Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

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☞ Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.
Address all letters and telegrams to
THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. PAUL, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1885.

☞ THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH STREET.

☞ THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 11 TIMES BUILDING.

☞ THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT NO. 257 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

☞ THE STILLWATER OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT 215½ SOUTH MAIN STREET.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 10 p.m.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r	Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r
Duluth......	40	Cloudy	New York..	50	Clear
St. Paul......	40	Cloudy	Chicago......	54	Lt rain
La Crosse...	46	Cloudy	Cincinnati .	66	Fair
Huron......	32	Fair	Cleveland ..	52	Cloudy
Moorhead...	25	Clear	Boston......	56	Clear
St. Vincent..	31	Fair	Des Moines.	39	Lt rain
Bismarck...	41	Cloudy	Galveston..	76	Clear
Ft. Buford..	42	Cloudy	Memphis...	67	Cloudy
Ft. Assin'bn	44	Clear	Montreal...	46	Clear
Ft. Custer...	42	Clear	Nashville...	66	Cloudy
Helena......	44	Clear	NewOrleans	57	Clear
Ft. Garry...	33	Lt snw	Quebec	41	Clear
Minnedosa..	23	Fair	Washington	48	Clear
Med. Hat...	59	Clear	Shreveport.	72	Lt rain
Qu' Appelle..	..	....	Vicksburg..	59	Fair
Albany......	55	Cloudy	St. Louis...	59	Lt rain

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 30.09; thermometer, 41; relative humidity, 74; wind, northwest; weather, fair; amount of rainfall, 0.0; maximum thermometer, 53; minimum thermometer, 31; daily range, 22. River—Observed height, 3.1; fall in 24 hours, 0.3. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

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

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1 a. m.—For the upper lake region: Threatening weather and rains, variable winds, shifting to north and west, generally colder in southeast portions, stationary temperature northwest portions. For the upper Mississippi valley: Rains, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to north and west, colder in extreme southern portion, slight changes in temperature in central and northern portions. For the Missouri valley: Generally fair weather, slight rise in temperature, northeast winds, becoming variable.

THE DAILY GLOBE.

First Page—An Awful Calamity, Sermons by Beecher and Talmage, Political and General Telegraphic News.
Second Page—St. Paul News, Among the Horses.
Third Page—Minneapolis and Stillwater News.
Fourth Page—Editorial, Sporting and Wall Street News.
Fifth Page—Northwest News.
Sixth Page—Markets and Advertisements.
Seventh Page—The Wants.
Eighth Page—Story and Advertisements.

NUB OF THE NEWS.

The Rev. Dr. Forbes preached a temperance sermon.

Rev. Clay MacCauley preached at Unity church on Female Suffrage.

The Rev. Dr. Mabie preached his initial sermon at the First Baptist church.

The monument to the millers killed in the great mill explosion was dedicated.

Everything is ready for the opening of the Catholic orphans' fair in Market hall.

Ten persons are said to have been killed and many injured in a collision near Jersey City, N. J.

The Thompson-Pioneer Press libel suit for $50,000 will begin Thursday in the Henn epin district court.

Charles H. Philbruck, the private secretary to President Lincoln at the time he was assassinated, died at Greggsville, Ill.

There are still chances in Ohio for a Democratic majority on joint ballot. In one contingency John Sherman is defeated.

A fight with hard gloves has been arranged between Lannan of Boston and Killen of Chicago, to occur within forty miles of St. Paul.

A riot was caused at Pittsburg by a crowd of roughs, who overloaded the boats going down to Davis Island dam to such an extent that the officers were afraid to make the trip. They escaped by jumping into the water.

Edward Watts was arrested near St.Charles, Minn., for attempting to outrage the seven-year-old daughter of Jacob Hendee. The prisoner narrowly escaped being lynched at Lewiston, but was removed to Winona by the sheriff.

A railroad accident occurred at Andover Plains, N. H., in which Lucius Graves, engineer; Wm. Harvey, brakeman, and John Emerson, engineer, were killed. Four freight cars, the smoker and baggage car were smashed.

THE GLOBE DOES MOVE.

As an apology to our readers for having been a little behind the usual time in delivering the SUNDAY GLOBE to our subscribers yesterday morning, we desire to say that the delay was occasioned by the extraordinary rush of advertising matter and the lack of facilities on our part to meet the wonderful increase in our circulation and advertising, which, in so short a time, has grown and is growing, beyond our most sanguine expectations. The SUNDAY GLOBE of yesterday contained SEVENTY-NINE columns of paid advertisements, which is probably the largest amount of advertising matter that ever appeared in the regular edition of any newspaper in the Northwest. As an evidence of the rapid and tremendous growth of the GLOBE's advertising business, when the paper came under control of its present management, on the 1st day of February last, which was Sunday, its advertisements only filled eighteen columns. Yesterday's SUNDAY GLOBE had seventy-nine—an increase of sixty-one columns within eight and a half months. Although the GLOBE had a good circulation and a deservedly good reputation at the time it passed into the hands of its present management, on the 1st day of February, its circulation since that time has increased an average of about 1,000 a month, with every assurance of making a still more rapid increase in the future. From these figures our readers can readily understand how we have been pressed to provide facilities sufficient to meet such a rapid increase in our business. We are gratified to be able to assure our patrons that there will be no trouble in the future in this respect, as the celebrated Hoe press manufacturers are making for us all the machinery that will be necessary for our future use, and the type-founders are busy getting out an additional supply of first-class material for our office, and which will be fully abundant to keep right up with our heavy business demands. We are profoundly grateful to the public for its quick appreciation of our efforts to give the people of the Northwest a NEWSPAPER worthy of the great section whose interests it champions.

THE GLOBE'S PULPIT.

In this morning's GLOBE Mr. BEECHER discusses the condition of working girls, Dr. TALMAGE explores the mysteries of the unknown world, while Mr. MACCAULEY of the St. Paul Unity church discusses a more practical subject, and gives some interesting views concerning woman suffrage. A radical and popular change in the modern pulpit is the disposition manifested by the clergymen to discuss questions of every-day concern, and to preach upon topics which are engaging the public mind. While it is true that woman suffrage is not an active issue, it is still a problem just ahead of us and will have to be met sooner or later. Any intelligent discussion of the question, even at this early day, is received with interest by the public.

INDEPENDENT COLORED VOTERS.

The disposition of the colored voters to cut loose from the despotic political rule of the Republican bosses and to mark out for themselves an independent policy is becoming more manifest every day. It was but a short time ago that a very respectable assemblage of the most intelligent colored voters of Virginia issued an address to their race urging an independent course, and suggesting that the colored people could best promote their interests as a race by pursuing such a policy. More recently the colored people of Illinois, which is a Republican state, held a convention at Springfield, at which a resolution was offered declaring that the colored men of Illinois ought to continue their allegiance to the Republican party. The resolution brought forth a storm of opposition before the chair had an opportunity to rule it out as partisan matter. The resolutions reported by the committee on trade and labor were unanimously adopted. They declare that a large number of candidates who annually present themselves for suffrage are foremen and proprietors of large mercantile or mechanical institutions; that instead of supporting such a man upon the agreement that they will take a colored man in the office with them as a reward for fealty, such a one should take a colored man within the precincts of his private establishment and allow that man there to win such distinction as his merit and intelligence warrant. The colored man wanted to make character and intelligence, rather than political influence, the certain road to success. The race could no longer afford to make political place the beginning and end of their aspiration. But if they would do the greatest good for the greatest number, they would seek knowledge of and employment in the mercantile and mechanical world. They must sacrifice sentiment to reason, prejudices for common interests, indifference for untiring energy, and spasmodic efforts for persistent endeavors. There was no question freighted with more importance to the negro than the question of low tariff and free trade, not only to the negro, but to every laboring man of the country. The colored people of the North as well as the colored people of the Soute belong almost exclusively to the servants' classes, and as servants and farmers the policy of low tariff or free trade was recommended to the earnest consideration of the colored people, not only of this state, but of the entire country. It was recommended that the colored men of the state organize themselves in the different counties, and seek recognition from kindred labor organizations. This report was signed by all the committee, among whom was H. J. MITCHELL, South Town clerk of Chicago, elected as a Republican.

A DECAYING COMMONWEALTH.

Massachusetts is bewailing the fact that her male population is running out and that the preponderance in favor of the female sex is growing so rapidly. From the figures given by the state census just completed it appears that the women and girls outnumber the men and boys 76,627. This difference has been progressing rapidly since 1855, when it was but 32,201. In 1860 it was 37,649. In 1865 it had jumped up to 63,011. In 1880 it was 66,205, and now is 76,627. In that time the population of the state has only increased 250 per cent., but has increased its female majority 1,000 per cent. This places Massachusetts in a worse fix in this particular than any other state, and her people are casting about for an explanation of the causes with the hope of being able to apply a remedy. The growth of the numerical excess of women over men at a rate four times as great as the rate of a population's increase would naturally enough be a cause of alarm to any state. But in the case of Massachusetts we are disposed to look upon it as a wise and wholesome provision of nature. It is a happy illustration of the wisdom of the law of the survival of the fittest. There was a time when Massachussetts produced men to be proud of. In the days when she had her WEBSTERS, and her SUMNERS, her PHILLIPSES and her WINTHROPS, to be a Massachusetts man was something to be proud of. But in these times, when the best product of her heroes and statesmen are found among the BUTLERS, the JOHN L. SULLIVANS and the G. FRISBIE HOARS, we think that nature is getting her work in well and wisely by eliminating the males and putting the females in exclusive possession of the commonwealth.

EVERY-DAY CHRISTIANS.

A St. Paul minister took occasion in his sermon yesterday to administer a deserved rebuke to that class of Christians, found more generally among the business classes, who yield to the temptation of satisfying their conscience with a close observance of the Sabbath in the belief that it relieves them from the moral and religious obligations of the other six days of the week. The fact is that this one-day-in-the-week religion is probably the church's greatest weakness. And the fact that it is oftentimes strongest in the head pews and among the lights of the congregation, is a discouragement to those who are outside, but who long to follow humbly and obediently the teachings of the Scriptures. The example of these people, whose Christianity shows itself only on Sunday, causes faith to falter and skepticism to grow more skeptical. Every Sunday there can be found in all of the churches well-dressed and prosperous-looking people who will sit attentively listening to sermons on charity and love, mentally indorsing every word of them. Like the Pharisee of old, they think their religion is so pure and orthodox that when the minister makes accusations of cold-heartedness in the flock, or laments the lack of religious zeal and the results which flow from it, these pious pew-owners take none of it to themselves. When they have dropped a liberal contribution into the box, and have passed from the church door, they feel a sense of self-satisfaction that a whole week's religious work has been done. During the other six days of the week they are strictly business men. Having worshiped GOD on Sunday, they feel that MAMMON is entitled to the devotions of the other six days. They do not feel that it is a duty to take their religion with them in the daily walks of life. Instead of doing unto others as they wish to be done by, and giving assistance according to their means to every deserving charity, they feel that it is their week-day duty to get the best of a bargain wherever they can drive it, and to give kicks instead of extending a helping hand to those more unfortunate than themselves. These Christians for Sunday only may constitute the minority, and in most of the churches do, but still the fact that they are found in the churches at all acts as a discouragement to others. The true Christian is nature's true nobleman—the man who discharges the duties of life faithfully, who does not hide his life under a sham piety in order that he may grow rich by impositions upon those weaker than himself. He does not hoard wealth to leave it at his death to some great purpose, the glory of which he hopes will wipe away the niggardliness and the harshness which characterized his worldly career. He carries the sunshine of his faith with him, and it is as bright on Monday or on Wednesday as it is on Sunday. The whole seven days of the week he has sympathy and consolation for the sorrowful and hope and encouragement for the dejected. A religion that doesn't last seven days every week is the meanest sort of hypocrisy. It is an insult to the Power it attempts to worship.

AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIETY.

An old grandmother, who lived in the golden long ago, and who still clings with holy reverence to the customs of her fathers, writes to the Atlanta Telegraph to say that society of the present day is not what it used to be; that it has sadly degenerated from the high moral and intellectual standard to which it attained in her time; that the grand old manners, courtly grace and brilliant repartees have in a great measure passed away. According to this good old lady's ideas, society now is all a sham, a glamour and vanity of vanities—nothing but husks. The old lady is possibly right about it. It is a sad fact that society degenerates as the age advances. If what we have heard from the generations that have gone before us be true, the fashion in the olden times was to educate the girls with a view to higher and nobler purposes and to fill useful positions, and the boys for men of integrity and industry. Now the former are too often educated to make a show and the latter to aid the exhibition. Having all the advantages of learning which our colleges and public schools can bestow, these are cast lightly aside or perverted to ignoble purposes. It may be mortifying to us to do it, but we are compelled to admit the justice of the criticism upon the modern system of female education which this Georgia grandmother draws to life. She says: "A girl now enters society, it seems, with but one aim or ambition, and that is to try to manage to extract the greatest amount of enjoyment from her life. It soon becomes a continued round of excitement; no sooner is one festivity over than she begins to plan for another. She finds it dolce far niente. Her hours of leisure are either slept or idled away, or spent in planning some fitting dress in which to appear at the evening party. Occasionally she acquaints herself with the plot of the latest romance, or the notes of a fashionable piece of music. Dwelling much on the contemplation of such little things, they soon lose the intellectual appetite. As for quiet domestic felicity, society girls never dream of it. They soon become wholly dependent upon excitement for happiness, and unless they have something of this kind continually in view, they soon sink into apathy, and at home are utterly wretched. The parents of such girls usually practice strict economy in domestic affairs, the mother doing all the necessary work and denying herself many comforts that her daughters may have a succession of silk and satin dresses to enhance their beauty, and fly about from one place of pleasure to another, hoping that they may make a wealthy alliance. In nineteen cases out of twenty they fail to do so. Seldom can we find a society girl of our day who can reason, reflect, feel, judge, discern, discriminate, or furnished with a stock of ideas, principles and qualifications ready to be applied, as occasion may demand, to each of their respective situations as daughters, wives or mothers. Society now is heartless and shallow, with its silly amusements and soulless rivalries. Parties are stale and unprofitable, with the same bowing, grinning nonsense, the same bosh talked, the same tiresome routine from beginning to end.

"Commend us to the society of women who have higher and nobler aims, whose horizon is not bounded by the coming man, and who has a purpose in life whether she meets him or not, to those who make life worth living." And what is true of the girls is equally true of the young men. Few men live through the first period of manhood without strong temptations to be considered society men. It becomes their ambition. The idea looms grandly among those vanities that hedge a man's approach to maturity. The young man soon becomes an adept in society tactics. He conquers all such annoyances as truths and sincerity, which may sometimes sting his conscience. As the grandmother says: "He studies moral sparring, makes it his art to be admired, but seldom to be trusted. To keep up with the fashion of the times, to be ignorant of plain things and plain, honest people, 'who do not go with their set,' and whom they stigmatize as the dangerous 'second class,' to be knowing in all gossip, familiar with all the figures in the german, dance well and wear ball-room honors with indifference, to hold a fair place in the silly nothings usually discussed, to affect an earnestness of look and action which seems full of pleading and yet ask nothing; to make a show for the admiration of those who have more fancy than brains and more vanity than common sense. This is the distinction to which they aspire. The majority of these society men are those whose means are limited, or clerks who receive a salary of $50 or $75 a month and live at a rate of $200 or $300 that they may be considered popular and keep their position in this so-called "best society." They dress in the latest fashion, can be seen in all the sheen of finest cloth, spend their leisure hours in the ball room, at theaters, operas, at the billiard table and games of chance, indulge in cigars and alcoholic poisons, and then appear in the society of ladies covered with what smacks of roue. It is a subject of chronic marvel how they manage to keep soul and body together. But society teaches them to let the wolf gnaw their vitals without say or sign. It is a poor distinction they enjoy and not enduring. They run the round of all possible excitement and leave themselves little but the dregs of the cup, and they are tasteless, if not bitter. Commend us to those who cultivate their heads and hearts rather than their toilet graces—those with rural honesty and old-fashioned manners, with that which shows the stuff that heroes and practical men are made of." With such a truthful picture as this before us, and then as we go back to the days when men and women were educated to nobler purposes in life, we sigh for the restoration of the tastes and habits of the days of our grandmothers.

CHURCH GAMBLING.

It is rather singular to have gambling denounced from the pulpits and at the same time to see a church engaged in a stock-brokerage business. And yet that is virtually what a prominent Boston church is doing. The pews represent the stock and whenever an important movement is to take place in the management of the church there is a lively bulling and bearing of the pews. At the present time the church is about to call a new pastor. Two leading candidates for the pulpit are in the field and the briskest sort of a scuffle is being made by the friends of the respective candidates in an effort to buy up a controlling interest in the pews. The side which succeeds in getting a majority of the pews will call the pastor and run the church to suit itself. If local reports be true there is a good deal of sculduggery being resorted to by the opposing sides to defeat each other.

THE Philadelphia Times deplores the barbarity of the plan of putting a price on Indian scalps. If the proprietors of the Times would move their establishment and attempt to run a paper for three months on the frontier the barbarous features of the plan would grow smaller and more beautifully less every day. It makes a difference in discussing the Indian problem whether you live on the Atlantic seaboard or in the neighborhood of an Indian reservation.

A NEW ORLEANS alderman, who was an applicant for a clerkship in the custom house, during the civil service examination, was asked the question: "In what manner are senators and members of the house of representatives of the United States chosen?" His reply was: "By political influence and money." He passed.

MR. BLAINE's friends express regret that he did not take the stump in Ohio when invited by FORAKER. If he had done so it would have been claimed as a BLAINE victory and the trodden plume would again be floating in the political breezes. FORAKER is satisfied with the situation as it is.

SECRETARY LAMAR once asked a bright Washington woman why it was that men so often found their affinities after marriage. Her reply was: "If they spend half the amount of time and energy in the pursuit before marriage that they do after a different result would be reached."

SENATOR VOORHEES says President CLEVELAND seems to be moving slowly, but he is moving straight.

MEN OF NOTE.

Maurice Strakosch will shortly issue a volume of personal memoirs.

Sir Frederick Middleton, the commander of the Dominion troops in the half-breed war, claims that the Gatling gun is perfectly worthless against Indians.

The old oak bed on which tradition says King Richard slept the night before the battle of Bosworth field, is still preserved, and is in regular use at Beau manor, near Loughborough.

Since he attained his three score and sixteen, Dr. O. W. Holmes claims to be one of the "men of '76," but he always will be like Leigh Hunt, the same old "immortal boy."

M, Daudet now comes nobly to the front to assist in smashing the antique nonsense about the harmful effects of late suppers by declaring that he does his best work at night, and is greatly assisted in his literary labors by the best and biggest suppers he can eat.

Canon Farrar begins to fear that he will not be able to get through the work his friends on this side of the Atlantic have laid out for him, and then in addition the canon should consider the number of good dinners preparing, some of which possibly may lay him out.

Prof. Nichols, editor of the Journal of Chemistry, declares that alcohol is no longer a necessity in the arts or sciences, a statement calculated to carry considerable comfort to some of the old-school Prohibitionists who have long believed that a great deal of good liquor was wasted in that way.

Mr. Frank Siddalls of Philadelphia, the champion advertiser of America, says that he is flooded with offers of all the fast horses in the country, excepting Vanderbilt's and Bonner's, and that architects besiege him to build stables ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, when he now has all the fast horses and all the stable room he wants.

A Talk on Politics.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Mr. E. B. Haskell, the editor and one of the proprietors of the Boston Herald, which journal was one of the leaders in the Mugwump secession from Blaine, is in the city, and was interviewed by a Tribune reporter yesterday on the present attitude of the Independents in New York in the pending campaign. Mr. Haskell remarked that strong partisans found it impossible to comprehend and appreciate the Independents' attitude.

"Because the Independents left Blaine for Cleveland last year," said he, "the partisans thought they had gone over to the Democrats for good and all. Now, that is just the most illogical thing an Independent could do. Every time an issue presents itself to him in politics, it is a matter of conscience and judgment how he shall vote upon it. He doesn't care much for the Republican party and less for the Democratic party. He is looking for the best platform and the best candidates wherever he can find them. There have been independent movements before, in Andrew Johnson's time, and in 1872, but they were movements of bodies of men from one party to another. The present is a movement of individuals."

"How do you estimate the strength of the Independents in New York?"

"That is hard to tell. There are from 40,000 to 60,000 Republican Independents who voted for Cleveland, most of whom will support Davenport this year."

"You say most; do you think any of them will go for Hill?"

"I don't know any reason why one of them should support him. Hill is merely a tricky politician, while Davenport rises nearer the Independent idea of a candidate. Neither will they vote for Hill to indorse Cleveland, for the president doesn't care a button about the Hill ticket."

"Are the Independents still for Cleveland?"

"Yes. His course has given satisfaction to the business men in all sections. I could name men well known in Minnesota, men so high up that they have been candidates for the presidential nomination, who have said to me, they voted for Blaine because he was the candidate of their party, but they were rather glad on the whole that Cleveland was elected, and would vote for him if they had to do it again."

"Isn't he getting further and further from the body of his party?"

"Well, what can they do? The country is pleased with Cleveland and they will have to be."

"Has the Ohio election any national significance?"

"None that I can see. Ohio is a Republican state. The issues were local in the joint debates between the candidates for governor. It is true that Senator Sherman introduced the Southern suffrage issue, but it was soon dropped and was only a sham issue anyhow. The Southern suffrage question is being worked out by natural causes, and I am astonished, when one considers the circumstances, that so much progress has been made. Politics have not done it. The Republicans when they were in power did nothing to promote a settlement, and the Democratic party will do nothing to retard it."

"What is the prospect of a reorganization of parties in 1888?"

"A reorganization is an easy and pretty speculative question to talk about, but practically there is not much appearance of anything of the kind. It requires a large and distinctive issue to cleave parties and break old lines."

"Don't you consider civil service reform such an issue?"

"No, and for this reason: Both parties have made promises on this question, and however much partisans in both camps may hate it they will get used to it. Politicians want votes, and to get votes they will have to accept civil service reform, as it has come to stay."

"Are there any other questions which might break up the present parties?"

"The tariff is the only other great question and it is distinctive enough. There must be a marked modification of the present tariff. The tariff ring, for it is a ring, will have to be broken. In the past tariffs have been made about in this way: The iron men of Pennsylvania would say to the copper miners of Michigan, 'You help us to a tariff and we will help you.' The copper men passed the word on to the sugar men of Louisiana, the sugar men to the Massachusetts manufacturer, and he to the wool-grower of Ohio. Their motto was, 'You scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours,' and thus we got our tariff. Now the silver-producing states are admitted to the ring, and it is logical, too, for silver has as much right to protection as iron or copper, and the nonsense by which we coin $2,000,000 a month in dollars that nobody wants comes in as a part of the tariff ring. It is a significant fact, however, that latterly the manufacturers of the East have been forced by strong domestic competition, which forces down prices, to call for free raw materials and cheapened articles of consumption to enable them to compete. What nonsense it is, anyway, that the sugar planters of Louisiana, working the richest soil in the country, must be fostered by a tax, while the New England farmer, tilling a soil which is thin and poor, must raise potatoes, oats and hay without the country paying him one cent for it. As I said, the tariff must be modified, and in view of this change in sentiment among manufacturers, it will probably undergo radical changes."

Anna Drinker, who had considerable reputation at one time as a writer of verse under the name of "Edith May," has been released from the state hospital for the insane at Harrisburg, where she has been a patient for more than ten years.

AMONG THE SPORTS.

Barnes' Man, Lannan, at Last Signed to Fight With Somebody for a Reputation.

The Contest Between the Chicago and St. Louis Clubs for the Championship of the World.

Some Base Ball Notes -- Additional Records of the Games of Last Summer.

Abrupt Ending of a Prize Fight--A Miscellaneous Grist of Sporting News.

LANNAN VS. KILLEN.

John Barnes' Man Will Meet "Parson" Davies' Unknown.

John Barnes returned yesterday morning from Chicago with his man, Joe Lannan. Last Friday night Lannan met James Duffy of Chicago in the Park theater, when he agreed to knock him out in five rounds or forfeit $100. Lannan was too much for Duffy and laid him low in the second round, badly punishing him. Paddy Ryan was referee and gave the fight to Lannan. Cardiff and several other sluggers were present. Barnes carried away $500 as his share of the receipts. Lannan made quite an impression among the fighters of the Garden city, and Parson Davies brought forth his man, Patrick Killen, of Chicago and articles of agreement were entered into between him and Lannan for a fair, stand-up fight, Marquis of Queensbury rules, two and a half ounce gloves. The contest will be for $500 a side and is to take place on the 8th of November within 100 miles of St. Paul, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. The first deposit of $200 a side has already been made with Mike Mallory of Chicago. Besides the stake money, the winner of the fight will receive the entire gate receipts and a magnificent belt, emblematic of the heavyweight championship of the Northwest. Killen is the unknown whom Davies brought out to match against Patsy Cardiff, and the man who did Gabick so easily. He is a heavy man and a good fighter, but Barnes says he is confident that Lannan is the better, and will get away with him. He doesn't show a scratch from Friday night's fight, and has come back here to put in three weeks' hard training. Lannan whipped McKeown, the champion heavy weight of Manitoba, in two battles, and did it easily. He is spoken of by the Chicago papers as a formidable, two-hand fighter.

Prize Fight at Fargo.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Oct. 18.—The sporting fraternity, two hundred or so, to-day went up the river a couple of miles, crossed to the Minnesota side, and witnessed a prize fight between J. McKeown, the Winnipeg champion, and Al Sanders of Fargo. McKeown knocked Sanders out in three rounds. Some of the Minnesota authorities were present, but did not interfere.

An Abrupt Ending.

HUNTERSPORT, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A fight for $50 a side took place early this morning at Sunnyside between Dominick McLear and "Rooster" Reilly. Four rounds had been fought when friends of Reilly, who was badly "done up," raised a cry of "police," and caused the fight to end abruptly.

BASE BALL

For the World Championship.

The contest between the Browns of St. Louis and the Chicago league club promises to be very close and interesting. Out of four games played St. Louis has won two, one resulted in a tie, and the other ended in a row. The St. Louis club is a rattling good one, and shows that the American association had as good clubs as the National league did. Several of the league teams have been defeated by those of the association since the close of the season's schedule of games. The Chicago and St. Louis clubs have several games yet to contest, and the result will be looked forward to with interest, as they decide which is the champion team of the world. Such an enviable title as this the Chicago club would not like to have escape it, and will therefore, no doubt, play for all it is worth. The St. Louis club, as it belongs to a less powerful association, is as anxious for the honor as the Chicago club of being titled the world's champion base ball club, and will not give the Chicago club a point without fighting to maintain it.

Browns and Maroons.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—The Browns and Maroons of the American association and the National league respectively, played the first game of their series for the local championship at Sportman's park this afternoon, before the largest crowd that has witnessed a ball game here this season. It was a very pretty game after the first inning. Score:

Browns.........	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Maroons.........	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

The game at Cincinnati yesterday resulted: Cincinnati 3, Louisville 2.

Echoes from the Diamond.

Twenty-five extra-inning games were played by the clubs of the national league this season. Chicago won a fourteen-inning game from Providence, and Detroit beat St. Louis in a thirteen-inning contest; eight eleven-inning games, including a draw between Chicago and St. Louis, and fifteen games of ten innings each. The New York club was very successful in extra-inning contests, winning no less than eight and losing but two. The Philadelphia club won five extra-inning games, Providence three, Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo two each, and Boston and St. Louis one each.

The local enthusiasts who accompanied the New York club on its trip to Chicago have many pitiful tales of woe to tell to confiding friends. They all say that although they lost all their money and a great deal of sleep, they nevertheless had a pleasant trip, and that Chicago is a great town, second in greatness only to New York.

Bobby Matthews is still the peer of any of the great pitchers. Out of thirty-nine champion games in which he filled the box this year, he has won thirty-two. Out of the seven he lost, he was only hit hard in two games, and the other five defeats can be attributed to poor support by his club.

The American association players have scored 147 home runs during the present season. The Athletic club leads, having contributed 31, followed by Cincinnati with 26, Metropolitan 21, Baltimore 18, St. Louis and Louisville 17 each, Brooklyn 13 and Pittsburg 4.

On the first day of the "great" series, after Kelly had made two three-baggers and approached the plate to make his third, a Chicago fireman who used to play with Kelly down in Jersey arose in the crowd and shouted: "You can borrow money of me, Mike!"

Since the Indianapolis players joined the Detroits the club has won 34 games out of 71 played.

Milwaukee is trying to obtain admission to the league or American association.

It is probable that the Eastern league will not exist next year.

Lacrosse.

The long-expected game between the Montreal Lacrosse team, champions of Canada, and the Harvard University team took place in Cambridge, Mass., Monday afternoon, and resulted in an easy victory for the Canadians, 4 goals to 1. About 400 spectators witnessed the contest, which was very prettily and scientifically played.

Sporting Notes.

It is reported from Chicago that John L. Sullivan, who is appearing at the Columbia theater in that city with Lester & Allen's minstrels, has signed a three years' contract for a tour of the world, commencing next spring. He will first go to England, remaining there all the summer, next leisurely take in the continent, then proceed to Australia and return to America at the end of the second year. He will appear in local sparring matches and other pugilistic entertainments allowed by the laws of the various countries visited, and will also issue a standing challenge in every country for a bare-knuckle fight to the finish. The terms are not divulged, but Sullivan says the contract will net him more than anything he has yet undertaken.

George H. Smith of Pittsburg and H. M. Johnson, the Cincinnati champion sprinter of America, ran 150 yards at the Exposition park, Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 10, for a purse of $1,000 and the championship of America, Smith winning in fourteen and one-half seconds, the fastest time on record. The men got away together and ran even for a hundred yards, when, by a tremendous burst of speed, Johnson went to the front, but, being unable to maintain the speed, broke down a few yards from the goal, and Smith crossed the line a good winner, beating all previous records half a second. Johnson's time was fifteen seconds.

The outcome of the somewhat irregular challenge issued some weeks ago by the ex-amateur champion, Joseph Laing of Montreal, Can., has been a match between him and George Hosmer of Boston. They met in the latter city Oct. 9 and agreed to row three miles with a turn, for $500 a side, on Wednesday, Oct. 28. In consideration of Laing agreeing to row at Lake Quinsigamond, Mass., he is to receive 60 per cent. of the receipts from all sources, win or lose.

The silver ware that the Genesta won while here, was taken over by J. Beavor-Webb on the steamer Elbe. He also took with him an order to design a large steam yacht for a well-known yachtsman who resides in Philadelphia. This yacht will be about 200 feet long, and be driven by a triple expansion engine, the economical working of which Mr. Webb is very much in love with.

Harvard has been obliged to withdraw from the Intercollegiate Foot-Ball association, because of the opposition of the faculty. Class elevens will probably be formed, and perhaps games will be played with some of the smaller colleges and schools, but, with no Yale or Princeton to look forward to, the interest in the sport will not be very great.

A singular circumstance occurred at Sacramento recently. Three horses started in a race and the winner was Beaconsfield, with Estill second and John A third. When the riders weighed in it was ascertained that the rider of Beaconsfield had lost 1½ pounds, and the rider of Estill 2 pounds, and the rider of John A 1 pound. Accordingly the race was given to John A.

Pilot Knox, the winner of the great race for the Spirit of the Times' cup, will shortly be driven a fast mile to better his record, on the Hartford track.

The backers of the Australian pedestrian, Malone, have failed to cover Hutchens' deposit of £100, and their match is off.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Hopes of Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News said that nearly all the powers have agreed to a conference on the Balkan question, and that the hope that peace will be maintained increases. It states that as a result of the pacific attitude of Bulgaria, Servia is disbanding a portion of her reserves. Russia is projecting large additions to her navy. The Servians' advance has retarded negotiations between Servia and Bulgaria through the medium of a third power. The Standard this morning says: "Russia and Austria are unable to come to any agreement in regard to the Balkan difficulty. Prince Bismarck is determined to prevent war. The three powers have agreed to restore outwardly the statu quo. The anti-Bulgaria, Servia and Greece will probably be choked off."

The Berlin Treaty.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—M. De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, made overtures to Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck in favor of a conference at Berlin to revise the Berlin treaty. Lord Salisbury disapproved the proposition. Prince Bismarck replied that the time was inopportune, the elections in France and England leaving the foreign policies of these countries uncertain. M. M. Brotiono, the Russian premier, in an interview with Prince Bismarck, demanded that in event of alteration of the frontiers of the Balkan provinces, the line of Roumelia may be extended beyond the Danube, so as to enclose Silistria, Batldajek and Baltschuk, ann that Roumania have the right to fortify these places.

Boycotting in Ireland.

CORK, Oct 18.—At a special meeting of the Cork Defense union last night, reports were submitted proving that boycotting had been severely checked. A branch of the union will be established in London to have charge of the finances of the organization. The union enthusiastically resolved to equip strong forces of farriers to traverse the country for the purpose of shoeing the horses of boycotted persons, also to attend cattle sales and buy boycotted cattle at fair London prices.

The Parnell Benefit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The final arrangements for the Irish demonstration to be held in Tammany hall on Wednesday evening, have been completed. Mr. Charles A. Dana has been asked to preside. It is expected that $15,000 will be raised as a fund to help elect the Parnell candidates in Ireland.

Accident at the Races.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 18.—During the races here fifteen horses fell in one race, out of forty-one starters. One jockey was killed and several were badly injured.

Foreign Flashes.

The royal gathering at Copenhagen has disbanded. The czar has gone to St. Petersburg. The princess of Wales and members of other royal families have left for Paris to attend the marriage of Prince Waldemar to the daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

The international land-owners' congress, held at Pesth, adopted a resolution asking the central European states to combine in adopting protective measures against the importation of American and Indian wheat.

Throughout Spain yesterday there were eleven new cases of cholera and sixty deaths. At Palermo fifty-six new cases and twenty deaths were reported.

It is thought unlikely that the French Conservatives will win a single seat in Paris. Eight Republicans have been elected in Aisne and six in Loire et Cher.

AN INDIAN ROMANCE.

A Captured Maiden Lives Among the Comanches and Morrys.

Special to the Globe.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 17.—Quina Parker, chief of the Cohudy Comanches near Ft. Sill, Indian Ter., accompanied by one brave and three warriors, has gone from El Paso to the Mescalera agency to find his sister. He bears letters from prominent military officers vouching for his high station and character. He is very wealthy and has traveled extensively. He called on President Cleveland this summer. He is the only surviving son of Cynthia Ann Parker, and a celebrated Comanche chieftain. Cynthia Ann Parker was captured near the present town of Groesbeck, Limestone county, Tex., when only 8 years of age, at the time of the massacre of the Parker family, and remained a quarter of a century among the savages, forgetting her mother tongue and marrying a chief. In 1860 Capt. Ross of Waco captured her in a fight with Indians. At that time she was dressed in male attire, but although much bronzed, and in habit a perfect Indian, they were satisfied she was a white woman. She was brought to Camp Cooper, near the present town of Belknap, and her venerable uncle, Isaac Parker, after a long effort, identified her as the lost child by speaking the name of Cynthia Ann, upon which a ray of recollection sprang up in her mind. After twenty-five years of obliteration she regained her native language. Her Indian husband was dead and she desired to get her two children, one of whom is Quina, and the other is the lost sister at the Mescalero agency. This is but one of the many thrilling incidents in the pioneer history of the Lone Star state.

Jerseys are again imported for autumn wear, and are cut with as many seams as a tailor basque. They are quite short and pointed in front, still shorter on the hips, and have a narrow square postilion pleating behind.

ADVICE TO ARMOUR.

New York Stock Brokers Would Like More Definite Information About the St. Paul Road,

And Less of Glowing but Indefinite Impressions Concerning Its Prospective Glory and Wealth.

New Firms Embarking in the Sea of Wall Street--Stock Exchange Seats Advancing.

A General View of the Condition of Wall Street and Its Movements.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Oct 18.—The Sun will say to-morrow: "The votaries of the stock exchange continue to perform wonders puzzling even those who originated the bull movement last summer, who have since sold out some of their purchases, and who now see the market run away. There is no question that the speculative ball has been set rolling, and there is no telling now when and where it will stop. Purchases are made ten times as eagerly and freely to-day as when stocks were selling ten to twenty points lower. In any case the speculating revival of daily speculative transactions at stock exchange has filled the brokers with the highest of hopes. Stock exchange membership which a few weeks ago went beginning at $22,000 are $30,000 bid to-day, and new partnerships are constantly being originated. The development of older firms demonstrates the progress in Wall street affairs still more forcibly than the formation of new firms. While a few houses have disappeared through failure or dissolution of partnership, some of the older ones have increased their activity to an almost incredible extent. Henry Clews, for instance,

USES CLERKS AND PRIVATE WIRES

to country towns by the dozen, and deals in everything that is bought or sold at the exchange. Another house of still greater activity and importance sprung up quite recently in the firm of Green & Bateman. The firm was established but three years ago, and not later than last spring the two young partners were quite happy if they could foot up a daily average of 2,000 shares. To-day they handle from 40,000 to 50,000 shares during the five hours the business of the stock exchange. It is said that most of the business of that firm has been built up by two customers, who seem to place implicit confidence in ability of their brokers, and who are credited with having made from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 since last summer. Their names are Victor Newcomb and Phil Armour. The fact that two so unusually shrewd business men as these have concentrated most of their interests in this house, is best proof that its growth and success had a solid basis. The two men who have brought both this house and themselves to the front are remarkable for the utter dissimilarity in their tactics and ways of doing business.

ARMOUR GOES INTO EVERY

thing in which he sees a chance to make money. He is a pork packer by trade and a pork corn maker by inclination. It is only last year that he made some of his Chicago friends pay $24 a barrel for pork which this year sells below $9; but although he is immensely wealthy and has practical control of the whole market for hog produce he is not satisfied with it. He goes into wheat, corn and stocks, and last week he was even reported to be in petroleum. He is the great mainstay of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company, into the directorship of which he went some weeks ago, and he has already obtained something like an absolute control. He is also reported to be deeply interested in the new pool for Erie bonds and stocks. He is at his pork-packing office in Chicago before 7 in the morning, and never leaves it before 7 at night. He goes to bed at 9, with the minutest details of his business at the tips of his fingers. The only trouble about him is that of late he has been

USING THE TELEGRAPH TOO FREELY,

sending daily glowing dispatches to every news agency and every important broker's office, giving his views of the magnificent prospects of the St. Paul company. Now this sort of tips cannot help the stock, for New York speculators and investors have been too often taken by railroad directors, presidents and manipulators who gave glowing descriptions of the prospects of their business, while they themselves were getting out of the stock, and saddling it upon the public. A few facts in regard to the present condition of St. Paul property would do much more good to the stock than all expressions of the hopes or views of Mr. Armour, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Wadsworth or any other associates. Let them give, for instance, facts in regard to the increase of population through which the road runs. Let them publish exact figures of percentage which grain makes in general freight traffic of the road. The public is still ignorant enough to think that St. Paul has nothing but grain to carry, and that consequently it is not much better off than the Northern Pacific. Let them print every week a report of earnings as compared with those of the same week in former years, and if they show, as they did not last week, an increase of $70,000, with a prospect of another increase of $100,000 for this week, the stock will go up without anybody pushing it either by means of glowing telegrams or wholesale sustaining orders in the board.

CLEAR WATER FROGS.

A Transaction in Which the Man and Brother Made the Most.

Old Casper entered into an arrangement to furnish frogs for a restaurant. One day he came with a lot of frogs that were much smaller than the kind he had been accustomed to deliver.

"These are rather small," said the proprietor.

"Yas, sah, da's de cl'ar water frog, an' in fack da's wuth mor'n de udder ones, but I reckons dat I'll hafter let you hab 'em at the same price. Da's monstrous hard ter ketch, sah, an' dar skins fits so close that da's hard ter peel off. Des look at dis heah one? Won't he make er rich white man smack his mouth?"

Shortly after the old negro went away, the proprietor, calling a friend, said: "I have just eaten some of the finest frogs I ever saw, a new variety to me. They are the clear-water species."

"That's a new kind, surely, for I thought any frog could live in clear water. Let me see one of them."

The proprietor brought one. The man after examining it, began to laugh.

"What's the matter?"

"Matter? Why it's a toad."

"What?"

"Yes, it's a toad."

The proprietor went out into the back yard and leaned over a barrel. The next day the restaurant man met old Casper on the street.

"You old scoundrel, I ought to kill you!"

"What's the matter, boss?"

"You know what's the matter. You brough me a lot of toads."

"Who did?"

"You did."

"Yer mus' be mistaken, sah."

"No, I am not, you infernal rascal!"

"Now, look heah, boss, whut did I tell yer them things wuz?"

"You said they were clear water-frogs."

"So they wuz."

"You are an old liar, they were toads."

"Boss, yer's gettin' mighty close down in yer pussonal work. Whut I tole yer wuz de truf. I didn't say da wuz bull-frogs. Da libs in de dew an' ef dew ain't cl'ar water, w'y den my eye sight's been er 'ceiben me fur many a long day."

"Go on, you thievish rascal."

"I'll go on, but I aint' no thievish rascal. I doan' want no mo' transackshons wid yer fur yer ain't er 'liable pusson. Yer's so uster dodging de p'lint yese'f dat it flings yer outer gear when er man tells yer de truf. How could I help whut gems yer gin ter de fraugs. Yer has a perfeck right to call 'em toads ef yer wants ter, but arter all de wuz cl'ar-water fraugs. I'se er great mine ter hab yer 'rested fur 'busin me, but ez dis is yer fust erfence I'll let you off."