Daily Globe

Official paper of the City and County.

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The Washington News Bureau of the St. Paul GLOBE is located at 1,424 New York avenue Residents of the northwest visiting Washington and having matters of local interest to give the public will receive prompt and courteous attention by calling at or addressing the above number. All letters so addressed to give the name and Washington address of the sender, to ensure attention.

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THE GLOBE AT CHICAGO.

The GLOBE has an editorial, news and business bureau at Chicago, with a special wire running from the Chicago to the St. Paul office. The GLOBE office at Chicago is located at room 11, *Times* building, corner Washington street and Fifth avenue. Visitors from the Northwest to Chicago are cordially invited to call at the GLOBE office, which will be found open during the greater portion of every night, as well as day.

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SUTHERLAND'S, Exposition Building.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 9:56 p. m.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	29.80	74	S	Cloudy
La Crosse	29.85	68	S	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.72	60	NE	Lt. rain
Ft. Garry	29.98	54	NE	Fair
Moorhead	29.76	69	NE	Cloudy
St. Vincent	29.88	56	NE	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft Assinaboin	29.77	64	SE	Clear
Ft. Buford	29.77	64	NE	Clear
Ft. Custer	29.67	57	S	Hy rain
Helena, M. T.	29.74	62	E	Cloudy
Huron, D. T.	29.68	74	SE	Thret'ng
Medicine Hat	29.63	57	NE	Cloudy

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.84	69	W	Fair

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather
29.804	71.7	61.8	S	Cloudy

Amount rainfall. .00; Maximum thermometer 83.3; minimum thermometer 59.0; daily range 24.3.

River—Observed height 6 feet, 6 inches. Rise in twenty-four hours, 1 inch.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U.. A S.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1 a. m.—Indications for upper Mississippi are fair weather, except in the extreme northern portions, local rains. Easterly to southerly winds, slight rise of temperature in northern portions. Missouri, local rains partly cloudy weather, southerly winds becoming variable, slightly cooler weather, except extreme southern portions, where temperature will remain nearly stationary.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

No. 1 wheat declined 1@2c locally yesterday; other produce was steady. The Milwaukee and Chicago markets were weaker and lower; the former declined 1@1⅞c for July and August wheat. At Chicago July and August wheat dropped ⅞c and September ¾c. Corn closed ½@⅝c lower than on Tuesday; oats were ⅜@¼c lower. Pork was the only thing which sustained Tuesday's prices and at the close it was 5c dearer. Stocks were depressed, weak and irregular. A general decline of ½@3 per cent. was followed by a slight rally. The market closed firmer; government securities were quiet; state bonds dull, and railroad shares lower.

MULLIGAN is on deck.

THE spoilers are after the flesh-pots.

BLAINE is the man for the place.—Jay Gould.

THE New York *Times* heads the Republican bolt.

EX-GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN says he will not vote for Blaine.

REFORM is the withdrawal corruptionist must be driven to back seats.

BLAINE will have a hard row to hoe in New York.—Congressman Hiscock, N. Y.

IT is a disgraceful nomination and I will not support it—Congressman Theodore Lyman, Ninth Massachusetts district.

AT last John Sherman says he will support the Blaine ticket, which may be understood to mean that he will give a hundred dollars to the campaign fund.

"I WAS present at the birth of the Republican party, and I very much fear that I am a witness of its death."—Geo. Wm. Curtis during the polling of the fourth ballot at Chicago.

"I AM going cattle-ranching in Dakota for the remainder of the summer and a part of the fall. What I shall do after that I cannot tell you."—Delegate Roosevelt, of New Nork.

INTERVIEW with Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts: "What do you think of Mr. Blaine's nomination?" The Senator replied that he had nothing to say. "Will you support him?" The Senator again replied: "I have nothing to say."

"WE are beaten, and beaten rather badly. Blaine is the candidate. I don't know where they will get the money for the campaign. I don't know any man who will put up. All the Republicans I know are opposed to Blaine, and will probably not support him." John Rhinelanden Dillon, New York delegate to Chicago.

THE House committee on elections has agreed to allow in the seven contested election cases now before that body, the sum of $28,000 to the contestants, for expenses, being $4,000 to each contestant. Thus in a district where there is a contest, the district is represented by two members, as far as drawing salaries is concerned, while the contest lasts, and these contests are often protracted for months, and sometimes for nearly a whole term. Contests are often made, without any real ground, just to give a contestant a little cheap notoriety, and enable him to spend a long time at the national capital at the public expense.

"As to Mr. Blaine's nomination, I have nothing to say. I am neuter in politics, altogether. I have my own pastoral work to attend to, and that occupies me entirely. I must say that I do not even know what Mr. Blaine is. I only know blain in connection with chills—chillblains; you may say that."—Rabbi Gettheil, New York.

"I CONSIDER the nomination of Blaine the most inexpedient that the party could have made, particularly since the political condition of New York state is now so complicated that we need a man of Edmunds' stamp to unite the party in our own state and move on to victory. Such a man I fear we have not secured, and *I tremble for the result.*"—Geo. Wm. Curtis.

"I AS a clergyman who has devoted himself to his work, never meddle in partisan politics, but as an observer of the affairs of the country I think Mr. Blaine's nomination will greatly weaken the Republican party. The business men with whom I have conversed fear Mr. Blaine on account of his very brilliancy.—Rev. Dr. Deemes, of New York.

"I MUST decline to be interviewed on the subject of Mr. Blaine's nomination. What I have to say I prefer to say from the pulpit or from the platform. Yet you may say generally that I feel much disheartened by this nomination. I do not think the convention has made the best choice that could have been made."—Rev. Robert Collyer, of New York.

"I AM very sorry to hear of it. I think it is a very bad nomination. I have no confidence in Mr. Blaine. All his life he has been a scheming, self-seeking politician and very careless in his methods. I think that the business of the country will look upon his nomination with much disfavor and I am sure that he will not have the support of the moral portion of the community." Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby of New York.

THE St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* takes much the same view as the GLOBE of the imperative necessity of defending the integrity of the electoral vote. The following is its note of alarm:

The Democrats in congress should make haste to accept any tolerably fair bill that can be passed to obviate the dangers and difficulties now surrounding the counting of the electoral votes. Blaine will seize the presidency if he comes within half a million of a majority, unless Mr. Arthur should develop virtues of a more antique Roman type than he is generally credited with.

THE Massachusetts legislature passed a bill adding $150 to the salary of each member aggregating $43,000 for its large membership. Gov. Robinson vetoed the bill and the legislature promptly passed it over the veto by a decisive majority. The Republicans did not intend to be deprived of their money by the petty economy of what they considered a picayune Governor. That will do for a very disinterested party of high moral ideas. This action of the legislature is making a good deal of clamor in the old Bay state.

IN 1876 Mr. Blaine was greatly disturbed by the statement that he was a Roman Catholic in religion, as were some of his ancestors, and to repel the charge he wrote as follows to a friend:

The charge is very provoking, considering that the motive that inspires it, and very exasperating when I see it connived at, if not in fact, originated, by men who sat with me in a Presbyterian Bible class. The charge is part and parcel of the tactics of the Cameron gang to rob me of the Pennsylvania delegates, when, in fact, four-fifths of the Republicans of the state desire my nomination.

Comment is unnecesary.

The Philadelphia *Times* vigorously says:

Philadelphia needs a great many things—sewers, water works, bridges, pavements and so forth—for which it is hard to see where the money is to come from. But the useless and costly tower of the City hall, which nobody wants, goes on and cannot be stopped. We must have the tallest tower in the world, even though we live in dirt and die of typhoid fever.

Philadelphia is not the only city in the land deficient in sewers, water works, bridges, pavements and so forth where people live in dirt, and suffer and die bp causes superinduced bo lack of wholesome sanitary provision. A great city, sanitary-ward, is a great sore, and a very wretched loathsome and disastrous one, if at all neglected.

QUEEN VICTORIA has freed the Grand Duke of Hesse from his morganatic wife, the terms being that the lady is created a countess, is paid twenty-five thousand pounds cash, and guaranteed an annual income of ten thousand pounds a year, and she is not to reside in Germany or England. The new countess ought not to consider this a hard bargain, inasmuch as she is released from a whelpish creature who is unfit for the respect of man or woman. She has rank and fortune, is stillhandsome and comparatively young. Poor Princess Beatrice is to be commiserated that now she is to become the wife of the wretched husband selected for her by her royal mother.

THE New York *Tribune* is the only morning daily in New York City which supports Blaine and Logan, and the *Mail and Express* the only evening daily. Mr. D. O. Mills owns the first named and Mr. Cyrus W. Field the second. Both owners are Wall street magnates and their papers are operated in the interests of the lines of stock in which they speculate. The New York *Times* well says, "the honest independent newspapers, the newspapers whose opinins are worth heeding and are heeded, will not support James G. Blaine;" and it adds:

The American people will not support him, for a great majority of them believe he is unworthy to be president of the United States, and his own acts and words justify their belief. He is a shallow-smart American. We have ten thousand men who would make a better, a safer president than he.

THE Blaine campaign starts off cheerfully! A howling mob succeeded in foisting him as a candidate upon his party, but the homely illustration that you can lead a horse to water but cannot make him drink, is being pretty aptly applied. Here, for instance, is a list of Republican and independent papers which repudiate Blaine:

New York Times, Staats-Zeitung, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Mail and Express, Truth, Telegram, Puck, Harper's Weekly, Independent, Brooklyn Union, Rochester Herald, Rochester Post-Express, Albany Express, Buffalo Express, Buffalo News, Philadelphia Telegraph, Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Times, Boston Herald, Boston Advertiser, Boston Transcript, Worcester Spy, Worcester Gazette, Springfield Republican, Reading (Pa.) Eagle, Flushing (L. I.) News, Newport (R. I.) News, Chicago Staats-Zeitung, St. Louis Westliche Post, St. Louis Anzeiger, Kansas City Star.

The "organs" which swallow every thing blind and whole are felicitating themselves that this repudiation is of no consequence. The GLOBE is content to await the November verdict on this point.

BEFORE leaving Chicago, William Pitt Kellogg was interviewed on the situation and announced that his state, Louisiana, was going to be carried for Blaine. "You know," he said, "that in 1876, Florida and Louisana gave the Presidency to Hayes." That Hayes obtained the Presidency from these two states is true, but that they "gave" it to him is not true. If it were a gift, it was one which cost the recipient a vast amount of hard cash, and no end of of official emoluments, places, and political plunder. It will, after a time, get to be believed by the Kelloggs of the South that these two states voted for Hayes and thus an intolerable swindle will be transformed into a patriotic action. In the same way it has been so much asserted by the Republican party that they freed the slaves, that they have come to believe it, while every man of sense knows that the slaves were freed as a war measure, and the Republicans, or any other political party had nothing whatever to do with it.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

The letter of the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, which the GLOBE prints this morning, will every where be received with mingled emotions of regret and pleasure. Regret that he should positively decline to permit his name to be used for a re election; pleasure at the utterance of sentiments so nobly patriotic as to strike a responsive chord in the breast of every lover of his country.

The history of the Republic has never furnished so overwhelming an endorsement of a man as that which has been accorded to Mr. Tilden. Recognizing his great worth and ability, it is nevertheless a burning sense of the shame and disgrace connected with the crime of 1876, which pervades the breast of the great majority of the American people, which has led to the unanimous demand for an opportunity to again elect him to the position from which he was defrauded. Time has strengthened rather than weakened this desire, and though 1880 should not have been permitted to pass without the rebuke of the crime, the popular feeling has grown with the lapse of four years more, until what was then a tidal wave has assumed cyclonic proportions, which even so emphatic a letter as Mr. Tilden's present document can scarcely stay.

It is with the most profound regret that both the Democratic party and all independent citizens will receive this announcement of Mr. Tilden's declination, for the feeling will everywhere prevail that the most damnable outrage ever perpetrated upon the rights of a free people, can now never be properly rebuked.

This decision of Mr. Tilden will bring to the front a multitude of aspirants for the Democratic nomination in July, and it behooves the Democrats to move with the utmost caution in their selection. With Mr. Tilden, success was absolutely certain, and the campaign would have practically ended with the adjournment of the convention which placed him in the field. Because Mr. Blaine is the most vulnerable man in the Republican party, because he is the weakest man in the doubtful states, it does not follow that he can be defeated by any haphazard candidate who may be selected in July. He represents a party which could declare a Republican electoral ticket chosen in Louisiana and a Demoeratic state ticket selected at the same time, when the vote against the Republican electoral ticket was greater than against the Republican state ticket. He represents a party which bought Indiana for cash in 1880, and stole the money from the government to pay the bills. He represents a party which will stop at nothing to secure success and the Democrats must select a candidate so wisely and formulate a platform so just, that both will appeal to the honest masses of the American people for an endorsement at the polls.

Victory is within the grasp of the Democratic party, but it requires patriotic wisdom to secure it.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

A new element of commercial exchange has recently been developed between this country and Japan, in the importation of oil from Japan, and the exportation of kerosene oil to that country. The Japanese obtain oil from a small fish, called in their lingo "iwashi," enormous shoals of which abound on their coast. The oil is produced by boiling and pressing the fish. This oil is of inferior quality, is a defective illumator and produces smoke and very offensive stench when burning. The Japanese are delighted with kerosene as an illuminator and the exportation is rapidly increasing, and is displacing the Japan oil for lighting purposes. The Japan oil which is imported into the United States being of a crude and inferior quality is used for making soap, and with quick witted yankee ingenuity and characteristic honesty, its also used fot the adulteration of more valuable and expensive oils. There is probably no doubt that this filthy and inferior cheap Japan oil is used in the manufacture of boxes of oleomargarine butter. The value of the shipments of the Japan oil in 1882 was only $1,615. But during 1883, the the value increased to $40,211. The value of the kerosene exports in 1882 was only $3,000, but in 1883 it had risen to $150,000.

WHY LOGAN WAS NOMINATED.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of New York, in commenting on the acceptance of the nomination for the Vice Presidency position, states that Logan was induced to take the nomination "on account of the poor health of Blaine, and the fear that in case Blaine should die the place of the President might be occupied by an inferior man." This is a patriotic view of the situation and the country should not hesitate to feel that it is under great obligations to the swarthy Egyptian.

When Logan was being put in nomination by Mr. Plumb of Kansas, that gentleman had something to say in regard to the same phase of this Presidential matter. He observed that experience has shown us the importance of the vice-President, that he is being much called on to fill the first place, and hence, it is desirable to select a good man for the position. In this respect, there was a something suggestive of Guiteauism in the management of the affairs of the country, something which led one to think that it is necessary to be prepared always for the worst in selecting the head of the national ticket. It left an unpleasant impression on the mind of the hearer, somewhat like a suggestion to a bridegroom that he should arrange matters with reference to the possible early widowhood of his bride, and be careful in the selection of the person who was to take his place.

It is eminently proper that there should be good men put at the head of the national tickets, but this should be done because the nation demands that the best man should always be selected for the public places, and not especially for the reason that the head of the ticket is liable to meet with sudden death. It is bad to let such an impression get abroad. The mere hinting at such an occurrence is liable, in an indirect way, to make the contemplation of such a result familiar to the public mind. Familiarity with any idea, especially if it be of a repellant character, is very apt to make it less offensive. When political speakers get in the habit of mentioning that they wish a certain man for the second place because the one holding the first place may die, the public will fall into the habit of associating the nomination of a vice-President with the death of the President.

In time a man who is solicited to run for President will be oppressed with the funereal and sombre idea that whatever is done will be in reference to his possible, not to say probable, demise. The White House will begin to assume the aspect of a way station on the route to the cemetery. On the other hand, nothing of the kind will spring up to alarm the candidate for vice President. No one in nominating him refers to the gloomy possibility of his taking off. He is evidently looked upon as immortal. There is no suggestion, as in the case of the candidate for the first place, that on his ticket must be inscribed the legend, "Prepare to meet thy God."

This growing impression that the President is fragile, and liable at any moment to be shivered by a blow will have a most disastrous effect on the political Guiteaus. Pervaded the popular idea that a President as such, is mortal, and that he is doomed to die they will not hesitate to take into their hands the enforcement of the decrees of fate. They will reason that as the President must be removed in any case, there will be no wrong in their becoming the agent to secure the result. In this way these boding apprehensions in regard to the death of the President will become wrought into a fixed sentiment, and what was mere apprehension will become a determination. Poor Blaine must shudder as he sees that already the nation is speculating on his ill-health and the fitness of Logan to take his place when he has gone the way of Republican Presidents. He will wish that Logan had the front of the column, and himself the rear, in which case he would be able to speculate as to how long Logan would last, and when he should be able to take the first place. If this sort of thing shall continue, the struggle henceforth among aspirants will be for the second place on the Presidential ticket.

The strong man will be selected for vice-President, and the weak man, the one whom all hate, will be given the leading place so that he may soon be sent to the bone-yard. This will be inevitable. If we continue to predicate the necessity of nominating a certain man for vice-President on the ground that the President may die, we will soon begin to believe that he will die, and if he shall not, on his own account, or in the natural course of events then he must be made to die. In brief, we are engaged in stimulating the growth of a class of Guiteaus.

CURRENT COMMENT.

SENATOR SHERMAN has had the feeling rankling in his breast for four years that he was absolutely and wholly cheated out of the nomination at Chicago by Ohio men in 1880. Now he is being ably consoled by the statement that his second defeat is due solely and wholly to Ohio men. The Springfield, Ohio, *Republic*, with great tact and delicacy informs the crushed Senator "that the work which Ohio did for Blaine at the outset and in the face of the fact that her most illustrious citizen, Senator Sherman, was a candidate, was very influential and powerful for Blaine. Had she shown a solid front for Sherman, at the first, *he could have been nominated;* but as she gave nearly half of her vote, on the first ballot, for Blaine, she may be truthfully credited with the Blaine victory." And to drive the iron cissing hot into the aggrivated soul of the "illustrious citizen," the same paper concludes its condoling screed with the eminently happy prediction: "Now as the Ohio State election occurs in October, she will have the privilege of virtually electing Blaine." This is harrowing, indeed.

APPROPOS of the excess of women in England is the following romantic story for which Hon. J. B. Otway, a member of the Dominion parliament is authority: "The 'Girls' Friendly Society,' a London institution, sent some seventy young women to Canada to find homes. Their most sanguine expectation was to find employment in domestic service. One of them was a particularly bright and handsome girl, who, on her way over, became acquainted with a yonng Manitoba farmer, who was a passenger on the steamer. A mnnual understanding was accomplished, they were married as soon as they landed at Quebec, and she accompanied him to the West. She didn't forget those who had crossed the sea with her. Once fixed in her new home, she set up a sort of matrimonial agency in their behalf, and two weeds ago thirty of them started to meet the husbands she had engaged for them in the western country."

LORD SHAFTESBURY has just declared that the greatest benefit that could be conferred on England would be the emigratton of two or three hundred thousand women. His Lordship was partly moved to make this statement owing to the progress made by women in gaining employment in places heretofore filled by men. Between four and five thousand are employed in the Government offices, and the largest insurance office in London, the Prudential company, employs only female clerks. Even if Shaftesbury's schemes of banishment could prevail, the effect would not be to turn back the hands of progress. The advance made in the condition of women is permanent, and not to be destroyed.

BLAINE'S campaign plans are being rapidly formulated. S. B. Elkins, the New Mexico expert, is to be the Dorsey of the "practical" campaign management. H. J. Ramsdell, the correspondent whom Blaine obliged Garfield to make Register of Wills of the District of Columbia, chiefly because the correspondent had abused Garfield, is to write his "life." Mr. Walker Blaine is to be his father's confidential campaign secretary, and Senator Frye has agreed to enter the great man's service again, and little Boutelle is to have a roving commission to bore the newspapers with the "literature" Blaine desires printed.

MISS. MARY ANDERSON is now in Italy for a vacation until September, when she begins a new season at the Lyceum theater, London. Her provincial tour which concluded last Saturday evening was phenomenally successful. An object of her visit to Italy is to gather, from studies of Italian life and scenery and from a visit to Verona, the home of the Montagues and Capulets fresh inspirations that may enable her to height en the realism of her inspiration of Juliet, as on her return to London she will present Romeo and Juliet with a grandner before unequaled.

A FRENCH writer has been looking into the manufacture of paper, and finds that the 3,985 paper mills in the world produce 1,904,000 pounds of paper, over half of which is used in printing. With respect to the relations of civilization and the use of paper, he finds England the most civilized of all countries, as each Englishman consumes 18½ pounds of paper, an American 10½ pounds, a German 8, a Frenchman 7½, an Italian 3½, a Mexican 3, a Spaniard 1½ and a Russian 1.

A RUSSIAN army officer writes to the Moscow *Gazette* giving alarming reports of the condition of the Kamschatkans. It is seldom that a whole people become etxinct without the aid of pestilence or war, but such seems to be the fact of the inhabitants of that country. The population in 1880 had been reduced to 6,200 from 50,000, and this in a territory larger than France. The occupations of the people consist of shooting and fishing, and the food is almost exclusively of fish.

A ST. LOUIS paper says that Bishop Whipple is an interesting character in Minnesota. A correspondent recently journeyed to Faribault and spent the day with the old missionary. "His work is well nigh done upon earth," writes the correspondent, "but it was beautiful to see his heavenly face and listen to his humble words of trust in Christ. He told me that in his nearly forty years among the Indians he had ridden over 30,000 miles on horseback."

A FEARFULLY and wonderfully contrived correspondent who, was by chance, under the Augusta apple-jack tree when Blaine received the news that he was nominated, wrote: "There was only a slight dilation of his big, lustrous eyes, which bespoke how deeply he felt and appreciated the great honor conferred upon him." "Slight dilation" is very good indeed.

A COINCIDENCE-HUNTER, in an eastern paper calls attention to the fact that the name of "Blaine" is composed of six letters: that he was nominated on Friday (six letters) the sixth day of the week; the sixth day of the month and and the sixth month of the year. and to this array is added there are six letters in "humbug," six in "defeat" and six in "change."

THE Republicans of the 14th Ohio district at Athens yesterday nominated Gen. C. H. Grosvenor for congress.

Double Funeral.

The double funeral of Wm. S. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Marshall officiating, and Charles Wilson, Rev. Dr. Griswold officiating, was held at their father's house at 2:30 p. m. yesterday, that of the latter being attended by a large delegation of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of which he was a member. The double funeral cortege of these brothers, who were drowned at White Bear on Sunday afternoon last, was very sad and imposing.

ST. PAUL WINS A GAME.

The Quincy Club Gets Downed In The Third of the Series.

Minneapolis Snowed Under at Stillwater By A Cloud of Errors.

The Diamond Elsewhere. International Bench Show. St. Paul Gun Club.

Quincy vs. St. Paul.

The closing game of the first series on the St. Paul grounds was the best of the three in point of playing skill, and the result makes it doubly interesting to the sporting element of this city. The stands did not seem so full of perspiring humanity as on the previous days, but 1,200 tickets were sold, and this number was quite enough to defray the expenses incurred, with a nice little balance in the treasury. That the attendance would have been much larger had more attention been paid to advertising goes without saying, and we hope the management will see to it that every bill board, street car and other vehicle of communication with the public will be emblazoned with the news of the games yet to be played on the home grounds. Somebody had a fast watch yesterday, and play was called at 3:50, standard time. and the folks who got in late had the pleasure of seeing but eight innings. The batteries, Foster and Ganzel for St. Paul, and Black and Baldwin for Quincy, did their work so effectually that but nine hits were made, and not a run was earned. Quincy's errors were rather too numerous, and in them can be traced its defeat. Olin and Barnes scored the only errors for the St. Paul team, the former muffing an easy fly, and Barnes fumbling a ball in trying to get it to first. It is true, Olin's muff did not count against the nine as things turned out, but it was inexcusable and placed a blot on the team's work for the day. Neither nine hit the ball for a base till the fifth inning, when Doyle led off with a short one equidistant from center, left and second and too far away for any of them to reach. In the sixth Hughes and Osterhout hit safe, and two runs were made on a passed ball and Barnes' fumble at right. In the same inning Foster, Olin and Barnes put the ball where it would do the most good, but only one run was scored. In the seventh Werrick struck for a base, and got home on errors of Quincy. Osterhout and Sweeney made hits in the ninth, but they availed nothing. A brilliant play was made in the first half of the fourth inning. Galvin, a member of the old Red Caps, made a long run at center and took in Gorman's fly. Sweeney sent one to Olin, which he muffed, and stole around to third. Baldwin drove one furiously to center, which Galvin caught and sent it straight as an arrow and as swift as muscular power could send it to the home plate in time to retire Sweeney. The applause was tremendous, and Galvin was a hero for the rest of the day. In the ninth Gorman drove a foul fly a long way over Foley's head, but he whirled about and picked it off the atmosphere before it reached the dust. In the fifth inning St. Paul filled the bases, but Quincy fielded so well that none of them crossed the home plate.

The game was called at 3:50, St. Paul getting choice of positions, and Osterhout waltzed to the plate, bat in hand. He sawed the air twice, and made an attempt to hit one three feet away from the plate. Ganzel didn't get it and he went around to second, taking third on a passed ball. Gorman popped up a little fly to second, and Sweeney and Baldwin fanned the summer wind. Foley drove the ball to short, who fielded it near the ground to first, and he muffed it. Foster struck out, and Foley went around to third as though on a wager on a passed ball. Short assisted first to retire Olin, and Foley scored. Hengle put a little bounder to the pitcher, who choked him off at first. Score, St. Paul 1, Quincy 0.

Doyle sallied forth smiling royally, and sat down through the machinations of pitcher and first before the grin had left his visage. Black and Daniels each sent Hengle a grounder, and he put them back to first. The stops were beautiful to behold, and received much applause. Barnes fanned the air for St. Paul, O'Brien pelted a fly to left and Ganzel expedited business by giving one to first.

Hughes opened the third by driving a grounder to short, and Spill and Osterhout went away sorrowful at the solicitation of Foster. Galvin couldn't touch Black. Werrick put a fly to left and Foley gave the catcher an easy foul fly. Had the game gone on at this rate it would have been finished before 5 o'clock.

Gorman sent a hard one to handle to center, but Galvin was fully equal to the emergency. Sweeney gave Olin an easy one, but he didn't take it seriously, and the ball went to earth. Sweeney stole second and third. Baldwin banged the ball a long way out to center, but Galvin was as fresh as a yearling steer, took it in and fired it straight back to Ganzel in time to catch the man coming in from third. Foster was retired at first, assisted by short, Olin popped up a fly to third, and Hengle gave the pitcher a bounder and he gave it to first.

Doyle began the work in the fifth by driving the ball to center for a base, but Ganzel and Hengle nipped him in trying to steal second. Black patted a little fly to right and Daniels put one to short. Quincy had failed to score up to this point. Barnes hit a little bounder to the pitcher, and he fielded it where it next should go in time. O'Brien drove one to third, who failed to hold it. Ganzel went to first and O'Brien to second. Galvin got first on short's error, and the others went round a notch. Werrick failed to hit the ball, and Foley died at first, assisted by second, leaving three men on bases.

Hughes opened the sixth with a single to center, and Spill struck out. Osterhaut got a baser to right, and Hughes rushed home, while Osterhout went around to third, and the crowd gazed at Barnes in astonishment, who had been juggling the ball. Foster pitched the ball wild, and Osterhout scored. Gorman gave Galvin a fly at center and Sweeney sent up a little one to short. Foster opened for St. Paul with a base hit to left, and went down to second on a wild pitch. Olin struck to left for a base, and Foster was put out trying to steal home. Hengle put a fly into the hands of center, and Barnes hit to right, Olin scoring. O'Brien was in an accommodating mood, and gave first a fly. Score, St. Paul 2, Quincy 2.

Baldwin and Doyle opened the seventh by striking out, Black sent a grounder to third, who fielded it to first. Ganzel gave first a fly. Galvin reached first on a fumble by third. Werrick pounded the ball to right for a base, and Galvin moved around one. Foley went to first on error of second, and Galvin scored. Foster got out at first, assisted by second, and Werrick scored, Foley going to third. Olin put the ball to second by way of the dust, and he fielded it to first. Score, St. Paul 4, Quincy 2, and no more runs were made after this inning.

Daniels and Hughes struck out in the eighth, and Spill sent one on a bound to short, who fielded it to first in time. Hengle and Barnes sawed the air, and O'Brien popped up a fly to the pitcher. Both sides were out in almost no time at all.

Osterhout led off in the ninth with a good hit to center, and stole second. Gorman gave Foley a foul fly, which seemed far out of his reach, but Foley moves with remarkable swiftness, and was there in time. Osterhout was caught by Foley and Ganzel trying to steal third. Sweeney made a base hit to center, and Baldwin wound up the little ball of yarn with a fly to second. Following is the score in detail:

QUINCY.

	AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Osterhont, rf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Gorman, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sweeney, 1b	4	0	1	1	11	0	1
Baldwin, c	4	0	0	0	8	0	2
Doyle, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0	2
Black, p	3	0	0	0	1	9	0
Daniels, lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hughes, 2b	3	1	1	1	0	3	2
Spill, ss	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	31	2	5	5	24	15	8

ST. PAUL.

	AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Foley, 3b	4	1	0	0	2	1	0
Foster, p	4	0	1	1	0	10	0
Olin, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	1
Hengle, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Barnes, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
O'Brien, 1b	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Ganzel, c	3	0	0	0	10	2	0
Galvin, cf	3	1	0	0	3	1	0
Werrick, ss	3	1	1	1	2	2	0
Totals	33	4	4	4	27	19	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Quincy	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
St. Paul	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	*—4

Earned runs—None.
Left on bases—St. Paul 5, Quincy 2.
Struck out—Sweeney, Baldwin 2, Spill 2, Osterhout, Doyle, Daniels, Hughes, Barnes 2, Foster. Galvin, Werrick, Hengle.
Double play—Galvin and Ganzel.
Passed balls—Ganzel 2, Baldwin 1.
Wild pitches—Foster 2, Black 1.
Time of game—One hour and a half.
Umpire—J. McQuaid, of Chicago.

Stillwater vs. Minneapolis.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

STILLWATER, Minn., June 11.—The closing game of the series between Stillwater and Minneapolis came off to-day, and was favored with the same fine weather. There was still a very good attendanee, and the same excellent arrangements were had. The toss was again won by Stillwater, who sent Minneapolis to the bat, when the latter made one run. Jones for Stillwater took a base on balls, stole second, got third on a drop, and when Schomberg got first on a fumble he got home. In the second Minneapolis won a duck's egg, and Pickett, Stapleton, Horan and Visner scored, Stapleton making a clean run all the way round by overthrows. The visitors fumbled the ball too much, giving Stillwater four runs. In the third, Nichols, by a two-baser, brought Ried, who was on third, and Fisher, who was on second base, home, scoring two for the inning. In this inning Stillwater had a duck egg. In the fourth Casey hit to first, got second and was brought home by Walker's two-baser. Mundinger followed with a two-baser, bringing Walker home. Murry also got home safely through a string of errors. Stillwater got four runs in this inning, Chapman, Horan, Jones, and Visner scoring. In the fifth, sixth and seventh innings both clubs added ciphers, but in the eighth Stillwater made two more, while Minneapolis failed to score in either the eighth or ninth, Stillwater winning the game by a score of 10 to 6. To-morrow the St. Paul club faces the music, and the game will be called at 4 o'clock sharp. The same umpire will continue during the week, and, although there was some dissatisfaction today, it probably an error of judgment and not intentional. The following is the score:

STILLWATER.

	AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Jones, l. f	4	2	2	2	0	0	0
Visner, r. f	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Shomberg, c. f	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Fowler, p	4	0	0	0	3	9	1
Roche, s. s	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Picket, 1st b	4	1	2	3	12	0	0
Chapman, 3b	4	1	0	0	2	1	1
Stapleton, 2d b	4	1	0	0	2	3	0
Horan, c	4	2	2	2	5	1	0
Totals	36	10	8	9	27	16	2

MINNEAPOLIS.

	AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Murray, s. s	5	1	1	2	0	4	2
Reid, r. f	5	2	2	2	0	4	2
Fisher, l. f	5	1	0	0	3	0	0
Nichols, p	5	0	2	3	1	3	1
Mundinger, c	4	0	0	0	5	0	1
Isaacson, 1st b	4	0	1	1	8	0	0
Parker, 2d b	4	0	0	0	2	2	1
Casey, c. f	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Walker, 3d b	4	1	3	4	0	0	3
Total	40	6	10	13	24	9	8

SCORE BY INNINGS:

Stillwater	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	*—10
Minneapolis	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0