Daily Globe.

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ATTENTION LADIES!

$20,000 WORTH OF STAPLE DRY GOODS TO BE SOLD AT AN

Extraordinary Discount at 422 Wabashaw St.

The MANN STOCK must go. The present week will be the last opportunity offered to purchase any portion of the above stock at PRIVATE SALE. I will make an additional cut on the already low prices.

Offering Silk, Satin and Ottoman Ribbons at 5c per yard. An extra 25 per cent. discount on Ladies' Muslin Underwear. A large and complete line of Ladies' HOSIERY at about your own price.

BIG BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

When the store closes SATURDAY NIGHT it will not open until WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 21st inst., the day that our GREAT AUCTION SALE begins.

P. T. KAVANAGH, - - - - - - 422 Wabashaw St.

THE DUDE DRUNK.

Or Louisiana's Champion Scoundrel Has Added Another Lie to His Score.

Leading Democrats Opposed to Renewing the Tariff Question at this Session of Congress.

Discussion of Chances of Western Democrats as Candidates for the Presidency.

Bayard, the Correspondent Thinks, Is the Man to Arouse Democratic Enthusiasm.

Business Next In Order In Congress and Coming Up for Consideration this Week.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—There is much speculation over the results of a conference held last night between Morrison and Hewitt, at which Speaker Carlisle was present, concerning what is best to be done on the tariff question. Hewitt denies that he proposes to present a bill affecting duties, but says he wishes to correct difficulties in the present law by proposing amendments thereto. Morrison seems bent upon pressing the tariff question further, but is reticent as to what course will be pursued. Hewitt thinks it unwise, however, to precipitate another general tariff debate, unless something can be accomplished, and the main object of the conference was to determine that question.

KELLOGG'S STATEMENT.

Ex-Senator Kellogg states that the associated press did not furnish the whole of his reply to Brewster, but left out what he said about Brewster's drunkenness and other matters. The following is the full text: "It is not true I pleaded the statute of limitation. The judge, after the testimony of Price was concluded, intimated to my counsel and to the prosecution, that the case was barred by statute, and my counsel, against my expressed desire, advised that the case, with its attendant delays and expenses, ought not to go further. The attorney general knew there was no good case against me from the beginning, even with the testimony of Price, and an indicted mail contractor who had been promised immunity to testify. The judge did not say Price told the truth. The attorney general having failed to make a case, now resorts to false statements to cover his defeat and excuse the expenditure of large sums of money. Up to the time I went out of the senate the attorney general repeatedly assured me and others that there was no case against me. He repeatedly said I should not be troubled. His statement that I besought him to stop proceedings is not true, except that after a grand jury, composed of prominent men, had refused to indict me, I went, at the suggestion of a certain prominent personage, to his rooms at Worley's and said I was being wantonly and unjustly persecuted, when he gave me a note to one of the counsel for the prosecution. He was so intoxicated at the time that he could scarcely get from his bed, where he lay saturated with brandy, and go to the table. I was compelled to steady him as he wrote the note. At the very time he was using Walsh as a witness in the star route cases, and against me, he was writing letters saying that Walsh was unscrupulous and unworthy of belief. He cannot deny this. And at the very time he was promising Price immunity to testify he was solemnly asserting to several prominent persons that he would not consent to give immunity to an indicted mail contractor. Yet he did promise immunity in a case where this contractor was indicted within the statute of limitations to testify in a case in which he was barred by the statute and this while he was asserting that Price was guilty and could be convicted. He knew there was no case either in law or in fact against me and he knew that Ker, a mere lawyer's clerk brought from Philadelphia, never got the benefit, himself of the $30,000 Brewster caused to be paid him for little more than a year's work at drawing faulty indictments. People would be astonished if they knew the real reasons why all contractors are given immunity and excepted from prosecution. Brewster affects much honesty, but those who know him best laugh at such affectation."

CARLISLE'S CANDIDACY.

The editor, W. P. Hoadly, who lived long in the south, has been interviewing southern Democrats. He says: "Carlisle steps to the front with a formal presentation of his name by Kentucky, and he receives favorable consideration by many who never seriously considered it before. It is claimed for him that while a southern man he was a loyalist; his character was clear; his record good—and having been made speaker of the house on the revenue reform platform, he is already by circumstances the leader of the regenerated Democracy and will stand the ordeal of a popular election as well, if not better, than anybody else of his way of thinking.

MORRISON.

Morrison's candidacy is urged on somewhat similar grounds with the difference in his favor that he has the record not only of a loyal man but of a Union soldier, and the drawback that he has made more enemies than Carlisle in the recent struggle, besides having a lot of old resentments to warm over.

M'DONALD.

McDonald is still talked of, but it is considered that while not an improbable nominee his candidacy really belonged to the undeveloped stage of the free trade movement, and that Watterson himself—his political goodfather in this campaign—has thrown him over to make room for Carlisle.

BAYARD.

Beneath these tendencies there is a strong undercurrent, not without guidance by the way, in favor of the revival of the almost forgotten claims of Bayard. There never was a presidential campaign since the present Bayard became a figure in national politics where he was not more or less thought of for the nomination, and to many it has seemed that it was only a question of time when he would get it. I believe it to be true he has been the first choice of the west and south all along, and that no candidate could compare with him in the power to arouse enthusiasm. What Blaine is to the half breed Republicans, Bayard is to the stalwart Democrats.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Congressman Blackburn said yesterday that all tariff legislation is dead beyond a hope of resurrection, so far as this congress is concerned. The hope of the reformers is in the national convention. "There," said Mr. Blackburn, "the issue will be made and fought. We shall appeal from the combination of renegade Democrats and Republicans in the house to the National Democratic convention, and from it to the people. This session will be brought to a close before the meeting of the Democratic convention. All that the country expects us to do is to hurry up the appropriation bills and go home."

Mr. Hewitt does not receive much encouragement from the Democrats to bring forward his proposed tariff bill. Mr. Morrison told him today that he did not believe that the Democratic members of the committee were disposed to give that subject any further consideration at the present session. He had no objection to his offering the bill in the house and having it referred to the committee, but so far as he was concerned he was opposed to doing anything more in that direction.

Hewitt said he had spent a good deal of time in preparing the bill, and, as it proposed to remedy many of the inequalities in the tariff act of 1883, he thought on effort ought to be made to pass some legislation on that subject, and also some measure looking to a reduction of the revenue. If the committee thought differently the responsibility would rest with them. He did not think congress ought to adjourn without taking some steps for a reduction of the revenue.

THE CONFERENCE.

There was a conference at the house of Mr. Hewitt last night on the tariff question, which was attended by Morrison, Carlisle and others. The object was to consider whether it is possible to frame a new bill. Mr. Hewitt has in view a bill which will make some changes as to rates while being mainly a bill on the administration of the tariff laws. A general invitation was extended to the leaders, many of whom did not attend. No concinsion was reached. There is an evident indisposition on the part of the leaders who were defeated in the Morrison bill to reopen the subject.

BUSINESS NEXT IN ORDER.

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The committee on the District of Columbia will be entitled to the floor in the house to-morrow after the usual call for the introduction of bills. The committee propose asking the consideration of a measure providing for the extension of a sewerage system for Washington.

Tuesday has been set apart by the house for the discussion of bills reported by the committee on territories. The committee has not yet decided upon the bills to be considered.

Mr. Randall expects to try to secure the passage of appropriation bills on Wednesday and Thursday, The army, District of Columbia and consular and diplomatic bills have been reported to the house. The chairman of the appropriations committee will try and bring up the District of Columbia bill first. He will, however, be antagonized by the chairmen of the various committees, who will try and secure the passage of measures that have been reported.

Mr. Eaton expects to ask consideration of the bills upon the question of presidential count and succession; Singleton, of the bill authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the congressional library, and Mr. Payson, of a bill providing for the forfeiture of the land grant of the Oregon Central railroad, which bill was unfinished business at the end of the second week last month. These questions for consideration, the friends of the respective measures say, will be raised every morning until the various questions of precedence are definitely determined.

Unless the house decides otherwise, Friday will be devoted to private bills.

The consideration of such business as may be presented by the committee on judiciary has been made the special order for Saturday.

Indian pensions and agricultural appropriation bills, and the Utah bills will probably occupy the senate during the week, with a possibility that the bill to establish a bureau of labor statistics may be reached before the close. The house shipping bill which has been passed by the senate, has not yet been released by that body, but awaits the action upon Frye's motion for a conference committee. This question will probably come up on Monday or Tuesday, and may give rise to considerable debate, as a request for a conference upon amendments which have not been considered by both houses being, with one exception, unprecedented in the proceedings of the senate. It is thought that 160 senate bills are now upon the house calendar, in addition to a mass of original measures, awaiting the action of the house, and for this reason the senate is proceeding in a very leisurely manner with everything but the appropriation bills and other house bills. There is little hope of action by the house during the present session upon any new senate bill not of the first importance.

HEWITT'S TARIFF BILL.

Five Democratic members of the ways and means committee—Morrison, Blackburn, Blount, Herbert and Hewitt—met at the house of the last named gentleman last night, upon his invitation, to consider a tariff bill which he intends to introduce in the house to-morrow. What this bill will propose has already been stated. Its principal feature will be a series of provisions, based upon the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury, and upon the decisions rendered by the treasury department with respect to the construction of the present tariff law, which are designed to remove the difficulties that now occur in the administration of the law. Mr. Hewitt is the chairman of the subcommittee of the ways and means committee, to which this matter was referred early in the session, and he has been at work upon it since. He has, however, added to these provisions, others which propose a reduction of the present tariff rates on some articles, and the abolition of the tax on others, that will, in his opinion, reduce the revenue from customs duties about $60,000,000 per year. In this latter portion of his bill it is understood that Hewitt provides for the enlargement of the present free list to the extent of putting on that list all articles enumerated in the free list of the Morrison tariff bill as it was reported to the house and a few others, and that he also adopts the limitation clause of the Morrison bill with respect to the extent to which duties shall be collected on the articles enumerated in the cotton, wool and metal schedules of the present tariff law. The object of the meeting at Hewitt's house last night was to secure the opinions of the members of the Democratic majority of the ways means committee respecting the introduction of the proposed bill at this time. The matter was informally discussed, but nothing determined as to the consideration of the bill by the committee. Mr. Hewitt will, however, introduce it in the house to-morrow.

Chairman Morrison, of the ways and means committee, said to-night, when asked about this matter, that the committee had never considered anything beyond the Morrison bill, and that since the defeat of that measure they had not had a meeting. He did not know how the committee or the majority in the house would treat the proposed Hewitt bill, but the committee could have no objection to the introduction of the measure by Mr. Hewitt and its reference to them.

THEN AND NOW.

Ninety-Four Republican Delegates of 1880 Returning in 1884.

About Two-thirds of Them For Grant Then And For Arthur Now.

A Little Gain For Blaine From The Stalwarts, But Not Enough to Nominate.

[Special Telegram to The Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 11.—In order to give the public an opportunity to know what old friends or enemies will come here next June, the *Times* has prepared the following tables, which show not only the delegates of 1880, who will be back in 1884, but also what candidates these statesmen voted for then and whom they are expected to vote for next month. The names are classified by states, and whatever conclusion can be drawn, or speculation, therefrom the readers are at liberty to indulge in:

State.	1880.	1884
Alabama.		
Geo. Turner	Grant	Arthur
G. W. Broxdell	do	do
Paul Strobach	do	do
Geo. W. Worthington	do	do
Isaac Heyman	do	do
Wm. Youngblood	do	do
W. J. Stephens	do	do
Lewis E. Parsons	do	do
A. W. McCullough	do	do
Arkansas.		
Powell Clayton	do	do
M. W. Gibbs	do	do
J. H. Johnson	do	do
Ferdinand Harris	do	do
S. H. Holland	do	do
Connecticut.		
A. Brondeger	Edmunds	Hawley
Florida—		
Joseph E. Lee	Grant	Arthur
Georgia.		
W. A. Pledger	Grant	do
Elbert Head	Sherman	do
Cæsar Fen	Grant	do
Z. C. Reade	do	do
W. W. Brown	Blaine	do
Madison Davis	Grant	do
Illinois,		
J. M. Truatt	do	Logan
Indiana.		
Ben. H. Harrison	Blaine	Blaine
Iowa.		
J. S. Clarkson	do	do
Kansas		
P. B. Plumb	do	do
Kentucky.		
Wm. O. Bradley	Grant	Arthur
Walter Evans	do	do
John W. Lewis	do	do
Silas F. Miller	do	do
R. P. Stall	do	do
W. W. Culberson	do	do
Louisana.		
Andrew J. Dumont	do	do
William Pitt Kellog	do	do
Maine.		
J. R. Bodewell	Blaine	Blaine
Maryland.		
Charles T. Westcott	do	do
D. Pinckney West	Grant	Arthur
Jas. A. Gary	do	Edmunds
Massachussetts.		
George F. Hoar	Sherman	do
Henry C. Lodge	do	do
Minnesota.		
D. M. Sabin	Blaine	Blaine
Mississippi.		
B. K. Bruce	Grant	Arthur
James Hill	do	do
W. H. Kennor	do	do
R. F. Beck	Blaine	do
Missouri.		
R. T. Van Horne	Grant	do
H. E. Havens	do	Blaine
Chauncey I. Filley	do	Logan
Nevada.		
C. C. Stevenson	Blaine	Blaine
W. D. Foley	do	do
New Jersey.		
Wm. W. Phelps	do	do
W. J. Sewell	do	do
Jas. Gopsill	do	do
New York.		
James D. Warner	Grant	Arthur
J. W. Patterson	do	do
Jno. J. O'Brien	do	do
Jno. D. Lawson	do	do
W. H. Robertson	Blaine	Blaine
Jas. W. Husted	do	do
Geo. West	do	do
Norman B. Allen	do	do
North Carolina.		
H. J. H. Harrison	Grant	Arthur
I. J. Young	do	do
J. J. Mott	Sherman	do
Ohio.		
Charles Fleishmen	do	do
Joseph Norris	do	do
Pennsylvania.		
James McManus	Grant.	Blaine.
W. J. Pattock	do	Arthur.
W. R. Leeds	do	do
Davis H. Lane	do	do
Hamilton Disston	Blaine	Blaine
W. E. Rowan	do	do
C. L. Magee	Grant	Arthur
South Carolina.		
E. W. Brayton	do	do
Samual Lee	do	do
W. M. Taft	do	do
C. M. Wilder	do	do
Tennessee.		
L. C. Houck	do	do
H. L. W. Cheatham	do	do
W. T. Elliott	do	Blaine
A. M. Hughes	do	Arthur
J. Smith	do	do
Texas.		
Webster Flanagan	do	——
C. C. Brinkley	do	Blaine
N. W. Conroy	do	do
A. G. Mallory	do	Arthur
Vermont.		
J. G. Smith	Edmunds	Edmunds
Frederick Billings	do	do
Virginia.		
Mahone men.		
Wm. H. Pleasants	Grant	Arthur
J. D. Brady	do	do
L. R. Stewart	do	do
Contestant.		
C. C. Tompkins	do	Blaine
Wisconsin.		
Thos. B. Scott	Blaine	Blaine
Edward Sanderson	Washburne	Edmunds
F. C. Winkler	do	do

The one striking fact in the above tables is that of the 94 delegates of 1880 who return to Chicago next June, the vast majority voted for Grant in 1880. The figures are as follows: Grant 63; Blaine 20; Edmunds 3; Washburn 2; Sherman 6; total 94. These votes are those cast on the 34th ballot, or before the stampede to Garfield began. The complexion of the 94 at the present time is Arthur 58; Blaine 24; Edmunds 7; Logan 2; Sherman 2; Hawley 1; total 94.

Fatal Railway Accident.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 11.—By the runaway of a team last night, Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Fritz were thrown out. The woman was killed, and the man fatally hurt.

THE OLD TICKET.

Prominent New Tork Democrats Agreed That Tilden Should Be Nominated.

Some Object to Hendricks, and Tilden and His Friends Are Said to Prefer Payne.

The Nominee For Vice President With Tilden Will Certainly Succeed to the Presidency.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—The *Herald* to-day publishes a series of interviews with leading Democrats.

SMITH ELY.

Ex-Congressman and ex-Mayor Smith Ely, of New York city, speaking of Tilden's health says: "It isn't paralysis; it is palsy; now palsy is disagreeable but not dangerous; paralysis is both disagreeable and dangerous. I don't say Tilden's physical condition is such as would warrant him to undergo the strain of a campaign and discharge the duties of the presidency. That is for him to determine. I simply say this, that it looks to people who are on the inside, as though Mr. Tilden is the nominee upon whom they can unite with hope for certain victory."

Respecting other possible names, Mr. Ely says: "It seems to be reduced in this state to a question between Cleveland and Flower, but I can hardly believe any such nomination will be seriously considered. Of course, common with every Democrat, I have given the matter thought, but my invariable conclusion has been, Tilden and the old ticket, and I found it difficult to draw my mind from that position."

Referring to Arthur, Mr. Ely says: "I have always been a believer in Arthur's great luck. When he was nominated for vice president, I offered to bet Ben Wood that Arthur would be president. I don't mean to say that I anticipated any trouble for Garfield, although Garfield was not healthy. He sat in front of me in congress, and I often noticed he had a phenominally large head, which wobbled about on his neck in a most peculiar way. Subsequently, when he was shot, Henry Porter, one of the commission of charities and correction, reminded me of my proposition to bet that Arthur had then taken a step which was certain to lead to the presidency. Arthur has certainly done well."

JIMMY O'BRIEN.

Ex-Congressman and ex-sheriff Jimmy O'Brien said, "It looks like Tilden but I don't think it looks like the old ticket. One thing I am confident of— those Albany people are not working for Cleveland. That Tilden's friends are working for him vigorously and strenuously, admits of no doubt, and in my judgement he will be the nominee of the convention. If he should not be, I regard Flower as having a very much better chance than Cleveland. In his hands the country would be entirely safe. His record in every line of his life is one of which he may be proud, and the country would never be ashamed of its executive in the person of Roswell P. Flower."

Being asked what he meant by saying that things did not look well for the "old ticket," O'Brien replied: "I mean that although the Kelly gang want Hendricks because they can use him, neither Tilden nor Tilden's real friends care to have Hendricks nominated, because whoever is nominated vice president and elected with Tilden will certainly become president."

"Whom do you think they favor?"

"Payne, beyond a doubt; Payne has taken pains to deny that he is a candidate for the presidential nomination, but did you ever hear of him saying that he would not take the second place? Whenever you hear an inside Tilden man talk he has always got a good word to say for Payne as vice president. I think the ticket will be Tilden and Payne. I believe that is what they are working for."

SAMUEL CONOVER.

Hon. Samuel Conover said he expected to vote for Tilden and Hendricks; that Tilden would undoubtedly accept,—the stories about his feeble health were nonsense—and that he was in as good condition as in 1876. In the senate contingency of Tilden's declination, Conover said: "The inside drift in that case would unquestionably turn toward Payne. For obvious reasons New York and Ohio must be considered in the coming struggle, which is a further argument in favor of the nomination and election of Tilden; and in case Tilden overrides the will of his friends not only, but of the people at large, doubtless Payne would next best fill the bill. New York would then be looked to for the vice president, in which event there would be a vigorous contest between Cleveland and Flower; but in my judgment neither of these would win the second place. Should Tilden's preferences and the favor of his friends be consulted, ex-Comptroller Andrew H. Green would be the man."

THOMAS DEMBY.

Commissioner Thomas Demby said: "I suppose the best thing to be done is to nominate the old ticket. The old ticket is what everybody talks and what everybody thinks. I have no doubt the old ticket would sweep the country from end to end."

Death of Mrs. J. D. Morris.

[Correspondence.]

WELLS, MINN., May 7.—This community is shrouded in grief at the death of the wife of Mr. J. D. Morris, hardware merchant. In the early winter she was attacked with a cold, and then a cough, forerunners of the dire consumption, and after three months confinement to her bed, fortified by the rites of the Catholic church, she calmly and in full resignation passed away. Mrs. Morris was the daughter of the Rev. S. M. Childs, of the Baptist denomination, and was born in Ohio. She was won over to the old faith by the preaching and teaching of the Rev. Father T. Venn, who has made so many converts, and placed so many crosses, symbols of the means of salvation here and there in towns and prairie in southern Minnesota. It was but lately that the church in which her remains were honored, and her blameless and exemplary life extolled, was dedicated to the service of God. She had much to do in building that church, and indeed when the Rev. Father Venn spoke over her remains and commended the beauty of her life, he said that to the deceased, more than to any one circumstance or person, the Catholics of Wells were indebted for a church. In a most feeling manner he portrayed the life and Christian example of her who passed in and out in the community with the innocence of a child, and who gave up life with the resignation of a martyr. The funeral consisted of the whole community. The railway shops were closed for the occasion, and farmers came from far distances to attest their sorrow at the death. Each person seemed to express in features as well as in words a keen grief at the irreparable loss to the five motherless children, and to the home which she made so cheerful and happy. The Rev. Father Venn spoke of the Christian mother with the utmost admiration, and when he pictured her pure life and its value in the community as an example, swarthy mechanics and sun-burnt farmers as well as tender women shed tears of sorrow and sympathy, sympathy with all that is good and elevating. It was the saddest day that Wells has seen. The beautiful custom of the Catholic church will be observed far and near when persons hear of the death of Mary Calixta, and they will say, "may the Lord have mercy on her soul."

A CATHOLIC.

BASE BALL.

Tabular Statement of Northwestern Games Played to Date.

Exhibition Games Played Yesterday—Arrest of Dayton Club.

The table below shows the relative position of the Northwestern Legue clubs at the end of the second week. Rain has postponed a number of games, so that it is difficult to say what clubs are leading, but as Grand Rapids has won six games and lost none, it would be but fair to award that club first place for the present, with Bay City second. The Minnesota clubs are well down the list. Stillwater aiding Terre Haute and Fort Wayne in guarding the rear:

Clubs.	Bay City	Grand Rapids	Fort Wayne	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	Muskegon	Peoria	Quincy	Saginaw	St. Paul	Stillwater	Terre Haute	Games won	Games played
Bay City	—	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5
Grand Rapids	..	—	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	6
Fort Wayne	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6
Milwaukee	..	..	..	—	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	6	7
Minneapolis	..	..	..	..	—	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	6
Muskegon	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	6
Peoria	..	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	..	3	3	..	6	7
Quincy	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	—	..	3	1	..	5	6
Saginaw	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	—	..	..	1	5	6
Stillwater	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	0	7
St. Paul	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	1	7
Terre Haute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	0	5
Games lost	0	0	6	1	4	5	1	1	1	7	6	5	37	—

In the National league, New York has first place and Boston second, and in the American association, where the clubs seem to be more evenly matched than in the other organizations, the Louisvilles and Metropolitans are tied, with several others so close behind them that no one can predict the leader at the end of another week.

MINNEAPOLIS VS. PEORIA.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

PEORIA, ILL, May 11.—In the exhibition game played here to-day, Minneapolis made in the first 2, third 3, fourth 1, and sixth 2. Total 8.

Peoria—in the first 3, fifth 2, sixth 1, seventh 1, eighth 1, and tenth 1. Total 9.

Base hits—Minneapolis 17, Peoria 6.

Three base hits—Caruthers and Fulmer.

Two base hit—Foster.

Errors—Minneapolis 8, Peoria 3.

Minneapolis battery Nichols and Miller. The latter caught wretchedly, his nine passed balls losing the game. He is to be fined twenty-five dollars. Reid had his left ear badly cut by a ball glancing from his bat.

SUNDAY LAWS AND BASE BALL.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 11.—The Grand Rapids club, champions of Northwestern league, defeated the Daytons to-day in the presence of three thousand people, by a score of three to two in thirteen innings. In the tenth inning, two constables of Van Buren township (the ball park being located outside the city limits), stepped upon the grounds, stopped the game and arrested the managers and players of the Dayton club. Such action had been anticipated and a bond was at once furnished by the management, and the constables taken from the ground amid a storm of hisses and cries of "hit them with a bat," "drive them out," etc. The management have determined to continue the Sunday games at all hazards, and carry the case from one court to another until the season closes.

SUNDAY BASE BALL.

At Louisville, Ky.—Louisvillei 8; Indianapolis, 1.

At Fort Wayne, Ind.—St. Louis Reserves, 4; Fort Wayne Northwestern, 5.

At Peoria, Ill.—Peoria, 9; Minneapolis, 8.

At Chicago—Chicago Unions, 2; Keystones of Philadelphia, 3.

At Dayton, Ohio—Grand Rapids, 3; Daytons, 2. Thirteen innings.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; Columbus, 3.

At St. Louis—St. Louis Unions, 11; Nationals, 6. Rains stopped the game at the fifth inning.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 2; Toledo 3.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati Unions 7; Baltimore Unions 6.

Sudden Death.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 11.—W. G. Case of Santos Monico, California, en route to Saratoga, as a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, was seized with approplexy on the train, which arrived here this morning, and he died at the hotel this afternoon.

You can save money by buying wall paper, carpets and furniture at No. 221 East Seventh.

A. H. LOHLKER.

Killed in a Saloon Row.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHBURN, WIS., May 11.—John Murray, a desperate character, who kept a ranch at Hayward, Wis., was shot and instantly killed by Preston Wade in a saloon at this place this afternoon. Murray struck Wade in the face with a beer glass and reached for his revolver, when Wade pulled his gun and shot him in the eye.

Not Known in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Inquiries here in regard to the Catholic priest Casima, who was robbed of $13,000 on board the Texas Pacific train near Fort Worth, Texas, Saturday, develops the fact that he was not of Chicago, as stated in the dispatch announcing the robbery.

Italy Will Support France.

LONDON, May 11.—The Italian government will support the demands of France in the Egyptian conference, to the effect that the conference shall have power to discuss fully the question of international control.

ARTHUR, LINCOLN AND LOGAN.

Alleged Efforts to Turn Arthur's Votes Over to Lincoln.

Logan's Illinois Friends Indignant and Threatening Revenge.

The Man From Maine is Likely to Gain More Than Bob Lincoln.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 11.—The *Tribune* of this morning says: "In spite of the weight of authority against the swopping of horses while crossing a stream, the Arthur leaders in Illinois and Wisconsin are still busy with their little scheme to desert the president and transfer what Arthur votes they can to Lincoln. On the surface they are as much devoted to the man in the White house as ever, while in private they virtually admit that he has no show, and fall back on Lincoln—not that they love the young secretary particularly but with the idea that the convention might be stampeded in his direction more easily than in any other. The motive of course, is "anything to beat Blaine," though for prudential reasons the movers are not going round wearing signs to that effect.

"It is the last resort of a few machine politicians," remarked a Blaine man from a Western state yesterday, "to prevent the people for a third time from having the man of their choice. The machine can do nothing with Arthur, but its managers think they can cloak their work and hoodwink the people with Lincoln. From this time on you will see a rain on the Edmunds, the Sherman and the Hawley men, and the delegates friendly to the other candidates who constitute the field, and an effort to turn them over to the support of Lincoln. But it won't work; the combination can't be made. In the first place you will find that the southern delegates won't take to it and in the next place that about ten delegates from Illinois are not for Bob Lincoln under any circumstances. They are for Logan whom they know and admire, and who knows them, and not for a man who is too aristocratic to know them when they happen to go to Washington, and wouldn't know them if they were introduced to him every day in the week. Of course, if Logan shouldn't get the nomination for first place some of them might tolerate Lincoln for second but I am not so sure even about that. I have been here long enough to learn, however, that the Illinois delegates are not for him for first place, and I never yet heard of a case where a man was shoved on a state when it didn't want him."

There has been a good deal of such talk at various times, when the name of Lincoln has been broached at political disscussions, but the volume of it has grown of late, with indications that there will be much more of the same sort as the delegates gather in a few weeks. It is no secret that the Logan men do not mean that Lincoln shall be nominated for either place if they can prevent it, and the attempt to turn over the Arthur strength to a man who, in addition to the other objections they wage against him, has stood in Logan's way so far as he could, is having its natural legitimate effect. Primarily it is solidifying the Illinois delegates all the more for Logan, secondarily it is welding them together against Arthur, whose workers they hold responsible for the effort to boost Lincoln at the expense of Logan and at the same time creating a very friendly feeling for the man whom these Arthur workers thus hope to kill off—the man from Maine. Possibly the Arthur lieutenants here-abouts and in Milwaukee failed to foresee these and other inevitable results of their little scheme, but they are begining to down upon these astute political minds at last and in a way that goes far to confirm the homely truth contained in the horse swapping maxim above referred to."

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