are grateful for the hospitality extended them and very much regret that they cannot accept it.

The Train Men Troubles.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—Grand Master Gilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Trainmen arrived here this morning and has been in consultation with a mass meeting of men in the Knights of Labor hall for several hours. The men have grown bolder in the presence of their leaders and say they can stop all trains from New York to Chicago unless the sixteen points presented in their grievances are conceded. The railroad has conceded all but five of these points, but the most important, which is wages, remains to be settled. The wages on the Pan Handle road have been raised equal to those on the Pennsylvania, but the men on the latter lines have not secured their advance. The men on the Allegheny employment find that their chief grievance, the deducting of eight cents for time taken at meals, is still ignored. Although all lines entering the city are now running smoothly, the men are becoming more defiant over the strenuous efforts of the railroad detective, John T. Norris, and of the local detectives, to center non-union men here in order to anticipate a strike.

Telegrams from the outside, however, indicate that many men are not afraid of Pittsburgh in the event of a big strike. Gilkinson is still talking to the men in secret conference, though it is said that the ruling sentiment is arbitration and concession, as the railroads seem to be willing to give way to a certain extent.

Goldsboro Jottings.

At the recent meeting of the city aldermen a resolution was introduced, and adopted, authorizing the purchase by the city of four drinking fountains. Besides being useful they will be ornamental.

The Bowser Comedy Company appear at the Messenger Opera House to-night. The brass band will parade the city at 2:30 in the afternoon, and a most excellent programme is promised for the night. Prices have been fixed at 25, 50 and 75 cents, and it is to be hoped that the merits of the company will be appreciated by a full house.

The question of the establishment of a cotton factory here is again being agitated, and active steps are being taken to secure a substantial subscription for this purpose. What success can be had cannot now be predicted by anyone, but it is safe to assert that the advantages to be derived by the community will be fairly demonstrated in a business manner.

Willie Rogers, one of the Rogers family to whom we have before alluded, died yesterday. Mrs. Rogers is convalescent.

The municipal campaign waxes very warm, and some heated discussions have taken place. It is likely that times will be quite lively at the ward meetings, which are to be held on Monday next.

Burned to Death.

MOUNT OLIVE, N. C., April 21.—[SPECIAL]—Mr. Solomon Ruse, an aged widower who lived all alone about two miles from this place, was completely cremated in his residence last Saturday night. The house and its entire contents were destroyed. What remained of the unfortunate man was only a few bones, not enough to fill a half gallon measure. The house was burned about 1 o'clock a. m. The blaze was seen from this place by some persons who were up pretty late, but no one, not even the nearest neighbor knew of the dread calamity until the next morning. The real cause of the fire is not known and probably will never be known, but it is thought that as the old gentleman sometimes drank too much he possibly was under the influence of alcohol and fell in the fire or that the house caught in some way and he being unable to help himself lost his life.

The coroner, Dr. Thomas Hill, was promptly notified of the calamity and came down Sunday afternoon and investigated the matter, but as there was no suspicion of foul play he did not deem it necessary to summon a jury.

TO PENSION PRISONERS.

THE BILL ARGUED AT LENGTH IN THE HOUSE.

To Celebrate the Anniversary of the Discovery of America—Resolutions Adopted for a Naval Review in New York Harbor—A Bill Passed providing for the Security of the Public Money.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—[SENATE.]—Senator Plumb introduced concurrent resolutions directing the Secretary of Treasury to increase treasury purchase and the coinage of silver bullion to the maximum amount authorized by an act of February 28th, 1878, and gave notice that he would ask for its consideration to-morrow. On motion of Senator Hawley, the Senate proceeded to consider the House bill to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the product of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago in the State of Illinois. The only amendment reported by the Senate committee is the insertion of a new section providing for a naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893 and for the unveiling of a statue of Christopher Columbus at Washington.

Senator Hale inquired of Senator Hawley whether it was intended that the Government should furnish a statue of Columbus. Senator Hawley replied in the affirmative and stated that the bill for that purpose had already passed the Senate and was now pending in the House.

Senator Vest said that it seemed to be assumed that because the House had passed the bill the Senate was under the same coercion to pass it. He protested against such an assumption.

Senator Hoar moved to amend by striking out the provision as to the Columbus statue. This proposition, after another long debate, was agreed to, and the remainder of the Senate committee amendment (for the naval review), was agreed to.

The section as adopted reads: Sec. 18. That the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York Harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States Navy in a rendezvous at Hampton Roads and proceed thence to said review.

The bill, which had been under consideration as in committee of the whole, was then reported to the Senate, and the vote was again taken by yeas and nays on the amendment for naval review. The vote resulted: yeas 27; nays 25; so the provision remains in the bill. The bill was passed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Struble, of Iowa, submitted the conference report on the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma. The bill as agreed upon, changes the boundaries of the proposed Territory of Oklahoma so as to exclude from the Territorial limits what is known as Cherokee outlet. It is provided, however, that as soon as the Indian claim to this outlet is extinguished it shall become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma without further legislation and that the lands therein shall be opened to settlement as other lands in said Territory. It is also provided that jurisdiction to enforce the laws of the United States in Cherokee outlet shall be conferred upon the Supreme and District courts of the Territory of Oklahoma. The reading of the report occupied an hour and a half.

After a brief discussion, and but little opposition, the report was adopted. A bill appropriating \$33,500 to provide necessary values and safeguards for the security of the public money in the custody of the United States Treasurer was passed.

The Speaker then called the committee in order for motions to suspend the rules and pass measures on the calendar.

Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, from the committee on invalid pensions called up the bill to pension prisoners of war.

Mr. Tarney, of Missouri, opposed the bill. He had entered the army at the age of 17 years; had been stricken down wounded at Gettysburg and had lain for months in the Confederate prisons at Belle Isle and Andersonville, but he, nevertheless, declared that this bill was a most vicious proposition.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, said that if a bill could be drawn which would give to the deserving prisoners of war alone a special pension, he would favor it, but this bill took in the lingerer as well as the soldier.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, defended the bill. It was not so sweeping as had been represented. It limited the beneficiaries to those who suffered from disability resulting from confinement. It was the duty of the government to care for such men.

Messrs. Bothman, of Ohio, Cutcheon, of Michigan, Kennedy, of Ohio, and Morse, of Massachusetts, advocated the passage of the bill. The latter maintaining that the men imprisoned at Andersonville and such hills on earth suffered more than those in ranks.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was then put and defeated—yeas 143; nays 78; not the necessary two-thirds.

Mr. McKinley presented the conference report on the bill to regulate the sittings of the United States Courts in districts of South Carolina.

The House recessed from its disagreement to the Senate amendment. The report was adopted and the House, at 5:10 o'clock, adjourned.

Inspector of Steam Vessels Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The President to-day nominated John W. Oast, of Virginia, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Third district, (Norfolk, Va.)

PAN-AMERICANS IN RICHMOND.

They Receive a Right Royal Welcome, and are Driven Over the City and Shown Several Places of Interest.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—After a day spent in the employment of free, open-hearted hospitality of the people of Richmond, the Pan-American excursionists found on their return to the train this evening instructions awaiting them in charge to abandon the excursion and return to Washington.

When the train left the National Capital Saturday night it was pretty hard to find a delegate to the late Conference on board and two only journeyed as far as Richmond. It was expected, however, that a reinforcement of six delegates would join the party here, but advice received from Washington announcing the abandonment of the Southern tour, stated that these delegates had decided not to make the trip and that it was deemed best to discontinue the journey.

With two delegates were ten or fifteen attaches, and instructions were received by Capt. Bourke, who is in charge of the party, authorizing him to secure a Pullman car to be attached to the regular train to carry such members of the excursion as desired to proceed South. Those not desiring to accept this offer were to be tendered an escort back to Washington.

The foreign delegates and foreign Secretaries upon leaving the situation left the train and had their baggage removed. All of them will remain here to-night. To-morrow some of them will continue Southward with New Orleans as the objective point and others will return to Washington.

The reception given the visitors by the citizens of Richmond, gave them a substantial evidence of the generous hospitality they might have expected throughout their journey if it had not been cut short in its very beginning.

In the words of one of the delegates who summarized the days experience on his return to the train it was "a splendid day, a beautiful city, and a magnificent hospitality."

On leaving the train this morning the party was driven to various places of interest in the old part of the town. The site of Liberty prison and the house of Mary Elizabeth Van Lew, who during the war performed efficient service to the Union cause as a spy for Generals Grant and Butler, were first visited.

Two American flags were flying from the windows of the Van Lew homestead. From the heights along the James river a panoramic view of the city was secured and soon afterwards the party stood in the little old church in which Patrick Henry thundered to the House of Burgesses his cry for "Liberty or Death." The house of Jefferson Davis, now used as a school, was passed and in the studio of Edward S. Valentine a partly finished statue of Stonewall Jackson was shown. The visitors then found much to interest them in one of Richmond's chief industries carygarette and tobacco manufacturing. A large number of negroes singing religious hymns as they worked kept the party listening for sometime. In the old State house used by the Confederate Congress during the war, Governor McKinney and Mayor Ellyson welcomed them, and subsequently joined them at a lunch at Westmoreland Club, given by the leading citizens of Richmond.

The drive through the residence part of the town lasted until dusk and it was 7 o'clock when the party reached the train, and learned of the abandonment of the tour.

Dunn, the Magic Town.

Comparatively few people know that Dunn is the largest town in the State of its age, or where it is. It is nicely situated in Harnett county, on the branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad known as the Wilson "short cut," fifty miles from Wilson and twenty-four from Fayetteville, and has a population of about one thousand.

Three years ago last October the railroad was built through this section and at that time there was scarcely any improvements in all this region of country, and not a building where Dunn now stands, except one out about a quarter of a mile from where the depot now is; but at this time there are about 300 buildings of different kinds, among which are about thirty-five business houses, four churches, completed and in course of construction, one carriage and general repair shop, two hotels, two steam saw and planing mills and other things necessary to make Dunn a convenient and pleasant place to live in. The railroad runs through the centre of the town, the streets are level, the buildings all new and altogether the place presents a neat and very inviting appearance.

Broad street, which is the principal one of the town, is wide and near a mile in length. There are many residences that would ornament much larger towns. The famous Cape Fear river is only a short distance away, affording fine fishing, and along the banks of which are some very fine farming lands.

Among Dunn's necessary enterprises is the Courier, a newspaper edited by Mr. F. M. Connor. No progressive town can ignore the benefits of a good newspaper as an advertising medium.

Dunn draws its trade from a large territory of good surrounding country, and the shipments of freights to this point is largely on the increase.

Altogether it seems that Dunn has a bright future and might properly be termed the magic town of Eastern Carolina.

The Pan-Americans in the South.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—A special report from Fort Monroe gives an interesting description of the visit of the Pan-American delegates to Old Point, Norfolk, the Gosport navy-yard and Virginia Beach. The welcome extended to the visitors at Norfolk was particularly cordial, and made a pleasant beginning for their tour of the South and their experience of Southern hospitality.

EUROPEAN MATTERS.

PARNELL ON THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Dahomians Assault the French Position—Several Rehearsed—The Steamer Bilboa Lost in the North Sea and Fifteen Persons Drowned—Evictions of Tenants Resumed—Ten Thousand Spinners Strike.

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Parnell moved that the Irish land purchase bill be rejected by the House. Speaking in support of his motion he said that the measure justified the claims of Nationalists made nine years ago. He welcomed Balfour as the latest recruit to ranks of land reformers. While accepting the government's recognition of the principle of the land for people, Parnell declared that he could not admit that the bill was a satisfactory solution of the land question. The initial question would show how far the bullish tax papers would go in lending credit to their Irish landlords.

The experience gained by the discussion of Gladstone's land bill in 1883 showed that the taxpayer would not go far enough to finally settle the land difficulty. The present bill was meant simply to enable one-ninth of the owners of the land in Ireland, this being a larger absentee for the landlords to sell out at exorbitant prices, leaving their poorer resident brethren in the lurch.

PARIS, April 21.—The Gaulois says that the Dahomians have made two vigorous assaults upon the French positions in Dahomey. Four French soldiers at the outpost were captured and beheaded. The French retaliated upon the Dahomians by beheading five of the female warriors of the king who had been captured.

LONDON, April 21.—The steamer Bilboa out from Grimby since April 8th for London, has been lost in the North Sea. Fifteen persons were drowned.

UDBLIN, April 21.—Evictions of persons by estate have been resumed. Fourteen families have been evicted. Two thousand spinners at Newry have struck for higher wages.

Base Ball.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following games of base ball were played to-day:

Cincinnati.....0 2 2 2 0 0 1 2—9
Chicago.....0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0—4
Basehits, Cincinnati 11, Chicago 5; errors, Cincinnati 2, Chicago 7. Batteries, Foreman and Keenan, Hutchinson and Kittredge.

New York—Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—3
New York.....0 0 1 3 0 0 1 0—6
Basehits, Philadelphia 8, New York 10; errors, Philadelphia 4, New York 2. Batteries, Vickery and Clements, Rusj and Buckley.

Philadelphia—Athletic.....0 0 0 4 3 0 0 0—7
Rochester.....0 0 7 0 0 0 2 0—9
Basehits, Athletic 8, Rochester 15; errors, Athletic 3, Rochester 6. Batteries, McMahon and Robinson, Barr and McGuire.

Baltimore—Baltimore.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2
New Haven.....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3—3
Basehits, Baltimore 6; New Haven 3; errors, Baltimore 4, New Haven 4. Batteries, Shaw and Townsend, Doran and Hoffer.

Washington—Washington.....0 1 1 0 4 3 0 1 3—15
Hartford.....3 3 0 0 0 2 1 0—9
Basehits, Washington 10, Hartford 9; errors, Washington 3, Hartford 5. Batteries, Phillips and Nicholas for Washington, O'Connell and Moore for Hartford.

Louisville—St. Louis.....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1—4
Louisville.....0 3 2 0 7 3 0—17
Batteries, Straton and Ryan, Stivels and Adams. Basehits, St. Louis 11, Louisville 20; errors, Louisville 3, St. Louis 5.

Boston—Brooklyn.....2 0 0 4 0 0 0 1—7
Boston.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5—6
Basehits, Brooklyn 12, Boston 8; errors, Brooklyn 8, Boston 6. Batteries, Hughes and Clark, Getzlein and Bennett.

Pittsburg—Allegheny.....0 0 2 0 2 5 0 2—11
Cleveland.....0 0 3 0 3 0 3 0—9
Basehits, Allegheny 12, Cleveland 11; errors, Allegheny 9, Cleveland 6. Batteries, Allegheny, Schmidt and Miller; Cleveland, Parker and Zimmer.

Wilmington, Del.—Wilmington.....1 0 4 0 0 1 2 1—9
Worcester.....5 7 0 3 0 2 5 0—25
Basehits, Worcester 17, Wilmington 14; errors, Worcester 7, Wilmington 9.

Buffalo—Buffalo.....5 0 2 3 0 3 2 0—18
Cleveland.....0 2 0 2 1 0 1 2—8
Basehits, Buffalo 16, Cleveland 14; errors, Buffalo 2, Cleveland 6. Batteries, Ferson and Mack, Bakley, Hemmings and Sutcliffe.

Confederate Reunion.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 21.—By order of Gov. John B. Gordon, general commander of the United Confederate Veterans, there will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., a general reunion of all ex-Confederates on July 3d, 4th and 5th next. The local committees appointed for the purpose of locating the Confederate lines and commands on the battlefield of Chickamauga invite all Confederate soldiers who participated in the battle to co-operate with them on the 13th of May next and succeeding days in the proposed work.

Kincaid Admitted to Ball.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Charles E. Kincaid, charged with the murder of ex-Representative Taulbee, was to-day admitted to bail in the sum of \$20,000. The bail bond will be completed this afternoon and Kincaid will be released.