THE DIAMOND FIELD.

The Northwestern League Winds Up Its Career at Milwaukee.

National League and American Association Records to Date.

A Close Game Between St. Paul and Milwaukee Results in Favor of the Latter.

Northwestern League.

The Northwestern league has at last reached that stage of dissolution at which it is proper to pronounce its funeral oration. As we write the telegraph brings the news that the resplendent organization which opened its playing career in the base ball world a year ago last May has passed into history. All things earthly must cross the threshold of the grave and become a part of the mysterious world beyond death's river, but an existence closed in the midst of youth and promise leaves behind a sadness which lingers in the memory for many days. The fate which has befallen the Northwestern league has been foreshadowed for a month past, but the shock occasioned by the announcement of the end will be felt none the less by those interested in its success. At this juncture it will not be out of place to review this most remarkable geographicalcombination,and point out some of the reasons for its early demise. On the 27th of October, 1882, representatives from eight cities in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan met at Chicago and organized the Northwestern league, the teams being those of Quincy, Peoria, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Saginaw, Bay City and Grand Rapids. Every club fulfilled its engagements during the season of 1883, and although none of the associations had much money in the treasury at its close, none of them were heavy financial sufferers. In all of the cities professional base ball was a new thing, the crowds were large and the flow of currency liberal. Besides this, the relative situation of the cities was such as to make traveling expenses light. The success of the league's opening season caused other places to make application for admission, and at the meeting held last January the association admitted six new clubs to membership, dropped that of Springfield, that of Toledo withdrew, and retained those of Quincy, Peoria, Fort Wayne, Saginaw, Bay City and Grand Rapids, of the old league. The new clubs were Muskegon, Terre Haute, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Stillwater and St. Paul. The reorganized league was therefore composed of twelve clubs, and the more sanguine of its friends predicted that it would live and prosper, but those who made a close study of the situation confessed that their hope was mingled with a considerable degree of apprehension. A casual glance at the map told them a story of enormous expense in moving from place to place, and it dawned upon them that the support must be extraordinarily good, else the geography of the problem would force the league into bankruptcy. It is easy for everybody to see now that, though there were other causes militating against the financial success of the league, the dimensions of the audiences at the games and the traveling expenses of the teams were so incompatible that the result which followed was one of the most natural in political economy. More enthusiastic support or less distance from place to place was necessary. As in every other business to spend money and receive none in return must produce ultimate collapse. No other arguments are needed to prove that the Northwestern league of 1884 could not live, but there are some which assisted in hurrying it to an untimely grave. The most conspicuous of these is the salaries paid players. The boom in base ball all over the country in the early months of 1884 was the greatest ever known in the history of the game, and the management of every team in the country, in attempts to secure the best players, paid, or agreed to pay, twice and thrice what their services were worth, and by the opening of July all the teams of the Northwestern league were loaded up with players receiving sums entirely out of proportion to the labor performed. Then there are some towns in the circuit whose population was divided on the method of management of the team, the location of grounds, etc. The early disbandment of the Peoria club was due to a quarrel between the Central railway people and other citizens of the place. Another cause for the demise of certain teams was the extravagance of the management in ordinary expenses. The most conspicuous example of failure through this cause was that of the splendid Minneapolis team. Besides getting seriously involved by making an April trip to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Toledo and other points, the manager of the team carried most of the season from fourteen to seventeen men, and on the league tours stopped with his whole outfit at the best hotels.

The dissolution of the Northwestern league, however, should not deter St. Paul and Minneapolis from seeking to enter some association next year. The experience of this season will be valuable to both, but the interest manifested in the national sport in the two cities is sufficient to warrant arrangements for 1885, either with some existing organization or by the formation of a new one. There is plenty of encouragement for the future. St. Paul will disband because she can find nobody to play with and Minneapolis ceased to exist because of inefficient management, neither being forced to the wall by the public. The chief argument to be used against the twin cities is their distance from other principal cities, but they each have 100,000 inhabitants and are but ten miles apart, and the support given visiting nines will average far more than traveling expenses and team salaries. We wish it were possible for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Milwaukee to become members of the American association, but it is probably not possible at present unless several teams drop out. An ideal western association would be St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City.

National League.

The Providence team has played ball a full month without losing a single game, the most remarkable record in the league for the season. The team has now such a lead that nothing short of a collapse can prevent it from taking the pennant. There is now only an average of twenty-two games to be played and no team outside that of Boston has a shadow of a chance of winning. Even the Boston team has hardly a fighting chance, as it is seven games behind the leader. Boston cannot be prevented, however, from taking second place. Chicago, New York and Buffalo are working for third position, the latter now holding it and having a fair show of retaining it. Chicago won four games in succession of New York during the week. Philadelphia has finally worked up to even terms with Cleveland and will probably have the advantage a week from to-day. The Detroit team got its first two victories of the trip during the week. The summary is appended:

CLUBS	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	New York	Philadelphia	Providence	Games Won	Games Played
Boston	—	6	8	9	11	8	13	7	62	89
Buffalo	2	—	10	14	12	3	8	2	51	88
Chicago	3	6	—	8	11	8	6	3	45	91
Cleveland	1	2	8	—	9	3	6	2	31	91
Detroit	1	4	5	7	—	0	4	0	21	91
New York	8	8	4	9	7	—	11	3	50	90
Philadelphia	3	4	2	6	8	5	—	3	31	91
Providence	9	7	9	7	12	13	12	—	69	89
Games Lost	27	37	46	60	70	40	60	20	360	—

American Association.

The Metropolitan team is playing the steadiest game of any club in the league, and has increased its lead during the week. Columbus has lost three out of five games, and the prospects of the team seem not so good as last week. Louisville retains third place, and the next three teams are pretty well bunched. The Virginia club has had a remarkable week, adding materially to its winnings. It is but five weeks to the end of the season, but the struggle for the pennant is still a very interesting one. The summary follows:

CLUBS	Athletic	Baltimore	Brooklyn	Cincinnati	Columbus	Indianapolis	Louisville	Metropolitan	Pittsburg	St. Louis	Toledo	Virginia	Games won	Games played
Athletic	—	7	6	4	3	3	2	2	8	2	5	9	51	86
Baltimore	3	—	5	2	2	6	1	5	8	3	4	6	45	80
Brooklyn	3	5	—	2	1	5	2	0	4	2	4	6	34	84
Cincinnati	2	4	4	—	3	8	5	4	5	4	7	6	52	87
Columbus	3	3	5	7	—	8	5	3	6	5	8	6	59	87
Indianapolis	3	0	3	1	2	—	1	1	4	3	3	4	25	85
Louisville	4	4	4	5	5	9	—	2	4	5	9	4	55	84
Metropolitan	7	5	8	4	3	5	4	—	9	4	4	8	61	84
Pittsburg	2	1	6	1	1	2	2	1	—	0	5	5	26	88
St. Louis	6	3	4	6	5	6	5	1	6	—	5	5	52	86
Toledo	1	2	2	3	1	6	1	2	3	5	—	5	31	86
Virginia	1	1	3	0	2	2	1	2	5	1	1	—	19	83
Games lost	35	35	50	35	28	60	29	23	62	34	55	64	510	—

St. Paul vs. Milwaukee.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—The Northwestern league expired in a creditable manner this afternoon, the closing game being one of the closest and most exciting games that has been played here. A peculiar feature of the game was that each side made its runs all in one inning. The game was a contest between the pitchers as far as the number of base hits scored, but the batting was in reality very fair, and offered a chance for excellent fielding on both sides. Hengle as usual won the applause of the crowd by his superb work at second, every chance offered him being difficult. In the fourth inning Sexton distinguished himself when he stopped Dunn's apparently safe grounder over second base and recovered in time to throw out the runner. The fielding of Tilley was also a feature of the game, three flies being gathered in by him in fine style. Behel's three-base hit in the sixth inning aided materially in winning the game. "Old Reliable" Dunn was on hand as usual with a basket when it was needed, while his first base play was up to his usually good standard of excellence. The pitching of Porter was excellent, and eight times the visitors failed to find the ball at all. Bignall's work behind the bat was hardly up to his usual standard, and his passed ball in the second inning gave the St. Pauls both their runs. For the visitors Barnes, Dunn and Dealey bore off the honors in the field. The score is as follows:

MILWAUKEE.

	R	B	PO	A	E
Sexton, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Hogan, rf	0	0	1	0	1
Behel, lf	1	1	5	0	0
Griffin, 1b	1	2	8	0	0
Morrissey, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Moynahan, ss	1	0	0	2	1
Falch, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Porter, p	0	0	9	4	0
Bignall, c	0	0	1	11	2
Totals	3	4	27	22	5

ST. PAUL

	R	B	PO	A	E
Carroll, rf	0	0	1	0	1
Barnes, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Hengle, 2b	0	0	4	1	0
O'Brien, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Dealey, c	0	0	4	2	1
Dunn, 1b	1	1	7	0	0
Tilley, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Werrick, ss	0	0	0	2	1
Galvin, p	0	0	1	0	4
Totals	2	3	24	7	7

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Milwaukee........0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 *—3
St. Paul.........0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned run—Milwaukees 1.
Two base hit—Barnes.
Three base hit—Behel.
Total bases on clear hits—Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 4.
Left on bases—Milwaukee 4, St. Paul 4.
Reached base on called balls—Hogan 1, Griffin 1, Moynahan 2.
Struck out—Carroll 2, Hengle 1, Dealey 2, Tilley 1, Galvin 2. Total, 8.
Strikes called—Off Porter 17, off Galvin 8.
Balls called—On Porter 46, on Galvin 75.
Passed balls—Bignall 2.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.
Umpire—Foley, of St. Paul.

Yesterday's Game.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—The Indianapolis and Brooklyn clubs played an exhibition game here to-day in the presence of 3,000 people. The batting was hard and the fielding careless. The score is as follows:

Indianapolis,......0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0—4
Brooklyn,.........0 5 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—7

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 7.—The Alleghenies defeated the Columbus club to-day by the following score:

Columbus,........0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—3
Allegheny...... .1 1 1 0 0 3 1 0 *—7

Runs earned—Columbus 2, Allegheny 2.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 7.—The Louisvilles defeated the Baltimores to-day. Sullivan's hands were hurt, and he had to quit the game in the sixth inning. Following is the score:

Louisville,.......0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 *—2
Baltimore,........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Runs earned—Louisville 1, Baltimore 1.
At St. Louis—St. Louis 6, Athletics 2.

Horse vs. Bicycle.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—An eight day contest between Nille Armaindo and W. J. Morgan on bicycles, and Charles Manderson with seven running horses, began at the Union Base Ball park this afternoon. They are to ride from 4 to 4 o'clock p. m. each day, the winner to receive three-quarters and the loser one-quarter of the gate money.

The score at 11 o'clock to-night was: Morgan, 57 miles; Armaindo, 49 miles 2 laps; total, 106 miles 2 laps; Anderson 110 miles. Anderson was thrown from one of his horses, somewhat stunned and considerably bruised, but notwithstanding this he made the first 100 miles in six hours and twenty minutes, the fastest on record. Morgon was also thrown from his bicycle, and one side was a good deal bruised, but he continued riding. Nearly 4,000 people visited the park during the contest.

The Kansas City Walk.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—The six day walk at Viceroy park closed to-night. O'Leary won, making 513 miles, 6 laps. Miller and Waters combined scored 507 miles, 4 laps; divided, Miller 260 and 7 laps, Waters 246 and 7 laps.

"I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our
Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending
"Hop Bitters" to me,
I used two bottles!
Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a
Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop
* * * Bitters. I was afflicted
With inflamatory rheumatism ! ! !
For nearly
Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any
Good ! ! !
Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope
"You may have abundant success"
"In this great and"
Valuable medicine.
Anyone! * * wishing to know more about my cure?
Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

——I consider your
Remedy the best remedy in existence
For Indigestion, kidney
—Complaint
"And nervous debility. I have just"
Returned
"From the south in fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more
Good!
Than anything else;
A month ago I was extremely
"Emaciated!!!"
And scarcely able to walk. Now I am
Gaining strength! and
"Flesh!"
And hardly a day passes but what I am
* * * * * * * *
complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop
Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,
—Wilmington, Del.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white lable. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

PASSENGER RATES.

A General Manager Gives the "Globe" Some of the Reasons for Demoralization.

The System of Paying for Advertising With 1,000-Mile Tickets Pernicious.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Passenger rates between Chicago and Council Bluffs have been unsettled for some time and scalpers are now selling tickets at less than one-half the regular fare. It is said that a traffic manager of a Council Bluffs line remarked Friday that if rates did not firm up before to-day an open cut would be declared. Passenger rates to Kansas City, St. Paul and the east are in about the same condition. So general is the demoralization that railway circles are exceedingly alarmed and managers are nervously awaiting an outbreak which is liable to occur at any time. A well-known general manager to-day imparted to a GLOBE reporter rather startling information outlining the facts that he believes to be at the bottom of the passenger rate trouble.

"Railroad managers," said he, "have for some time been at a loss to know why passenger rate agreements are not carried out. Compacts of the strongest kind will be signed and penalties without number will be proscribed for the violators, but yet rates cannot be maintained. We have wondered why such should be the condition of things, and lately I have been devoting every effort to discover the cause. Recently, you remember, one of the trunk lines was alleged to have paid for advertising with an enormous quanity of 1,000-mile tickets, which were made transferable and good until used. These were said to have been sold by the man who did the advertising to scalpers at a low figure, and they, in turn, offered them at a rate materially lower than tariff. This gave me an idea and I set on foot a rigid investigation, but I found that the practice was carried to an extent that was simply appalling. So many roads have been in the habit of doing this and scapling shops are so stocked with these tickets that there is not a passenger agent in Chicago to-day who can make his own rate to any competitive point. The former has been taken out of their hands entirely, and the scalpers control the rate making privilege. To such magnitude has this pernicious practice grown that passenger agreements are practically a dead letter, and I have become convinced that this is the prime cause of the present extensive demoralization. The system is certainly the most absurd I ever heard of, and why it has been allowed to grow to such proportions is more than I can tell. An advertising solicitor asks $50 cash for an advertisement. The advertising agent of a road where the mileage ticket system is in vogne offers instead of the cash from seven to fifteen mileage books containing 1,000 miles of coupons. The average is about ten books for a $50 advertisement. These at 2½c per mile would be worth $25 each, or $250 for the ten. The solicitor will sell the books to scalpers for about $12 apiece, and they will sell to the public for $18 or $20 what the railroad asks $25 for. To make everything straight on the company's books $250 worth of advertising will be charged up and in the other columns will be entered $250 worth of 1000-mile tickets. Both are fictitious, the company makes no money by the transaction and the tickets go on the market to demoralize rates and indirectly sacrifice hundreds and thousands of dollars worth of revenue.

"It was this practice which disrupted the Council Bluff's passenger pool and which has led to a threatened war between that point and Chicago. One road stocked the market with milage tickets to pay for advertising and rates could not be maintained. Scalping offices in Chicago, Rock Island, Council Bluffs, Omaha and other intermediate points were literally flooded with these tickets, which brokers were selling at a little over one-half the regular rate. The brokers were ticketing all the business. One other line essayed to counteract the effort by issuing a special class of triplicates, with which they paid for their advertising, but they were so sick of it that they gathered their tickets in as fast as they could. Nothing could be done to compete with the free mileage tickets and the pool dissolved. The above named road is still paying its advertising bills in the same way and the scalpers are making the rates between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and this has not only effected through rates but local as well. A passenger wishing to go to Rock Island is sold a mileage ticket and a broker at that point takes it. By this means he has saved $1 or more on a ticket to Rock Island. He does it by buying an advertising mileage ticket of scalper. Brokers are growing rich because this practice, while the railroads are sacrificing revenue every day which properly belongs to them. A fair sample of what the mileage tickets are doing is found in Des Moines. Two years ago there were but two brokers in that place. Now there are six and all them making money. The regular rate to Des Moines is $10.45. By purchasing a mileage ticket of a scalper the journey will cost from $6 to $6.50. The brokers at Chicago and Des Moines are making a fortune out of it, while the railroads are losing the business. If the railroad issuing the tickets was realizing a profit in the deal it would not be so objectionable, but the tickets are counted for just one-fifth their actual value when given in for advertising. This makes the practice absolutely without reason and why a general agent can be so foolish is too deep for me to fathom.

"Aside from the actual loss to the roads, providing the business is conducted squarely, another feature is presented. The temptation to the employes who make the contract and deliver the tickets is too great for most men to resist. The opportunities to make an over issue, to receive commissions for 'crooked' work, and in other ways beat the company, are practically submitted. The very nature of the practice necessitates great looseness in the matter of checking the mileage ticket accounts, and no road which adopts this system of paying for its advertising pretends to watch the transactions carefully. The conductors are instructed to ask no questions when the tickets are presented, and as a consequence no suspicious looking mileage tickets are reported to headquarters. There seems to be a sort of tacit understanding that any apparent irregularity must be winked at, so the employes directly connected with the transaction have full latitude to all that a dishonest nature would suggest. There is no doubt that lots of spurious tickets are on the market, and the laxness in the orders regarding this class of tickets prevents their discovery. Some of the roads have system and are trying to put a stop to it. So long as the system remains in vogue, it will be simply impossible to maintain passenger rates to any point, no matter how many agreements are signed. We have got to root out this evil practice or give up all hope of making any money in the passenger department of the railroads."

Colored Republicans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A number of representative colored men met at the Fifth Avenue hotel to-night in response to an invitation issued by Col. William Munell. The session was private, Rev. W. B. Derrick, of this city, presided. The principal subjects discussed were threats made by United States Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, against the colored race, and a plan for following the colored Democratic speakers in Ohio with colored Republicans.

GONE UP IN SMOKE.

The Fire Fiend Takes Possession of Ten Acres of Cleveland, O.

Property to the Value of Two Millions of Dollars Destroyed.

The Cause Shrouded in Mystery, But as Usual Said to be Incendiarism.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—A great conflagration is raging on the flats. The entire fire department is in serviee, and telegrams were rent to Akron, Youngstown, Painesville, Erie, Sandusky and Toledo for assistance. The origin of the fire is unknown. Incendiarism is expected by some, but the most probable theory is that sparks from a tug set fire early in the evening to a pile of shavings, from which the flames spread until Wood's Perry & Co's. extensive lumber yard was ablaze. The fire continued to extend, defying all efforts of the firemen. The lumber yards of Potter, Birdsall & Co., and C. G. King & Co. were also consumed, and the Variety Iron works were destroyed. Stanley's candle factory was burned, and a part of Sherwin, Arlliams & Co's. varnish works, and at 10 o'clock the conflagration threatens to become still more extensive. About ten acres of lumber and frame buildings were aflame at one time, and huge clouds of smoke, thickly studded with blazing cinders, were blown by the changing wind for miles, causing intense excitement, lest the myriads of sparks should kindle fires in every direction, and perhaps lay waste a large part of the city.

An alarm was turned in at 6:50 o'clock by the night watchman, Joe Simmons, and his story throws no light on the cause of the fire. Said he, "I had just completed my rounds and arrived at the mill. I went, as usual, all over the ground, on both sides of Carter street, and along the river, and made sure there was no fire or anything else wrong in the yard. I went through the mill, and after that was going to set down outside the door when I saw a bright flame shoot up in the air right in the middle of the lumber piles between our yard and Mr. King's. It was in our No. 1 alley, and the moment I opened the door I ran for box 13, under the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio bridge, on Carter street. Then I came back and the engines were here in a few minutes."

At 7:30 fire was confined to an area of 200 feet square, and in the midst of this the flames were savagely burning and sending out a myriad of sparks and lignt pine torches. Slowly the fire gained on the firemen, the sparks being carried over their heads by the wind, which had began to rise. It would set fire to a small spot in the center of a pile of lumber, and because of its height and the fierceness of the flames, nothing could be done until the flames reached the end of the pile, when a stream would be directed that way. The lanes or alleys were so narrow that it was impossible to getta stream to play on any but the edges of the different sections of the lumber. The spot where the fire started was built up of green lumber, and put in from Michigan pine woods, and thought it would not be expected to burn well, the heat was so intense that the element continued beyond the power of the department to control.

By 8 o'clock it was in alleys three and four, and as the area of burning wood became larger the men were forced to spread out and had less effect over the work that could be done. At this time some of the firemen were in the alleys completely surrounded by fire, and to keep from burning the stream of water was directed against them. Nearly every man was thus wet down, and only thus could they secure comfort.

At 8:30 o'clock Carter street became impassable. The heat prevented any one from going by the building, and only in some places could the firemen stand. The owners of the Variety Iron works had been on the roof of their large brick building for half an hour past, throwing water and guarding it in the hope that the fire might be kept within bounds and they escape without loss. They succeeded in putting out the flames in several places, which had caught from sparks. Until the region of their building became red hot they were successful, but at 8 o'clock the lumber in the yards of C. G. King caught from the east end of Woods, Perry & Co's. yard, and soon the 4,000,000 feet in that yard was in a blaze. The heat along the side of the central way soon became too intense for confort, and despite the brisk west wind which had sprung up the flames crept up in the southerly direction and very quickly reached the street. The Variety Iron works now caught on the roof, and these flames were subdued after a short fight. At the same time the wooden building, a good sized shed belonging to Wood, Perry & Co., west of this, had also caught on the front side, from the heat of the burning lumber just opposite, and attention was directed to that. Then the firemen were called back to the Iron works building, and at 9 o'clock both of these buildings were burning and the fire was under such headway that the engines which could be kept in the streets were unable to cope with it. Much cause of delay was found in the water. It was dirty and the engines would get clogged. In this manner one of the engines which had been throwing a stream on the southwest side of the yard, near the railroad, was forced to suspend work for repairs.

At 9 o'clock the shops and buildings from Scranton avenue to the Wood, Perry & Co. planing mill, on Carter street, was on fire, and it looked as though nothing could save them. The tiny spark was fanned in a minute into a leaping flame and undid years of toil, care and capital judiciously applied. The fire started in the midst of the lumber, and on all sides there was plenty of the same dry fuel. The center of the flames, boiling like a witches' cauldron, leaped yards through the air and clasping in eager arms everything that came in their reach, shouted, hissed and reveled while high piles of lumber, strong houses and thick walls of brick were crushed and crumbled into ashes. The flames shot a hundred feet into the air, and myriads of sparks as large as a bushel basket hovered and floated amid the glare and smoke. The awful glare penetrated to the furthermost parts of the city and the community turned out almost en masse to witness the awful spectacle. They collected on housetops, clogged the thoroughfares leading to the flats, and covered the brows of the hills like swarming bees. In the very heart of the conflagration were the men whose property was burning up, the toiling firemen, policemen and a large crowd of adventurous loafers. All but the latter fought the fire with courage and determination, but the immense furnace roared and hissed complacentyl, mocking them, and reached out gradually and surely sucking into its vertex everything possible to reach. The sparks puffed up like chaff from a fanning machine, and fell like a shower of rain. Some were not sparks, but great brands. The terrible heat bearing them slowly up like by bellows, the wind carrying them miles away.

At 1:30, when the fire was approaching the occupants of Potter, Birdsall & Co.'s office, it was decided to move out. John McBride and his wife lived in the upper rooms, and Mr. McBride has been so ill that he was unable to move. The police officers and other willing hands carried him outside and he was removed across the railroad to a place of safety. A large safe in Wood, Perry & Co.'s office was rolled out by twenty men with many crow bars, and that heavy piece of furniture was soon rolled up the sidewalk to the bridge. The office of the Cleveland board of lumber dealers, between Wood, Perry & Co.'s and Potter & Birdsall, was likewise cleaned out, and by the time the flames reached these offices there was nothing of value in them to burn, and the structures themselves were reduced to ashes in an incredibly short space of time.

The aggregate loss is estimated from two millions to two millions and a half. It is impossible to give individual figures to-night. Wood, Perry & Co. had no insurance, their policies lately run out. King & Co. had $20,000, and Potter, Birdsall & Co. $57,000 insurance.

At 1 o'clock the fire seems practically under control. Relief engines arrived from Akron and Erie. Others are expected. The entire militia of the city were ordered to be in readiness if necessary to do police duty, but have not yet been ordered out. No serious accidents are yet reported. Woods, Perry & Co. lose a quarter of a million. House & Davidson lose $50,000, both their planing mills being destroyed. Hubbell & Westover's lumber yard is going; loss, $40,000; King & Company's lumber yard destroyed, loss $10,000. The Variety Iron works, loss was not ascertained. Loss on Stanley's candle factory about $10,000. Howell's Coal company sheds were burned, loss not given. About fifty freight cars belonging to different roads, which were standing in Woods, Perry & Co.'s yard were burned. Eynon & Son's machine shop was destroyed, loss $3,000. The New York Pennsylvania & Ohio freight house was saved. The fire extended along the river from Scranton avenue to the Bee line tracks and back to the bonded warehouse. Everything within that district was consumed. At 1 o'clock it has crossed the Bee line track and is eating up the lumber yards of Hubbell & Westover and Caywood & Hutchinsons.

Passenger Rate War.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—There are indications in the air that all the eastern trunk lines are cutting passenger rates in some way or other, but the prevailing rate has not as yet dropped below $16. Two or three are cutting over their counters, while others are meeting the rate through scalpers and by liberal commissions to agents. The strife thus far has been of a conservative character, each line apparently being desirous of merely retaining its own patronage, without reaching out aggressively for that of its competitors It is believed that by Monday it will be determined whether rates will be dropped to a very low basis or the whole matter ajdusted. The trunk line presidents are now in session in New York and it is not improbable that they may agree to restore rates. No advices, however, have been received tending toward an amicable settlement of the troubles. Assurances were vouchsafed yesterday that the present guerilla warfare would not be continued after Tuesday. If the conference of presidents should be without favorable results, decisive action will be taken to bring matters to a focus without further delay. A general passenger agent remarked yesterday that he was greatly surprised that open war had not been declared during the week, and he confidently expected it early this week. His line was not in position to assume an aggressive attitude, being content to follow in the wake of the older lines. The only hope of averting a gigantic struggle was in the meeting of presidents now in session, and should that prove futile, nothing could avert most disastrous complications.

Plenary Council Called.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—A pastoral letter from Arch-Bishop Gibbons was read in all the Catholic churches of the arch-diocese today, relating to the assembly of the plenary council in November. The pastoral states our Holy Father Leo XIII out of his paternal solicitude for the welfare of all the faithful committed to his care, has described all the bishops of the United States to assemble in plenary council to consider the best means for promoting the salvation of souls in this part of the Lord's vineyord, and because of the firm health of his Reverence, the cardinal arch-bishop of New York, who was so welt qualified to preside, not only on account of his high office, but also his mature wisdom and weight of merits. His Holiness was pleased to appoint us to convene by his apostolic authority hird plenary council at Baltimore, and preide over the same as an apostolic dele gate. We therefore, dearly beloved brethren and children, now make known to you that, in witness of this authority, we have by our letters of the date of March 27, of this year, convoked a third plenery council to convene in our Metropolitan church, at Baltimore, on the 9th of November, of this year of our Lord, 1884. Eighteen years have now elapsed since the last plenary councli was held, and we have reason to be devoutly thankful to God for the steady progaess which religion has made in the United States since that period. It cannot fail to be a source of consolidation and benefit to the chief pastors church.

A Scoffer's Text.

CASSADAGA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The national convention of the Free Thinkers to-day listened to addresses by Ex-Rev. Samuel Putnam, President Brown, Mrs. Clara Watson, Mrs. Hannah Stearns, of Colorado, E. Billings, of Iowa, and Ex-Rev. J. H. Burnham, of Michigan. The last named preached from the text, "Blessed are the pure in liver, for of such is the kingdom of man."

CENTURY LITERARY NOTES.

The Century Co., have in hand for immediate publication a new book of stories, rhymes, and pictures for little folks, to be called "Baby World." It has been edited by Mary Mapes Dodge, and, like "Baby Days," of which 20,000 copies were sold, will consist of selections from St. Nicholas Magazine, especially adapted to the very little ones. "Baby World" will be larger and finer than "Baby Days," and the editor and publishers intend it to be the most beautiful children's book that has yet been made.

The Rev. Newman Smyth will contribute an article to the forthcoming century on "The Late Dr. Dorner and of the New Theology." It will give a sketch of his life and of his theological method, and will contain some personal reminiscences by the writer.

"Émile Littre," the celebrated French lexicographer, will be the subject of a biographical spetch in the September Century. A full-page portrait accompanies the article.

Minnesota Patents.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Minnesota, bearing date Aug. 26, Reported expressly for this paper by Louis Bagger & Co., Mechanical Experts and Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Cole Lewis, Minneapolis, necktie and collar fastener 303.985.

Porter, J. F., Red Wing, evaporating-pan 304.027.

TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
3 Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK

GEORGE W. GETTY,

BOAT BUILDER.

ROW BOATS AND OARS FOR SALE.

WHITE BEAR. - - - - MINN

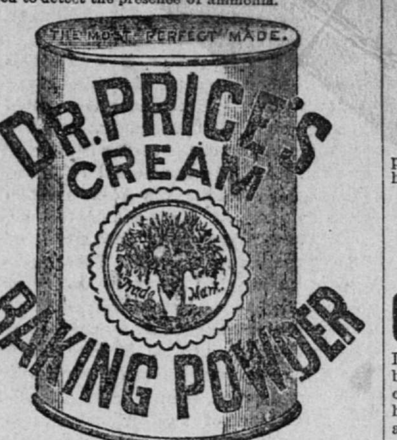
sun&thu4w

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

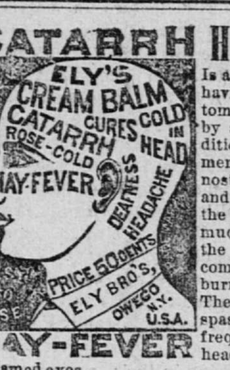
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. - ST. LOUIS.

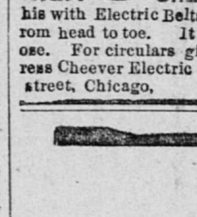
CATARRH HAY FEVER



Is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

CREAM BALM is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50c at druggists, 60c by mail. Sample bottles by mail 10c.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound his with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington street, Chicago.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

HARTER'S LIVER PILLS ONLY ANTI-CONSTIPATION PILL IN THE WORLD. NEVER GRIPE, SICKEN OR LEAVE BOWELS CONSTIPATED.

Persons suffering from TORPIDITY of the LIVER or Inactivity of the Bowels, will find a permanent CURE by the use of these Pills. No medicine should be taken without first Cleansing the Stomach and Bowels with a dose of HARTER'S LIVER PILLS. Sample dose Sent Free on application by postal.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for fever and ague, indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years experience, and can no more be shaken by the claptrap nostrums of unscientific pretenders, than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their defiles. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally

TERRA COTTA,

EDMUND RICE, Pres. H. A. BOARDMAN, Treas. D. M. BABCOCK, Sec. & Man. Dir.

THE MINNESOTA

Terra Cotta Lumber Co.

FACTORY AT POST'S SIDING,

Office—No. 363 Jackson Street.

Absolutely Fire Proof. Non-Conductor of heat, cold and sound. Adapted to all departments of interior architecture. Cost of material within reach of all intending to build,

SAMPLES AT EITHER OFFICE.

Minneapolis Agents:
LEEDS & DARLING,
Room 26 Syndicate block.

COURT HOUSE BIDS.

To Builders!

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
RAMSEY COUNTY, MINN.,
ST. PAUL, August 22d, 1884.

Notice is hereby given and advertisement pereby made, for proposals, or bids for all that hart of the work and of the material for the

Building and Construction

OF THE

CITY HALL & COURTHOUSE

Located on Court House Square, (the same being block twenty (20) of Saint Paul Proper,) in the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, hereinafter stated, that is to say: all the work and all the materials for the excavation, masonry and iron work, in the building, erection and construction of said City Hall and Court House,

Up To and Including the Water fable,

According to the plans and specifications on file in the office of E. P. Bassford, Architect, at Room 28 in Gilfillan block, at the corner of Fourth and Jackson streets, in said city of Saint Paul, and all of said work to be

FULLY COMPLETED AND FINISHED

On, or before the

1st day of September A. D. 1885.

Such proposals or bids will be received at the Office of the County Auditor, for said Ramsey county, in said city of Saint Paul, until

4 O'Clock, P. M.,

ON

September 22, A. D. 1884.

All bids to be addressed to the Chairman of the Court House and City Hall Special Commissionere.

The right is hereby reserved to reject all bids of incompetent or irresponsible persons, and all such bids as may be unreasonable.

No bid will be received or considered unless accompanied by the bond of the bidder, or bidders with satisfactory sureties in the penal sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, conditioned, that if the bid shall be accepted and the contract awarded to the bidder or bidders, he, or they, will enter into and execute such contract; or by a deposit with the commissioners of a check for the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars on some bank in the city of Saint Paul, duly certified as security in lieu of such bond.

No bid will be accepted unless the bidder or bidders will enter into such bond and give such security for the performance of his or their contract, as may be required by the Commissioners, and approved by a three-fourths vote of the County Commissioners and Common Council of the city of Saint Paul, of the members elect in joint session.

By order of the Court House and City Hall Special Commissioners,

J. J. McCARDY,
235td County Auditor.

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading Temperance Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1, 1884.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city until 12 m. on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1884, for the grading of Temperance street, from Tenth (10th) street to Thirteenth (13th) street, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties, in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN F. HOYT, President pro tem.

Official:
R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.
246-256

MANKATO ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACHINERY.

Mankato Manufacturing Co.,

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

MANUFACTURE

Steam Engines,
Saw Mills and
Mill Machinery,
Iron & Brass Castings
AND
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS.

MANKATO, - - MINN
245*

STONE.

W. B. CRAIGE & CO.

Empire Ledge Mankato Stone,

The Best Building Stone,
The Best Bridge Stone.
The Best Curbing Stone in the West!

Will stand 7,000 lbs. pressure to the sq. inch.

MANKATO, MINN.

DRUGS, ETC.

MOORE, PIPER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & JOBBERS

in Paints, Oils, etc.

We ship Carbon oil and Gasoline from the following stations: Winnebago City, Tracy, Minn.; Watertown, Volga, D. T.

We solicit the trade of dealers only. 245tf

LINSEED OIL.

Mankato Linseed Oil

MANUFACTORY-

Linseed Oil and Cake by the Old Process

GROUND CAKE FOR FEEDING,

Constantly on Hand.

Highest Prices Paid for Flax Seed.

MANKATO, - - MINN.

P. H. CARNY,

WHOLESALE

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

Jackson street, bet. Front and Second,

184* MANKATO, MINN.

LOANS, ETC.

GEO. A. CLARKE,

Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Broker

Office under Citizens' National Bank.

MANKATO, MINN.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

O. R. MATHER,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

Manufacturer of Red and Cream Brick, and dealer n all kinds of Mankato Stone. Quarry and Works Nort Front street.

MANKATO, MINN 97