FROM SUNDAY'S EDITION.

The following matter on this page appeared in Sunday's edition. The reason for this re-publication is because our regular mail rate of subscription does not include the Sunday issue, and comparatively few in the country care to pay extra for the Sunday edition, which lies in the St. Paul postoffice and goes out in the same mail with the Monday paper. The more important news and other miscellaneous information, is therefore, published on Monday for the benefit of country subscribers who do not get the SUNDAY GLOBE.

THE END NEAR.

The Democrats of Cleveland Greet Hendricks With a Rousing Demonstration.

The Enthusiasm the Greatest Since the Opening of the Ohio Campaign.

Gov. Hoadly Expresses His Reasons for Believing Ohio will go Democratic on Tuesday.

Ex-Gov. Foster Says the Republican Majority Will be 10,000 and Possibly May Climb Up to 15,000.

Senator Sherman Said to Regard Republican Success as Very Doubtful—Republicans to Vote Kentucky Negroes.

Tammany Coming to Its Senses—Blaine and the Irish—Activity of the Independents.

Cleveland and the Catholics—A Bishop's Endorsement—Blaine at Lancaster and Logan at Cincinnati.

Cleveland in New York Wednesday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Gov. Cleveland will leave Albany early Wednesday, arriving in New York at 10:30. While in New York he will probably hold a consultation with the Democratic leaders and managers. He will go to Brooklyn Thursday to attend a Democratic barbecue, returning to Albany Thursday night.

The Largest Demonstration of the Campaign.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—Governor Hendricks arrived from Cincinnati this afternoon, and was received at the depot and escorted to the hotel by the Young Men's Central Democratic club and a large reception committee. This evening there was the greatest political demonstration of the campaign in Ohio. There was a mass meeting in Monumental park and speaking from two stands, by Gov. Hendricks, Senator Bayard, Gov. Hubbard, of Texas; Hon. Howe Callow, of New Hampshire; Hon. John R. Fellows, of New York; Hon. H. B. Payne, Senator Pendleton, Hon. W. N. Hensley, Pennsylvania; Hon. Tracy Titis, of Buffalo, and others. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans presided at one stand and Congressman Foran at the other. Following the speeches was the largest procession of torch bearers ever seen in this section. It is estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 men were in line, horse and foot, including the Democratic legion of Buffalo, 800 strong. The park was gorgeously illuminated. The demonstration closed with a magnificent display of fireworks. Excursions came in over every railway leading to the city. Gov. Hendricks was serenaded to-night by the Buffalo legion.

Hendricks at Dayton.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 11.—Thos. A. Hendricks passed through Dayton at 11 o'clock this morning with Senator Pendleton, Gen. Rosecrans and other distinguished men. They were met at the depot by about 1,000 people. Short speeches were made thanking the people for their presence and assuring them that the state would go Democratic in October. The train stopped but fifteen minutes.

Hoadly Confident.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

COLUMBUS, Oct. 11.—Gov. Hoadly, in an interview, expresses satisfaction with the situation and Democratic prospects. He said: "Figures show that where the majority in the great Republican strongholds has remained at a stand still or has actually decreased, the ratio of increase in the Democratic strongholds has been fifty and in some instances seventy-five per cent. The German vote has been gradually coming over to us of late years. To-day outside the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland there are ten Germans voting with us to one against us."

"Why do you except those two cities?"

"Because there the power of the press militates against us. In Cincinnati, for instance, two of the four German dailies, and one of them is very able, are Republicans. The principal influence in our favor, however, has been the prohibition tendencies of the Republican party. Perhaps I might better define it as the interference policy of the Republican party. It is socialism—socialism for the benefit of the rich. It is like their tariff system. Protection for the sake of protection. In a rough way, men may be classified under two heads, the desciples of Jefferson—Democrats who adhere to the mind-your-own-business nation—and the Hamiltonians, or Republicans—who think the government (that is themselves) capable of minding other people's business better than they themselves. This interference or protective habit of the Republicans, is working that party in constant danger and yet it imparts to it all the vigor it has."

"On what grounds do you think the Republicans claim the state?"

"They can't afford in advance to acknowledge themselves beaten, you know, and and yet their modest claim of 10,000 and 15,000 majority is a virtual confession of weakness. If the presence of Mr. Blaine, and an unlimited supply of money, together with other favorable causes, will give them no greater majority than that in the state which gave Garfield 35,000 four years ago, you will begin to see that our conclusions are correct."

"Do you think Mr. Blaine's presence in Ohio has benefited the party?"

"I doubt it. Where it has created Republican enthusiasm on the one hand, and in some instances stiffened up the weak-kneed, it has the counter effect of arousing our people to more vigorous and concerted action. In my judgment Mr. Blaine has made a mistake in his tour through Ohio. He seems to have visited those places that were most easy of access without regard to political considerations of an important character, for example, he has omitted counties like Trumbull, Geauga, Meigs and Gallia, where the vote was not fully drawn out last year, and where his presence would have helped his party more, in my opinion, than in Stark and many other parts of the state he has visited."

"What do you say of the Prohibition and Greenback vote?"

"It is hard to tell, but will be larger than last year, and concerning the latter, I do not fix it at over 5,000 or 6,000. It is likely to be larger this year on account of the strikes in the Hocking valley and elsewhere. I am told that many of the miners, who are angry at the syndicate, but who will not support Cleveland, will vote for Butler. I imagine that his principal element of strength will be drawn from that source."

"The strike has injured the Republicans?"

"Why not? The party in power is always held responsible in cases of great comercial depression. Do you think the miners and other men in the Hocking valley region, who are penniless and out of work, will prove an exception? Out of thirteen blast furnaces only two keep their fires burning. The majority of these men, probably three-fifths, are Republicans. Many of them have felt the state.

Calico Charley Sanguine.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—In an interview with Ex-Gov. Foster he impressed your correspondent as one who was claiming Republican success with more vociferation than absolute hope. The ex-governor thinks the vote of the state will be nearly 800,000. He differs with Dudley in his estimation of the Prohibition vote and places it as a minimum at 15,000, and yet by a species of very incongruous reasoning he assumed that of this number of voters more would be drawn from the Democrats than from the Republicans. If this is the basis of the Republican hope, it is like the man who built his house upon the sand, to find out his mistake only when the storm came and the rain fell.

"Tell me, Governor," I asked, "upon what you build your faith?"

"I will," he frankly said, "It is not upon any poll or the figures made or obtained by anybody. I have traveled over the state in all directions. Ohio is always safely a Republican state when we can get the vote out. I am almost sure that Blaine's presence in Ohio has aroused the party, and its full vote will be polled. Upon this I predict Republican success."

"What do you place your majority at?"

"Oh," he said, with a sigh, "10,000, maybe 12,000, and it may reach 15,000."

I quote this conversation to show that the Republican managers seem to have all their hopes based upon precedent. They assume that because Ohio has been Republican for twenty-five years in presidential years, it cannot be towed away from its moorings. They are just shutting their eyes and trusting to luck. In following up inquiries touching the Prohibition vote, which may of itself defeat the Republican state ticket, I found a strange variance, which goes to show how uncertain a quantity it is. For instances: The poll of the Prohibition candidate for secretary of state places his vote at 40,000 as the maximum and 30,000 as the minimum. Another so-called poll figures 18,000 as the minimum. The Democratic committee estimate between 10,000 and 15,000 as the minimum and maximum respectively. That this vote is a source of uneasiness to the Republicans is apparent because of the manner in which they seek openly to belittle it. Within forty-eight hours emissaries direct from the Republican national committee have been in conference with the Prohibition managers of the state, offering valuable considerations in cash to turn the vote over to the Republican state ticket. Thus far negotiations have been without avail.

I find, as yet, no check in the tide which has set in for the Democracy. About the rooms of the state committee there is a confidence which is as exhilarating as it is rock-ribbed. Chairman Bargar, a man rather of calculation than impulse, feels positive in his own mind that the Democrats have the state. He has revised the figures of the Democratic poll, and after making all manner of liberal concessions for shrinkages, gives the state to the Democrats by a majority large enough to satisfy the most ambitious. If the Germans in Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties stand by the Ohio Democracy, it is almost impossible to figure other than Democratic success. It is in their power to check the vote of the fanatics who would send crusaders among them to harass and destroy their peace and business. The large prohibition vote which is anticipated to be cast is not withheld from the Republican party because of the love of its opposing force—the Democracy—but rather in the hope that in its defeat the Republicans will make alliances with them. If the Democrats are but true to themselves they have a good fighting chance to win. The situation as the campaign closes is favorable. Both the presidential candidate and the head of the state ticket are kept busy writing letters in explanation and extenuation of their crooked transactions. This is something phenomenal on the home stretch. The sequence of such a situation is that the pursuit of the enemy is hot, its scent keen and the game within reach.

Colonizing Negroes.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11.—The *Courier-Journal* this morning prints the following warning to the Ohio Democrats: The Democrats of Ohio are warned in time that hundreds of negroes are leaving Kentucky to vote at the election in that state Tuesday. About 1,000 have already gone from this city and many others have left and are leaving other points in the state. Republicans themselves, and tempted by the rewards to political corruption held out by Republicans in Ohio, they have gone there to vote, and vote they will, unless the Democrots exercise the greatest vigilance and determination to prevent these shameless frauds. Many of these negroes are ignorant of the penalties of fine and imprisonment they incur in attempting to vote in Ohio, and many of them under the protection of Republican strikers and Republican deputy marshals, are more than willing to run the risk. This danger is real and not imaginary.

The negroes have already gone to Ohio and are still going. Let the Democrats of the state do their duty and arrest and subject to the penalties of the law every man of them who attempts to vote Tuesday.

Sherman Says, "Don't Bet."

[Special Telegram to the Gobe.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The minds of the Republicans here were sadly torn up by the publication of a dispatch from Senator John Sherman, in which he expresses the opinion that Ohio will go Republican by a small majority, but he says to his friends, "don't bet." This dispatch was discussed universally in the departments to-day and caused something of a sensation. Republican office-holders were thrown into a cold sweat, but they were appeased somewhat by the interpretation given to Sherman's despatch by Secretary McPherson of the Republican Congressional committee, who said that Sherman always advises his friends not to indulge in the immorality of betting. There is much excitement here over the Ohio situation, and it is growing every hour.

Tammany Becoming Interested.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The most important rumor afloat at Democratic headquarters to-day was that there was an understanding between John Kelly and the leaders of the county Democracy and Irving hall. The success of the demonstration Thursday night is said to have produced a salutary effect upon the minds of some of the Tammany leaders, who begin to see the advisability of conciliating Mr. Cleveland, Not the least doubt that the governor will leave the city of New York with a majority of 50,000 is now entertained. According to Democratic figuring Blaine will not have the slightest chance of carrying the Empire state unless he comes to Harlem with 70,000 votes to spare, and those of his political opponents, who think he will have a margin of none at all are not regarded as figuring wildly.

The prospects of Cleveland carrying the state are, therefore, held to be brilliant enough to bring the Tammany warrior to reason. Kelly's object is to hold the city of New York in his political grip, but his lieutenants are scarcely ignorant of the fact that if the Democracy wins a national victory for which it is in no degree indebted to Mr. Kelly, it will go hard for the Tammany chieftain whenever an opportunity occurs for the settlement of old accounts with him.

MODIFIED THEIR CLAIMS.

It is noticed this morning that the Republicans have modified their claims as to the size of the majority they expect their ticket to receive in Ohio. The loud talk of 20,000 has subsided into whispers of about half that number. It is conceded, however, that Mr. Blaine will have at least as a large a vote in November as the Republican ticket receives there on Tuesday next. From West Virginia the intelligence comes that the Democratic forces were never in better working order, and that the Republicans have no chance whatever of carrying the state.

SPEECHES FOR NEW YORK.

The New York State committee is already anticipating the close of the canvass in both of the commonwealths, and speakers who have been edifying the voters of Ohio and West Virginia are already being booked for eastern engagements. On Monday next the best oratorical material at the disposal of the National and State committees will begin operations even if news from Ohio does not check the progress of the Democratic canvass. No ground will be left uncovered if it does. The Democratic movements will be such as to throw into the shade even the admirable work done during the Tilden canvass.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Senator Gorman says that Blaine's friends had no easy thing to secure his endorsement at the hands of the Union league club. It is not contended even by the supporters of the Plumed Knight, but more than three-fourths of the mambers of the league sympathized with the report submitted by Evarts last night. The attitude of the club is in remarkable contrast with its position in previous presidential years, a unanimous flourish of political trumpets from the league having hitherto been a highly prized and invariable manifestation.

INDEPENDENTS ACTIVE.

While the managers of both the great parties are keeping quiet now and waiting for Ohio to declare the Independents are whooping it up for all they are worth. Information of the spread of the Independent revolt comes to the headquarters of the Independent Republicans from all parts of the country. The speeches of Schurz in Ohio are having a timely effect.

CHEERING LETTERS.

The following are extracts from some communications received at the Independent Republican headquarters:

From Cleveland, O.—"Indications at the end of the line now clearly foreshadow the defeat of Robinson, the Republican candidate for secretary of state and Johnson, the candidate for judge of the supreme court, although the balance of the Republican candidates will probably pull through by small majorities. The defeat of Gen. Robinson will be a rebuke to Mr. Blaine and his wonderfully queer political methods.

From Shelby, O., word comes that the Democracy are in splendid trim and feel confident of carrying the state at next week's election.

From Wauseon, O., the following communication was received: "I have been a life long Republican, but have determined to vote for Cleveland. There will be many Republicans here who will quietly scratch Blaine."

Another gentleman, a resident of Wauseon, O., sends the names of thirty-nine Republicans among his personal friends who will vote for Cleveland.

From a private letter, written by one of the professors of Princeton college, is the following: "You will be interested in knowing that Cleveland will defeat Blaine in the student vote here, a thing unheard of since 1856. In the faculty of forty members, all but seven are against Blaine, likewise a state of affairs previously unheard of. No canvass has been made in the seminary, but men tell me that things are about as bad there as among the college students."

Cleveland and the Catholics.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A pamphlet entitled "Gov. Cleveland and the Catholic Protectory" has been circulated by the Republicans. The pamphlet charges that the governor is bigoted and intolerant and is headed: Write to any Catholic bishop in the state of New York or to any priest in New York city for the truth of the matter herein.

John E. Devin, Frederick R. Condert, Edward C. Connells, Wm. and John O'Brien, and other catholic gentlemen wrote on October 9 to Bishop McNinernay, of Albany. The bishop replied today that, relying on his own resources of personal knowledge, he was aware of no act of Gov. Cleveland's which would argue narrow, intolerant spirit or hostility to the Catholic church or her institutions. On the contrary, from what had come under his own observation, he was lead to believe that the governor was free from bias and enmity against Catholics and actuated by a spirit of fair dealings toward the Catholic church and her interests.

Iowa and Indiana.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Col. Halloway, editor of the Indianapolis *Times*, who went on Blaine's bonds in the libel suit, has written to a friend in this city, in which he says he cannot see his way clear at this time, and fears that Blaine will not get the electoral vote of Indiana.

The chairman of the Iowa Democratic state committee writes to Democratic headquarters that if Ohio goes Democratic Iowa will go the same way.

Blaine and the Irish.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Mr. Blaine's connection in early life with the Know Nothing organ of the state of Maine, and his more recent connection with the infamous Madigan circular, in which religious prejudice against the Catholics was attempted by him to be utilized for party purposes, is in perfect accord with his own general record, and the sentiments of New England Republicans, who have constantly asserted that the Irish and Germans were on a lower plane of civilization than the negroes. This has been their usual reply to the Democrats from the south, who complained of the evils of negro suffrage and negro rule in the southern states.

The case of Patrick Woods, an Irish citizen of Richmond, Va., in May, 1870, illustrates perfectly the terror of Blaine's feelings and those of his present ally, Ben Butler. The Richmond district was then represented in congress by Chas. K. Porter, one of the horde of carpet bag miscreants who infested the south in those days. Porter in a public speech prior to his election said that the negroes were superior to the dirty Irish and Dutch. This led Woods to make an attack on Porter on the streets of Richmond at a time when he was absent from congress on leave. However richly merited the punishment for the vile language may have been, Woods had nevertheless committed an assault and battery, for which he was promptly arrested and held for punishment by the Virginia tribunals of justice. This, however, did not suit the Republican majority of the house of representatives, of which Blaine, Butler and Bingham were the types. They took the extraordinary position that an ordinary affray or assault in the city of Richmond was a violation of the privileges of the house of representatives. So Pat Woods was arrested by virtue of a telegram of the sergeant-at-arms. The writ of habeas corpus of the Virginia court was set at naught, and this Irishman of muscle and hot blood was brought to Washington city and to the bar of the house, for the speaker, James G. Blaine, of Maine, to "fix him with his glittering eye." Randall and Kerr in vain tried to interpose. Woods was ordered off, not to a trial by jury, but to a sort of star chamber inquest before the house judiciary committee, of which Bingham was the ruling spirit. This committee reported a resolution to imprison Woods for three months.

The whole proceeding was simply a piece of Republican hostility to Irish Democrats. There was nothing to show that Woods ever intended the slightest disrespect to the house or interference with its sessions, duties or prerogatives. He did not even know, as he testified on oath, that Porter was a member of the house. He did know, however, that Porter had foully slandered his race and nationality and he tried to get even by giving him a good drubbing. Woods was sent to jail for three months under the order of Mr. Speaker Blaine, not once did Jas. G. Blaine show the slightest evidence that he recoiled from the folly and rage of his party associates for this poor ignorant Irishman. His bias in the chair was against the prisoner. As a matter of fact, there is no doubt that Blaine and his party were really in full sympathy with the derogatory and offensive remark that Porter made about the Dutch and Irish being inferior to negroes. If Blaine had been opposed to his high-handed proceeding he would have broken it up as easily as he did the effort to interfere with the land grant of the Little Rock railroad.

It was only following out the old line and tenor of his political life when, as secretary of state, he allowed McSweeny and other Irishmen to rot in a British jail without trial or even a statement of the offense with which they were charged. Indeed, if he had protested against these proceedings of the British government, it would have been an easy matter for that government to reply to him by referring him to the case of Patrick Woods, who had been tried and punished without a jury trial and the writ of habeas corpus contemptuously set at naught and violated by Mr. Blaine and his party friends in the teeth of the constitution which they swore to support.

Ben Butler was one of the most bitter of those who hounded on this proceeding against the Irish citizen of the United States, and he knew well the whole time he was violating the constitution to punish Woods for resenting an insult to the Irish race.

Heavy Guns Against Blaine.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—No public man was ever subjected to such a bombardment as Mr. Blaine is now getting at the hands of the Independent press of the United States, and no man ever more richly deserved it by his duplicity and falsehood. The New York papers yesterday published fac simile copies of letters and other documents connected with Blaine's purchase of a $50,000 interest in the Hope furnace enterprise of the Hocking Valley, Ohio, and stamp as a deliberate lie the denial in his published letter of July 22, to Mr. Hesekiah Bundy, stating that he had not at any time owned a share of stock in a coal, iron or land company in the state of Ohio. These documents show that Elkins was then, as now, Blaine's right hand man and that the Elkins-Blaine combination were plotting together for the monopoly that would control all the iron of the Hocking Valley.

The New York *Times*, commenting on the publication, says: "Mr. Lee's payment of money, the transfer of the Standard company's bonds and the publication of the receipts prove actual ownership on Mr. Blaine's part and show that his denials are wholly false, and in this case his lies were needless, for his connection with the enterprise was innocent. His fear seems to have been that an attempt might be made to fix on him some responsibility for the labor trouble in the Hocking valley which might cost him votes in Ohio."

Mrs. Parnell's Reasons.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—"What decided you to support Cleveland?" asked your correspondent of Mrs. Parnell this morning.

"Blaine," was the answer, sharp, short, laconic. "We don't want corruption in political office," she continued, "and we do want honest government. Those are part of my reasons for supporting Cleveland. Moreover, the Democratic party has always been the party which has been most friendly to the Irish, and which has done the most for them. Blaine is fooling the Irish with promises of interference or of measures which they think will lead to trouble. Those promises are political claptrap He will do nothing. Garfield four years ago had vast plans which pleased the Irish and made very decided promises of help. Blaine was his first lieutenant. Looking back, how could he have done anything in those four years, even had he lived? Blaine will do no more, nor could he if he would. I do not think the Irish vote for Blaine is going to be large. The few Irishmen who are going for him are Republicans and have been for a long time. Many of them have had office from the government. The independent Republican vote will much more than counteract it, in my opinion."

Fisher Says Blaine Did Offer to Buy the Mulligan Letters.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—In reference to Blaine's denial of the assertion of Warren Fisher that he (Blaine) offered a sum of money for the Mulligan letters, given in these dispatches, Fisher reiterates his claim that Blaine did make such offer. He declares, at the request of Elisha Atkins, and the special request of Mr. Blaine, he went to New York in the spring of 1880 and met Mr. Blaine, at the Fifth Avenue hotel. That then and there Blaine made the request for him to obtain, for money or otherwise, from Jim Mulligan the memoranda in which Mr. Blaine was interested. The amount was not limited, and he was authorized to pay $10,000 if he could not obtain them for less. Mr. Blaine said John Cumming's partner, Elisha Atkins would furnish the money.

Blaine's Movements.

WOOLSTON, O., Oct. 11.—At 9 o'clock Mr. Blaine left Ironton to go up through the Hocking valley. The workmen in the nail mills came out bare armed and bare breasted, and cheered as he passed. At Oakhill there was a considerable crowd, composed largely of workingmen. Beside the track they had erected a platform, composed of pig iron, on which Mr. Blaine stood. He began his brief speech, saying: I stand on the same platform on which I stood in congress for twenty years. The platform which enables the iron to be made in our own country instead of in England. This was received with great cheering. The remainder of the special was devoted to the bearing of the tariff on the iron industry.

ATHENS, Ohio, Oct. 10.—At Jackson there was a very large gathering of a similar character to that at Oak Hill. Blaine spoke a few words about his interest in the coal lands, and the bearing of the tariff upon the iron and coal trade. His remarks were very favorably received, and as the train moved off the people cheered him repeatedly. An interesting incident of the stop at Jackson was the presence of Samuel Baker, a veteran, nearly 100 years old, who, if he lives until election day, will cast his seventeenth vote for a president of the United States.

AT NELSONVILLE.

LANCASTER, O., Oct. 11.—At Nelsonville, the centre of the mining district in the Hocking valley, Mr. Blaine made the following speech:

"If I am at home anywhere it is in a coal region. I was born and brought up in a coal region, in the valley of the Monongahela, and I know something about coal. I have been an owner of coal lands nearly all my adult life, and the greater part of what little property I have in this world is in coal lands. I have been to some extent engaged in the mining of coal. I am now interested as a stockholder and a director in a company in West Virginia. I have had twenty-seven years experience in connection with the coal industry, and I count it a piece of remarkable good fortune that neither myself or any company with which I have been connected has ever had a strike, or a quarrel, or dispute, or trouble of any kind, with any man. Further, I have to say that during the last eighteen months the company that I am connected with has been able to pay on an average of about $60 a month to every one of the 260 men engaged. You see, therefore, that I am not talking about a subject that I do not understand. But while I acknowledge that I am owner of coal lands in Pennsylvania and in West Virginia, I am kindly assured by a number of Democrats in Ohio that I own also a large tract of coal land in the Kentucky Valley. Now I think that when a man has property attributed to him which he protests that he does not own, and when the other parties insist that he does own it they ought to be compelled by law to make it good to him. They say that I am a large holder in the Hocking valley syndicate. I say that I do not own a single share. They say again that I do. Let them come into court then and make the ownership good to me. If I could bring them into court on that issue and under the rule suggested I could bankrupt a great many Democratic editors and speakers who insist that I own property that I never did own. I understand that the miners in this region have had some trouble with the operators, and our political opponents say that I am one of the operators. As I said a while ago, I have never had any trouble with the men employed in the mines in which I am interested, and I never expect to have any, because if I cannot continue the business without difficulties of that kind I shall abandon it. I think there is no disagreement that ever arises between an employer and the men he employs that ought not to be settled by a fair, impartial arbitration, and I think the man who is not willing to submit such a matter to arbitration ought to explain to the public why he is unwilling to do it. But because you are in temporary trouble why should you turn your backs on the great protective system which for twenty years has promoted and secured the development of your valley? Are you going to remedy your troubles in that way? Because you cannot have the high tide of prosperity all the time, do you, therefore, say that you will have the low tide of adversity? In this world we have to take a little bit of lean with the fat. You cannot have a stream flow down its bed without having an eddy now and then. You cannot have the flood tide of the ocean without the corresponding ebb. These occasional disturbances of the even flow of prosperity seem to be inevitable. You want to get rid of them of course, but the parties concerned should deal with each other in a patient and conciliatory spirit, and in your anxiety to remedy these passing troubles you should not think of tearing away the very foundation on which the prosperity of your state and of the whole country rests. I appeal to you as workingmen, as miners, because if the protective tariff is not good for the coal and iron interests, it is not good for anything. If it does not develope these it does not develope anything. And if the protective tariff were repealed to-morrow these hills would be again wrapt in the silence and desertion in which they rested during the twenty-five years preceding the enactment of the protective tariff. But on the other hand, if the protective tariff is maintained I have full faith that your troubles will soon be adjusted, and that a new era of prosperity will dawn upon you."

A miner—"May I ask, Mr. Blaine, if you are interested in the union furnace?"

Mr. Blaine—"No not to the extent of a single penny. I will make it stronger than that, I never owned any interest in any iron furnace in Ohio or any where else in the civilized world. I never was engaged in the iron business at all, but I have been engaged in the coal business, and a large portion of the property I own is invested in coal to-day. I am interested with you in this matter. If the coal business breaks down in Ohio it cannot be maintained in Pennsylvania or West Virginia. We all stand or fall together. When they were about to sign the declaration of independence some one said to old Dr. Witherspoon: "Well, we must hang together." "Yes," said he, "If we do not George III will see to it that we hang separately." So, my friends engaged in the coal industry, if we do not stand together we shall fall together. I thank you for the very kind reception you have given me, and I leave you in the hope and expectation that we shall soon have better times for the mining interest throughout the whole United States."

At Logan, a town also in the mining district, there was a very large crowd, who cheered Mr. Blaine's remarks enthusiastically.

In the evening at Lancaster he was escorted to the house of his cousin, Judge Philomon B. Ewing, and later at a meeting held in his honor, he made a speech devoted largely to the remembrances of his schoolboy days, concluding with an appeal to the Republicans of Ohio to do their duty on next Tuesday. After Mr. Blaine Hon. A. W. Tenny, of New York, addressed the meeting.

Logan at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Gen. Logan reached this city in the afternoon, and was met at the depot by 3,400 veterans, who, with a band, escorted the general to a hotel. Upon his arrival the square was quickly filled with a dense crowd, to whom Logan appeared and made a brief address amid loud cheering. At night he was escorted to the Music hall, where an audience filling the whole house was in waiting. Many ladies were present. At the appearance of Gen. Logan at the main entrance a scene of the wildest enthusiasm began. Every person rose to his feet all cheering to their full capacity of voice, and waving hats, handkerchiefs and canes in the air. This continued fully ten minutes, and until the escorting club had been seated. Quiet was restored by the glee club singing. Gen. Noyes called the meeting to order and announced Gen. Hickenlooper as chairman. The latter introduced Gen. Logan, referring to their service together during the war, and especially to Gen. Logan's brilliant service at the battle of Atlanta, when he succeeded McPherson in command of the army of the Tennessee. Another scene of wild uproar and cheering from the 7,000 people in the hall followed Logan's appearance to speak. When the tumult ceased Gen. Logan, with evidently a worn voice, begged for quiet, saying this would be the fourth address he had made to-day, and they could not hope to hear unless quiet was maintained. He then went directly into an answer of ex-Governor Hendricks' speech of the night before, by asking if the hearers thought there should be a change by turning out the Republican party because when the life of the nation was threatened the Republican party declared the power existed in the government to maintain its existence, and that power should be exercised. He continued questioning whether it was because the Republican party had given the country an honest money in defiance of the Democrats or that it had given protection to American labor increasing the wealth of the country since 1861, $30,000,000,000. Referring to Hendricks' accusation that Blaine was neglectful of the interests of American citizens abroad, he said Gov. Hendricks forgot to say that under Democratic rule there never was a statute defining the position of the government on this subject. It was due to the Republican congress to enact a law which was non-recognized by leading foreign powers by a treaty that naturalized citizens of this country were entitled to protection abroad. He proceeded to name the acts of the Democratic party to show why they should not be changed, and then took up the subject of the tariff, making the assertion that Hendricks' speech was an open declaration of free trade. He was bitter against Hendricks for trying to array arguments against Blaine, and that the Republicans were about to buy votes in Ohio, he said it came with bad grace from a man from the south to come to Ohio and talk about buying ballots, when it was known that if Democratic hands, and shot guns could be kept off the ballot box in the south they could not carry seven states. He closed with an appeal for a support of the Republican state and congressional ticket. He was followed by Dolliver, of Iowa, and others.

Secretary Lincoln to Take the Stump.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Lincoln will leave Washington in a few days for Illinois, where he will make a number of speeches in support of the Republican presidential nominees. He will make his first speech at Mattoon. Secretary Teller will enter the campaign in Colorado next week.

Butler at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Gen. Butler arrived this evening under escort of a committee of the peoples party by whom he was met at Harrisburg. He was taken in a carriage to the hotel, and soon after to the Horticultural hall, where a large audience awaited him. The meeting in the mean time had been addressed by two other speakers. Both were frequently interrupted by calls for Butler, and repeated intimations that the audience had come to hear Butler only, as Gen. Butler came forward to speak a large tin spoon was thrown by someone in the gallery and fell at his feet. Wholly unconcerned, he picked up the spoon and advancing with it in his hand, said: "My friends and fellow citizens, it is my first and most grateful duty to thank you for your very kind and, I may add, enthusiastic greeting. Having done that, it is my next duty to present the only argument of the Cleveland party." Here the general held up the spoon, and then contemptuously throwing it aside, continued: "Now as the Cleveland men have begun and finished the entire work of the Cleveland meeting, won't they please adjourn, go home and let us carry on our own meeting?" After requesting his hearers to indulge as little as possible in applause, in order to economize time. He spoke for some time, being frequently interrupted. His speech was a counterpart of his former speeches.

Fargo Democratic Nominations.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, Oct. 11.—The Democratic county convention to-day nominated the following ticket: J. E. Haggart, sheriff; John H. Hanson, register of deeds; N. C. Morgan, clerk of court; L. B. Bartlett, judge of probate; Martin Ryan, district attorney; J. F. Stearns, superintendent of schools; county commissioners, N. L. Shattuck and George H. McKay; assessor, Enos Gray; Dr. Shanks, coroner; justice, N. B. Weyer.

Steel County Democrats.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

OWATONNA, Minn. Oct. 11.—The Democratic county convention, of Steel county, was held at the Opera house to-day with a full attendance. The convention was called to order by John Shea, chairman of the county committee. The convention was organized with B. S. Clark chairman and C. J. Kenyon secretary. The convention put in nomination the following ticket, and it is considered a strong one: For representative, P. Brennan; register of deeds, Chas. Youst; county auditor, D. E. Austin; judge of probate, L. Hazen; county coroner, E. M. Morehouse; county commissioner, Fourth district, G. W. Kinyon, Fifth district, H. Schmidt.

W. L. Kelly's Flop.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Your paper of Saturday was mistaken in announcing that Mr. Wm. L. Kelly was to address the Irish American Blaine and Logan club in the evening at Hibernia hall, the club having deserted that hall without using it their "month in full." It not having proved a success they withdrew themselves to the Day hall where Mr. Kelly as stated addressed last evening an audience of forty odd, some of whom being curiosity seekers. He endeavored to explain to them his reasons for deserting the Democratic party which he chiefly attributed to conscientious scruples. The warning from Mr. Kelly's own pen last fall is still fresh in our memory, in which he concluded with an earnest appeal to turn the "Rascals out." His friends sympathize with him now for having assumed that garb and fallen into that class which he has so openly denounced as one of rascality.

AN ACQUAINTANCE.

Political Notes.

The Republican committee of the Fifth Mississippi declare it inexpedient to make a nomination, and recommend the Republicans to support Gen. Money for congress.

In Massachusetts the state committee of the Peoples party have nominated Dr. A. R. Rice for lieutenant governor in place of Marsh, resigned.

The Democrats of the Second Massachusetts have decided to support the Independent candidate for congress, Dr. Wm. Everett.

The Prohibitionists of Philadelphia held a demonstration last night in favor of their national ticket. Music hall was packed to overflowing. The meeting was addressed by St. John and others.

Gov. Cleveland had a large number of visitors yesterday, including several excursion parties.

Plankinton Retires.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—John Plankinton at noon to-day said that he had retired from the New York firm of Plankinton & Armour, having sold his interest to his partner in the New York house. He will still retain his interest in the Milwaukee and Kansas City houses of Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Plankinton has for many years been head of one of the largest meat houses in the country. The house at New York, a large commission and forwarding depot, is under the charge of H. R. Armour. The parent house is the one located in this city, and from this establishment the Chicago, Kansas City and New York houses have been formed. The Chicago and Kansas City houses were founded about the same time, Joseph Armour being placed in charge of the former establishment and T. Armour of the latter, while P. D. Armour remained at headquarters in this city. On the death of J. A. Armour Phillip D. Armour went to Chicago to take charge of that concern.

Mr. Plankinton, feeling that his interests were too varied and his energies overtaxed, withdrew from the Chicago house, but still remained a partner in the Kansas City and New York branches. It is thought possible that some similar motive to that which caused Mr. Plankinton to withdraw from the Chicago establishment may have actuated him to draw from the New York branch also.

McGeogh's Answer.

[Special Telegram to the Globe].

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—The long expected answer of Peter McGeogh, in the suit of Daniel Wells, Jr., wherein an accounting of the formers' lard deal and other speculative transactions was demanded, was filed today. It covers twenty-eight pages of closely printed matter and gives in detail all of the transactions between the shorn speculators. McGeogh pleads that all of their actions in indeavouring to lower and otherwise manipulate the markets were contrary to public policy, and were void and illegal and cannot be enforced in the courts. The law is copiously quoted to show that the deals were mere gambling speculations, and all prohibited by the laws of the state. The history of the disasterous lard deal is given in detail. The deal was a failure and left the firm $1,300,000 in debt. The agreements between parties are given, and for the first time all the true inwardness of the former's case is made public. The history of the settlement of the firm's indebtedness is very lengthy and pretty generally familiar to newspaper readers.

A DAY ON 'CHANGE.

The Grip of the Manipulator Again Felt in the Corn Pit.

The October Option Makes a Suspicious Jump of Over Two Cents.

The Wheat Market Mainly in the Hands of the Traders for a Quick Turn.

Oats About Hold Their Own — Provisions Generally Dull and Lower.

Wall Street Tells the Same Old Story of Weakness and Depression.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—With the exception of a sharp bulge in October corn, which the manipulators again forced up over 2c, and a sympathetic but smaller advance in the November option of the same cereal there was little of moment in to-day's markets, the general disposition being to settle up deals for the week. Wheat was forced down a notch or two. Oats about held their own and provisions were generally dull and lower. Closing quotations were: November wheat ⅛c lower at 78¼c; November corn ⅝c lower at 53⅝c; November oats unchanged at 27⅞c; year pork 25c lower at $12.37½; November lard 22½c lower at $7.27½; and November ribs unchanged at $7.60.

Wheat was decidedly dull, and ranged lower, notwithstanding firmer Liverpool cables, and a material decrease in the receipts here and at Milwaukee and Toledo. On the other hand, the weekly movement indicated a large increase in the stock here, and the statement was current that the next visible supply statement would show an increase of 3,000,000 bushels. Scalpers were trading moderately for hourly turns, but there were no outside orders to speak of, and the tendency was as usual on Saturday to close up deals rather than carry them over Sunday. The market opened a shade under yesterday's last quotations, and though it exhibited a degree of stubbornness that is somewhat surprising in the face of increasing accumulation, it succumbed to the hammering and almost steadily settled ⅜@½c and closed at the lowest figures of the day. October opened at 77c and went down to a close of 76⅝c. November opened at 78½c and after gaining ⅛c closed at 78⅛c. Car lots of No. 2 spring sold at 76⅝@77⅛c. No. 3 spring declined 1c and closed at 62½@63½c cash. No. 2 red winter closed at 79¼@79½c and No. 3 at 67c.

"The market to-day," said a close observer of the course of this cereal, "was merely an exhibition of determined grit on the part of heavy holders to keep prices up against the persistent attacks of sellers. It is the same battle that has been going on for a week or two, and which has resulted in keeping the Chicago market higher in proportion than at any other prominent point. The fact that our prices are about 2c a bushel away from a profitable shipping basis seems to make no difference with the men who, for private reasons, wish to show their strength and power, and who want, beside, to get out of a deal entered into at higher figures and from mistaken circumstances. Why it should be thought a commendable act to sustain a market at an unwarranted and purely artificial elevation is a puzzle. So far as actual business is considered, it would be greatly benefited by letting the prices down to a point that would cause free sales at home and abroad, and it is very doubtful, to say the least, whether such a course will prove to be a kindness to the farmers who have wheat to sell, but who will hold it as long as they see any chance of getting higher prices."

Corn was the only article that attracted much attention and the interest manifested in this was not due to legitimate causes, but to the fact that the old clique began to show its hand and tightened the grip on the October option, and those parties who had about concluded that there was no more danger from the "Hidden hand" in the deal found out their mistake. As indicated in a former dispatch the decline of the last few days was an essential part of the game to lull suspicion and encourage the boys to sell short, which they did. The special drive of today was in October which opened ⅜c higher at 55¼c, and in an hour or more had advanced nearly 2c, with rather lively buying by the shorts. November followed, but at a much slower pace, while year and May remained quite steady under the circumstances. Now that the weather has improved for drying corn, it may be that the clique will confine their operations to the October option and allow November to take its own course for a time, as it might be dangerous to try to corner November with present prospects. The managers were helped along in their work to-day by the tenor of foreign advices, which were "strong" on corn, with an advance of 6 pence per quarter at London. Our receipts here were light (150 cars) and New York and St. Louis were both a little higher. Unless all signs fail there will be music in the air again before the close of the present month. Carr wired a responsible St. Louis house that in his opinion all options this side of January were practically cornered. They replied that in their opinion there would be enough No. 2 corn to surprise the manipulators, that the crop prospects were never better, and that corn would be marketable early in large quantities. The highest point reached for October was 57¼c—2½c above yesterday's close—and the close was at 56⅝c—about 2c above. November opened at 53c, sold up 1c, and closed at 53⅝c, a gain over yesterday of ⅝c. Year closed ⅜c higher at 53⅜c.

Oats ruled steady and firm for cash and futures early in the day, but closed up rather easier for the latter. A New York house sent in an order for 50,000 bushels of cash for immediate shipment, but owing to the small quantity in store the order could not be filled. That quantity could only be secured by towing a boat around from house to house, which would involve too much expense. Closing figures were ⅛c lower for May at 30⅛c and unchanged on the other active options.

Provisions were very quiet and trading lighter than for several days past. Foreign dispatches showed a reduction of 3d in lard, but other articles were unchanged and eastern markets were quiet. Prices here ruled easier and averaged lower on all the leading descriptions. Year pork opened 2½c higher at $12.67½, went steadily down to a close of $12.37½. Lard was inactive, opening 5c lower and immediately taking a downward course, which brought the October option to $7.50 at the close, a decline of 10c from yesterday, and the November option to $7.27½, a decline of 22½c. Nothing was doing in ribs and the October option closed steady at $9.60; November the same at $7.62, and January 2½c lower at $6.57½.

Range cattle were in good demand and the Texans and westerns sold a shade higher. Among the fresh receipts were 103 cars of Texans and westerns or say about 2,000 out of 3,000 arrivals. The offerings were rather heavier than expected, more than double the number of last Saturday, which would indicate that a big run is due for next week. The general market was fairly active for Saturday with prices rather firm, considering the number on sale. The current quotations are about as follows: Texans, $3.80@3.75; Wyoming and Montana Texans, $3.30@4.00; Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana natives, $4.10@5.25. The Northwestern Cattle company, of Montana, have marketed this week several droves that made $5.25. Western bulls and tailings make $2.50@3.60; western cows, $3.40 to $4.10.

The hog market was fairly active, yet prices were a strong 5@10c lower on packing and medium sorts, while fancy heavy and Philadelphias sold equally as high as any day this week. Light sorts were neglected and easier. Assorted skips were scarce and steady, as "everybody," as the saying is, seemed to want mixed and medium. The receipts were greater than anyone looked for and would indicate a big run for next week, with estimates running from 100,000 to 110,000. Common and rough packers are selling at a round about $4.90@5.10, good mixed and medium $5.20@5.50, and the best heavy $5.60@5.70, with Philadelphias and fancy heavy at $5.80@5.90.

Reviewing the market, Hamill & Brine say: The past week has been entirely devoid of the excitement which characterized the previous one, closing quotations to-day showing no material change in grain or provisions from those of a week ago. In the early part of the week there was a tendency to strength all around, but under free offerings this soon gave place to weakness, and the tone to-day in wheat and provisions has been depressed, while corn and oats show a somewhat better feeling. Wheat has ruled comparatively steady since our last fluctuations, having been confined within a range of about 1c. The increase of about 2,500,000 in the visible supply announced last Tuesday had a weakening effect, and the estimated further increase of about the same quantity for the current week, to be officially announced on Tuesday next, increases the timidity of traders, who are now generally expecting a lower range of values in the near future. There has been some steady buying by strong parties for many days, but this, as in all similar cases, has been probably much exaggerated. There are many operators, however, who are disinclined to sell largely for future delivery at current values, and although, as noted a week ago, there is nothing at present in sight which warrants any material improvement in the near future, there is an undercurrent of feeling that present low values present a minimum of risk to investors, and there s some quiet buying of this kind going on all the time. Seeding in the winter wheat sections has now sufficiently progressed to enable experts to approximate the acreage of the next crop, and we learn from some, whose opinions are entitled to respect, that a deficiency of 25 per cent., as compared with last year may be expected. Added to this is the fact that seeding has been as a whole a late one, and these considerations doubtless operate to induce some buying of the long options by those who believe in the property. Trading during the week has been almost wholly local.

For October delivery there was a sharp decline in corn during the week, but this has been largely recovered. Prices touched 54c for a short time, but to-day as high as 57½c was paid, the close, however, being at 57c. For November 53⅝c was paid a few days ago, from which figure it dropped to 51⅛c, but to-day a good portion of this decline was recovered. Year and May delivery have both been stronger, outside figures, however, not being maintained. These deliveries close to-day at 43⅛c and 41⅛c respectively. Trading has for the past week been very unsatisfactory. The recent manipulation for September, together with the existing uncertainty as to what may be done in the current and next ensuing month, having greatly demoralized the majority of operators, there is now more than the usual uncertainty in estimating the probabilities which tend to curtail trade and to render traders nervous and uneasy. Receipts show some falling off and promise to be very light until graded corn from the new crop is in the market, and recent rain storms throughout the corn belt, it is thought, will retard this somewhat. There has been much more activity noticeable in oats during the past week, and prices show some improvement. Shipping demand continues good, having since our last been in excess of the daily supply. Speculative operations have been on a liberal scale, and some good buying has been induced by the deficient yield reported from many interior points, as well as by the fact of a much more liberal feeling than is usual at this season of the year.

May oats, as compared with May corn, do not seem unusually attractive, but the general feeling is, we think, one of the confidence."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The week closed with a moderate demand for money at 6 per cent. on call and 7 per cent. on time, with the supply sufficient for business requirements. New York exchange was quoted at par to-day, and documentary sterling very dull at $4.79½@4.79¾. The associated bank clearings on the day were $7,270,000, for the week $45,233,495, same week last year $5,394,245. The bank balances for the week were $3,582,622 against $5,869,531 for the corresponding week last year.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11.—Wheat closes weak and ½ to ⅜c lower than yesterday. The foreign markets don't advance and our prices are much too high on spring wheat to admit of any but legitimate business. Chicago operators are trying to sustain prices against enormous accumulations and the declining tendency everywhere else, but the situation is against them and we think lower prices will result. Corn is strong and will probably be higher for the remote options. We quote the closing of wheat for November 76⅞c, December 78⅜c.

WALL & BIGELOW.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A raid on Delaware & Lackawanna at the opening caused a feverish feeling, and the bitter war on passenger rates to Missouri river points with a fear that it would extend to the St. Paul lines unsettled the whole market. The bears were not slow to take advantage of the situation and sold stocks with impunity. Northwestern was assisted in its downward course by the decrease in its earnings in the first week in October of $74,000. Omaha for the same time shows a falling off of $2,000. The result of all this was renewed activity and a larger day's business than Wall street has witnessed in a long time. The cut rates among different lines are now so ridiculously low that a sudden cessation of hostilities may be looked for. Delaware & Lackawanna appeared to be supported at 104, and though repeated efforts were made to break it below that figure they were futile. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy touched 120. Vanderbilt has notified the Reading company that he has been sold the 50,000 Jersey Central stock for its account. The stock was sold at an average of $50 per share and will net the Reading company a loss of $1,400,000. It is stated that the Lehigh Valley line is making arrangements which will impair the strength of the coal combination. A bear house tried to buy puts on 10,000 shares of Lackawanna at 97 for sixty days, but Sage would sell only 500 shares. The Baltimore & Ohio has notified Commissioner Fink of its withdrawal from all passenger pools on and after October 12. Mr. Garrett says this course is rendered necessary by the belligerent policy adopted by the Pennsylvania company. Vice President Sykes, of the Northwestern, says that earnings of that road will hereafter show a steady increase. White is buying Union Pacific again this morning, and the room traders are selling Lackawanna and the Grangers. It is rumored that Commissioner Fink has resigned. Mr. Fink, upon being interrogated on the matter, denies the report, but says that he should prefer to be relieved. He will not resign until a satisfactory successor has been chosen. He states that the withdrawal of the Baltimore & Ohio from the passenger pool is not a serious matter, as the Baltimore & Ohio management are conservative and intend only to cut competitive business on the line of the Pennsylvania road. Osborn is selling everything this morning. Woerishoffer, Commack and the big bears generally are jubilant and predict a decline of 10 points within the next week. There was nothing in the way of a rally at the last. Stocks were at about the lowest for the day when business ceased. There was a steadier feeling, however, and less pressure to sell than was noticeable during the earlier hours.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The Marine hospital bureau has ordered the quarantine in Arizona against the cities of western Mexico to be raised.

The president has appointed Burton Parker, of Michigan, agent for the Indians at Fort Peck agency, Montana, vice Snyder, resigned.

There were over fifty cases and five deaths from diphtheria this week in Astoria, L. I.

Telegrams were received in Chicago yesterday from the presidents of all roads interested, ratifying the formation of the Colorado pools, as outlined at the late meeting in that city. The percentage is to be determined by Arbitrator Tucker, and his decisions are to be final.

Geo. Burnett, a noted horseman of Connecticut, died yesterday, aged seventy-six.

The bonded warehouse of J. G. Roache & Co., of Uniontown, Ky., was burned yesterday, together with about 2,000 barrels of whisky. The total loss is $175,000. Insurance not known.

The Harvard college fall races took place on the Charles river yesterday.

Chicago Church Burned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The Third Presbyterian church, on Ashland avenue, one of the finest churches in the city, was burned this morning. The structure was valued at $80,000. Loss fully $50,000; fully insured.

Later—The loss will reach fully $75,000, the value of the church, together with its furniture, being $100,000; insurance $90,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the organ loft, and due to the carelessness of a smoker. The

SATURDAY'S SPORTS.

Our Local Horsemen Take a Spin on the University Avenue Boulevard.

The Horse Economy Has His Back Broken on the Jerome Park Track, New York.

Rain Wins at Kansas City—The Results of Turf and Diamond Events Elsewhere.

On the Boulevard.

It was announced that the St. Paul horsemen would have a matinee yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the University avenue boulevard, but at that hour the dust of the track had not been disturbed by equine hoofs. Half an hour later one of Commodore Kittson's horses was driven down from Midway, and word was brought that Mat Balfour would be down shortly with another. Mat came, but he had a whole buggy-load with him, and was not in trotting trim. Several persons had come up by street car, and several others in carriages to witness the performance, but matters began to look decidedly blue for any exhibitions of speed. At 4 o'clock Archie McLeod made his appearance behind his gray; he was followed by Barney Ryan, Johnnie St. Aubin, Trainer Dudley and Superintendent Littell a few minutes later, and finally W. R. Merriam came on the scene with his fine pair of bays. Besides these there were several other horses, some of them plugs and some very fine steeds. They were all sent over the track at a rapid pace for the next half hour, but there was no time taken or much attempt at racing the horses against one another.

Barbers at Base Ball.

The Metropolitan barbers will meet those of the Merchants this afternoon at the West Seventh street park. There will be no admittance fee, and the game will be for "blood," say the razor friends. The nines are as follows:

MERCHANTS.	POSITION.	METROPOLITAN.
Underwood	Pitcher	Lawrence
Wheeler	Catcher	Lewis
Herman	Short Stop	Allon
Fisher	First Base	Coleman
William	Second Base	Berry
Cogmire	Third Base	Graham
Barnes	Left Field	McCoy
Lewis	Centre Field	Davis
Smith	Right Field	Garling

Our Lawn Tennis Club.

The members of the St. Paul Lawn Tennis club are playing for the championship. Ninety series have been scheduled, of which forty-four have been played.

The regular meeting of the club will be held on Monday, October 20. It is arranging to have a tournament on Saturday, October 18, the playing to consist of "doubles," and any ties that occur in the general playing for the championship will be played off on that day. Below is the score to date:

Players.	Ordway.	Wall.	How.	Smith.	Case.	Hall.	Barrows.	Lightner.	Jackson.	Hyndman.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Ordway	—	1	..	..	0	..	1	1	1	1	6	5	1
Wall	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	7	6	1
How	..	0	—	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	1
Smith	..	0	..	—	..	1	1	1	..	..	4	3	1
Case	1	0	0	..	—	..	..	1	..	..	4	2	2
Hall	..	0	..	0	..	—	0	1	..	..	4	1	3
Barrows	0	0	..	0	..	1	—	1	..	..	4	1	3
Lightner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	9	2	7
Hyndman	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	—	..	2	0	2
Jackson	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	—	2	0	2
Games lost.	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	2	2	45	22	23

National League.

The National league contest practically closed last night with Providence first, Boston second Buffalo third, Chicago fourth and New York fifth with Philadelphia, Cleveland and Detroit badly in the rear. The record is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Providence	83	28	New York	60	50
Boston	73	37	Philadelphia	39	71
Buffalo	63	47	Cleveland	35	77
Chicago	61	50	Detroit	28	82

American Association.

The championship season in the American association will close on Wednesday. Nothing is decided but first position. The eight leading clubs stand as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Metropolitan	71	31	Cincinnati	65	40
Columbus	66	38	Baltimore	60	42
Louisville	65	38	Athletic	59	45
St. Louis	65	38	Toledo	44	57

Base Ball Yesterday.

UNION ASSOCIATION.

At Kansas City—Kansas City-St. Paul, rain.
At Milwaukee—Baltimore 8, Milwaukee 5.
At St. Louis—St. Louis 9, National 0. Forfeited on account of a row over a ball knocked over the fence.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Cleveland—Providence 8, Cleveland 1.
At Detroit—Detroit 9, New York 2.
At Buffalo—Buffalo 14, Boston 5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Pittsburg—Toledo 2, Pittsburg 0.

Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Driving park fall meeting fourth regular day.

First race—Purse $500—2:30 pacing class:

Katie Howard	1	7	1	1
Dandy Boy	2	1	5	2
Lyttleton	3	3	2	3
Black Bassenger	7	2	4	5
Clara D	4	4	3	4
Mattie Bond	5	5	6	6
Cloud R	6	6	dr.	

Time—2:19¾, 2:22½, 2:21, 2:22½.

Second Race—Purse $500, for 2:26 class.

Jim Early	2	1	1	1
Strathlan	1	4	6	3
Larette F	4	7	2	5
Milo	5	6	7	2
Sister Wilkes	8	2	5	6
Elmwood Chief	3	3	4	8
Urbana Belle	6	5	3	4
Annie King	7	8	8	7

Time 2:21¾, 2:22¼, 2:25¼, 2:23¾.

Third Race—Purse $500. for 2:35 class.

Prince Middleton	1	1	1
Zulu	2	2	2
Blue Bull Pilot	4	3	3
Fred Pond	3	dist	

Time 2:27½, 2:25¾, 2:26.

The Covington Races.

COVINGTON, Oct. 11.—Eighth day of the fall meeting of the Latonia Jockey club. Weather warm and pleasant, track good, attendance large.

First Race—Purse $300, three-quarter mile. Ferg Kyle won, Ultimatum second, Thistle and Hunter ran a dead heat for third place. Time 1:16¼.

Second Race—Falsetto stakes, three-year-olds, two miles. At the start Easter secured a slight lead, Blast second and the rest a length off. There was no change for a mile, but here Easter was done, Blast took the lead and won by three lengths, Koscinsko second, Hiflight third. Time 3:37½.

Third race—Purse $300, five furlongs, Rogers, won by a length, Thompson second, Trousseau third. Time 1:04.

Fourth race—Purse $800, two mile heats, April Fool won first heat by six lengths. Time 3:39. Second heat, April Fool again won by ten lengths. Time 3:42. This ends the meeting.

American Jockey Club Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—To-day was the seventh and last day of the American Jockey club races. The weather was pleasant, the track good, and the attendance large.

First race, handicap, all ages, mile—Pampero won by six lengths, Delilah second, Little Minch third. Time, 1:45.

Second race, handicap, sweep stakes, two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile—Julietta colt won by a neck, Miss Daly second, Frank Mullens third. Time, 1:20½.

Third race—Free handicap, sweepstakes, mile and quarter. Race remarkable in that four horses fell at the turn behind the club house. After a terific finish Lida Stanhope won by a head, Burgomaster second, Holedin third. Time 2:15.

When the race was over a rush was made by the people for the club house hill, behind which Economy was found with his back broken. The riders of Garrison and Farley were on the ground senseless. J. Donohue, rider of Economy, was unhurt. It seems that Richard L., on the outside, crowded into Lucky B. and fell. Lucky fell over him and Topsy and Economy, immediately behind, rolled over these two, Rivers on Richard L. and Farley on Lucky B. were badly hurt. Garrison recovered consciousness soon, but walked about in a dazed condition. Economy will probably be shot.

Fourth Race.—Free handicap, sweepstakes, one and three-fourths mile. Royal Arch led to within half a furlong from home, where Clonmel passed him and won by a length, General Monroe second, Slocum third. Slocum was not placed, as his jockey dismounted without permission. Time 3:10¼.

Fifth Race—Purse $500, all ages, three quarters mile. Wandering won by two lengths, Albert second, Valley Forge third. Time 1:19½.

Sixth Race—Handicap, steeple chase, full course. Charlemagne won, Echo second, Curry third. Time 4:03.