Sunday Globe.

VOL. VIII. ST. PAUL, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 188 —EIGHTEEN PAGES. NO. 157

GROVER A FISHERMAN.

He Tries His Luck with Rod and Reel and Lands a Dozen Mountain Trout.

Pleased with his Success, he Unbends and is Affable to the Newspaper Men.

A Large Number of Congratulatory Telegrams from Noted Persons Made Public.

Cleveland's Style of Getting Married Criticised by an Alleged "Sassiety" Leader.

Yesterday at Deer Park.

Special to the Globe.

DEER PARK, Md., June 5.—President Cleveland is loud in his praise of Deer Park. He says he feels as well as it is possible to feel and he thinks the recuperation will do him a great deal of good. He had quite a chat with members of the press to-day and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the manner in which the correspondents had treated him during his stay here. Said he:

"There was no secret of my contemplated marriage. I told numbers of friends in Washington a week or more before it was to take place, and it was arranged that we were to come to Deer Park before that. I made no secret of my intention, but the railroad people thought it best to keep it quiet on account of the inconvenience and annoyance it might have occasioned. I realize that they were right. Of course, the newspapers of the country want all the news about the president's movements, and I think they are being kept well informed. In behalf of the representatives of the press stationed here, I must say they are very considerate and gentlemanly. But there are writers and writers. Some of the stories which I read in the newspapers are ridiculous and manufactured out of whole cloth, while other accounts are very fair and good. I see I am pictured in one paper as riding out since my stay here behind a team of four horses.

THAT IS AN ABSURD STORY.

"As is well known, I have ridden out with but two horses. The coachman a day or so ago brought the four horses out, intending to drive up to Observatory mountain, but I dispensed with two of the horses and changed my route."

In the course of further conversation the president said:

"While I remain here I will be pleased to give the correspondents anything which I may receive of interest to the public."

"How long do you intend to remain at Deer Park?" was asked. Replying to the question, the president said: "I expect Col. Lamont here in the morning. This afternoon I am going out to look for some trout fishing. If I succeed in finding a good place where there are fish I want the colonel to have some of it. In all probability, therefore, I will remain here a part of next week. The country is so delightful and the air so pure that I want to stay as long as I can."

The president was then asked if he had yet taken any action on the fishery question. "No, sir," said he, "I have not seen a public document since I left Washington and do not expect to transact much, if any, official business during my absence. During Col. Lamont's stay I may go over some communications which have been forwarded to me, and make some extracts therefrom." During the conversation Mrs. Cleveland sat in the room

VERY PRETTILY BUT PLAINLY ATTIRED,

in a fresh white dress, and wearing a large straw hat. She assisted the president in assorting the telegrams of congratulations which were given out for publication. Among those which the president did not think would be of special interest to the public was one signed by three little girls, who sent their good wishes and signed merely their given names. Another which he said would certainly not interest the public was from a Western order of Odd Fellows, reading: "We regret that you are no longer an 'odd fellow.'" The president was in a jolly mood and laughed heartily as some of the telegrams were read over. A number of those received were from cloth and print factories in Europe. With these the president was particularly pleased, as the fact that the hard working people had expended a part of their earnings to cable a dispatch to him, impressed him as being evidence of a very good spirit. The president and Mrs. Cleveland according to their program, started out for a drive shortly after 2 o'clock, having taken luncheon with the Davis family. They were

DRIVEN OVER THE MOUNTAINS

to Deep creek, which abounds with fine trout. Both the president and Mrs. Cleveland engaged in the sport and the former was very successful. Mrs. Cleveland, not being an expert in the art of game fishing, was unable to land a fish, although she had several opportunities. The lady, however, is not disposed to give it up on one trial and will try again. Upon their return to the cottage they were driven by the postoffice, where they stopped for a moment. Upon reaching the house the president, after assisting Mrs. Cleveland out of the carriage, called to the guards and one or two correspondents who were sitting on the bridge to come up and see what

A FINE CATCH THEY HAD MADE

and exhibited in a large basket of fifteen elegant trout. The president appeared to be very proud of his success, and, according to his determination as expressed today, he will doubtless try the sport again during Col. Lamont's sojourn here. The colonel and his wife left Washington on the 10 o'clock express to-night in the private car "Delaware," accompanied by Col. Davis, Mr. Garrett's first assistant. The train will reach Deer Park about 4 a. m. Col. and Mrs. Lamont will remain in the car, however, until 8 o'clock, when they will proceed to the presidential cottage and breakfast with the bride and groom. At 10 o'clock, if the weather permits, the president and wife will be driven to Oakland, six miles west of Deer Park, where they will

ATTEND DIVINE SERVICE

in the Presbyterian church and return to Deer Park immediately after the service is over. The officiating clergyman will be Rev. Dr. Foulk of Oakland. The villagers of Oakland are much exercised over the expected visit of the executive and his bride, and the entire town will undoubtedly turn out to give them a cordial reception. Since the president has decided to remain at Deer Park part of next week, it is believed that the idea of going further west will be abandoned except perhaps to run up the road as far as the Cheat river, merely to view the splendid scenery. If this is done it will probably be immediately before their return to Washington. Among the telegrams which reached the president this afternoon was one from Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, as follows.

Of the many congratulations you will receive to-day, none will be more sincere than mine. My best wishes for your happiness.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

Some of the Kindly Messages Sent Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

DEER PARK, Md., June 5.—About noon the president stated to Mr. Selden, superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company, that he had received 160 telegrams and numberless letters. He selected a few of the telegrams and requested that they be given to the press. He said that Secretary Lamont would be here tomorrow and pick out such of the others as were worthy of notice. Those selected include ordinary telegrams of congratulation from the board of delegates of American Israelites in session in New York, Mayor Becker of Buffalo, the faculty and students of Wells college, Aurora, N. Y., of which Mr. Cleveland was formerly a pupil; Mr. and W. J. Florence, the attorney general and comptroller of the state of New York, Ministers Pendleton and Phelps, at Berlin and London respectively; the Worshipful company of cloth workers of London, New York Cotton exchange, the board of trade of Jacksonville, Fla., the French-Canadians of New England and the American club of Philadelphia; also the following:

Brookville, Ind., June 2.—Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C.: Accept the regrets of the Bachelor club of Brookville.

ALBERT H. KINNEY.

Coldwater, Mich., June 2.—His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C.: We the members of the Michigan Press association in convention assembled in this city of Coldwater, hereby extend congratulations and greeting to his excellency Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, on his wedding day. To be chosen as president of the people of the United States was an honor and privilege high and desirable, but to be accepted as husband and keeper of a home by one of our country's fairest daughters is a privilege more sacred and no less honorable in the little government to-day established. May there be no conflicting policies, no unexpected vetoes, no offensive partisans, and may the affection and esteem that prompts this union never pass into innocuous desuetude.

Escanaba, Mich., June 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C.: Please to accept my sincere congratulations.

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The President, Deer Park, Md.: I send you my most cordial congratulations and best wishes.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

MONTREAL, Can., June 2.—President Cleveland, Washington, D. C.: Our citizens, civil and military, unite with the authorities in sending their hearty congratulations to their excellencies, President and Madame Cleveland, on the auspicious event. The Montreal field battery, under Col. Stevenson, has fired a royal salute on Dominion square in honor of the celebration.

H. BEAUGRAND, Mayor.

London, Eng., June 2—His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: At a meeting of the citizens of the United States of America, assembled in London at the American exchange, it was unanimously resolved that we respectfully tender our hearty congratulations on the auspicious occasion of your marriage and desire to express to you our most sincere wishes for the happiness of yourself and bride. In behalf of the meeting,

HENRY F. GILLIG, Chairman.

London, Eng., June 3.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland: Pray sir accept my respectful salutation. Hail to the lady and the grace of Heaven enwheel the round.

HENRY IRVING.

New York, June 2.—The President: Mrs. Grant and her family send you and your bride their compliments and congratulations upon this happy occasion.

FRED D. GRANT.

CINCINNATI, O., June 2.—The President: The Cincinnati chamber of commerce heartily congratulates you and your bride on the acquisition to the society element of our country of the new firm, Grover Cleveland and wife. EDWARD STEVENS, President.

CHARLES B. MURRAY, Secretary.

SOCIETY'S VERDICT

Not Favorable to Cleveland's Style of Getting Married.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A prominent social leader speaking of the president's wedding, said:

There is probably no one more indifferent to social etiquette than the president, yet no one here would have believed that he would have arranged the details of his own wedding without asking the advice of his friends, and without consulting the mother of the bride. I do not believe there ever was a wedding in Washington where a bride came before a minister simply escorted by her husband, and unattended by even her mother or immediate relatives. If Mr. Cleveland had followed the most commonplace of conventionalities he would have given his arm to Mrs. Folsom, and the bride would have followed them, leaning upon the arm of her nearest male relative. But if the president and the Folsom people are satisfied, no one has any right to complain; yet people will talk for a long time over this unique and unparalleled wedding. What bridegroom would have permitted his bride elect to come to his home without meeting her at the station? I understand that the president did not get up out of his bed until a full hour after Miss Folsom's arrival. The wedding was a curious mixture. It was partly private and partly official. The White house was decorated in the official way and every incident of preparation was in strict accordance with official receptions. The full Marine band, too, blared its forty odd pieces at this alleged private wedding. Secrecy was carried to the

VERGE OF ABSURDITY,

so that no better device could have been hit upon to secure publicity. The president could have put a stop to the gossip long ago if he had so desired, but he has pursued his policy of extreme and unconventional reticence to the very end. The effect of so much eccentricity from a social point of view has prepared us for any form of peculiarity in the future, but we can probably trust confidently in Mrs. Cleveland. She is a clever, bright young woman, and when she has had one season in Washington will undoubtedly prevent the president from following any path of social eccentricity. There is much sympathy felt for Mrs. Cleveland because of the fatigues and apparent lack of consideration paid to her physical comfort since her arrival. Her tedious voyage from Europe wound up with a long chase in a revenue cutter to avoid meeting any curious strangers, then she was shut up for a few days in a hotel, and then was rushed off on a night train to Washington. Then after a day of unusual excitement she was rushed off again on another night train for a long ride over a rough, mountainous road.

FOR HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mr. Cleveland Will Turn "Pretty Prospect" Over to Mrs. Folsom.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is stated on good authority that the president's newly-purchased country house will be the Washington home of Mrs. Folsom, where her daughter can go out to her mother to escape from the bondage of calls on any day she chooses. Miss Cleveland has been so fathful to this duty that the president has often seen it wearing upon her, and has provided this refuge for his young wife. The expectation now is to have two receptions after the return of the groom and bride, before the summer breaking up; the first a state reception with card invitations primarily for the diplomatic corps and congress, but including also the high placed officials, both civil and military. The other will be an afternoon reception by Mrs. Cleveland to the general calling world.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

Special to the Globe.

LIMA, O., June 5.—Last night two young men named Joseph Halter and Charles Wagner got full of bad whisky and went to a singing school in the country three miles from Spencerville, in Amanda township. The doorkeper, William Morman, refused them admittance. Halter struck him in the face and a general fight took place, Halter was slashed in the face and over the head with a razor, and is expected to die before morning. Morman is also fatally injured. He was cut in the face and terribly disfigured.

Death of a Clinton Citizen.

Special to the Globe.

CLINTON, Ia., June 5.—John Moeszinger, a prominent citizen of Lyons, owner of a foundry and machine shop, died last night of throat troubles. He was 35 years of age. He belonged to several secret societies. The Knights of Pythias will conduct the funeral Tuesday afternoon. He had lived in the town about thirty years.

Blaine to be Heard From.

PORTLAND, Me., June 5.—It is reported that Mr. Blaine is to be asked to come to Portland and speak on the question of the fisheries. A formal invitation will probably be sent to him some time next week, and there is a feeling among the dealers that he will respond.

Mrs. Mallory Indicted.

Special to the Globe.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 5.—The grand jury to-day indicted Mrs. Mallory as accessory after the fact to the murder of Sara Graham.

THE WORK OF DEMONS.

A Horrible Double Murder, Robbery Arson and Cremation Reported From North Carolina.

Walter H. Lennox-Maywell, the Assassin of Arthur Preller, Convicted by a St. Louis Jury.

Novel Question Regarding the Rights of Convicts Brought Before a Kentucky Court.

The Grand Jury at Chicago Finishes Consideration of the Anarchist Cases--Conclusions.

A Horrible Crime.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 5.—A horrible double murder was committed near Tyro Shops, Davison county, last night. While A. J. McBride and his wife were eating supper, they were murdered in their seats, and the house robbed and burned, together with their bodies. Mr. McBride gave in his taxes yesterday and stated that he had $200 on hand, which is supposed to have been the cause of the murder. Alfred Long and Walter Womack, his brothers-in-law, both colored, have been arrested. Much excitement and indignation prevail here over the affair.

MAXWELL GUILTY.

The Jury Convicts Him of Murder in the First Degree.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The jury in the Maxwell murder case returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. At about noon the jury proceeded to take another ballot, after having argued with the obstinate members. The ballots were collected and counted by the foreman, who found that there was inscribed upon each the word "guilty." A deputy was summoned and he was told that the jury had a communication to make to the court. The sheriff took the twelve men in charge and filed them to their seats, where they remained standing, while the foreman read from a slip of paper: "We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, as set forth in the indictment."

THE PRISONER

sat in his accustomed place between his attorneys, and as the noon hour approached and no communication was received from the jury, his hopefulness seemed to increase, for he knew that the longer the jury should hang so much greater were his chances for a new trial. When the announcement was made, however, that the jury wished to report, he turned nervously in his chair to scan their countenance. He found no sign of encouragement there, and when the verdict was read, his face blanched and his eyes sought the floor where they remained fixed. The jury were polled, and each assented to the verdict, after which the judge dismissed them. The prisoner was taken to his cell, where he will await the result of a motion for a new trial, which will be made upon the grounds of incompetency of the prosecution's witnesses and errors in the judge's instructions to the jury.

THE CONVICT QUESTION.

A New Issue Raised in the Courts of Kentucky.

Special to the Globe.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—A move was made yesterday that may speedily dispose of the convict question, which has been of so much trouble and expense to the state for the last six months. By the convict question is meant that farming out of state prisoners to the coal mines. Col. Sterling B. Toney, attorney for Mrs. Mary Hale, the mother and next friend of Edward and Lee Hale, two young men of this city, convicted in 1884 of grand larceny and sentenced to two years in the state prison, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, seeking to restore these young men to liberty. Under this judgment the petitioner states that her two sons were confined in the penitentiary for two and a half years. Subsequently April 27, 1885, her two sons were taken out of the state's prison and put to work at Greenwood, Ky., in the coal mines of Mason & Ford. In view of this fact it is urged that the Hale brothers are not confined in the penitentiary according to the sentence of the court, but are illegally confined in the coal mines of Greenwood, Ky. If the case should be decided in favor of the petitioner there will be an end of the convict question at once and the state troops will be ordered away from Greenwood. Judge Jackson of the circuit court will hear the argument.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

They Are Few in Number, But Have Ignorant Followers.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The grand jury reported to Judge Rogers this afternoon. The report deals entirely with the anarchist cases which the jury has been considering for the past three weeks. The jury reports that it has found true bills only against such persons as have been instrumental in causing the riots, and have refused to find bills against persons who seemed to be the weak and ignorant tools of designing men. It then continues:

So far as we are informed this is the first appearance of dynamite as a factor in the criminal annals of the state and this is also the first organized conspiracy for the destruction of human life and the overthrow of law in any part of this country that has employed this new and dangerous agency. It is not surprising that the fatal and appalling success which has attended this its first introduction should have inspired terror in this community. It is a satisfaction for us to be able to state, as the result of a careful examination of a large number of witnesses, that in our opinion, while the danger has been imminent and serious, it has been in the popular mind largely magnified, and the number of these enemies of law and order greatly overestimated. The evidence produced before us was conclusive as to the fact that the anarchist conspiracy had no real connection with the strikes or labor troubles, but that it simply made use of the excitement incident to those troubles as its opportunity. By those in the best position to know we have been assured that the total number of anarchists or nihilists in this country from whom danger need be apprehended is less than 100 and probably does not exceed from forty to fifty men. Associating with them and partly subject to their malignant influence there are perhaps a few hundred more who would be dangerous in exact proportion to the extent that they are made to believe in the power of their leaders and in the weakness of the law. Then again there are perhaps from 2,000 to 3,000 men variously classed as socialists, communists, etc., who are addicted to wild and visionary theories in regard to matters of government but who are not necessarily dangerous or inimical to the peace and welfare of society so long as the law is enforced in such a manner as to entitle it to their wholesome respect. We find that

THE ATTACK ON THE POLICE

on the evening of May 4 was the result of a deliberate conspiracy, the full details of which are now in the possession of the officers of the law, and will be brought out when these cases shall be reached in court. We find that this force of disorganizers had a very perfect organization of its own and that it was chiefly under the control of men who were connected with the publication of their English and German newspaper organs, the Alarm and the Arbeiter Zeitung. * * * So well has this conspiracy been managed that the whole community has been for a time terrorized by the small fraction of its members. Witnesses have come before us under protest and with fear and trembling lest their appearance before this grand jury should draw down upon them or upon their family the secret vengeance of this unknown enemy. Branches of industry in this city have remained paralyzed after all cause of disagreement between the employer and the employed had been adjusted by the same fear inspired among the workingmen coupled with the feeling that the law as administered was impotent to afford protection to a man ready and willing to work in support of his family. So exaggerated has been the popular notion as to the magnitude of this force, that politicians have cringed before it and political parties have catered to it. Processions have been tolerated upon our public streets, carrying banners and inscriptions which were a shame and a disgrace to the city, and an affront to every law-abiding citizen. Public harangues have been permitted that were an open menace to law and order, and which, in a logical sequence, have reached their culmination in the bloody outrage known as the Haymarket massacre. We believe that a proper enforcement of the law, as expounded by your honor in the charge made to this grand jury at the beginning of its session, would restore confidence, correct existing evils, preserve the peace and protect this community from a like disorder.

The report closes with an eloquent encomium of the police force.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Sam Fielden, Adolph Fisher, George Engle, Louis Lingg, August Spies and Michael Schwab were taken before Judge Rogers to plead to the charge of murder. Oscar Neebe was also there and stood with the other prisoners. Clerk Doyle read the indictment charging them with the murder of Officer Mathias J. Degan. Capt. Black entered a plea of not guilty on behalf of each of the prisoners.

A "KLEPTOMANIAC."

She is Caught Raiding a Chicago Dry Goods Store.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A matronly looking woman, with short curly blonde hair, was discovered in Partridge's State street store attempting to conceal a "jersey" about her person. Detectives arrested her. She gave several names before she was locked up, but she was finally compelled to tell her real name, Mrs. Kate Lennox, wife of Henry Lennox of Valparaiso, Ind. She came to Chicago last Wednesday evening and registered at the Grand Pacific hotel as Mrs. Lathrop, South Bend. In her room the detectives found nearly $200 worth of fine silk and dry goods, which she claimed to have bought, but for which she could show no bills receipted or otherwise. Several bracelets and other articles of jewelry were also found. She had a pawn ticket for two rings of small value, which were recovered by the detectives. Mrs. Lennox is a fine-looking woman, and looks little like a thief. She refused to say anything about her arrest except to say that the publicity of it troubled her. She could easily explain everything else, she said. Her husband was telegraphed for and he was expected to arrive late to-night. She claimed that he was a prominent business man, a Knight Templar, etc., and that her position socially at home was of the highest standing. She is a woman of evident culture and refinement, and, while she was very "fly," she seemed to be regarded by the police as a kleptomaniac.

A Virginia Murder Trial.

Special to the Globe.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 5.—On the 29th day of last February William P. Bain was shot and killed by his cousin, Quincy A. Bain, in Sussex county, this state. The two men had been on bad terms and the deceased had made frequent threats that he would kill Quincy Bain on sight. On the day of the murder the two men met on a country road, when William Bain said to Quincy Bain: "You have been talking about me long enough, and I am going to kill you." He then placed his hand in his pocket to draw his pistol and as he did so Quincy Bain shot him dead in his tracks. The murderer was arrested but subsequently released on bail for his appearance at this term of the county court. The accused pleaded not guilty. After hearing the testimony the case was given to the jury, who, after being absent an hour, reported their inability to agree. One of the jurors was taken sick, and for this reason they were not kept after making this report. They stood 11 for acquittal and one for voluntary manslaughter. The accused was released on $1,000 for his appearance at the September term of the county court. The murdered man was one of the most prominent Republicans in Sussex county, and the trial created wide-spread interest.

Riotous Cadets.

Special to the Globe.

DOVER, N. H., June 5.—The city council Thursday night appropriated $225 to purchase rifles for the high school cadets. In the board Ald. Guppen of the Second ward was against the appropriation. Late last night while he was in bed he heard a tremendous noise. Looking out he saw the cadets, armed with fish horns and tin pans, hallooing and making night hideous. They kept up the serenade one hour, and then departed, after calling Guppey all kinds of names. They then proceeded to the residence of ex-Ald. Trefenthen, in the suberbs, who caused the defeat of the appropriation last year, and repeated the offense there. Trefenthen came out to go to the police station and was surrounded and badly used up by the cadets, who showered sand at him and also cut his head with some missile. He was compelled to retreat to the house. The cadets dispersed about midnight and Trefenthen reported the case to the city marshal this forenoon and swore out a complaint against those whom he identified. Arrests will follow.

Schilling Locked Up.

Special to the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—Robert Schilling, state organizer and one of the most prominent members of the Knights of Labor in this state, was arrested to-day on two capiases, having been indicted by the grand jury for conspiracy and threatening communication. Schilling had just returned from Cleveland, where he attended the Knights of Labor convention. He was locked up with the indicted anarchists at the county jail pending the fixing of his bail by Judge Mallory. Schilling is the editor of the Volksbladt, the labor organ of Milwaukee.

The grand jury having under consideration the recent labor riots and boycotts completed its labors to-night and adjourned. Ten additional indictments were presented, making the total number seventy of which over forty are for conspiracy growing out of boycotts. Robert Schilling was released to-night on $3,000 bail, $1,000 on the indictment for conspiracy and $2,000 on the indictment for sending threatening communications. Forty-two arrests have been made thus far at the instance of the grand jury. Thirty more are to be effected on Monday.

Bank Officials Convicted.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—John Hitz, late president, and Charles E. Prentiss, late cashier of the German-American National bank of this city, convicted of making false entries in the books of the bank, were today sentenced to five years' imprisonment each, but the execution of the sentence was deferred for a time.

Two Indians Lynched.

Special to the Globe.

REDFORD, I. T., June 5.—A henious outrage was perpetrated on the person of Mrs. Joe Bartle, an esteemed lady living near the Sacred Heart mission, Pottawatomie nation, a few days ago by two Seminoles well known in the vicinity. Yesterday they were taken by the citizens of both nations and lynched.

A Double Hanging.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 5.—Drayton and Arthur Williams, the first convicted of murder and the other of rape, from which the victim died, were hanged at Orlando, Fla., to-day. The hanging was private. Drayton confessed his crime. Williams persisted he was innocent.

BUNCHED THEIR HITS.

The Cream City Batsmen Size Up Duryea and Make His Life a Burden in the Eighth Inning.

Minneapolis Trounced by Oshkosh and Duluth Adds Another Victory to Its Long List.

The Most Remarkable Game of the Season Played by Detroit and Philadelphia.

Detroit, St. Louis and Duluth Continue to Hold Fast to First Place in the Leagues.

St. Paul Trounced.

Special to the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—The Milwaukees signalized their return to their native heath to-day by defeating the St. Paul club in one of the finest games ever seen on the grounds. The local club was reinforced by Bishop and Mills, the battery of the Lake Mills club, and their work was superb. Owing to the wretched umpiring, Bishop's effectiveness was somewhat curtailed, as Umpire Timlin compelled him to continuously cut the plate before calling a strike. Mills supported him in first-class style, catching without an error, and his only passed ball was in the ninth inning. Duryea pitched for the visitors, but the local batsmen took kindly to his lightning pitching, and smashed the ball all over the field. Sexton especially distinguished himself by his work at the bat, making three two-baggers and being retired once on a vicious drive to the left-field corner that Wilmot captured. Lavin also banged the ball in good style, scoring two doubles and a single. Sexton's shoulder was sore, and he covered the right field, while Pat Sullivan played an excellent game at short. Cleveland's batting and fielding were the feature of the visitors' work. Neither club scored in the first inning, although Sexton opened for his side with a drive to the left-field corner that would have been good for three bases if he had not slipped, but he reached second on the hit. In the second inning Wilmot opened for St. Paul with a high fly over the right-field fence, yielding him two bases. Clark hit to Bishop and was out, but Wilmot reached third and scored on a wild pitch, the next

TWO MEN STRIKING OUT.

In the Milwaukees' half of this inning Isaacson reached first on Sullivan's out and McCullom followed with a high fly, which Frazee misjudged. Bishop then hit to Clark, who threw wild to the plate and Isaacson and McCullom scored. The St. Pauls tied the score in the fourth inning on Cleveland's safe hit, a steal of second and third, and Clark's out. Cleveland was clearly caught in his attempt to steal third, but the umpire called him safe, while the crowd yelled in derision. This closed the run-getting for the Minnesota men. After Sullivan had been thrown out at first by Cleveland in the eight inning Isaacson reached first on a scratch hit. McCullom followed with a single and Bishop hit to Cleveland, who threw wild to first, and before the ball was recovered two runs were in and Bishop was on second base. Mills reached first while Bishop was being put out at third. Sexton then squared himself at the plate and for the third time drove the ball sailing down to the fence, sending Mills home and reaching second himself. Pickett sent a hot one whistling through the grass, and Lavin lifted the ball up against the center field fence boards and two more runs were in. Dougherty hit to Cleveland and closed the fun. The St. Paul men were unable to do anything in the ninth inning, Bishop's curves being too much for them. The score is as follows:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
Sexton, r.f..	2	3	0	0	0	Adams, rf..	0	2	1	0	0
Pickett, 3b..	1	3	2	3	0	Frazee, cf..	0	2	1	0	1
Lavin, cf ..	0	3	1	0	0	Clevel'nd, 3b	1	2	2	3	1
Doherty, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	Wilmot, lf..	1	2	2	0	0
Sulli'n, s s..	0	1	2	4	0	Clark, ss..	0	0	2	4	1
Isaacson, 1b	2	1	13	1	0	B'kst'k, 1b..	0	0	9	1	0
M'C'l'm, lf..	2	1	1	0	0	Douthett, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
Bishop, p..	0	0	2	3	1	Sage, c..	0	0	2	1	0
Mills, c..	1	0	5	8	0	Duryea, p..	0	0	0	4	0
Totals....	8	13	27	23	1	Totals....	2	6	24	15	3

INNINGS.

Milwaukee........0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 *—8
St. Paul...........0 1. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Runs earned—Milwaukee, 3; two-base hits, Sexton 3, Lavin 2, Wilmot; total bases, Milwaukee 18, St. Paul 7; left on bases, Milwaukee 8, St. Paul 4; double plays, Pickett and Isaacson; struck out, by Bishop 7, by Duryea 2; bases on balls, off Bishop 1; off Durvea 1; wild pitch, Bishop 1; passed balls, Mills 1, Sage 1; time of game, one hour and thirty-five minutes; umpire, Timlin.

Oshkosh Beats Minneapolis.

Special to the Globe.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 5.—The game today was an excellent one up to the sixth inning, but then Minneapolis commenced to make errors, Cantillion scoring four of these in the eighth. Sowders and Webber did good battery work for the visitors, but the latter's wild throwing to bases let in several runs. Duane had a finger split in the sixth, but pluckily kept on catching. The umpiring was rather bad, a local lawyer doing the act, but he was impartial. Webber lost the game. Score:

Oshkosh.	R	B	P	A	E	Minn'apolis	R	B	P	A	E
Roach, ss..	2	2	1	1	1	Foley, 3b...	1	2	0	2	1
Hoy, rf	2	0	1	0	0	Schaffer, 2b	1	0	2	2	1
Bishop, 3b .	2	0	0	0	1	O'Rouke, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Van D'ke, cf	0	1	2	1	0	Morrison, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Rooks, lf....	0	1	2	0	0	Webber, c..	1	2	13	2	5
Williams, 1b	1	0	7	0	1	Sowder, p..	0	2	0	12	0
Duane, c....	1	1	12	0	1	Cantill'n, 1b	0	0	9	0	4
Harper, p..	1	1	0	9	0	Driscoll, ss.	0	1	1	2	1
Pope, 2b....	1	1	1	1	0	Horan, lf ..	0	0	1	1	1
Totals ...	10	7	26	12	4	Totals....	4	7	27	21	13

Sowders out for running out of line.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Oshkosh...............1 0 0 0 3 1 2 3 0—10
Minneapolis...........0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—4

Earned runs, Oshkosh 1; first base on errors, Oshkosh 7, Minneapolis 2; first base on called balls, Oshkosh 3, Minneapolis 4; struck out, by Sowders 10, by Harper 7; two-base hit, Roche; passed balls, Webber 3; wild pitch, Harper 1; umpire Barber.

Eau Claire Defeated by Duluth.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 5.—A thousand spectators witnessed the Northwestern league match of Eau Claire against Duluth this afternoon. The weather was clear and cool. The home nine flatted out, but the Duluth boys play a splendid game. The game is as follows:

Eau Claire.	R	B	P	A	E	Duluth.	R	B	P	A	E
Doran, 3b..	1	2	1	2	4	Reed, 2b...	2	2	4	4	1
Nagle, c...	1	0	8	1	0	Jones, lf....	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, ss.	0	0	3	2	2	Cody, rf....	1	2	1	0	0
Roberts, 2b	1	1	3	1	0	Legg, cf....	0	1	0	0	0
Cant'lon, rf	1	0	0	0	0	McMillan, ss	1	1	0	4	2
Dwyer, cf..	0	1	2	0	0	Vanzandt, 1b	1	0	14	1	0
Sheehan, lf	0	1	0	0	1	Rouke, 3b..	2	3	3	4	0
McGinly, p.	0	0	0	8	0	Dillon, c....	3	0	5	1	0
C.Mc,G'y 1b	0	0	7	1	0	Watson, p..	1	1	0	7	1
Totals...	4	5	24	15	7	Totals....	11	9	27	21	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Eau Claire...........2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—4
Duluth...............4 0 0 3 2 0 0 2 *—11

Time, 1:20; earned runs, Duluth 3; first base on errors, Eau Claire 2, Duluth 7; first base on called balls, Duluth 2; struck out, Eau Claire 5, Duluth 5; two base hits, Eau Claire 1, Duluth 2; passed balls, Eau Claire 4, Duluth 3; wild pitches, Eau Claire 1, Duluth 1.

Northwestern League Record.

The Minnesota clubs began their first series in Wisconsin yesterday, St. Paul and Minneapolis each losing a game and Duluth coming to the front again with an easy victory. As usual at the end of a week the twin city clubs are tied for the honor of filling last place. Duluth continues to increase its percentage, and if some of the other clubs don't begin to pull hard for the shore soon it will have a walkaway for the pennant. All the other teams are in a curious and unusual predicament, having lost more games than they have won. St. Paul plays to-day in Milwaukee, Wednesday and Thursday in Oshkosh and Friday and Saturday in Eau Claire. Minneapolis plays Monday in Oshkosh, Wednesday and Thursday in Eau Claire and Saturday and Sunday in Milwaukee. Duluth plays Monday in Eau Claire, Wednesday and Thursday in Milwaukee and Friday and Saturday in Oshkosh. The relative standing of the teams is appended:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent vic'rs
Duluth..............	13	2	15	.866
Milwaukee..........	8	9	17	.470
Eau Claire...........	7	8	15	.466
Oshkosh.............	7	10	17	.411
Minneapolis..........	6	9	15	.400
St. Paul..............	6	9	15	.400

Detroit 3, Philadelphia 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The Detroit "big four" and "little five" made their first appearance in this city to-day, and were welcomed to the Philadelphia grounds by an attendance of 10,838 persons. The large crowd was well repaid for its patronage, as the game will go on record as one of the most brilliant of base ball contests. Great stops, catches and throws were the order of the day, and there was an almost continuous roar of applause by the spectators from the time the first ball was struck until the fourteenth inning, up to which time neither club had succeeded in getting a runner across the home plate. In this inning the brilliant record was broken by Casey, the Philadelphia pitcher, making a most inexcusable muff of a weak fly ball after two men were out. A Detroit base runner scored on the error, and following it up by a two-bagger and a single the visitors succeeded in adding two more runs. Score:

Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3
Philadelphia ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits, Brouthers 1, Bennett 1, McGuire 1; first base on balls, Philadelphia 1; first base hits, Detroit 12, Philadelphia 8; errors, Detroit 6, Philadelphia 4; umpire, Curry.

Chicago 4, New York 0.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Chicago and New York clubs played their first game in this city to-day before a multitude. The attendance numbered 11,000. The Seventh Regiment band was on hand to greet the champions. The music did not bring luck to the New Yorkers. The visitors outplayed the home team at every point and won easily. In the first inning Dalrymple and Kelly went to first on called balls and then Anson hit for a home run, sending Kelly and Dalyrmple home ahead. In the fifth inning another run was scored on a two-bagger by Anson and an error of Ward. The giants got only one man as far as thirn base. Score:

Chicago..........3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4
New York........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs, Chicago 1; first base on balls, Chicago 4, New York 4; struck out, Chicago 3, New York 2; left on bases, Chicago 8, New York 8; home runs, Anson 1; three-base hits, McCormick 1; two-base hits, Burns 1, Anson 1; passed balls, Ewing 2, Kelly 1; first base on balls, Chicago 4, New York 4; first base hits, Chicago 7, New York 6; errors, Chicago 3, New York 4; umpire, Connell.

Boston 10, Kansas City 4.

BOSTON, June 5.—The Bostons braced up to-day and won a game from the Kansas City by timely batting. Attenance, 3,264. Score:

Kansas City.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0—4
Boston............0 1 0 3 1 0 1 4 *—10

St. Louis Beaten by the Nationals.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The St. Louis "Black Diamonds" were defeated rather easily by the Nationals to-day. In the third innings the visitors took the lead by making three runs on a base on balls and three singles. In the fourth inning, however, the Nationals made five runs, which virtually won the game, as they were never headed. Score:

Nationals.........0 0 0 5 0 1 0 0 2—8
St. Louis.........0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0..4

National League Record.

Detroit retains the lead in the National league by a hair after a week's play which has no parallel in the annals of the game. On Monday it dropped a game to New York in ten innings, on Thursday won a game of Washington in eleven innings, on Friday tied a thirteen-inning contest with the same club and on Saturday won of Philadelphia in fourteen innings, neither side having scored up to the last inning. Chicago had better luck, dropping but one game during the week. New York continues a good third, but by losing to Chicago yesterday seems destined to remain in the niche it has cut out for itself. The Washington team played a wonderful game all the week, but only secured a single victory. The result to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. Victories.
Detroit..........	23	5	28	.821
Chicago..........	22	5	27	.814
New York........	19	9	28	.678
Philadelphia	13	13	26	.500
St. Louis........	10	20	30	.333
Boston..........	8	20	28	.285
Kansas City.....	6	16	22	.272
Washington.....	5	18	23	.217

Pittsburg 3, Cincinnati 1.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—The home team won a good game from the Cincinnati club this afternoon by bunching their hits in the eighth innings. The visitors played faultlessly in the field and batted Morris quite hard, but their hits were scattered. Pechiney held the Pittsburgs down to two hits for seven innings, when he weakened and allowed them to bat four with a total of six hits, bringing in three runs and settling the contest. Attendance 5,000. Score:

Pittsburg...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3
Cincinnati ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Metropolitans 4, Baltimore 7.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Kilroy's effective pitching in the first part of the game to-day won the contest for the Baltimores, and only by his easing up towards the end was it that they scored by timely batting. The errors on each side were damaging and resulting in runs. Score:

Metropolitan....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4
Baltimore.......0 2 2 1 0 0 2 0 *—7

Brooklyn 15, Athletic 10.

BROOKLYN, June 5.—Over 5,000 people saw the game to-day when the Brooklyn club batted the Athletic's pitcher Atkinson's curves everywhere and won after a poorly contested game. If the street cars had not been tied up the spectators would probably have numbered 10,000. Score:

Brooklyn........5 3 2 3 0 1 1 0 0—15
Athletic.........0 1 0 0 2 3 2 2 0—10

American Association Record.

Brooklyn had the best of the contest in the American association the past week, taking five out of seven games played and working its way up to second place again. St. Louis played four games, winning three of them and retaining a good lead over all competitors. The Western clubs have finished their series in the East and are on their way home. Cincinnati stopped in Pittsburg Saturday and took a walloping, and to-day St. Louis and Louisville cross bats in Louisville. The result to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. Vict'r'.
St. Louis............	25	14	39	.641
Brooklyn............	20	14	34	.588
Pittsburg............	22	17	39	.564
Athletic.............	19	16	35	.542
Baltimore...........	16	19	35	.457
Louisville...........	17	22	39	.435
Cincinnati...........	17	24	41	.409
Metropolitan........	12	22	34	.353

Elk River Downed.

A lively game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon on the West St. Paul ball grounds. The Red Caps met the Elk River nine that played in Brainerd Friday and won a victory. The game proved a walkaway for the Red Caps, and at the end of the ninth inning the score stood 20 to 5 in their favor. This was the second game that they have played this season.

The house of commons in committee agreed last evening, by a vote of 115 to 100, to an amendment to the Sunday sale of liquors bill, providing for the closing of public houses on Sunday throughout England, except London and its suburbs.

INGALLS' INVECTIVE.

The Sharped Tongued Kansas Senator Handles Land Commissioner Sparks Without Mercy.

He Demands the Adoption of his Resolution Asking Information Regarding the Order of June 2.

A Lively Exchange of Personalities With Cockrell of Missouri Who Stood by Sparks.

The Resolution Goes Through, and the Interior Department Must Now Show its Hand.

The Senate Debate.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. Ingalls' resolution, offered yesterday, was laid before the senate, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the authority for the issuance of the recent order of the commissioner of the general land office suspending the receipt of application for public lands under pre-emptory, timber culture and desert land acts. The resolution having been read, Mr. Walthall said that the secretary of the interior, on the very day of the issue of the order, had determined to revoke it, as he had serious doubts as to its legality. He had revoked the order. Mr. Ingalls said:

He was glad the first order had been revoked, but regretted the statement of the grounds on which the revocation had been made. He (Mr. Ingalls) affirmed that no precedent in harmony with the order of June 2 would be found in the interior department. The revocation was right, but the reasons given for the revocation were not right. The constitution of the United States, Mr. Ingalls continued, required the president of the United States to take care the laws were faithfully executed. The president was responsible for the acts of his executive officers. Mr. Ingalls did not assume that President Cleveland, on the 2d of June or at any date since, had been in a condition either to approve or disapprove the acts of his subordinates, and while Mr. Ingalls exonerated the secretary of the interior from any active intervention in this matter, the radical difficulty lay in the fact that the executive had placed vast national interests in the hands of subordinate officers who assumed not to see that the laws were faithfully executed, but that valid laws of the United States were suspended over a vast area of the public domain, and that many thousands of citizens were denied their rights under the laws. Mr. Ingalls was proceeding to read a letter addressed by the commissioner of the general land office to the secretary of the interior, dated May 6, 1886, when Mr. Cockrell asked what document Mr. Ingalls was going to read from. Mr. Ingalls repeated the date of the letter and the statement that it was from the commissioner. Mr. Cockrell inquired whether the senator was going to read from an official document of the house or senate. Mr. Ingalls replied that if the senator denied the authenticity or suspected that he (Mr. Ingalls) would tamper with the text of the letter, he (Mr. Cockrell) could send to the document room and get the report. Mr. Ingalls then stated the number of the document.

Mr. Cockrell—Why could not the senator answer a polite question at once?

Mr. Ingalls—The senator from Missouri is incapable of asking a polite question of anybody. That is the reason.

Mr. Cockrell—And the senator from Kansas is incapable of answering a gentleman.

Mr. Ingalls—I shall never have the opportunity of answering a gentleman whenever the senator from Missouri interrogates me.

The chair urged the senators to keep order.

Mr. Edmunds (soto voce)—That is unparliamentary.

Mr. Ingalls (also soto voce)—You say it is.

After reading the letter, Mr. Ingalls said his mail was burdened with complaints of the action of the commissioner. He cited

CASES WITHIN HIS KNOWLEDGE

to show the hardships and iniquities caused by the course of the land office. He added that he was not complaining of the president or of the secretary of the interior, who doubtless had been imposed upon, whose instincts and sympathies were such that they could not be with "this man's, who prefers indictments against entire communities." This (Mr. Ingalls') complaint was of the agency that was administering the system in opposition to the interests of the thousands of his (Mr. Ingalls') constituents, and thousands of other poor, honest and industrious people who are endeavoring to build up communities and states in the West. In their name Mr. Ingalls felt called on to say that no greater invasion of public right, constitutional law and the prerogatives of free men was ever committed in any age or at any time than the order of the commissioner of the general land office, dated June 2, 1886, suspending the operation of valid laws of the United States. It was an offense that, if committed by the secretary of the interior and sanctioned by the president, would

JUSTIFY THEIR IMPEACHMENT

and removal from office. Mr. Ingalls was very glad, indeed, that the secretary of the interior had seen fit thus early and promptly to disavow the order. Mr. Beck said the secretary of the interior desired the adoption of the resolution offered by the senator from Kansas, so that the senate could be informed of the causes that had led to the issue of the order. The precedents for the issue of the order would then be seen. Mr. Beck believed the order of June 2 to have been issued without authority of law and was glad the secretary of the interior had revoked it so promptly. Mr. Beck hoped some action would be taken to prevent a repitition of an assumption of the authority claimed for its issuance, if a practice in support of such orders had grown up in the offices. Mr. Teller asserted with positiveness that there could be found no precedent for the order of June 2. He knew something of the duties of the interior department and knew something of the disposition and temper of the present secretary of the interior, for whom Mr. Teller had the highest respect. He (Mr. Teller) knew how a secretary of the interior could be got to sign an order such as that complained of without special observation or thought on the subject. With the multiplicity of duties placed on the secretary of the interior it was physically impossible that he should investigate or study every order submitted to him for signature. Mr. Teller thought that such an order, actually suspending three statutes for three months, was such an extraordinary proceeding that it ought not to be overlooked by the legislative department of the government. Mr. Cockrell said that when he came in the senate he found the senator from Kansas (Mr. Ingalls) discussing some resolutions, and had found them to be mere resolutions of inquiry. When the senator commenced reading from a document, which Mr. Cockrell supposed was an executive document, he asked what document it was. It was a very strange speech which the senator from Kansas had made upon a simple resolution asking for information. The subject of land frauds was not now before the senate. The present question was, whether the senate would call for certain information, and he (Cockrell) was heartily in favor of it. Why an attack should be made upon the commissioner of the general land office and the secretary of the interior was more than he could conceive. "It may have been inspired," said Mr. Cockrell, "by that same gallant, chivalrous, invincible spirit, character and disposition of the distinguished war chief from Kansas."

Mr. Ingalls (sarcastically)—Don't be too hard.

Mr. Cockrell—It may have been prompted by that same feeling that inspired the attack upon the crippled and disabled soldier at the head of the pension office.

Mr. Ingalls—Utterly disabled—physically and mentally.

Mr. Cockrell (continuing)—When he was not in the chamber and couldn't respond.

Mr. Cockrell could only attribute to that same generous spirit of the great war chief from Kansas this attack upon Commissioner Sparks. So far as

PERSONALITIES IN THE SENATE

were concerned he (Mr. Cockrell) had nothing to do with them. The senate chamber was not the place for indulging in personalities and recriminations. He had asked the senator from Kansas a polite question, as he thought such questions were common occurrences in the debates of the senate. The senator had made the reply which the Record would show. Mr. Call thought there was no warrant for this attack upon Commissioner Sparks.

After further debate the resolution of Mr. Ingalls was agreed to.